

Agenda – Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Meeting Venue:

Committee meeting via Zoom

Meeting date: 14 January 2021

Meeting time: 09.30

For further information contact:

Rhys Morgan

Committee Clerk

0300 200 6565

SeneddCWLC@senedd.wales

Pre-Meeting (09:00 – 09:30)

1 Introductions, apologies, substitutions and declarations of interest

2 Scrutiny of the Welsh Government Draft Budget 2021–22

(09.30–10.30)

(Pages 1 – 44)

Dafydd Elis-Thomas MS, Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Jason Thomas, Director Culture, Sport and Tourism

Jo Thomas, Senior Financial Planning & Budgetary Control Manager

Break (10:30 – 10:45)

3 Scrutiny of the Welsh Government Draft Budget 2021–22

(10.45–11.45)

(Pages 45 – 73)

Eluned Morgan MS, Minister for Mental Health, Wellbeing and the Welsh Language

Bethan Webb, Deputy Director, Welsh Language Division

Jeremy Evas, Head of Prosiect 2050



4 Paper(s) to note

- 4.1 Correspondence from the Llywydd on the impact of COVID on journalism**
(Pages 74 – 75)
- 4.2 Correspondence with BBC Cymru Wales on Licence Fee Settlement Process and the Ofcom Review**
(Pages 76 – 78)
- 4.3 Correspondence with the Welsh Government on support for creative industries**
(Pages 79 – 81)
- 4.4 Correspondence with the Welsh Government on freelancer grant fund**
(Pages 82 – 86)
- 4.5 Correspondence with the Welsh Government on the National Library of Wales and education**
(Pages 87 – 94)
- 4.6 Correspondence with the Welsh Government on the Tailored Review of the National Library of Wales**
(Pages 95 – 96)
- 4.7 Correspondence with Welsh Government on Public Appointments**
(Pages 97 – 100)

5 Motion under Standing Order 17.42 to resolve to exclude the public from the meeting for the remainder of the meeting

6 Private debrief (11.45–12.00)

7 Presentation of the findings from focus groups for the inquiry into who gets remembered in public spaces (12:00–12:10)

Catherine McKeag, Citizen Engagement Manager, Welsh Parliament

Document is Restricted

Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee – 14 January 2021

Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Memorandum on the Draft Budget proposals for 2021-22

1.0 Introduction

This paper provides information to the Committee regarding my spending plans as the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism in respect of the culture and heritage budgets within my portfolio. The spending plans are set out in the draft Budget for 2021-22 published on 21 December. This paper also provides an update on specific areas of interest to the Committee.

The sectors in my portfolio have faced significant challenges this year as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic. Some of these challenges will continue next year as we aim to support our sectors survive and recover. Whilst our focus has been on the health and economic response we have also been robust in ensuring the survival of our culture and heritage, our national institutions and the communities that protect and nurture them.

Recognising the importance of culture and heritage for the improvement of health and well-being, particularly as part of recovery from the pandemic, it is vital that we maintain our investment in these areas and look to enhance our levels of capital investment wherever possible.

Our culture and heritage are an intrinsic part of our nation's identity. The music and literature of Wales and our iconic castles shape our identity and tell the story of Wales to the world. Libraries, museums, archives, heritage sites and arts venues across Wales enable thousands to enjoy and engage with our culture. They create a distinct sense of place in our communities and play a significant role in achieving the ambitions for our Welsh language. Thousands of people have benefited from free entry to our national museums. Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales is the largest provider of education outside the classroom in Wales – more than 180,000 school students enjoy education activities each year. Collecting, preserving and making the culture and heritage of Wales accessible for all to learn, research and enjoy, the National Library of Wales receive around 2 million visitors and on line users. Through Cadw, the Welsh Government also delivers services directly to the public. Each year more than 2.4 million people visit the 130 monuments in state care, whilst Cadw also supports 35,500 owners and occupiers who care for historic buildings and sites across Wales.

As well as being important in its own right, our culture protects and enhances our quality of life. Culture creates jobs in heritage, traditional building construction and repair, and the arts. Our cultural attractions help sustain the 11,500 businesses in the tourism industry, and arts in Wales power our creative industries. Our culture is central to the Wales brand and promoting Wales internationally through the International Strategy.

Our creative industries promote Wales around the world. Developing a sustainable skills base and talent development is a key priority for Creative Wales to ensure individuals are able to capitalise on opportunities, improve pathways to viable careers and support more people to access and retain employment in the creative industries.

Our key institutions must survive this crisis and we must plan so that our communities and local sectors can return positively and look to the future with hope. Cadw and the Culture and Sport Division support our delivery partners – the Arts Council of Wales, Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales, the National Library of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales - who between them reach a huge audience in Wales and internationally.

We also want to ensure that we can protect the sector in the face of the challenges of the EU exit but by the same token assist them to make the most of opportunities. Either way it is important that the sector is covered in this respect, is not exposed and has the tools it needs to navigate life post-pandemic and post-Brexit.

Although positive strides are being made with vaccines and there is now hope that there will be a return to some sort of normality in time, there remains a great deal of uncertainty and our plans will need to be flexible and able to evolve within fast-moving circumstances. Whilst recovery is key, we want to ensure we deliver on the Welsh Government’s wider priorities such as climate change, reducing poverty and inequality, and enhancing skills and job prospects. These will be important themes as our nation recovers from the impact of the past year. I am positive that culture and heritage can support the nation to re-emerge positively from the challenging period we have been through – it is vital to enhance our sense of identity, mental well-being and ensure the economic recovery of the sectors that add more value and meaning to all our lives.

2.0 Commentary on Actions and detail of Budget Expenditure Line (BEL) allocations

The 2021-22 Draft Budget provides a one year spending plan for both revenue and capital. **Annex A** provides a detailed breakdown of culture and heritage financial information 2019-20 to 2020-21 by Action and Budget Expenditure Line (BEL). Further details on budget decisions are provided in the updates on areas of interest to the Committee.

2.1 Resource Budget

An overview of the resource budget changes between 2020-21 and 2021-22 is summarised in **Table 1** as follows:

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE BUDGET (Including AME)

Culture & Heritage	2019-20 Second Supp £'000	Baseline Adjustment £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	2021-22 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
Support for Culture and the Arts	121,566	(50,257)	71,309	1,012	72,321
Media and Publishing	3,730	0	3,730	0	3,730
Support for the Historic Environment	15,036	(267)	14,769	1,000	15,769
Total Resource	140,332	(50,524)	89,808	2,012	91,820
Sponsored Bodies Pension	3,013		3,013	10,987	14,000
Total AME	3,013	0	3,013	10,987	14,000
TOTAL	143,345	(50,524)	92,821	12,999	105,820

Baseline Adjustments

Overall the adjustment of £50.524m reflects the non-recurrent additional support for recovery in response to the pandemic of £51.5m and offset by reductions of £0.976m to support Covid-19 interventions.

The [First Supplementary Budget](#) focussed on repurposing existing budgets to respond immediately to the pandemic. The contribution of £0.976m was made from a 2% reduction in funding for the National Museum of Wales, the National Library of Wales and the Royal Commission totalling £0.678m and uncommitted budget of £0.298m within the Local Culture and Sport BEL.

The [Second Supplementary Budget](#) set out further measures taken in response to the pandemic including [£53m for the Cultural Recovery Fund \(CRF\)](#) to support and sustain the sector due to the ongoing challenges comprising £50m revenue and £3m capital. We have since increased our [CRF investment by £10m](#) to more than £63m.

To note an additional [£14m for the Sport and Leisure Recovery Fund](#) was announced to provide longer-term sustainability for the sport sector. This includes £1.5m for independent providers and sporting events managed within the Local Culture and Sport BEL.

2.2 Budget Changes

In 2021-22 funding for the sponsored bodies and partner organisations is maintained despite significant and widespread pressures on the Budget which is 3.6% lower in real terms than it was in 2010-11. At present no additional funding has been allocated for potential Covid pressures. Commercial income levels for Cadw, the National Library of Wales and the National Museum of Wales are unlikely to recover to the levels before the pandemic. In the draft Budget there some targeted investments in line with the immediate Welsh Government priorities. Further financial decisions for the heritage and culture sector will be assessed as we better understand the impact of the pandemic, as we head into the spring and summer and the impact of the roll out of vaccines. We do need to bear in mind that the amount provided to the Welsh Government in respect of Covid 19 is significantly less than what has been provided in 2020-21.

Overall the change of £2.012m reflects additional non cash requirements and realignment of budgets within the portfolio offset by repayments. The resource budget includes £9.383m (2020-21 £8.103m) for non-cash depreciation charges. In 2021-22 additional non-cash budget of £1.280m is required for the major developments at Caernarfon castle, Caerphilly castle, Tretower Court for Cadw £1m and digital investment at the National Museums £0.280m. The Support for Sport budget of £0.157m is also consolidated into the Support for Local Culture and Sport to align delivery priorities. Total Invest to Save Repayments of £0.025m are for the energy efficiency scheme at the National Museum of Wales.

In addition there is an allocation of £0.6m available within the Local Culture and Sport BEL to support our cultural institutions to progress exploratory work for Black Lives Matter.

There is also an increased budget cover for AME budgets to £14m to support the provision for any fluctuation in pension charges which may be necessary in respect of pension schemes for the National Museum of Wales and the National Library of Wales.

2020-21 Forecast

The 2020-21 overall forecast revenue outturn of £150.422m in **Annex A** reflects the additional funding of £10m for the CRF. This will be actioned in the Third Supplementary budget alongside

the reprioritisation of £7m funding, primarily to support freelancers, from the Arts Council of Wales BEL to be managed with interventions in the Local Culture and Sport BEL. The Arts Council is a valued partner and with a swift and robust assessment ensured that 222 organisations were identified for immediate funding, protecting over 1,800 jobs. Full details are available in the [Written statement](#). The £10m allocation included support for our national institutions to address the specific impacts of the Covid pandemic: the National Library of Wales £0.25m; the National Museum of Wales £0.3m and the National Botanic Garden of Wales £0.24m.

2019-20 Final Outturn

Final out-turn figures for 2019-20 were broadly in line with budget with some reprioritisation within the portfolio and wider International Relations and the Welsh Language MEG.

Annually Managed Expenditure

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) budgets of £14m supports the additional provision for any pension charges which may be necessary in respect of the pension schemes of the National Museum of Wales and the National Library of Wales.

2.3 Capital Budget

An overview of the capital budget changes between 2020-21 and 2021-22 is summarised in **Table 2** as follows:

TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF CAPITAL BUDGET

Culture & Heritage	2019-20 Second Supp £'000	Baseline Adjustment £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	2021-22 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
Support for Culture and the Arts	17,816	(3,000)	14,816	2,570	17,386
Media and Publishing	780	0	780	(750)	30
Support for the Historic Environment	5,241	3,700	8,941	180	9,121
TOTAL	23,837	700	24,537	2,000	26,537

Baseline Adjustments:

The Second Supplementary Budget includes £3m capital funding included in the [£53m for the Cultural Recovery Fund](#) to support and sustain the sector due to the ongoing challenges. The impact of the pandemic delayed major developments at Caerphilly castle, Tretower Court and Caernarfon castle so £3.7m was returned to reserves to be reprioritised. The net movement is a decrease of £0.7m.

Budget Changes

In 2021-22 capital investment has increased by 8% compared to 2020-21. A summary of changes is provided in **Table 3** as follows:

TABLE 3: CAPITAL BUDGET CHANGES

Organisation	2020-21 Project Allocation £'000	2021-22 Allocation £'000	Change £'00	Investment Priorities
National Museum	350	1,000	650	Decarbonisation & digital developments <i>2020-21 - Customer relationship management system</i>
National Library	400	500	100	Decarbonisation & digital developments <i>2020-21 - IT system & servers</i>
Arts Council of Wales	400	1,220	820	2021-22 - Theatr Clwyd development <i>2020-21 - Investment in arts projects</i>
National Botanic Garden of Wales	100	280	180	Biodiversity investment <i>2020-21 - Energy efficiency funding</i>
Creative Wales	0	1,000	1,000	Pipeline developments
Books Council of Wales	750	0	(750)	<i>2020-21 - New integrated IT and distribution operating system</i>
TOTAL	2,000	4,000	2,000	

Investment in the long term sustainability of our national institutions demonstrates our commitment to preserving our culture and heritage for future generations. Decarbonisation is a priority for the budget decisions to achieve [A Low Carbon Wales](#) and will enable the organisations to address environmental concerns, particularly CO2 emissions and energy efficiency.

Culture is integral to mental well-being. During the isolation in the pandemic the organisations adapted and promoted the collections digitally so that individuals could enjoy culture and heritage at home. The capital budgets will enable further investment in technology for recovery and wider access.

The capital investment of £4.197m at the National Museum of Wales will address business critical maintenance for the heating and ventilation systems to address energy efficiency. The investment will also enable the Museum to continue to conserve the nation's treasures and extending the offer for remote digitisation and harness the opportunities identified during the pandemic. It will also support the preparations for the redevelopment of Llanberis slate museum.

Recognising the challenges in maintaining our national historic library we have provided an uplift in the capital budget to £3.195m which will target investment in the renewal of energy efficient plant and equipment, lighting upgrades, ICT infrastructure and solar installation. It will enable better integration and improved resilience for the long term. The budget will also support the digitisation programme for purposes ranging from scholarly research to reminiscence therapy for people living with dementia.

The Arts Council of Wales is a key partner in delivering investment in for culture and the arts. The total budget in 2021-22 is £1.575m. The additional £1.22m in 2021-22 (£1.8m in 2020-21) is part of the initial planning for the development of Theatr Clwyd. Of the transfer from the Economy and Transport MEG of £3m, which will be actioned in the Third Supplementary budget the project has been reprofiled and managed with the acceleration of expenditure for sport and culture.

Increasing the investment to £6.989m in the strong Creative Wales brand supports the international strategy in raising Wales' profile to the world, not only as a centre for creative excellence, but as a great place to visit and live. Creative and cultural investment is vital for regeneration across Wales and the funding supports productions and initiatives in both Welsh and English.

The level of new investment of £0.375m in the National Botanic Garden of Wales demonstrates the commitment to promote biodiversity, sustainable development, research and conservation, and lifelong learning.

2.4 2020-21 Forecast

The 2020-21 overall forecast capital outturn of £26.337m compared to £23.837m Second Supplementary budget in **Annex A**, reflecting the additional spend on Theatr Clwyd.

2.5 2019-20 Final Outturn

Final out-turn figures for 2019-20 were broadly in line with budget with some reprioritisation, primarily for investment at the National Botanic Garden of Wales and the Books Council of Wales within the portfolio and wider International Relations and the Welsh Language MEG.

2.6 2020-21 Forecast

The 2020-21 the overall forecast capital outturn of £26.387m in **Annex A** reflects the additional funding of £1.8m for the redevelopment of Theatr Clwyd (further £1.22m in 2021-22), the acceleration of digital developments of £0.7m at the National Museum of Wales and sundry adjustments. The changes will be actioned in the Third Supplementary budget.

3.0 Response to Specific Information Requested by the Committee

3.1 Information on how the delivery of the Arts, Culture and Heritage portfolio and their associated outcomes are monitored and evaluated to demonstrate value for money.

