PAC SCRUTINY OF ACCOUNTS 2018-19 AND ANNUAL REPORT

Thank you for your letter dated 21 September 2020, please find responses to the questions raised:

1. In relation to the Welsh Government’s response to Recommendation 1 of our report you agreed that, with the exception of papers containing official sensitive information and the personal details of staff, you would publish Board papers in addition to the agenda and minutes, which are currently available on the Welsh Government’s website. Please could you confirm when the Welsh Government will start publishing these papers. Members noted at the meeting that the most recent agenda and minutes were published on 30 July 2020 for the Board meeting in June 2020.

The Welsh Government will continue to publish the agenda and minutes following agreement at the subsequent Board meeting. Following the next Board meeting on 23 October 2020, we will also start publishing Board papers that are not sensitive or contain personal details.

2. You have also concluded, in consultation with the Chair of the Welsh Government’s Audit and Risk Assurance (ARAC) Committee, that it would not be appropriate to publish associated minutes or papers for the ARAC Committee. Your letter cites a number of reasons for this, which we have noted.

You also note the Welsh Government’s approach is ‘consistent with other UK
Governments and many larger sector public bodies’. We compared your current practice with the expectations Welsh Government has set for NHS bodies in terms of transparency. Local health boards and NHS Trusts in Wales are required to publish the agenda, papers and minutes of their ‘audit committee’ meetings. Having accepted our recommendation in respect of the publication of Board papers, we would welcome further detail on why Welsh Government has decided not to do likewise in respect of the agenda and papers for ARAC.

I think that the most appropriate comparison is not with health bodies or local authorities, whose audit and risk committees certainly deal with important and weighty issues but where there would usually be less sensitivity about the matters under discussion. I think that a better comparison is with UK Government Departments and other government departments where our enquiries indicate that it would not be general practice for papers to be published. I think that it is important that the deliberations of my ARAC provide a private safe space for full and frank discussion and advice to me as Principal Accounting Officer and I am concerned that publishing the papers of the meetings may lead to a dilution of the quality of the deliberations.

This matter has been discussed with the Chair of the Welsh Government ARAC who has confirmed that he is content to share with the PAC in confidence the minutes of the meeting, but cannot agree to minutes and papers being shared publicly.

Recommendation 7 of our report asked that you provide greater clarity, through detailed explanation, of your lines of accountability and any measures in place to address potential conflicts of interest. I appreciate there were detailed discussions during our evidence sessions with you around this issue that were perhaps not fully reflected in our recommendation. However, in the body of our report (paragraphs 157 – 165 on pages 44 - 46) it is clear that our recommendation was made in the context of the need for more clarity on your accountability to the Head of the UK Civil Service. Our concerns were around the potential for conflicts of interest or indeed the perception of such conflicts. The Committee felt your response referred to your role in relation to arms-length bodies and Welsh Public Bodies and not your lines of accountability to the First Minister and the Head of UK Civil Service. We would welcome clarity on the latter rather than the former.
I appreciate that from the outside it might appear that there is scope for conflict but in practice the arrangements for my reporting responsibilities work smoothly and without difficulty. The First Minister, the Head of the Civil Service and myself are all clear that I look exclusively to the First Minister for direction, for my personal priorities and for the priorities for the Welsh Government civil service. The Head of the Civil Service has not, and would not, seek to influence me in any way in the performance of my responsibilities in serving the Welsh Government. But in common with the other Permanent Secretaries in the unified civil service the Head of the Civil Service acted as my line manager for completing my annual performance assessment and dealing with management “pay and rations” issues. The same arrangement applies to my counterpart in the Scottish Government and she, too, finds that it works effectively in practice. This means that I am also linked in to the Permanent Secretaries’ network, which is helpful for informal channels of communication and the opportunity to contribute a Welsh perspective. And as a member of the Civil Service Board I also have the opportunity to contribute to the leadership of the civil service on issues which will often affect Welsh Government staff as well as Whitehall staff.

3. My letter of 14 May 2020 also sought information about the results of the Crisis Survey Response. We welcome the information set out in your letter of 27 August 2020 in point 7, but your answer refers to ‘Pulse Surveys’, rather than ‘Crisis Surveys’. There appears to be some confusion on both sides arising from the references to various surveys during meetings and in written correspondence. In your written correspondence you have referred to both ‘Pulse Surveys’ and ‘Crisis Surveys’. I would be grateful if you could clarify the nature of each, and summarise their findings.

The Welsh Government has continued to gather insight throughout the Covid-19 crisis in order to understand the ongoing impact of the outbreak on our employees’ day-to-day experience of work and well-being, in order to shape our employee support offer and inform our strategic approach to safe transition. This has included participating in the following UK Civil Service-wide surveys, for which the Welsh Government received organisational level results:

- Covid-19 Pulse Survey run by the Cabinet Office in May 2020, which explored the early impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the working lives of civil servants, their well-being, and the support received from managers, teams and senior leaders.
- The Leesman ‘Home Working Experience’ survey run by the UK Government Property Agency in July-August 2020, which explored the impact, needs and experiences of civil servants working from home due to Covid-19.
More recently, the Welsh Government conducted a ‘Return to Office’ survey in August-September 2020 with a pilot cohort of staff who have returned to office working as a result of an easing of lockdown measures. This survey explored staff experience of office working and their views on whether the Welsh Government is providing a safe working environment to enable this.