Key priorities for each partner organisation are set out in their remit letters, which they use as a basis for their operational plans and key performance indicators. My officials monitor progress against these plans at quarterly monitoring meetings and other meetings, such as the bi-annual meetings with CEOs and officials' attendance at Board meetings, allows Welsh Government to maintain close contact throughout the year.

3.2 Details of specific policies or programmes within the relevant MEGs (relevant to Arts, Culture and Heritage) that are intended to be preventative and how the value for money and cost benefits of such programmes are evaluated.

Poverty: The Fusion programme

The Fusion programme aims to tackle poverty and wellbeing issues through cultural activity, and has continued to drive forward engagement with communities coming up with innovative and bespoke solutions to engage with individuals and communities, by using digital resources and

providing packs of cultural information the programme continues to provide a cultural lifeline for individuals and communities to improve the impacts of poverty, health and well-being.

Arts, culture and heritage play an important role in tackling disadvantage and preventing poverty. Participating in cultural activities (such as volunteering at a museum or playing music) can boost skills, self-esteem, learning and aspiration, particularly in areas experiencing economic disadvantage.

The budget makes provision for continued support for the Fusion Programme and its work in engaging with individuals and communities in areas of deprivation. Despite the difficulties presented during the pandemic, the Fusion programme has proved resourceful in finding new ways of engaging and encouraging cultural activities. Significant funds from the Fusion budget in 2020-21 were repurposed for the Covid support effort, Fusion received £215k in revenue a reduction of £215k from the initial budget that year. The revised Fusion budget for 2021-22 of £430k will include the planned expansion of the coordinators network, independent evaluation and digital projects as part of the commitment to the CWLC review “count me in” in to the Fusion programme.

Mental health

Over the past generation there has been a shift from a medical model of health to one that recognises the role and importance of communities in health. The portfolio supports healthy communities, and healthy places through opportunities to volunteer and to take part in cultural activities, and also through supporting local community facilities such as libraries, archives, museums and heritage sites.

There is now good evidence to support the positive impacts participation in arts and culture can make to mental health. Literature reviews by the Arts Council of Wales [Arts and Culture in Criminal Justice and Wellbeing](#) noted positive physical and psychological patient outcomes from music interventions in a variety of hospital settings.

Our own recent study [the arts and health landscape in Wales](#) identified more than 200 projects across the country that are proving effective in preventing illness, helping maintain good mental and physical health as well as aid recovery. The Arts Council of Wales has renewed its commitment to the Welsh NHS Confederation to raising awareness of the benefits that the arts can have on people’s health and wellbeing and to embed arts and health initiatives across the NHS in Wales. The [2018 evaluation](#) of the Time banking scheme (which Cadw takes part in) showed that for 83% of participants, taking part improved overall quality of life and 52% felt less isolated and lonely.

People’s Collection Wales

We will continue to support the People’s Collection Wales digital heritage programme. This programme is delivered via a federated partnership of three sponsored bodies: Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, the National Library of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. The programme encourages, empowers and supports individuals and community groups to create and upload their own digital content to the PCW website, alongside material contributed by the lead partners and other cultural heritage organisations. A decennial review of the programme has been completed in 2020, and the recommendations are currently being considered, with a view to ensuring the model, platform and outputs of the programme are fit for purpose. Our budget to support this activity in 2021-22 is £350k revenue and £50k capital funding.

National Botanic Garden of Wales

We will maintain revenue funding of £594k and increased capital investment by £280k for the National Botanic Garden of Wales in 2021-22. The funding supports the garden's core mission of research and conservation of biodiversity, sustainability, lifelong learning and the enjoyment of its visitors.

The garden continues to aim for a strong financial and commercial foundation with income from visitor admissions, corporate and fundraising activities and new commercial ventures to facilitate delivery of its mission.

Welsh Government funding supports a wide range of initiatives, including training and placement opportunities for those in further and higher education, provision of therapeutic and rehabilitation activities linked to horticulture and nature through working with local health boards, and conservation and research activities to maintain and enhance a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems.

3.3 Information on allocations (and their location) in your portfolio to provide for legislation which has the potential to impact in the financial year 2021-22 as relevant to Arts, Culture and Heritage.

Currently there is no new legislation requiring budget provision in 2021-22.

3.4 Implications of the UK exit from the EU on the Arts, Culture and Heritage portfolio and how the Welsh Government will manage any predicted impact.

The portfolio has greatly benefited over the years from EU funding for certain projects. For Cadw only limited funding has been secured in very recent years; but more generally clarity is awaited from the UK Government about the degree to which baselines will be augmented to replace EU funding, and how arrangements for the Shared Prosperity Fund will work.

The UK Government announced in December that a replacement for the Creative Europe programme would not benefit from direct funding as part of the comprehensive spending review, the Culture element has not been supported directly however the creative film and screen element has. Opportunities still remain to access a very limited fund via the Shared Prosperity Fund.

The Welsh Government is strongly opposed to the UK Government's proposals on future migration, and during the COVID-19 pandemic and the emerging economic crisis this has shone a light on the dependence on workers who are originally from the European Economic Area for essential front-line services. However, the UK Government has made clear that it does not plan to change either the timing or content of its future system as a result of the disruption caused by COVID-19. Welsh Government felt bound in these circumstances to engage with the development of a Welsh Shortage Occupancy List (SOL) so that it reflects, as best as we are able at this time, the current skills requirements of the Welsh economy. Since Welsh Government does not endorse the UK Government's determination to include only work at NQF level 3 or above as 'skilled', our consideration also includes skills gaps below this threshold.

3.5 What assessment the Welsh Government has made of financial impact the pandemic has had on areas within the Arts, Culture and Heritage portfolio (both in terms of increased costs and reduced incomes) and how this is reflected in budget allocations.

For 2021-22 revenue budgets have been maintained. Whilst the adverse impacts are likely to continue as a result of the pandemic the financial impact cannot be quantified with certainty. Therefore there are no additional allocations in the draft Budget but this position is being closely monitored and an assessment of the heritage and culture sectors will be made to consider further funding across portfolios as the situation develops.

Cadw's commercial income levels have been severely impacted in 2020-21 by the pandemic. It is envisaged that there will be an ongoing effect into 2021-22. Whilst the provision of vaccines should help, there is still likely to be a significant impact on the total commercial income position for the year as a large proportion of the income is generated in the spring and summer period, before the full effect of the vaccine programme is felt. Cadw will continue to strive to maximise its commercial income levels, within the context of these restrictions. Similarly, the heritage sector generally has been severely impacted this year. Some support was provided in 2020-21 via the Cultural Recovery Fund as well as the furlough scheme, but even for those organisations who survive, recovery will be difficult and will take time.

Official statistics demonstrate the scale of the economic value and important role of the cultural and arts sectors in Wales. The latest figures published before the Covid-19 pandemic, show that the combined Gross Value Added of the creative industries and cultural sectors in Wales was £1.5bn¹ (£1,018m and £493m, respectively). In addition, these sectors employ approximately 85,000 people in Wales, of which 38,000 (45%) are self-employed², and at additional risk from the negative economic effects of the virus. These sectors contain a higher percentage of self-employed workers when compared to the number of self-employed people in the UK workforce as a whole (15.1%)³. Additionally, there are approximately 8,000 VAT registered businesses in Wales operating in these sectors⁴.

Evidence is beginning to reveal the scale of the possible negative impacts brought on by the pandemic. We know that this employment downturn affecting those working in the culture and arts sectors particularly badly. The Office of National Statistics is surveying businesses in the UK to understand the impact of COVID-19 on sectors⁵. Responses from 361 arts, entertainment, and recreation businesses are included in a recent wave (19/10/2020 – 01/11/2020). Of those businesses in this sector that were surveyed, 31% reported a decrease in profit of more than 50% in the last two weeks, and 17% reported a decrease of between 20% and 50%. 40% of businesses in this sector cited a high confidence their business would survive the next three months, an increase of 10% from the previous survey wave. However, 10% of businesses in cited low or no confidence their business would survive the next 3 months. Businesses in these sectors reported that 33.6% of staff were on partial or full furlough leave – this figure is higher than all other 14 industry classifications.

Research conducted by the OECD⁶ identifies that this 'culture shock' has affected the cultural and creative industries worldwide. They report that venue based sectors (museums, performing arts etc.) are the hardest hit by social distancing measures and that abrupt drops in revenue has resulted in reduced wage earnings and lay-offs with in the sector, with repercussions for the value chain of supplier. "In the absence of responsive public support and recovery strategies, the downsizing of cultural and creative sectors will have a negative impact on cities and regions in terms of jobs and revenues, levels of innovation, citizen well-being and the vibrancy and diversity of communities."

¹ [DCMS Sectors Economic Estimates 2018: Regional GVA](#)

² [DCMS Sectors Economic Estimates 2019: Employment](#)

³ [Trends in self-employment in the UK: Analysing the characteristics, income and wealth of the self-employed.](#)

⁴ [DCMS Sectors Economic Estimates 2018: Business Demographics](#)

⁵ [Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey \(BICS\) results](#)

⁶ [Culture Shock: COVID-19 and the cultural and creative sectors](#)

The loss will not however, purely be economic. The full value of the culture and arts sectors is seen through its wider impacts. The activity of these sectors make important, cross cutting contributions to the goals of the Well-Being of Future Generations Act. For example, we know that cultural activities play a role in predicting if someone will report high well-being, as those who attend or participate in cultural activities are 23% more likely to report high life satisfaction⁷. Cultural institutions and organisations also help to build social capital and support volunteers⁸, act as education hubs and provide formal learning sessions⁹, and support the criminal justice system¹⁰.

3.6 Details of where funding previously allocated to the Arts, Culture and Heritage portfolios has been reprioritised due to restrictions on activity due to the pandemic.

This has been a particularly difficult time for those who work in the culture and heritage sector. The Welsh Government has a £63m Cultural Recovery Fund being managed in 2020-21. This is an evolving situation with the timescales around recovery unclear and uncertain. Our intention is to provide additional funding for recovery for 2021-22 but the scale and the approach has not been determined at this early stage.

Specific areas

Historic Environment Strategy and Implementation of Historic Environment Act

3.7 Allocations and commentary in respect of the implementation of the Historic Environment Act.

The implementation of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was planned to last for five years 2016 to 2021. Budgeted expenditure for implementation will therefore finish in 2020-21. While there will still be some annual costs associated with the Act, we will have moved out of our planned implementation phase and any costs will be covered as routine expenditure from normal Cadw budgets.

Cadw

3.8 Allocations and commentary in respect of Cadw including revenue generation targets, and recent annual income generation figures.

Income figures have increased very significantly since 2013-14 when it was £4.8m. This has been the result of a number of initiatives to attract more visitors to sites, including investment in the facilities, together with price increases. The final income figure for 2019-20 was £8.0m – a record for Cadw. Prior to the pandemic, which forced us to close sites on 17 March, we were on course to exceed the budgeted income figure for the year and achieve a figure of some £8.2m.

The income budget for 2020-21 was set at £8.5m. However, the pandemic has inevitably had a huge impact, with sites either being closed, or open but with restricted numbers as a consequence of the need for social distancing, and also impacted by local lockdowns and travel restrictions. The latest forecast figure is £1.4m, and achieving even this figure is dependent upon sites being open in February and March in particular, as visitor numbers normally increase.

⁷ [Exploring the relationship between culture and wellbeing](#)

⁸ [A review of the Social Impacts of Culture and Sport](#)

⁹ [Spotlite on Museums 2016: Report for Museums, Archives and Libraries Division, Welsh Government](#)

¹⁰ [Arts and culture in health and wellbeing and in the criminal justice system: A summary of evidence](#)

Prices are being retained at 2020-21 levels for 2021-22. However, one positive aspect is that membership numbers have increased slightly. Members were offered discounts as a result of the pandemic, and renewals have held up well, as well as attracting new members. This should benefit income levels in future years, providing members renew at the full rate, as we recover from the effects of the pandemic.

Cadw was allocated additional capital of £10.1m profiled over 2018-19 to 2021-22 to invest in sites to develop the visitor experience and increase income levels in the future. Ambitious plans for the development of the castles at Caerphilly and Caernarfon are now being implemented.

More broadly, Cadw is working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales. It looks after, and provides access for the public to, 130 monuments across Wales. Of these, 29 are staffed sites and the remainder are free open-access sites. Capital expenditure on the conservation of monuments also remains an important priority.

3.9 Allocations towards funding for owners of historic assets

There are more than 30,000 listed buildings and 4,200 scheduled monuments in Wales, and the majority are in private ownership. Most of those owners conscientiously care for their properties, which constitute a precious legacy for present and future generations.

Cadw has published an extensive range of guidance and signposting to available grant funding which can be downloaded without charge from the Cadw website. My Cadw officials are always happy to provide advice on general queries relating to historic assets, but specific enquires relating to the management of listed buildings are the responsibility of the local planning authority. However, if proposed works or other matters raise difficult questions, my officials are happy to offer advice in pre-application discussions involving all parties.

The listing of a building or the scheduling of a monument brings no entitlement to grant assistance. As with any building, the maintenance liability is a matter for the owner. However, Cadw does have grant schemes which are underpinned by the core objectives of our national strategy - *Prosperity for All*. Value for money judgements are made on the submission of costed estimates by the applicant, assessed by Cadw's Inspectors.

Cadw has the following capital grant schemes:

- **Listed Building Grants**

Currently Cadw prioritises grants for the repair and restoration of listed historic community assets such as village and community halls, institutes, libraries, and historic places of worship which are open for wider community use. Eligible buildings will typically include listed community assets which are at risk, schemes offering enhanced public access and opportunities for skills development and training, and schemes which deliver benefits to communities or stimulate regeneration opportunities.

Privately owned residential properties will not normally be eligible, since they tend not to provide the widest possible benefits as set out in the national strategy.

- **Ancient Monument Grants**

Ancient monuments can range from Neolithic burial chambers to buildings of the industrial revolution. Many are vulnerable and we recognise that repair works may be costly or may not always be in the financial interests of the owner of the monument.

We consider grant applications for works of preservation, maintenance and management of ancient monuments. Public access and interpretation of ancient monuments is also be considered. The precise works will vary depending on whether the monument is the remains of a stone castle or a field monument, such as a pre-historic earthwork.

Grant requests are assessed against criteria including the necessity and urgency of the works, appropriateness of proposals, scale of expected impact, value of match funding and level of community benefit. Wider community benefits which can be achieved by conservation projects include provision of interpretation, holding open days or participating in open doors events, providing training opportunities, and involvement of volunteers. We would also expect that reasonable public access to the site is provided.

In 2020-21 the capital spend on these grant programmes is forecast at £0.7m. The budget for 2021-22 is being increased to £1.1m

National Museum Wales and the National Library of Wales

3.10 Allocations and commentary in respect of the National Museum of Wales and the National Library of Wales, including any revenue generation targets.

The National Library of Wales and Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales are both high profile cultural institutions. They are pro-active in delivering government priorities and engaging the people of Wales in cultural activities as well as important facilitators for projecting Welsh culture internationally.

We have been able to maintain the revenue budgets of these two national institutions in 2021-22. Both organisations recognise that funding options are limited for Welsh Government as it faces managing the Covid-19 pandemic combined with continued austerity.

The findings of the Tailored Review of the National Library of Wales were published in recent weeks, and we will work with the Library on developing an action plan for the future.

The National Library's commercial annual income generation target is £0.7m and the Museum's gross target is £5.5m, with a net target of £1.3m. The Library does well in attracting charitable donations and bequests but finds the commercial income generation target challenging, with less on-site options for generating revenue when compared to the Museum with its shops and cafes across seven sites.

Free entry to the National Museum of Wales sites remains a commitment. This is an important policy in terms of removing barriers to participation in cultural activities for people from disadvantaged backgrounds and/or those on low incomes. It also encourages repeat visits and community use of our National Museum of Wales sites and facilities.

Total capital funding of £7.392m in 2021-22 will support decarbonisation and digital priorities and help address the challenges of operating in historic buildings, the need to keep our national collections safe, and the requirement to provide continued and safe public access whilst maintenance work is ongoing. The National Museum of Wales has to manage these challenges across seven different sites. Capital maintenance funding is not just about fixing existing issues – although there is currently a backlog of capital maintenance work. It is also about supporting work streams which will improve visitor experience and increase the bodies' ability to generate additional revenue from their refreshed and upgraded public spaces.

The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales has a leading national role in developing an appreciation of Wales' archaeological, built and maritime environment. The Commission cares for a vast and unique collection of photographs, maps, images, publications and reports supported by a team of expert staff and provides high quality digital content, services and resources which is easily accessible to national and international audiences. We are maintaining its total budget at £1.799m in 2021-22.

All three of these institutions are part of the Historic Wales Partnership. Given the extreme pressure on our revenue budget, there will be an even greater need in 2021/22 for collaboration between all the bodies within the Historic Wales partnership to explore what efficiencies can be gained through effective joint-working: via commercial partnerships and potential shared management of back-office functions.

Libraries, Museums and Archives

3.11 Allocations and commentary in respect of the Libraries, Museums and Archives Strategies.

Total funding of £3.467m within the Local Culture and Sport BEL in 2021-22 will support libraries, museums and archives to deliver our priorities with a particular focus on widening participation, improving health and well-being, addressing loneliness and boosting skills for those living in our most deprived communities – contributing to employability, engaging and empowering young people, and supporting early years through family learning and targeted literacy and reading initiatives.

We will continue to support our local museum, archive and library services to deliver for their local communities with a particular focus on the development of digital resources to widen access for those unable to visit. Covid-19 has demonstrated that there is a need for better digital services and a more robust approach to being able to continue to engage with stakeholders when it is not possible for people to visit various organisations in person. This is about much more than continuing to engage through social media channels that were being done fairly successfully – this is about transforming how services and events could be offered across the board, and it is about considering whether this kind of digital transformation could significantly extend the reach of our culture and heritage organisations and potentially provide additional income streams in due course. Additional financial support already distributed to the sector is already making a difference and this will be a continued priority next year.

By taking an integrated approach across national and local delivery we will also maximise the benefits that people derive from collections and services. It is vital that the sector is supported in its work and to encourage the development of a more strategic approach to local museum, archive and library services across Wales. We need to encourage partnership working to make the best use of Welsh Government investment.

Museums

Professional staff and dedicated volunteers in museums across Wales care for 1000s of objects which tell the stories of local people and communities. They are a major provider of educational opportunities outside schools. The pandemic has resulted in education and outreach services moving on-line and museums need funding to develop and consolidate the switch to digital provision. Museums across Wales need support to ensure their exhibitions and collections are representative of diverse communities – especially in response to the Black Lives Matter

campaign. We will continue to provide essential advice and support to the local sector and to manage the UK scheme for Museum Accreditation.

Archives

Archives remain a vital resource for understanding our national, community and personal histories. We will continue to support the UK Archives Accreditation Standard in Wales, and ensure that our local archive services are able to meet their statutory responsibilities as custodians of our national record. Funding will also support the sector to address the critical challenge of managing the shift towards digital recordkeeping and access to these digital resources.

Libraries

Public libraries deliver an extensive range of activities for communities, families and individuals, and with 1.3 million library members, they reach almost 50% of the population¹¹. Libraries engage with partners to support digital inclusion, skills, early years reading and learning, health and wellbeing, and social inclusion - particularly for older people; as well as providing access to culture, information and technology. We will continue to support the crucial role of libraries in supporting the health and wellbeing of communities across Wales. Libraries are the ideal spaces in the heart of the community to provide help to people suffering from dementia and their carers. Libraries in Wales will continue to develop reminiscence resources for those suffering from dementia. The continued development of Dementia friendly libraries improves the inclusion and quality of life for people with dementia and their carers.

Our investment in digital library resources will continue next year and funding of £200,000 will be channelled through the National Library of Wales to deliver the National Digital Library Service that is available to Welsh library users via the [all-Wales library portal](#) and via the individual Welsh library services. This is crucial considering that libraries have seen a dramatic increase in the number of individuals using digital resources especially since Covid-19. Bolinda, one of the main providers of e-books and e-audiobooks in Wales through their Borrowbox service, have highlighted the fact that from April to August 2019, total loans were 186,002 and this figure increased to 394,089 for the same period in 2020, an uplift in loans of 112%.

We will continue to provide funding to undertake our statutory requirements in relation to libraries including monitoring the provision of public library services through the Welsh Public Library Standards to ensure that a 'comprehensive and efficient' service is provided by local authorities, as required by the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964.

Capital investment

There is a clear need to maintain our capital investment next year across the local museums, archives and libraries sector. Our Capital Transformation Grant programme is open to the local sector and provides more than £1.4m capital funding each year. We awarded more than £1.2m in grants to ten museums and libraries across Wales in 2020-21 as part of this fund and there is additional demand for support next year.

Arts and Arts Council of Wales

3.12 Allocations and commentary in respect of the Arts Council of Wales.

¹¹ Public library service annual reports 2019 to 2020

Working with Arts Council of Wales, will continue to support and promote the important contribution that the arts make to Wales, to foster an environment in which the arts are able to flourish – an environment which identifies and nurtures creative talent, wherever it's found in Wales, to its full potential. Specific priorities for the year include Promoting Equalities as the foundation of a clear commitment to reach more widely and deeply into all communities across Wales and strengthening the capability and resilience of the sector, enabling creative talent to thrive. Revenue funding of £32.042m is protected in 2021-22. The capital allocation of £1.575m makes provision for Theatr Clwyd.

The importance of the arts on wellbeing and physical health has been dramatically underlined by the pandemic, the Arts provides an outlet for many during these difficult and uncertain times to individuals, households and communities. In this budget we are maintain our investment in the Arts Council of Wales. Before the pandemic more than four million people attended events presented by members of the Arts Council's Arts Portfolio Wales. In 2019/20, 87% of the adult population in Wales had attended arts events, and 86% of children and young people had taken part in arts activities.

Funding will the help generate the cultural capital for recovery that nurtures the creative industries with knowledge, skills and ideas and continue to stabilise the sector, maintaining employment and work opportunities. HARP - Health Arts Research People is just one example of interventions to prevent ill-health, a collaboration with the NHS to develop new approaches to health, wellbeing and creativity.

We will continue to support Arts + Business Cymru, they provide a vital link between business and the Arts, generating funds to support Artists and culminating in a prestigious awards event, of which C&S sponsor the Philanthropy award.

3.13 Allocations and commentary in respect of funding to promote access to the arts.

Increasing and diversifying levels of access and participation in the arts continues to be a priority in the Remit letter. The Arts Council of Wales uses the majority of its grant-in-aid to core fund 67 key strategic arts organisations and we expect them to continue to prioritise access and engagement work. The five year [Corporate Plan 2018-23: For the Benefit of All](#) emphasises the commitment for an increased focus on access, equalities and diversity and identifies 'Promoting Equalities' as the foundation of a clear commitment to reach more widely and deeply into all communities across Wales. It has a dedicated Equalities Monitoring Group chaired by a Member of its Council, and all its strategies and programmes undergo extensive equality impact testing.

The organisation has delayed its first consultation phase of its Investment Review due to the pandemic and will start the process again in 2021. This process is used to select the group of organisations that will make up its future Arts Portfolio Wales, following similar reviews in 2010 and 2015. This first consultation phase completes in late 2021. The focus of the Investment Review is to enable more people in Wales to enjoy and take part in the arts, and for funded activity to increase the diversity of participants by reaching more widely across Welsh society and attracting a diverse range of visitors.

3.14 Allocations and commentary in respect of funding aimed at using arts and culture to tackle poverty.

The Arts Council of Wales is a key strategic partner in the Fusion programme, supporting organisations to participate by providing practical advice and brokering introductions between

Fusion partners and artists/arts organisations in their areas. Where relevant, it publicises opportunities and disseminates information via its e-news, website and to Arts Portfolio Wales clients. The Arts Council continues to reach out to those disadvantaged communities via the Arts Portfolio Wales clients and is also seeking to directly engage with those communities.

3.15 Allocations and commentary in respect of funding aimed at encouraging/enabling arts organisations to generate more of their own income.

The Arts Council of Wales Resilience Programme has been significantly tested during the pandemic with further substantial funds required to keep a number of the Arts Portfolio Wales Organisations solvent. The resilience programme will require further monitoring and support until the Arts sector is able to return to normal operating circumstances.

The Arts Council of Wales's Resilience Programme ensures that cultural organisations are more business-focused, professional in their management and operation, and able to develop and manage their activities to ensure long-term stability and financial security in a challenging financial climate. This £2m fund has supported 57 of the 67 Arts Portfolio Wales organisations to share best practice, models of delivery and pilot different approaches to long term sustainability. This has proved hugely beneficial for the 85% of the Art Council of Wales's core revenue portfolio who are signed-up to the programme.

Media and broadcasting

3.16 Allocations and commentary in respect of any funding for the media and broadcasting.

In 2020-21 total funding of £4.51m was awarded to the Books Council of Wales to support the publishing sector and for emergency COVID-19 support for publishers. Revenue funding includes support for Golwg Ltd and the Digital Welsh-language News Service, Golwg 360. Funding has also been made available through pan-economy Welsh Government emergency COVID-19 support such as the Economic Resilience Fund which has benefited media and broadcasting organisations in Wales. Capital investment of £0.750m was allocated for a new integrated publishing model.

In 2021-22 the total budget of £3.760m for the continued funding of Books Council of Wales initiatives and the Digital Welsh-language News Service. Creative Wales is exploring how opportunities can be increased for media and broadcasting organisations in Wales to benefit from wider Welsh Government and external support schemes during this financial period. Work to develop Memorandums of Understanding with public service broadcasters in Wales to support increased partnership working on broadcasting issues will also consider how we can maximise funding opportunities for Welsh organisations.

3.17 Details of spend from the Independent Community Journalism Fund, including how these funding decisions were made, and what outcome they are intended to achieve.

Between April 2019 and October 2020 the Independent Community Journalism Fund (ICJF) has provided nearly £160k of funding to independent community journalism publications, also known as hyper-local publications. The total funding also includes £53k in emergency grant funding that was provided to help publications in response to the Covid-19 crisis.

The ICJF was open to applications between April 2019 and March 2020. The process was light touch and applicants were required to provide brief details about their publication, confirmation of eligibility

and details of what the funding will be used for. Officials were available to discuss applications and eligibility prior to application submission and were on-hand to guide applicants through the process.

Applications were evaluated on a case-by-case basis by a Welsh Government Panel to ensure it met the eligibility criteria and value for money considerations. To assist with the evaluation process, each eligible applicant provided consent for their application to be shared with the Centre For Community Journalism (C4CJ). The C4CJ acted in an advisory capacity as experts in the field of hyper-local journalism to provide comment on the proposed activities; however they were not part of the approval process.

In April 2020 there was a small under-spend and an emergency grant was offered to eligible publications to support the sector through the coming critical few months to try and maintain sustainability and to continue to give communities vital news during the Covid-19 crisis. This business resilience grant funding was for the purpose of day-to-day costs such as rental costs, wage costs and license/website fees etc.

The ICJF has supported a range of activities and funding activity ranged from innovation designed to generate new income streams, to bigger premises and improved websites. The outcomes of the ICJF include:

- Increased marketing and branding including search engine optimisation to increase readership and widen of the reach of publications.
- Increased advertising to increase revenue streams.
- Technical improvements to websites, new software, upgraded platforms to make them easier to use.
- Development of new online services.
- Staff development through training and attendance at industry conferences.
- Additional specialist staff costs such as sales, photography and advertising staff to improve business processes and improve productivity.
- Business growth and improved professionalism through expansion into new office space

Creative Wales

In 2021-22 Creative Wales total budget allocation is £8.697m, including an additional allocation of £1m to accelerate the projects in development. Creative industries in Wales including film and television production, digital and musical production representing one of Wales' fastest- growing sectors, with an annual turnover of more than £2.2billion and employing over 56,000 people, 40% more than 10 years ago. Film and TV companies spent around £55m in Wales in 2018, supporting local businesses and also contributing to tourism and awareness of Wales. As one of the pillars for the international strategy the budget, the additional investment of £1m will strengthen the offer and further promote our international reputation as a centre of excellence for production and high end TV drama, with major studios such as Fox, NBC Universal, Netflix and HBO all choosing Wales for their productions.

3.18 Details of any funding allocated to Creative Wales to support news journalism.

Total funding of £158,546 is detailed in **Annex B**.

Discussions are underway regarding the need for dedicated funding through the Creative Wales 2021-22 budget to support news journalism. Any decision to support news journalism will therefore need to consider the opportunity cost and overall impact on budget, with reduced budget availability for wider activity to support the creative industries in Wales. Skills development and

wider programmes such as the Clwstwr project can be utilised to encourage new entrants to the market and support new developments in journalism.

Live Music

3.19 Details of any funding allocated to support grassroots music venues

Final decisions on the 2021-22 budget and Business Plan for Creative Wales are under consideration. As a key sector targeted by Creative Wales, the Creative Wales 2021-22 Business Plan will include a focus on support for the music industry, with funding set aside to support this priority. This will complement funding awarded to grassroots music venues in 2020-21 to help the sector respond to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and support the ongoing resilience of the sector.

Support for film and television production

3.20 The latest revenue and projected revenue figures, and occupancy rates for Pinewood Studios since the commencement of the Management Services Agreement in November 2017.

In November 2017, Welsh Government and Pinewood entered into a Management Services Agreement for the operation of the Wentloog studio facilities. Under the terms of the agreement, Pinewood managed the Studio on behalf of Welsh Government. Running costs for the studio equated to circa £1.185m per annum. During the earlier part of the agreement period, rental figures were around £0.46m per annum.

In March 2019, Welsh Government entered into a Stage Agreement with Bad Wolf Studios Wales to rent the entire vacant space at the studio for twelve months, with the option to enter into a further two year agreement. During this time, the studio was occupied 80% by Bad Wolf Studios Ltd, consisting of the main studio space, and 20% by tenants of the Media Hub – small office spaces let to supply chain companies in the sector. Under this agreement, the running costs of the studio were covered and a small profit was made. Bad Wolf opted not to exercise an extension beyond the 12 month period.

The agreement with Pinewood came to an end on 31 March 2020, with Welsh Government temporarily managing the space whilst a solution for a longer term tenant as found. The Covid lockdown commenced shortly after the expiry of the Bad Wolf agreement. For a period there would therefore have been a deficit between income and expenditure as no income from production use was generated. The costs associated with operating the studio remained consistent during this period (business rates @ £400k p.a., security @ £222k, maintenance).

From March to October 2020, revenue was generated from new productions being filmed at the studio, including Urban Myth and Hartswood Productions.