The insight gathered is enabling the Welsh Government to take positive action based on staff feedback to inform the package of support available to both individuals and managers, as well as to help the organisation plan and prepare a safe and incremental transition, in line with the latest ministerial and public health advice.

Some of the key messages that have emerged from the above surveys include:

- Staff have experienced a substantial change to their day-to-day experience of work as a result of Covid-19, with almost all staff (99%) working remotely (mainly working from home) and 84% reporting that their work had changed to some extent in response to the outbreak.

- In general, staff reported a positive experience of home working and were particularly satisfied with the available technology that supported them to do so.

- The majority of staff had access to the IT devices, tools, (75%) and software applications/programs (91%) needed to work from home, although staff did appear to be less satisfied with equipment required for home working including desks/tables, printing, copying and scanning equipment.

- There was a more mixed picture around whether staff are able to maintain a healthy work-life balance and be physically active whilst working from home, with around two-thirds (67%) of respondents reporting that they have been able to do so. There is an indication that those with care-giving responsibilities, particularly parents, have found it more challenging to strike a balance.

- The Covid-19 pulse survey found that around 1 in 8 respondents (13%) reported having poor well-being over the past week, while 43% reported having good well-being. However, a notable improvement in well-being (both mental and physical) was reported by those who had more recently returned to office working. For example, 61% of respondents reported an improvement in their general well-being since returning to the office, which was even more apparent for those who had a well-being need to return to the office (83%).

- Around half felt more productive in the office and found it easier to do their work. However, results highlighted the importance of continuing to support staff well-being, with some staff finding it difficult to take breaks since returning.
• Overall, staff experience of office working was positive with the majority reporting that they were fully satisfied with the new working arrangements in the office (83%) and that they felt the new measures put in place were keeping people ‘fully’ safe (85%).

• Staff reported high levels of support from their managers and colleagues, with over 90% reporting that their managers had helped them to adapt and their teams had worked together to support each other through the outbreak.

4. In addition, during our private evidence session with you on 4 May 2020, we understood that the Welsh Government was undertaking 'Smart Surveys' in respect of the work of the Emergency Coordination Centre (Wales) (ECCW). I would also be grateful if you could clarify whether this is the case and, if so, the purpose of Smart Surveys and their findings.

The smart surveys in question were used essentially to capture the skills of colleagues volunteering to take on challenging roles within the Emergency Coordination Centre (Wales) (ECC(W)). The findings were used to adapt and tailor training to meet the needs of our volunteers.

On learning from the pandemic more broadly, a number of structured interim debriefs have been conducted at both national and Wales’ regional levels. We have established a Covid-19 Project Board to provide oversight on the consideration, and where appropriate implementation, of measures linked to lessons identified and notable good practice that have emerged from these debriefs. The Board is chaired by a senior official and membership includes senior representatives from key external responder agencies with overall responsibility for the multi-agency management of the response to Covid-19.

Given the prolonged nature of the Covid-19 emergency, we have in addition commissioned a swift review of the resourcing requirements of the ECC(W) based on our learning from its operation to date. The recommendations that emerge will help us provide a robust staffing model for our continued response to Covid-19 and, quite possibly, concurrent other emergencies requiring an operational ECC(W). The full report from this review is due shortly and will be considered urgently by the Executive Committee.

5. Finally, you may recall during last year’s scrutiny of the accounts you gave a commitment that you would share Board papers relating to the development
of the Welsh Government’s internal use of the Welsh Language Strategy. Unfortunately we have not been in receipt of these papers and ask for an update on this.

I have included the Welsh Government Board papers with this response. As you recall I shared the Welsh Government ‘Cymraeg: It belongs to us all’ strategy with you on 28 July 2020, a copy of the strategy can be viewed on the Welsh Government website:

https://llyw.cymru/cymraeg-maen-perthyn-i-ni-i-gyd-html
https://gov.wales/cymraeg-it-belongs-to-us-all-html

I note from your letter, there are other matters you wish to follow up later in the year, and I will provide a response when I hear further from you.

Yours sincerely,

Shan Morgan
Ysgrifennydd Parhaol/ Permanent Secretary
Llywodraeth Cymru/ Welsh Government
Board Meeting: 13 September 2019

AGENDA ITEM: [2]

| Title of paper: | The Internal Use of the Welsh Language |
| Purpose of paper: | To update the Board on work underway since to develop a policy on the internal use of the Welsh language. |
| Action required by the Board: | The Board is asked to note this paper. The Welsh Government is required to produce and publish a policy outlining how it will “promote and facilitate” use of the Welsh language internally. This policy needs to be developed within a wider political context in which the Government has set a target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050 and has committed to “lead by example in promoting and facilitating the use of the language by our own workforce”. This paper informs the Board of the work underway to develop a policy with a view to agreeing a final version by November 2019. |
| Official presenting the paper