Following a successful period of negotiation, Welsh Government has now entered into a 10 year lease agreement with Great Point Media, a London based investment company with a portfolio of existing studio developments in the U.S.A. Great Point Seren Studios took over the lease on the 1st October, and it provides an opportunity for an established media production company to invest in and develop the studio and also bring a slate of new productions. The lease is on commercial terms, the details of which are confidential.

3.21 The latest figures for the Media Investment Budget, including total investment, return on investment and Welsh spend (broken down by project).

A summary of the individual loans investments, the funding recouped to September 2019, and the balance of each project that has been supported by the Media Investment Budget is included at **Annex C**.

3.22 The latest figures for the Wales Screen Fund including total investment and Welsh spend (broken down by project).

The total value of offers is £30.908m with anticipated spend £365.748m. A list of the projects is provided at **Annex D**.

3.23 The latest figures regarding the Welsh Government's loan to Bad Wolf Studios including total repayments and Welsh spend (benchmarked against Welsh Government targets).

The total investment value in Bad Wolf Studios is £18,447,588. At November 2020 actual Welsh spend is £94.4m with £133m anticipated. Total interest due on the loan arrangement is £1.064m with repayments commencing in 2020-21. The latest financial detail is provided at **Annex E**.

Annex A - Overview of Culture and Heritage Finances - 2019-20 to 2021-22

RESOURCE		2019-20		2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Second Supp Budget £'000	Final Outturn £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	First Supp Budget £'000	Change £'000	Second Supp Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	New plans Draft Budget £'000
Support for Culture and the Arts	Arts Council of Wales	31,346	31,346	32,042	0	32,042	25,200	57,242	50,142	32,042	0	32,042
	Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museums of Wales	22,118	22,918	24,355	(445)	23,910	0	23,910	24,210	24,355	255	24,610
	National Library of Wales	10,835	11,235	11,144	(200)	10,944	0	10,944	11,194	11,144	0	11,144
	Support for Local Culture & Sport	3,287	2,204	2,060	(298)	1,762	26,000	27,762	44,462	2,060	757	2,817
	Creative	1,708	1,786	1,708	0	1,708	0	1,708	1,708	1,708	0	1,708
Total Support for Culture and the Arts		69,294	69,489	71,309	(943)	70,366	51,200	121,566	131,716	71,309	1,012	72,321
Media and Publishing	Books Council of Wales	3,649	3,814	3,730	0	3,730	0	3,730	3,730	3,730	0	3,730
Total Media and Publishing		3,649	3,814	3,730	0	3,730	0	3,730	3,730	3,730	0	3,730
Support the Historic Environment	Cadw	11,608	10,452	12,411	0	12,411	300	12,711	12,411	12,411	1,000	13,411
	National Botanic Garden of Wales	581	581	594	0	594	0	594	834	594	0	594
	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales	1,853	1,623	1,764	(33)	1,731	0	1,731	1,731	1,764	0	1,764
Total Support for the Historic Environment		14,042	12,656	14,769	(33)	14,736	300	15,036	14,976	14,769	1,000	15,769
TOTAL RESOURCE		86,985	85,959	89,808	(976)	88,832	51,500	140,332	150,422	89,808	2,012	91,820

CAPITAL		2019-20		2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Second Supp Budget £'000	Final Outturn £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	First Supp Budget £'000	Change £'000	Second Supp Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	New plans Draft Budget £'000
Support for Culture and the Arts	Arts Council of Wales	355	424	755	0	755	2,000	2,755	4,452	755	820	1,575
	Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museums of Wales	2,136	1,786	3,547	0	3,547	0	3,547	4,267	3,547	650	4,197
	National Library of Wales	1,955	1,305	3,095	0	3,095	0	3,095	3,095	3,095	100	3,195
	Support for Local Culture & Sport	1,630	1,447	1,430	0	1,430	1,000	2,430	2,513	1,430	0	1,430
	Creative	515	2,111	5,989	0	5,989	0	5,989	5,989	5,989	1,000	6,989
Total Support for Culture and the Arts		6,591	7,073	14,816	0	14,816	3,000	17,816	20,316	14,816	2,570	17,386
Media and Publishing	Books Council of Wales	30	175	780	0	780	0	780	780	780	(750)	30
Total Media and Publishing		30	175	780	0	780	0	780	780	780	(750)	30
Support the Historic Environment	Cadw	4,710	4,014	8,731	0	8,731	(3,700)	5,031	5,011	8,731		8,731
	National Botanic Garden of Wales	95	395	195	0	195	0	195	195	195	180	375
	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales	95	97	15	0	15	0	15	35	15		15
Total Support for the Historic Environment		4,900	4,506	8,941	0	8,941	(3,700)	5,241	5,241	8,941	180	9,121
TOTAL CAPITAL		11,521	11,754	24,537	0	24,537	(700)	23,837	26,337	24,537	2,000	26,537
TOTAL RESOURCE & CAPITAL		98,506	97,713	114,345	(976)	113,369	50,800	164,169	176,759	114,345	3,920	118,265

AME		2019-20		2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Second Supp Budget £'000	Final Outturn £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	First Supp Budget £'000	Change £'000	Second Supp Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Change £'000	New plans Draft Budget £'000
Sponsored Bodies Pensions	Amgueddfa Cymru - National	2,391	0	2,391		2,391		2,391		2,391	6,609	9,000
	National Library of Wales Pension Provision - AME	622	0	622		622		622		622	4,378	5,000
TOTAL AME		3,013	0	3,013	0	3,013	0	3,013	0	3,013	10,987	14,000

Annex B - JOURNALISM FUNDING

Publication	Spend	Application No.	Activity Supported
Caerphilly Observer	£24,058	1	Support staff costs, software licences, staff training, new services to website, local distribution costs
		2	Office space rental
		3	Branded polo shirts for public events, google analytics training, advertising and promotional video
	£8,500	4	Covid-19 emergency funding
My Town Media	£26,608	1	Media pack, business directory, print and distribute flyers
		2	Employee a photographer for 2 month period, Self-service website
	£8,500	3	Covid-19 emergency funding
Wrexham.com	£31,624	1	Support the cost of the videographer/photography one day a week
		2	Purchase a new domain name, North Wales, new branding, website redesign, recruit a part time reporter and support salaries
	£8,500	3	Covid-19 emergency funding
Llanelli Online	£6,526	1	Technical training, upgrade website, recruit sales and marketing staff, to support subscriptions
		2	Rental of office space
		3	Support wage costs, design flyer, distribution costs
	£8,452	4	Covid-19 emergency funding
Inksplott	£14,180	1	Improve website, print bilingual leaflet and distribute, develop a brand for inksplott
	£8,500	2	Covid-19 emergency funding
Cwmbran Life	£2,199	1	Improve website and training
	£2,400	2	Covid-19 emergency funding
Deeside.com	£8,500	1	Covid-19 emergency funding
TOTAL	£158,547		

Annex C - PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE MEDIA INVESTMENT BUDGET (11 November 2020)

Project	Investment Value £m	Amount recouped £m	Net Gain / (Loss) to date £m	Targeted Welsh spend £m	Welsh spend to date £m
Under Pinewood Management					
Take Down	3.144	1.11	-2.03	1	1.089
Their Finest	2	2.05	0.05	1.3	1.618
The Collection	1.750[1]	0.38	-1.37	5.5	5.187
Show Dogs	1.566[2]	0	-1.56	4.737	4.338
Journey's End	0.85	0.631	-0.21	1.5	0.903
Don't Knock Twice[3]	0.63	0.655	0.02	0.63	0.641
Minotaur	0.026	0	-0.026		N/A[4]
Lionel the First	0.025	0	-0.025	N/A	N/A[5]
Total	9.99	4.82	-5.16	14.667	13.776
Under Welsh Government Management					
Trampires[6]	2	0	-2	1.6	1.621
Eternal Beauty	1.05	0.87	-0.16	1.214	1.255
Bang	0.35	0	-0.35	1.5	2.562
Tiny Rebel	0.318	0.03	-0.288	0.25	0.26
Goose Green	0.025	0	-0.025	N/A	N/A[7]
Almost Never (formerly True Believers)	0.622	0	-0.622	2.118	2.118
Six Minutes To Midnight	0.75	0.51	-0.24	3.88	3.52
Total	5.11	1.41	-3.67	10.562	11.336
Overall Total	15.1	6.2	-8.82	25.229	25.112

[\[1\] The investment value includes £600,000 of grant funding from the Media Investment Budget](#)

[\[2\] The investment value includes £362,000 of grant funding from the Media Investment Budget](#)

[\[3\] Don't Knock Twice also received £75,000 of grant funding under the Welsh Government's Business Finance scheme](#)

[\[4\] Development funding does not include a Welsh Spend commitment](#)

[\[5\] Development funding does not include a Welsh Spend commitment](#)

[\[6\] Trampires also received £652,572 of grant funding under the Welsh Government's Business Finance scheme.](#)

[\[7\] Development funding does not include a Welsh Spend commitment](#)

Annex D - WELSH SCREEN FUND INVESTMENT (11 November 2020)

Financial Year of Offer	Name of Production Company (SPV)	Production Title (Wales Screen Fund)	Value of Offer £m	Anticipated Spend £m
2012/13	Tonto Films and Television Ltd	Da Vinci's Demons Series 1	0.495	3.823
2012/13	Urban Myth Films	Atlantis Series 1	0.25	4.026
2012/13	Pesky Productions Ltd (Boj & Buddies)	Boj & Buddies	0.2	1.003
2012/13	Fiction Factory (Hinterland Films Ltd)	Hinterland Series 1	0.215	3.691
2012/13	Tonto Films and Television Ltd (DVDS2)	Da Vinci's Demons Series 2	0.99	15
2013/14	Avanti Media Group	Wonder World	*0.127	0.763
2013/14	Urban Myth Films	Atlantis Series 2	0.25	4.026
2013/14	Lime Pictures Limited	Rocket's Island	*0.143	0.966
2013/14	Mirror Productions	Petroleum Spirit	0.051	0.358
2013/14	Modern Television	A Poet In New York	0.053	0.855
2013/14	Adastra Creative and Shrinking Cap Productions Ltd	Grandpa in my pocket	0.129	1.612
2013/14	Three Stones Media (The Rastamouse company)	Rastamouse Series 4	0.145	0.885
2013/14	Pure Grass Films Ltd (Drake Equation Ltd)	The Drake Equation	*0.74	5.208
2014/15	Lime Pictures Limited	Rocket's Island Series 4	0.07	0.7
2013/14	Lupus Films	Toot the Tiny Tugboat / Ethel & Ernest	0.55	3.034
2013/14	Green Bay Media Ltd	Castle Builders	0.045	0.32
2013/14	YJB Films (From a Jack to a King Ltd)	From a Jack to a King	0.1	1.229
2013/14	Hartswood Television Ltd	Lady Chatterleys Lover	0.125	0.813
2014/15	Gritty Realism Productions Ltd	Heart of Darkness	0.15	1.794
2014/15	TCFTV UK Productions	The Bastard Executioner	2.5	10
2014/15	Cwmni Da Cyf	Country Fair	0.125	1.019
2014/15	Animortal Studio (Trampires Ltd)	Trampires	0.674	6.738
2014/15	Tiger Aspect Productions (Tiger Aspect (D&F) Ltd)	Decline and Fall	0.1	1.8
2014/15	RF Movie Productions Ltd	Robin Friday - The Movie	*0.2	1.95
2014/15	Touchpaper Television Ltd	Coming up	0.08	0.809
2014/15	Fiction Factory Films Ltd (Hinterland Films 2 Ltd)	Hinterland 2	0.304	5.3
2014/15	Fiction Factory Films Ltd (Hinterland Films 3 Ltd)	Hinterland 3	0.25	4.21

Financial Year of Offer	Name of Production Company (SPV)	Production Title (Wales Screen Fund)	Value of Offer £m	Anticipated Spend £m
2015/16	Bad Wolf Ltd	Bad Wolf Productions	9	133
2015/16	Hartwood Films (Sherlock TV Ltd)	Sherlock Season 4	0.24	2.409
2015/16	Heel Stone Pictures Ltd	Crossing the Border	0.202	2.519
2015/16	Ninth Floor UK Productions Limited	Will Season 1	1.5	18.761
2015/16	Lookout Point Ltd (Pinewood Films 14)	The Collection	0.6	5.5
2015/16	Red & Black Films (Don't Knock Twice Ltd)	Don't Knock Twice	0.075	0.63
2015/16	Vertigo Television Ltd	Britannia VFX	1.1	11.149
2016/17	Beakus Ltd	Toggle Top	0.076	0.944
2016/17	Cloth Cat Animation Ltd (Clothcat LBB Ltd)	Luo Bao Bai	0.225	3.183
2016/17	Riverstone Pictures (Showdogs Ltd)	Showdogs	0.362	4.737
2016/17	Vox Pictures (Keeping Faith Ltd)	Keeping Faith	0.328	4.25
2016/17	Green Bay Media	Mountains and Life	0.03	0.54
2016/17	New Pictures (Requiem Productions Ltd)	Requiem	0.4	5.016
2016/17	Severn Screen Ltd (Apostle Films Ltd)	Apostle	0.385	5.767
2017/18	World Productions (BTK 2016 Ltd)	Born to Kill	0.2	2.5
2017/18	The Forge Entertainment Ltd	Kiri	0.2	2.382
2017/18	Coracle Pictures Limited (Denmark)	Denmark	0.085	1.383
2017/18	Rondo Media Cyf	The Wall	0.045	0.363
2017/18	Touchpaper Television Ltd	4Stories	*0.04	0.631
2017/18	Illuminated Productions Ltd	The Rubbish World of Dave Spud	0.09	0.906
2018/19	Eleven Film Ltd	Schooled	0.485	3.879
2018/19	Boom Cymru	15 days	0.089	1.074
2018/19	Dream Horse Films Limited, Popara Films Ltd and Popara Films (DH) Limited	Dream Horse	0.35	4.384
2018/19	JJ Productions Ltd (Short Form Film)	Jamie Johnson Series 4	0.156	1.927
2018/19	Mad as Birds Ltd and Reliance Entertainment Productions Six Ltd	Six Minutes To Midnight	0.4	3.879
2018/19	Keeping Faith (Series 2) Productions Ltd (Vox Pictures)	Keeping Faith Series 2	0.3	4.654
2018/19	Hat Trick Productions	Warren	0.109	1.304
2018/19	Monterey Productions Ltd (HBO)	Brooklyn	0.22	2.412

Financial Year of Offer	Name of Production Company (SPV)	Production Title (Wales Screen Fund)	Value of Offer £m	Anticipated Spend £m
2018/19	GOL Production Ltd (Pulse Films)	Gangs of London	0.35	4.209
2018/19	Iele Productions	Merched Parchus	0.041	0.444
2018/19	Blacklight TV	4Stories series 2	0.102	1.574
2019/20	All That Limit	Brave New World	2	20
2019/20	Joio	Bang Series 2	0.19	2.3
2019/20	JJ Productions Ltd (Short Form Film)	Jamie Johnson Series 5	0.06	1.827
2019/20	Vox Pictures (Keeping Faith Series 3)	Keeping Faith Series 3	0.240	3.965
2019/20	WP Productions Ltd (World Productions)	The Pembrokeshire Murder	0.200	2.135
2020/21	Hartswood TV Ltd	Roald & Beatrix: The Case Of The Curious Mouse	0.225	2.247
2020/21	Illuminated Productions Ltd	The Rubbish World of Dave Spud Series 2	0.140	1.407
2020/21	Joio Cyf (Joio (Bang 2) Ltd)	Bang Series 2	0.190	2.302
2020/21	Lupus Films (Kensukes Kingdom Ltd)	Kensukes Kingdom	0.100	0.841
2020/21	Little Door Productions Ltd (Little Door (The Pact) Ltd)	The Pact	0.595	5.953
2020/21	One Tribe TV Limited	Wonders of the Celtic Deep	0.077	0.618
2020/21	Eleven Films (Starco TV 3 Ltd)	Sex Education Series 3	0.432	5.186
2020/21	WOTW2 Ltd- Urban Myth films	War of the Worlds Series 2	0.750	7.344
TOTAL (excluding withdrawn offers*)			30.908	365.746

Annex E – BAD WOLD STUDIOS INVESTMENT (11 November 2020)

Investment	Investment Value (£)	Drawn down to date (£)	To be drawn down in future years (£)	Accrued interest @ 7.52% to date (£)	Paid interest @ 7.52% to date (£)	Bad Wolf match funding (£)	Expected Welsh Spend (£)	Achieved Welsh Spend (£)
Repayable Advance	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	1,063,937	51,481	-	54,000,000	54,000,000
Further Grant	4,500,000	2,305,183	2,194,817	N/A	N/A	-	79,000,000	40,396,745
Purchase of Buildings 1 and 2, Trident Park	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Acquisition fees	30,000	30,000	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Studio Fit out Works	2,650,000	2,650,000	-	N/A	N/A	2,800,000	N/A	N/A
Pinewood Studio Wales Fit out Works	667,588	667,588	-	N/A	N/A	692,412	N/A	N/A
SAWS	80,000	40,000	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	250,000	N/A	N/A
Youth Drama Network	20,000	20,000	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Total	18,447,588	16,212,771	2,194,817	1,063,937	51,481	3,742,412	133,000,000	94,396,745

Document is Restricted

Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Date: Thursday 14 January 2021
Time: 10:45-11:45am
Title: Evidence paper to inform scrutiny of Draft Budget 2021-22 – Welsh Language budgets

Purpose

1. To provide information in relation to the Welsh language budget proposals as outlined in the Draft Budget 2021-22 published on 21 December 2020. It also provides an update on specific areas of interest to the Committee.

Strategic Direction

2. In July 2017, we launched our Welsh language strategy: [Cymraeg 2050](#) with two overarching targets:
 - The number of Welsh speakers to reach 1 million by 2050.
 - The percentage of the population that speak Welsh daily, and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh, to increase from 10 per cent (in 2013–15) to 20 per cent by 2050.
3. The strategy has three main themes:
 - Theme 1: Increasing the number of Welsh speakers
 - Theme 2: Increasing the use of Welsh
 - Theme 3: Creating favourable conditions – which entails securing the right infrastructure and context to enable themes 1 and 2 to happen.
4. The *Cymraeg 2050*: [Work Programme 2017-21](#) published in tandem with the strategy, sets out our plans for the current Senedd to lay the required foundations for the strategy. More information on the milestones included in the Work Programme is included at paras 37-59 of this paper.
5. Of course, most of the Welsh Government's work, including our projects on the Welsh language, have been challenged this year due to COVID-19. But, with each challenge comes opportunity: a chance to look at things in a different way. I'm delighted by the range and variety of work that's been done during the COVID-19 period, not only here in the Welsh Government, but also by our partners, groups and individuals across the whole of Wales.
6. We'll prepare our second Work Programme next year, and this will need to reflect how the way we live has changed. By keeping an eye on policies as they change and responding proactively to those changes, we'll make sure that we're constantly aware and working towards our overall aims and vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050.
7. Although the context of our work has changed dramatically since the launch of *Cymraeg 2050*, our strategic priorities have remained the same. The hard work we've already done and the new opportunities we've seen over the past

year are a strong foundation for the next government to continue our vision of reaching a million Welsh speakers by 2050 and for doubling the daily use of Welsh.

8. Prosiect 2050 has now been established to give added impetus to efforts to deliver the *Cymraeg 2050* strategy. This new multidisciplinary language planning unit is tasked with:
 - Co-ordinating the planning for our route to a million speakers, from early years through Welsh-medium statutory education provision to post-compulsory education to Welsh for adults.
 - Doubling the use of Welsh by creating new initiatives, and evaluating current initiatives.
 - Supporting policy areas across the Welsh Government to contribute to the maintenance of our Welsh-speaking communities and to the increased use of Welsh, in alignment with *Cymraeg 2050*.
9. The Welsh Government's Programme for Government, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and *Cymraeg 2050* all support each other.

2021-22 Draft Budget Allocations

10. The 2021-22 Draft Budget provides a one year spending plan for both revenue and capital. The total Welsh Language budget is £36.977m, consisting of £36.947m resource and £0.030m capital. The Minister for Education has responsibility for Welsh-medium and bilingual education which is supported with a resource budget of £12.675m. The tables below show the total Welsh Language budgets by portfolio:

TABLE 1: Overview of the Resource Budget – Total Welsh Language						
Action	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Baseline Adjustments £'000	Revised Baseline £'000	Change £'000	2021-22 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
Mental Health, Wellbeing and Welsh Language MEG						
Welsh Language	Welsh Language	20,949	-	20,949	-	20,949
	Welsh Language Commissioner	3,207	-	3,207	116	3,323
Total		24,156	-	24,156	116	24,272
Education MEG						
Welsh in Education	Welsh in Education	12,675	-	12,675	-	12,675
Total	TOTAL	12,675	-	12,675	-	12,675
Overall Total		36,831	-	36,831	116	36,947

TABLE 2: Overview of the Capital Budget – Total Welsh Language						
Action	Budget Expenditure Line (BEL)	2020-21 Final Budget £'000	Baseline Adjustments £'000	Revised Baseline £'000	Change £'000	2021-22 New Plans Draft Budget £'000
Welsh Language	Welsh Language Commissioner	385	(385)	-	30	30
Total		385	(385)	-	30	30
Overall Total		385	(385)	-	30	30

11. I must also note that the aim is to mainstream *Cymraeg 2050* into all Welsh Government portfolio areas and there is already expenditure on the language embedded in delivery within many other ministerial portfolios.

Impact of the pandemic on the 2021-22 budget allocations

12. As a result of the pandemic, in the First Supplementary Budget 2020-21, published on 27 May, £1.995m of revenue was identified and returned to the central reserve from the Welsh Language BEL in order to support Welsh Government COVID-19 priorities. The budgets repurposed to support these efforts related to three categories:

- Those things that could no longer happen as a result of the pandemic (for example certain Urdd activities and some funding in relation to Welsh in the community);
- Those activities that could be delayed (for example in relation to the Understanding Bilingualism project, the new policy on language transmission and use in families, Review of Language Promotion Grants, the contract for external specialists to advise Prosiect 2050); and
- Those that that could be done differently (these were especially relevant to activities in the community, or those that pertain to learning e.g. courses run by the National Centre for Learning Welsh that could be successfully moved online).

13. Welsh Government has also made funding available for a range of interventions to respond to, and mitigate the impact of, the current crisis. This included additional funding to some partners for example: £3.1m capital (Education MEG) to the Urdd to provide support in the absence of it being able to create income from its residential centres and £0.5m (Mental Health, Wellbeing and Welsh Language MEG) to the National Eisteddfod to provide support with the costs associated with the postponement of the Tregaron Eisteddfod.

14. For Draft Budget 2021-22 the baseline used for comparative purposes is Final Budget 2020-21. As a result the reduction of £1.995m to 2020-21 budgets in response to COVID-19, and published in First Supplementary Budget 2020-21, are not reflected in draft budget and have been reinstated in full for 2021-22, as the realignment exercise concentrated on the financial year 2020-21 only. This is with exception of £0.2m for the National Centre for Learning Welsh's budget where the reduction has been made possible due to operational savings made due to the shift towards online learning. Further details can be found in paragraph 60-65.
15. I will continue to review the impact of the pandemic on the organisations that we fund as we move into the next financial year in order to ensure that any decisions best meet the evolving challenges presented by the pandemic. The Minister for Finance and Trefnydd wishes to retain as much flexibility as possible now as we better understand the impact of the winter months on the spread of the disease. In particular the additional funding needed to support the NHS and local government as they stand at the forefront of our response to the pandemic. Consideration will also be given for other areas such as the Welsh language and I reserve the right to apply for funding from the COVID-19 reserve funding to help with Welsh language organisations.

Final out-turns for 2019-20 and forecast out-turns for 2020-21

16. The final outturn for 2019-20 for Welsh Language was £36.5m and the forecast outturn for 2020-21 is £35.5m with no significant variance to budgets as detailed in **Annex A**.

Part 1: Commentary on Budget Expenditure Line (BEL) allocations

Welsh Language BEL (Mental Health, Wellbeing and Welsh Language MEG)

17. The purpose of the Welsh language BEL is to support *Cymraeg 2050* in relation to increasing the use of Welsh and securing the right infrastructure.
18. Funding within the Welsh Language BEL has been maintained at £20.949m for 2021-22. The budget primarily supports partnership activities including:
- Cymraeg i Blant (Cymraeg for Kids) – to support parents, prospective parents and other family members in using Welsh at home, transmit Welsh to their children, and to support children's linguistic development in a social and educational context. Further detail is provided at para 41.
 - The delivery of Welsh-language training through the National Centre for Learning Welsh. Further detail is provided at para 60-65.
 - Delivering the Welsh Language Technology Action Plan.
 - Increase language use within communities for example through providing grants to the mentrau iaith, Merched y Wawr and the Young Farmers.
 - Delivery of the Siarter Iaith (Welsh Language Charter) programme.

- Fund additional expertise in language planning as part of Prosiect 2050.
- Fund the Welsh Language Tribunal.
- Research, evaluation and marketing in respect of the strategy.

Welsh Language Commissioner BEL (Mental Health, Wellbeing and Welsh Language MEG)

19. The budget (revenue of £3.207m and capital £0.030m) supports the Welsh Language Commissioner (further detail at para 78-79) who has wide ranging functions and powers which include:

- Working towards ensuring that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language.
- Implementing the Welsh language standards system.
- Conducting inquiries into matters relating to the Commissioner's functions.
- Investigating alleged interference with an individual's freedom to communicate in Welsh.
- Promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language with a view to increasing language use – especially within the third and private sectors.

Welsh in Education BEL (Education MEG)

20. The budget has been maintained at £12.675m for 2021-22. The BEL supports actions related to Welsh-medium and Welsh language education within *Cymraeg 2050*, which includes:

- Funding for Mudiad Meithrin to increase Welsh-medium childcare provision as a pathway into Welsh-medium education.
- The planning of Welsh-medium education to include preparatory work for the implementation of the new 10 year Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs) in line with the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020, which came into force on 1 December 2020.
- Commissioning of teaching and learning resources.
- Funding for the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol and the development of post-16 Welsh-medium provision.

Part 2: Other information

Information on how the delivery of the Welsh Language portfolio and associated outcomes are monitored and evaluated to demonstrate value for money

21. In terms of ensuring value for money, clarity over how we use our resources effectively is central to delivering the priorities set out in Taking Wales Forward and Prosperity for All. I have well-established processes in place to ensure that resources are used effectively for the purposes intended.

22. For this administration, progress in delivering the short term targets outlined in the *Cymraeg 2050 Work Programme for 2017-21* will be a measure of progress towards achieving the aims of *Cymraeg 2050*. Progress as a whole is monitored annually through a process which includes the publication of an annual Action Plan¹ at the beginning of the financial year, followed by an Annual Report² at year's end to report back on the actions detailed in the Action Plan. Regular reviews to monitor expenditure and outcomes are undertaken to ensure that any available resources are reprioritised to deliver the strategy.
23. The Welsh Language Partnership Council plays a role in advising on progress towards the 2050 target and the efficacy of our programmes and interventions. The Cymraeg 2050 Programme Board within the Welsh Government is tasked with assessing risks and identifying steps to mitigate them and mainstreams the strategy in each of the Government's policy areas.
24. Additionally, I have established Prosiect 2050 to give added impetus to efforts to deliver the *Cymraeg 2050* strategy as detailed above at paragraph 8. This is in line with the recommendations made in the report that the Committee published in July 2019 following its inquiry into "Supporting and Promoting the Welsh Language".
25. In terms of evaluation, we've used the findings of a research study published in 2017: [Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families](#) to inform our new national Policy on Language Transmission and Use in Families which I will publish in the New Year.
26. We published the Evaluation of the Siarter Iaith and its associated programmes in July 2020. We're currently using findings and recommendations to inform the design and delivery of the Siarter Iaith in the future.
27. The evaluation of the Welsh Language Sabbatical Scheme has two aims. The first is to examine how, and to what extent, the Sabbatical Scheme contributes to change in the way that Welsh is taught or used as a medium of teaching in schools. The second aim is to assess the contribution of the Sabbatical Scheme to professional development provision for practitioners to develop their Welsh language skills or to teach through the medium of Welsh. The evaluation findings will provide the basis for the strategic development of the Sabbatical Scheme and practitioner training in future. This final report of the evaluation has been delayed due to COVID-19 and will be published in the New Year.
28. As well as these evaluations, we published a research study on the relationship between the Welsh language and the economy in February 2020. The study provides an assessment of the evidence available on the relationship between language and the economy, and of the methods and approaches that have been used in these studies. As a result of the report, I set up an economy and Welsh language sub-group within the Welsh Language Partnership Council. The sub-group will look at the evidence within the report as well as other

¹ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/cymraeg-2050-a-million-welsh-speakers-action-plan-202021.pdf>

² <https://gov.wales/welsh-language-strategy-annual-report-2019-2020>

sources. The aim of the sub-group is to provide advice on how the relationship between economic development and the Welsh language can be strengthened and what economic interventions could be implemented to strengthen the Welsh economy, which will also support the Welsh language.

29. Regarding preventative spend, we are continuing to invest in audience insight research to learn more about the public's behaviours and attitudes towards the language. This will shape our marketing strategy, the way we target our audience, and ensure that we are engaging with the right audience with the right message. This will also mean that we will be spending our budget more effectively, driving better results, and will feed into partners' marketing strategies, with the aim of creating a 'one voice' approach to promote the Welsh language, thereby reducing duplication of work and spend on developing messages, branding and resources. The aim is that this work will also prepare the ground for other initiatives, making people more favourably disposed to campaigns such as encouraging parents to consider Welsh language education for their children and transmission in the family.
30. Furthermore, our target of increasing Welsh language early years provision by 40 nursery groups by 2021 has the potential to reduce spend on promotion among older age groups, as they help individuals establish robust language practices at an early age. In this respect, Cylchoedd Meithrin contribute to nurturing the conditions which create new Welsh speakers by immersing children in the language and its culture, and by helping to feed Welsh-medium schools. This spend on the early years prepares the ground for further interventions in the shape of, for instance, the Siarter Iaith (which has the aim of encouraging informal Welsh-language use among school children from an early age).
31. The digital landscape is also a game-changer for the Welsh language, several elements of which could be considered as preventative spend. Our Welsh Language Technology Action Plan involves ensuring Welsh language digital components are created and maintained so that they can be used and reused widely by all organisations and individuals. The spread of Welsh language technology is also essential for the normalisation of the Welsh language and enabling people to use it in their day to day lives.
32. We launched the Plan on 23 October 2018. It deals with three key areas:
 - **Welsh Language Speech Technology** – Welsh language speech to text recognition and text to speech synthesis.
 - **Computer-assisted translation** – sharing and reusing English<>Welsh text translations via 'translation memory' technology.
 - **Conversational Artificial Intelligence** – machines would *understand* the Welsh language (in addition to *recognising* it).
33. We reacted to the challenges posed by COVID-19 by arranging that Cysgliad (a package of Welsh resources for example a spell-checker and a tool that helps with mutations, from Bangor University) became available free of charge for use by individuals, small businesses and every school in Wales. I believed that this was important under the new circumstances, especially for school pupils

and their parents. I was aware that it could be difficult for many children learning independently at home with support from their parents and carers when schools were closed during the first lockdown. Sometimes, there wasn't an adult able to speak Welsh at home to help them with their work.

34. Recently, we have also amended the targets set for Bangor University under its grant agreement in order to provide a resource that can subtitle Welsh videos automatically. This is in response to a request from universities who wish to subtitle lectures on video, so that they're available for students no longer able to attend lectures due to the pandemic.
35. Our Helo Blod translation and advice service for small businesses and the third sector also uses the latest translation automation technology to assist qualified human translators to provide swift and consistent translations. This also ensures value for money by never paying for the same or similar translations.
36. As a Government, we are committed to using the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act to improve how we make decisions about the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Our goal is to ensure we reflect the sustainable development principle and our spending plans aim to achieve a balance between short and long-term priorities.

Information on allocations (and their location) in your portfolio to support the Cymraeg 2050 Welsh language strategy and associated action plan.

37. I have included some information on how allocations support *Cymraeg 2050* in previous sections of this paper. I will now refer specifically to the milestones included in the *Cymraeg 2050* Work Programme for 2017-2021.
38. Not all milestones fall within my portfolio. However in relation to each one, expenditure is allocated appropriately to drive an increase towards these milestones.
39. Information about individual milestones is set out below. Information about milestones that are within the Minister for Education's portfolio are listed in the next section from paragraph 51-59.
40. I meet with the Minister for Education regularly to discuss the synergies and overlap between our portfolios where the Welsh language is concerned.

Milestone: a small increase in language transmission rates in families by the 2021 Census, continuing the trend seen between 2001 and 2011

41. To support this aim, we will continue to invest in the Cymraeg for Kids programme in 2021-22 with funding of £0.730m allocated. The objectives of the programme are to support parents, prospective parents and other family members in introducing and using Welsh at home and transmitting Welsh to their children, and to support children's linguistic development in a social and educational context.

42. Cymraeg for Kids will support the new national policy on language transmission and use in families (see paragraph 25). Encouraging families to choose Welsh is an important part of *Cymraeg 2050* and this policy outlines how we plan to make sure parents and carers are given the best possible support and encouragement to choose to use Welsh with their children.

Milestone: Keeping a close eye on indicators of language use associated with the initial target of increasing daily use from 10 per cent of the population to 11 per cent by 2021

43. All of the interventions in my portfolio, and therefore all corresponding budget allocations, ultimately have the aim of increasing the use of the language, and are evaluated and monitored to ensure that they are fit for this purpose. This is true of both the Welsh Language BEL (2021-22: £20.949m) and Welsh Language Commissioner BEL (2021-22: £3.237m, revenue £3.207m and capital £0.030m). Under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, as well as regulating the standards, the Commissioner has the role of increasing use of the language. These revenue budgets have been maintained for 2021-22.
44. Projects and partners funded under the Welsh Language BEL to increase the use of the language include:
- The mentrau iaith.
 - The National Eisteddfod.
 - The Urdd.
 - Young Farmers Clubs.
 - Community projects (Cymdeithas Eisteddfodau and Merched y Wawr);
 - Local Newspapers (papurau bro).
 - Helo Blod.
 - Bangor University's ARFer project, to increase interpersonal communication and confidence in the use of Welsh in the workplace via behavioural pledges.
 - A fund to promote the use of the Welsh language in the post-16 sector.
 - A fund allocated to Welsh Education Consortia to promote the informal use of the Welsh language (Siarter iaith).
 - Cymraeg for Kids.
 - Dydd Miwsig Cymru.
45. While COVID-19 has changed our lives, and has been a distressing time for us all, it is so encouraging to see how people have responded to the challenge. I have been very impressed by the innovation, determination and creativity demonstrated by our partners. Eisteddfod T and Eisteddfod AmGen were extremely successful, the Young Farmers and Merched y Wawr undertook excellent voluntary work of and all sorts of interesting events were held online by the mentrau iaith. We've seen more learners than the past three years combined, signing up for the National Centre for Learning Welsh's online taster courses since March this year. This all shows the important work our partners have been

doing, driving Welsh language policy and delivering *Cymraeg 2050*'s aims during this difficult time.

46. Much of the new and innovative work undertaken will become part of our new way of working in 2021-22 and beyond. We will continue to support our partners as we adapt continuously to the new and changing world.
47. One of the Welsh Language Partnership Council's sub-groups (Increasing Language Use in the Community sub-group) held an on-line survey of Welsh language community groups between 14 September and 10 October 2020. The aim was to assess the impact of the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 on the opportunities that are available to use Welsh in the community. We received 1,092 responses.
48. On 10 December, we published *The effects of COVID-19 on Welsh language community groups – survey findings*. This was steered by a dedicated sub-group of the Welsh Language Partnership Council who have drafted a series of recommendations based on the report's findings. I'll be responding to these recommendations soon.
49. The report provides evidence of how Welsh language community groups operated before the coronavirus pandemic and since the first UK-wide lockdown and provides their thoughts about their future. Acting upon the recommendations will help us to safeguard opportunities to use Welsh at a community level in the future. This work will be taken forward in 2021-22.
50. It's very difficult to measure language use. One way is by conducting language use surveys. Work began on a new Language Use Survey in July 2019, and was due to continue until the end of March 2021. Due to COVID-19, the survey was suspended in mid-March 2020. We'll publish the results collated so far by the end of 2020-21.

Information on allocations (and their location) in the Minister for Education's portfolio to support Cymraeg 2050, in particular, allocations that support and develop Welsh-medium education.

51. Allocations for activities within the Minister for Education's portfolio, that support *Cymraeg 2050*, sit within the Welsh in Education BEL, located in the Education MEG. As outlined in paragraph 20, the budget stands at £12.675m for 2021-22.
52. Activities funded from the Welsh in Education BEL include the development of Welsh-medium and bilingual early years provision, the development and implementation of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs), support for FE colleges and training to enable tutors and assessors to teach and train learners bilingually, support the development of Welsh-medium HE provision and lead on post-16 development. Other activities include the development of teaching and learning resources to support the teaching of Welsh and other

subjects through the medium of Welsh, as well as bilingual resources to support the new curriculum.

53. *Cymraeg 2050* is a cross-cutting policy, supported not just through the Welsh Language BELs and Welsh in Education BEL. For example, the Sabbatical Scheme and CYDAG are supported through funding of £1.65m within the Teacher Development and Support BEL of the Education MEG. CYDAG undertake a programme of activities to support the development of Welsh-medium education in support of the *Welsh in Education Action Plan*. The Welsh Language Sabbatical Scheme has a central role in continuing to develop the current workforce's Welsh language skills and ability to teach through the medium of Welsh. An additional £1m has also been allocated to the Curriculum and Assessment BEL in 2021-22 for bilingual resources to support effective implementation of the new Curriculum for Wales in September 2022.

Milestone: Aim to support the expansion of Welsh language early years by 40 new groups by 2021

54. The £3.031m provided to Mudiad Meithrin has enabled it to support its membership of over 450 Cylchoedd Meithrin and more than 400 Cylchoedd Ti a Fi to strengthen and expand its services. It has also enabled it to continue with a programme focusing solely on establishing new Welsh-medium early years provision in areas of Wales where there is a current lack of such services as an access point to Welsh-medium education. Through this work, 21 new Cylchoedd Meithrin and 21 new Cylchoedd Ti a Fi have been established since 2018. The work to develop staff and volunteers at its member settings has also continued, and has this year included sessions tailored to respond to the challenges the early years sector has faced during this year. This budget will be maintained in 2021-22 and Mudiad Meithrin will continue to build early years capacity to provide a path into Welsh-medium education.

Milestone: Keeping an increase in the percentage of learners in Welsh-medium education, from 22 per cent (based on 7,700 seven-year-old learners in 2015/16) to 24 per cent (about 8,400) by 2021

55. We have allocated funding of £0.1m from the Welsh in Education BEL to support work on the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs). Under this work stream, new *Draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019* have been prepared and were laid on 5 December 2019 setting out new arrangements for the preparation and implementation of Welsh in Education Strategic Plans. New provisions will include the introduction of longer term Plans (10 years) as well as Plans that are prepared on the basis of clear, ambitious targets. These targets have been calculated in such a way as to demonstrate the contribution individual local authority need to make in order to support the Welsh Government's *Cymraeg 2050* education milestone targets. These Regulations came into force on 1 December 2020.
56. Furthermore, we completed a review of school categories according to Welsh-medium provision in December 2019, in accordance with recommendations

made by the WESP Advisory Board in May 2019. The Minister for Education launched a consultation on high level options to redefine school categories according to Welsh-medium provision on 14 December. This may lead to revision of the School Organisation Code and potentially new guidance around school categories. Early indications suggest that we are on track to reach the overall 2021 milestone of 24% learners in Welsh-medium Education.

57. Our efforts in 2021-22 will concentrate on supporting local authorities in their preparation of new 10 year Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (WESPs). This will include:

- Advice and guidance around communication and promotion of Welsh-medium education (including a package of digital resources for LAs to use).
- Procurement of Welsh language and education consultants to advise LAs on aspects of WESP implementation, such as progression from Welsh-medium primary and work around school categorisation.

58. **Milestone: support growth in the number of teachers in Wales who can teach Welsh or teach through the medium of Welsh by 2021 as follows:**

- 3,100 primary teachers who can teach through the medium of Welsh (from a baseline of 2,900 in 2015/16).
- 600 secondary teachers who can teach Welsh (from a baseline of 500 in 2015/16).
- 2,200 secondary teachers who can teach through the medium of Welsh (from a baseline of 1,800 in 2015/16).

59. The *Welsh in Education: action plan 2017-21*, published in December 2017, sets out our direction for the development of compulsory Welsh-medium and Welsh language education over the next four years, in line with the vision of *Cymraeg 2050* and *Our national mission*. The Minister for Education leads on the implementation of activities and actions in response to the education priorities identified within the action plan, for example increasing the number of teachers, curriculum development and support for learners with additional learning needs. The Education MEG will continue to provide support for these activities in 2021-22. I have recently published figures in relation to progress against this target in the *Cymraeg 2050* Annual Report for 2019-20.

Part 3: Specific areas

Updates on allocations in 2020-21 budget

An update on the budget allocation for the National Centre for Learning Welsh following a reduction in its budget in response to the pandemic

60. We allocated a total of £13.21m from the Welsh Language BEL to the National Centre for Learning Welsh in 2020-21. This allocation was split as follows:

£8.810m to fund the 11 providers who deliver the training courses, £2.5m for the Cymraeg Gwaith (Work Welsh) initiative and £1.9m to maintain the running costs of the Centre.

61. During the year, due to COVID-19, the Centre's total funding was reduced by £1.533m: £1.02m of that reduction was made to the Cymraeg Gwaith budget, reducing its budget to £1.48m; £0.337m was removed from the grant to the 11 providers, reducing their funding to £8.473m; and the Centre's central grant was reduced by £0.176m, leaving a budget of £1.724m. Some of these cuts were made possible due to the Centre and its providers being unable to continue to provide some elements of their provision, such as face to face learning and residential courses.
62. Due to the Centre's swift and professional response to the pandemic, they utilised the funding to continue to offer opportunities for individuals to learn Welsh and develop their confidence in using their Welsh language skills. This includes:
 - Offering a wide range of opportunities across five levels for learners across Wales via the Centre's network of 11 providers.
 - Working with partners, including S4C, BBC Radio Cymru and the Welsh Books Council, to strengthen support for learners.
 - Continue to provide the Cymraeg Gwaith (Work Welsh) initiative, offering tailored training to build Welsh language skills in the workplace.
63. The Centre's allocation for 2021-22 will be £13.01m. We have therefore reinstated the Centre's budget to the pre-COVID-19 level (2020-21 final budget) with the exception of £0.2m. This £0.2m has been redirected to fund Welsh language infrastructure projects that will include creating a policy for better co-ordinating corpora, dictionaries and terminological resources in order to strengthen the infrastructure that supports language use.
64. This has been achieved by reducing the grant total to the 11 providers by £0.150m to £8.660m and reducing the grant paid to fund the Centre's running costs by £0.05m to £1.85m. These have been made possible due to operational savings brought about by no face to face lessons taking place, and due to the Centre developing different ways of working during the COVID-19 crisis. The reduction in funding will not affect the levels of service to learners and will not result in any job losses within the sector.
65. Cymraeg Gwaith's funding has been fully reinstated to £2.5m to allow that important initiative to return to its full capacity and to enhance the support it can give to specific sectors.

Progress and use of the £30 million made available for capital projects to support and increase the use of the Welsh language in education, and the impact of the pandemic on the timetable for approved projects

66. To support the milestone of increasing the percentage of learners in Welsh-medium education, we are driving forward the delivery of capital projects

funded through the combined Welsh Medium Capital and Childcare offer Grant Fund of £46m announced during 2018-2019 (£32.81m from the Welsh Medium Capital Grant and £13.02m from the Early Years Capital Grant). This injection of grant funding is supporting 46 projects across 20 local authorities which will, when all projects are realised, lead to an additional 2,818 school and childcare places for Welsh-medium learners. This funding boost will go some way to support the increase in provision needed to respond to the *Cymraeg 2050* ambition.

67. These projects will provide a boost the Welsh language in the areas concerned. For example:

- A third Welsh-medium school in Monmouthshire.
- New Welsh-medium primaries in Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen (linked to a secondary school).
- Expansion of existing Welsh-medium primary provision to cope with demand in e.g. Wrexham, Flintshire, Cardiff, Neath Port Talbot and Caerphilly.
- Provision of Welsh-medium childcare to support early language acquisition and attract further learners to the Welsh-medium sector in e.g. Rhondda Cynon Taf, Bridgend and Conwy.
- Innovative Welsh language centre in Denbighshire linked to childcare provision and support for Welsh second language learners.
- Support for centres who work with incomers in Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire.
- Refurbishing and remodelling four Urdd settings in Glan-llyn, Llangrannog and Pentre Ifan.

68. The pandemic has had some impact on the delivery of projects with completion dates for some projects being moved further along into 2022. However, the majority of the 46 projects are well underway, with eight projects already complete, and over £16.1m claimed to date.

69. The Minister for Education officially opened, and welcomed new students to Pantycelyn Hall of Residence on 18 September, and look forward to the official opening of Glan-llyn Isa in the New Year. The Ysgol y Wern project in Cardiff and Denbighshire's Welsh Language Centre at Ysgol Glan Clwyd are also now complete. Welsh-medium nursery provision has also been delivered at three settings in RCT and one in Torfaen. We are expecting the majority of projects to be complete by 2021/22.

Take up of the *laith Athrawon Yfory* financial incentive, and how much has been set aside for the continuation of this incentive

70. We continue to provide incentives for student teachers from Wales undertaking Initial Teacher Education (ITE) and the Minister for Education has maintained the *laith Athrawon Yfory* incentive of £5,000 for each student who goes on to teach in Welsh. When set alongside other incentives for Welsh-medium teachers of priority subjects, this means an eligible ITE student could

benefit from a total incentive of over £25,000 in 2020/21 and 2021/22 academic years.

71. The Iaith Athrawon Yfory (IAY) Welsh-medium incentive³ of £5,000 is structured as follows; £2,500 payable on successful completion of QTS in the summer term and a further £2,500 payable on successful completion of induction in a Welsh-medium or bilingual secondary school, or on successful completion of induction teaching Welsh in any secondary setting (within a set time frame). Only those students who claim the first payment under the scheme can claim the second payment under the scheme.
72. When the scheme was first launched in 2018, we set ourselves the ambitious target of 100 applicants with a budget allocation of £0.5m. This continues to be the case.
- **Academic year 2018/19** – The deadline for claiming the first payment was 31 August 2020 with a total of 59 eligible students claiming. The deadline to claim the second payment will be 31 August 2023; to date 38 of the 59 eligible students have claimed.
 - **Academic year 2019/20** – The deadline for claiming the first payment is 31 August 2021 with a total of 92 eligible students claiming to date. The deadline to claim the second payment will be 31 August 2024; due to the time of year, no claims have yet been made for the second payment.
 - **Academic year 2020/21** – Due to the time of year, no claims or payments have yet been made against the 2020/21 Scheme.

Details of any assessments undertaken relating to funding aimed at increasing the number of learners studying Welsh as a subject at A-level and at university

73. In May 2019, the Minister for Education agreed £0.145m to be allocated from the Raising School Standards BEL in 2019-20 and 2020-21 to support a programme of activities aimed at increasing the number of learners studying Welsh at A Level in order to increase the pipeline to continue to study Welsh at university.
74. Working in partnership with the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, in 2019/20 academic year 62 schools and colleges received a grant of between £800 and £1,500 to support activities to improve Welsh language learning experiences, and to support the cost of maintaining provision in settings where the numbers studying the subject were low. Due to COVID-19, some schools had to adapt their original plans. We are in the process of awarding similar grants for 2020/21 academic year.
75. In addition, resources have been developed for schools to use in parents' evenings to promote Welsh as a subject at A-level, and a marketing campaign was launched in November 2020. This was due to start in March 2020, but had to be delayed due to COVID-19.

³ <https://gov.wales/iaith-athrawon-yfory-incentive-scheme-2019-2020-academic-year>

76. Through the Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, two projects have been funded and delivered by Welsh university departments:
- A pilot programme for mentoring learners 14-18 years of age in Welsh and English-medium schools to give undergraduate students of Welsh an opportunity to support learners as they study the language.
 - An online module on how Welsh language skills can be invaluable in the workplace.
77. There has been a disruption to this work due to COVID-19, therefore it is too early to assess the impact of the funding. However, an evaluation of the activity taken place to date will be commissioned in due course to inform future developments.

Welsh Language Commissioner

Allocations and commentary in respect of the budget allocation for the Welsh Language Commissioner in 2021-22

78. The Welsh Language Commissioner's resource allocation for 2021-22 is £3.323m, maintaining the revenue funding at £3.207m and providing a non-cash depreciation budget of £0.116m following the investment in the new IT system in 2020-21.
79. In 2020-21, an additional capital allocation of £0.385m to support essential upgrades to the IT system was made. As a result of this previous investment, we will provide an additional capital investment of £0.030m during 2021-22. The Commissioner's intention is to use this capital to upgrade the website, moving it to a more modern platform and updating the image, structure and content.

Annex A

MENTAL HEALTH, WELLBEING & WELSH LANGUAGE MEG

RESOURCE		2019-20	2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Final Outturn	Plans as per 2020-21 Final Budget	Changes	1st Supplementary budget	Changes	2nd Supplementary budget	Forecast (Period 8)	Baseline	Changes	New plans draft budget
Welsh Language	Welsh Language	20,992	20,949	-1,595	19,354	0	19,354	19,536	20,949	0	20,949
	Welsh Language Commissioner	3,157	3,207	0	3,207		3,207	3,268	3,207	116	3,323
TOTAL BUDGET		24,148	24,156	-1,595	22,561	0	22,561	22,804	24,156	116	24,272

CAPITAL		2019-20	2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Final Outturn	Plans as per 2020-21 Final Budget	Changes	1st Supplementary budget	Changes	2nd Supplementary budget	Forecast (Period 8)	Baseline	Changes	New plans draft budget
Welsh Language	Welsh Language Commissioner	0	385	0	385	0	385	385	0	30	30
TOTAL BUDGET		0	385	0	385	0	385	385	0	30	30

TOTAL MHW&WL MEG	24,148	24,541	-1,595	22,946	0	22,946	23,189	24,156	146	24,302
------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	-----	--------

EDUCATION MEG

RESOURCE		2019-20	2020-21						2021-22		
Action	BEL Description	Final Outturn	Plans as per 2020-21 Final Budget	Changes	1st Supplementary budget	Changes	2nd Supplementary budget	Forecast (Period 8)	Baseline	Changes	New plans draft budget
Welsh in Education	Welsh in Education	12,369	12,675	-350	12,325	0	12,325	12,325	12,675	0	12,675
TOTAL BUDGET		12,369	12,675	-350	12,325	0	12,325	12,325	12,675	0	12,675

Total Welsh Language Budgets

36,517	37,216	-1,945	35,271	0	35,271	35,514	36,831	146	36,977
--------	--------	--------	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	-----	--------

Helen Mary Jones MS
Chair
Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee
Senedd Cymru
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1SN

Our ref: EJ/AJ

8 December 2020

Dear Helen Mary,

I have followed with interest the Committee's recent work looking at the impact of COVID on journalism.

I have been struck by the scale of the issues uncovered by the Committee in the inquiry, and its previous work in this field. Engaging with all the people of Wales is one of the Commission's strategic priorities and I have been giving some thought to practical ways in which the Senedd could make a difference.

Legal situation

The Government of Wales Act 2006 (GOWA) provides that the Senedd Commission '...may do anything which appears to it necessary or appropriate for the purposes of, or in connection with, the discharge of its functions'. GOWA further says that the Commission must provide to the Senedd (or ensure it is provided with), the '...property, staff and services required for the Senedd's purposes'.

A strong, independent media is vital to any democracy. Despite the best efforts of journalists currently working in Wales, we have long since suffered due to a lack of media plurality, and current economic issues are only making matters worse.



Promoting the Senedd's work and holding the government to account on behalf of the people of Wales are key objectives for both Members and the Commission. I believe there is a valid argument that supporting journalism in Wales falls within this objective.



Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd, Caerdydd, CF99 1SN

 llywydd@senedd.cymru
 0300 200 7403

Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

 llywydd@senedd.wales
 0300 200 7403

I have asked officials to explore practical options which would give the Senedd Commission an opportunity to achieve its objective and help support independent journalism in Wales.

Any such arrangements would require support from Commissioners and by Members across the Senedd of course.

It is worth noting that Commissioners agreed to establishing a pilot for an independent arms-length news wire service in December 2017, following the recommendations by the Digital News and Information Taskforce, chaired by former Minister, Leighton Andrews.

In the meantime I would like to thank the Committee for the work it has and continues to do to highlight this important issue for us all.

Yours sincerely,



Elin Jones MS

Llywydd

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg / We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English



Agenda Item 4.2



BBC Cymru Wales

3 Central Square, Cardiff CF10 1FT

3 Sgwâr Canolog, Caerdydd CF10 1FT

T: 029 2071 4000 | E: cardiff.reception@bbc.co.uk | W: bbc.co.uk/wales

Director Wales
Cyfarwyddwr Cymru

8 December 2020

Helen Mary Jones MS
Chair, Culture Welsh Language & Communications Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Dear Helen,

Firstly, thank you for the constructive discussion we had recently regarding a number of broadcasting issues. I hope you found it to be helpful.

During our conversation, I promised to write to you setting out the factual position in respect of the Licence Fee renewal process as well as some of the key points for the BBC around the Ofcom Review of Public Service Broadcasting.

I am setting out below, therefore, some of the key points which your committee may find helpful by way of background information in its deliberations in the coming months. I hope you find this useful.

1. Licence Fee Settlement Process

- On 10 November, the UK Government Culture Secretary formally started the process to agree the level of the television licence fee from 2022.
- The negotiations will determine how much a TV licence costs, and as a result how much public funding the BBC and S4C will get, for at least five years from April 2022.
- Culture Secretary Oliver Dowden has asked the BBC to set out its financial needs in line with its public purposes to inform his assessment of the appropriate level for the licence fee and to make sure it offers the best value for money for licence fee payers.
- DCMS has made it clear that it expects negotiations to have concluded by autumn 2021 to allow time for the necessary changes to be laid before the UK Parliament and be incorporated into the BBC's budget for 2022/23.

- In terms of process, the UK Government has said that it is committed to transparency over the process and timetable of negotiations with the BBC on the licence fee settlement.
- The licence fee model is guaranteed until the end of the BBC Charter period in 2027.
- The UK Government said that it continues to actively consider the responses to the public consultation on whether the criminal sanction remains appropriate for TV licence fee evasion. The UK Government has said that it will publish a response in due course.
- The BBC has welcomed the Licence Fee settlement process as an opportunity to set out the BBC's exciting vision for the second half of the Charter period. We also welcome the UK Government's commitment to making sure this process is conducted in an open and transparent way.
- The BBC has said that its starting point in this process will be its commitment to universality and will use the coming months to demonstrate how it intends to continue to provide great programmes and services to all. The BBC's contribution to reflecting the UK, as well as supporting the creative economies beyond London, will also be major themes. Finally, the BBC will also set out where additional investment could ensure we deliver further benefits to licence fee payers.

Further details, including the exchange of letters between DCMS and the BBC can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/letters-from-the-culture-secretary-to-the-bbc-and-s4c-on-the-2022-licence-fee-settlement>

2. Ofcom PSB Review

As you know, Ofcom is currently reviewing Public Service Broadcasting or PSB in the UK.

The remit of the regulator's review considers how the positive outcomes of PSB might be assured for future audiences, within the current legislative framework as well as how PSB could be reimagined for the next decade and beyond.

The BBC has made it clear that in order to sustain and enhance investment in the UK's unique media ecology we need Ofcom to:

1. Support a universal, licence-fee funded BBC. The licence fee underpins universality and audiences know their licence fee funds the BBC. Ensuring funding at scale for an institution like the BBC is also the most efficient and effective way to ensure sustained investment in the production sector around the UK.
2. Recommend legislation to ensure PSB services like BBC iPlayer are included and prominent on all major platforms.
3. Recognise that BBC regulation needs to move into the digital age. We also think that Ofcom should have a new duty to take account of the public value created by the BBC and other PSBs.

4. Finally, Ofcom should update the listed events regime to cover the distribution of content on digital platforms.

Finally, I understand that my team is in discussions with your committee secretariat around a scrutiny session looking at the BBC's Annual Review and associated matters. We would, of course, be more than happy to discuss matters relating to the Licence Fee and the PSB Review as part of this session.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rhodri', followed by a long, horizontal, wavy line that extends to the right.

Rhodri Talfan Davies

Helen Mary Jones MS
Chair
Culture, Welsh Language and Communications
Committee

11 December 2020

Dear Helen,

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

At the Plenary Debate on the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee's Report on the Impact of COVID-19 on the Creative Industries on 11 November, I agreed to write to you to provide further information on questions raised during the discussion. This information is set out below:

Lessons which have been learned from the distribution of grant funding to freelancers for future tranches

The freelancer fund has been well received by stakeholders and will have supported around 3,500 freelancers across Wales since its launch in October. The fund was delivered through three separate phases and closed on 7 December. The phased approach to delivery has allowed us to learn from earlier phases and adopt an iterative approach to delivery.

It became clear following delivery of phase one that, despite measures introduced to support an inclusive approach to the distribution of funding, some of those who were unable to receive support were left frustrated by the process. We responded to this feedback and in subsequent phases of delivery, we:

- Took action to increase awareness raising activity on funding windows, including time of opening, through the Business Wales website, social media channels and local authority and wider stakeholder mechanisms;
- Provided additional windows for those with accessibility issues to register an interest in the funding before the formal opening of phases;
- Worked with Disability Arts Cymru to run a workshop prior to phase three launch for freelancers requiring additional support to access the fund;

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

- Increased the funding available to support freelancers in Wales by £3.5m to support a third phase, taking the total allocation to £10.5m;
- Amended the approach to allocating funds across local authorities for the third phase to provide funding wholly based on demand, with allocations agreed with each local authority at the close of the phase to cover the budget committed.

The close partnership established with stakeholders in the design and delivery of the scheme allowed us to make these changes quickly and efficiently. The Welsh Government engaged regularly with creative and cultural unions, representatives from the freelance community and with the local authorities delivering the fund at all stages. This supported a genuinely collaborative approach that provided agility and flexibility in adapting the fund to respond to feedback and meet stakeholder needs.

The delivery of this fund has highlighted the need for quantitative information on the creative and cultural freelancer community in Wales, including data on the number of freelancers operating in these sectors in Wales and their value to the economy. The evaluation of the freelancer fund, which has been built into the overall evaluation of the Cultural Recovery Fund, will help to gather useful information on freelancers in receipt of funding. The relationships developed with creative and cultural unions and representatives of the Wales Freelance Taskforce has also provided the opportunity to commence a broader conversation on the contribution of freelancers to the economy, culture and wellbeing of Wales. The Freelancer Pledge Working Group provides a key focus for this work.

Information on what the Welsh Government's response to the Ofcom consultation on the future of public service broadcasting might include

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the key role public services broadcasters play in serving audiences and supporting the creative industries in Wales. The Welsh Government's response to the Ofcom 'Small Screen: Big Debate' consultation on the future of public service broadcasting will reflect the need to ensure public service broadcasters in Wales can continue to provide a service that meets the needs of Welsh citizens and support our creative economy. Ofcom published its 'Small Screen: Big Debate' consultation document on 8 December - <https://www.smallscreenbigdebate.co.uk/consultation>. The document sets out the findings of the Ofcom review and considers how public service broadcasting can be strengthened and maintained in the face of unprecedented change. The Welsh Government will provide a written response to the consultation by the deadline of 16 March 2021.

An update on reopening theatres and other arts venues to the public and when we could expect Welsh Government guidance in this area

The Welsh Government has started the process of allowing theatres to reopen in a limited capacity. The National Coronavirus Regulations were amended following the recent firebreak period and the Welsh Government's guidance has been revised accordingly, making it clear that although theatres must generally remain closed, they can now be used to host a broadcast without an audience present at the premises (whether over the internet or as part of a radio or television broadcast) and to rehearse for such a broadcast. In light of the wider public health context, theatres and concert halls are required to remain closed to the general public and our test events programme is on hold.

At the present time, we cannot consider authorising the presence of audiences at theatre based performances. We see theatres and concert halls as integral to our approach to test events, which will not resume now until February 2021 at the earliest. Officials will remain in contact with the sector in order to inform our plans for the resumption of test events. Our expectation is that events more generally, including larger gatherings, will not resume until

the spring and the £63m Cultural Recovery Fund will be supporting the sector and ensuring its long-term sustainability in the meantime.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas'.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Dafydd Elis-Thomas

Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Welsh Government

Dyddiad | Date: 20 October 2020

Pwnc | Subject: Cultural Recovery Fund Freelancer Grant scheme.

Dear Dafydd,

The Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee recently held a stakeholder workshop with the arts sector, exploring the continued impact of the pandemic on their activity. The Committee was very concerned to hear stakeholders' experiences of applying for funding under the Cultural Recovery Fund Freelancer Grant scheme.

The Committee heard that these funds were distributed by local authorities on a first-come, first-served basis, and were heavily over-subscribed. This meant that applicants were less likely to receive funding if their circumstances precluded them from applying online when the fund went live. We heard of people facing barriers to apply, including poor internet connections, childcare commitments and digital literacy. We also heard that the application process did not take account of the different levels of need among applicants.

The pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on more vulnerable members of our society. We are very concerned to see this effect compounded in the distribution of funding intended to alleviate economic hardship in a sector that has been hit so hard by the crisis. These concerns were raised in the media following the first round of funding earlier this month.

I would be very grateful if you could tell the committee:

- Has your department issued guidance to local authorities (who are distributing this scheme) to reflect the concerns raised following the first round of funding?
- What steps have been taken to improve the equitable distribution of the second round of the Cultural Recovery Fund Freelancer Grant scheme?
- How is applicants' need assessed in the application process? Has this been improved in the second round of distribution?
- Will the Welsh Government increase the size of the Cultural Recovery Fund Freelancer Grant scheme in recognition of the scale of demand? (on 17 September you told the Committee that the current size of the Fund is "not sufficient")



Senedd Cymru

Bae Caerdydd, Caerdydd, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddDGCh@senedd.cymru

☎ 0300 200 6565

Welsh Parliament

Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddCWLC@senedd.wales

☎ 0300 200 6565

If your department has not taken any of the steps outlined above to improve the distribution of the second round, I would call on you to do so as a matter of urgency.

The Committee welcomes the Welsh Government's work to support culture through the pandemic, and looks forward to continuing to engage positively with you on these issues.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Helen Mary Jones".

Helen Mary Jones MS

Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee





Helen Mary Jones MS
Chair
Culture, Welsh Language and Communications
Committee

15 December 2020

Dear Helen,

CULTURAL RECOVERY FUND FREELANCER GRANT SCHEME

Thank you for your letter of 20 October requesting further information on the Cultural Recovery Fund freelancer fund.

We launched the £53 million Cultural Recovery Fund in September in response to the incredibly difficult circumstances being faced by the cultural and creative industries at this time. We are aware of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic is having on the ability of individuals and freelancers in these sectors to find work. We set aside £7 million from the Fund to support freelancers impacted by loss of work that have fallen through the gaps of wider support, including UK Government funding. The fund has been well received by stakeholders and has already supported and paid more than 2,000 freelancers across Wales. My officials are working with local authorities to confirm final payments to freelancers supported through the first two phases.

The Welsh Government worked in partnership with stakeholders including unions, local authorities and freelancers to design a fund for freelancers that could be delivered quickly to provide support to those in urgent need. We took action to ensure as many freelancers as possible were aware of the support and able to benefit from this grant. We are aware that, despite the measures we introduced to support an inclusive approach to the distribution of funding, some of those who were unable to receive support were left frustrated by the process.

As you note in your letter, the Welsh Government was always aware that demand was likely to exceed availability of funding, but the sheer scale of demand in some areas of Wales has been unprecedented. In recognition of the huge levels of demand for this support, we are committing an additional £3.5 million to the freelancer fund, taking the total amount targeted

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

at freelancers to £10.5 million. This next phase of funding will launch at 10am Monday 23 November. We are currently working with stakeholders to agree an equitable approach to the allocation of this additional amount and to ensure phase three is communicated as widely as possible.

Set out below are responses to the additional questions raised in your letter.

Has your department issued guidance to local authorities (who are distributing this scheme) to reflect the concerns raised following the first round of funding?

Creative Wales has been working in partnership with local authorities throughout, to design the process, agree standardised documentation and set out a consistent approach to appraisal of applications received. Fund guidance and a set of frequently asked questions was produced in agreement with local authorities and published on the Welsh Government website prior to launch of the fund.

Officials from Creative Wales hold regular meetings with representatives from all 22 local authorities to share information, provide feedback from wider stakeholders and agree any changes needed to the delivery of the fund.

This level of engagement will continue into the third phase of funding, and conversations have already started with local authorities, creative unions and representatives from the Wales Freelance Taskforce to reflect on delivery of the fund to date and identify areas for improvement.

What steps have been taken to improve the equitable distribution of the second round of the Cultural Recovery Fund Freelancer Grant scheme?

The methodology for allocating the £7 million was discussed with stakeholders prior to launch, where it was agreed that the first half of the funding would be allocated equally, with the second half apportioned across local authority areas based on available data on the number of self-employed in each area. This is consistent with the approach taken for allocating funding through the recent Welsh Government Start-Up Grant Scheme and ensured an increased amount for local authorities such as Cardiff, who have a higher number of self-employed living in their area. In response to the significant demand for funding in Cardiff identified in phase one, we also reallocated funding from local authorities with less demand during that phase, enabling a further 150 freelancers in Cardiff to receive a grant in phase two, over and above the agreed phase two allocation.

The fund has been delivered using a phased approach, at the request of stakeholders, to help to mitigate accessibility issues and to give freelancers more time to prepare to apply. We introduced measures to support those with access issues to apply for funding, and following feedback from phase one, we strengthened these in readiness for phase two. This included an email and telephone contact point for those with issues accessing the internet or with completing the application. The application form and guidance document has been made available as easy read versions.

We communicated details of the fund widely prior to launch, including through the Welsh Government and Business Wales websites and communications channels, through social media and by asking our stakeholders including unions to raise awareness, for example with their members. Again, in response to concerns that the time of launch was not set out clearly enough in our communications for phase one, we ensured the date and time of launch of phase two was clear in all messaging. Our communications on the fund stressed that only those in greatest need of support should apply for funding.

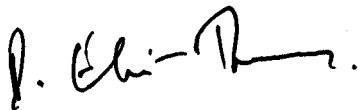
How is applicants' need assessed in the application process? Has this been improved in the second round of distribution?

The application process for the fund was designed to be as clear and straightforward as possible to minimise the burden on applicants. During the development of the fund, stakeholders, including the freelancer community, highlighted challenges around freelancers providing evidence of loss of earnings. As a result, the process does not request that applicants provide detailed evidence and proof of loss of work to a particular level. This has meant it has not been possible for local authorities to prioritise applications against one another based on level of need. With a finite amount of funding available, the alternative has been a first come first served process, which has resulted in those that responded to the call for applications more quickly receiving support.

Level of need has been considered by targeting the fund at freelancers who did not benefit from the Start Up Grant launched by Welsh Government in June, and those who are not working in roles that have been able to continue at previous or near previous levels of activity.

I hope you find this further information helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Y. Elis-Thomas'.

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Kirsty Williams MS
Minister for Education

24 November 2020

Dear Kirsty,

Issues arising from the Committee's meeting on 12 November with the National Library of Wales

On 12 November the Committee held an evidence session with the National Library of Wales during which the issue of the new curriculum for Wales was discussed. In response to a question by Mick Antoniw MS, the National Librarian Pedr ap Llwyd said:

"We believe the national library, with its collections, has a huge contribution to make to teaching and to the national curriculum in Wales, and I believe the reviewers make that point pretty strongly. There has been no connection at all, no communication at all, between the library and education officials in Welsh Government. As you know too well, we work within the culture section, and we would really, really welcome a discussion to amplify to the education Minister the contribution the national library could make to assist the delivery of bilingual material that would assist teachers, pupils and institutions hugely."¹

The National Library has considerable resources which could support the Welsh Government's aims and ambitions in terms of the development of the new curriculum for Wales. As a Committee, we can see clear potential benefits for further cooperation and engagement between both parties in this area.

In light of the above, I would be grateful for your views on what consideration the Welsh Government have given to maximising the use of the National Library's assets in the development of the curriculum. I would also be grateful if you could arrange a meeting between the Welsh Government and the National Library to engage further on this subject and provide the Committee with an update when it has taken place.

¹ Record of Proceedings, paragraphs 70 and 71 – 12 November 2020



I am copying this letter to the Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism; the Chair of the Children, Young People and Education Committee; and to the National Library of Wales.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Mary Jones

Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.





Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref

18 December 2020

Dear Helen Mary,

Thank you for your letter dated 24 November regarding issues arising from the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee meeting with the National Library of Wales.

Following publication of the draft Curriculum for Wales in 2019, we were very grateful to receive input and involvement from the National Library of Wales during the feedback phase, with its representatives attending events for key stakeholders.

Our approach to supporting the new curriculum is set out in *Our national mission*, our strategy to improve the school system, and an update was published in October which is available at:

<https://gov.wales/our-national-mission-0>.

In addition, in *The Journey to 2022*, we have committed to developing bilingual resources to support the new curriculum through 2021 and 2022. This is available with the Curriculum for Wales at:

<https://hwb.gov.wales/curriculum-for-wales/curriculum-for-wales-the-journey-to-2022/>

We will need to work closely with a range of organisations who will be critical to ensuring that suitable resources are available. Organisations such as the National Library for Wales have an important role in supporting schools and there is an opportunity for genuine collaboration. I therefore very much welcome the opportunity for my officials to discuss with the National Library of Wales how its unique resources can be used to support schools and settings in implementing the Curriculum for Wales.

I have asked my officials to contact the National Library of Wales to expedite this.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

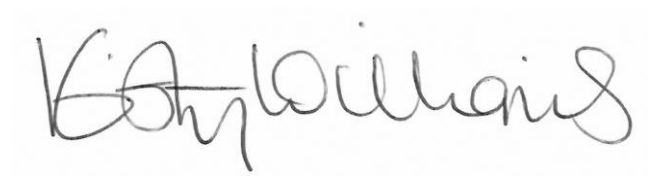
Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kirsty Williams". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'K' and 'W'.

Kirsty Williams AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

LEAVE BLANK TO ALLOW FOR PRINTING

To: Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Minister for Education
From: Eleri Goldsmith
Ext: 03000625495

[Ref]
CC: Georgina Haarhoff
Lloyd Hopkin
Pat McCarthy
Nicola Guy

Date: December 2020

Issues arising from the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee meeting with the National Library of Wales

1. Helen Mary Jones, Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee, has written following the Committee's meeting with the National Library of Wales on 12 November.
2. The letter refers to a comment made by the National Librarian Pedr ap Llwyd that "there has been no connection at all, no communication at all, between the library and education officials in Welsh Government" regarding the potential contribution the National Library of Wales' resources could make to supporting the implementation of the Curriculum for Wales.
3. The letter also asked for a meeting to be arranged between the Welsh Government and the National Library to engage further on this subject
4. A draft response is attached.

Lord Elis-Thomas MS
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

24 November 2020

Annwyl Dafydd,

Issues arising from the Committee's meeting with the National Library of Wales

Thank you for appearing before the Committee on the 12 November to discuss the Tailored Review of the National Library of Wales.

Following the session, the Committee agreed to write to you to ask for an update on when the Welsh Government's will make a formal response to the Tailored Review as this would aid the Committee in planning its next steps. Furthermore, it would be helpful if the Welsh Government's response to the Tailored Review could be accompanied by an Oral Statement to the Senedd.

The Committee also agreed to write to the Minister for Education, Kirsty Williams MS, regarding the involvement of the National Library in the development of the new curriculum for Wales, which I have copied to your office for information.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Mary Jones

Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.



Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd, Caerdydd, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddDGCh@senedd.cymru
☎ 0300 200 6565

Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddCWLC@senedd.wales
☎ 0300 200 6565

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref DET/438/20

Helen Mary Jones AS/MS
Chair
Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

21 December 2020

Dear Helen Mary

Thank you for your letter of 24 November following my recent evidence session on the Tailored Review of the National Library of Wales.

The Public Bodies Unit is currently discussing the action plan to respond to the review with the National Library of Wales, and with my officials in the sponsor team at Welsh Government. An action plan will be finalised in the New Year and I will share it with the Committee as soon as it is available.

The Public Bodies Unit will advise on the final steps for closing the Tailored Review process in due course, including advising on whether or not this should be supported by a statement.

Yours sincerely

Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Dafydd.Elis-Thomas@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Jane Hutt MS
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

24 November 2020

Dear Jane,

Appointments to the National Library of Wales Board of Trustees

On 12 November the Committee held an evidence session with the National Library of Wales during which the issue of public appointments to the National Library's Board of Trustees was discussed.

As public appointments sit under your portfolio of responsibilities, we would be grateful if you could please outline what steps are being taken to ensure the best possible field of applicants to the Board of Trustees at the National Library – including ensuring a better breadth and diversity of skills, talent, and experience in terms of applicants and appointees. Similarly, we would like to ask what assessment has been made of the appropriateness of the remuneration for the Executive Chair, and Board members at the National Library – including details of how it compares with similar roles and appointments across the public sector.

I am copying this letter to Dafydd Elis-Thomas MS, Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Mary Jones

Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee



Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd, Caerdydd, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddDGCh@senedd.cymru
☎ 0300 200 6565

Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

✉ SeneddCWLC@senedd.wales
☎ 0300 200 6565

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.





Helen Mary Jones MS
Chair, Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

SeneddDGCh@senedd.cymru

17 December 2020

Dear Helen Mary,

Thank you for your letter of 24 November regarding appointments to the National Library of Wales Board of Trustees.

The Welsh Government is currently recruiting Trustees to the National Library of Wales Board. As part of this process, we have worked closely with the National Library of Wales to develop the recruitment pack and promotional material. In particular, the criteria puts an emphasis on the need for an understanding and commitment to diversity and inclusion and the Trustee roles were advertised widely across a range of media, including, on diversity and Welsh speaking digital platforms. The vacancies were also cascaded to stakeholders from protected groups, including individuals we are proactively engaging with as part of implementation of the Welsh Government Diversity and Inclusion Strategy for Public Appointments. We continually evaluate the impact of our outreach and will do so following this recruitment exercise.

In terms of an assessment of the appropriateness of remuneration for the Executive Chair and Board Members, you will be aware that the President role is remunerated. However, not all board level roles in Wales are remunerated and in the Culture sphere, Trustee roles at the National Library of Wales, the Arts Council Wales, and National Museum of Wales are voluntary in nature.

Remunerating Trustee roles can be complex, often due to a body also being a charity. Generally, charities can't pay their Trustees for simply being a Trustee. Some charities do pay Trustees, however they can only do so because it's allowed by their governing document, by the Charity Commission or by the courts.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Jane.Hutt@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

To maintain consistency and transparency, the Welsh Government follows specific guidance when remunerating public appointments. Broadly speaking there are five different levels of remuneration based on an assessment of the body's size, complexity and exposure to risk. The guidance is currently being reviewed. Part of this work has considered the approach adopted across other parts of the UK and identified similar unremunerated arrangements for Trustees in the Culture sector.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jane', with a horizontal line above it.

Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip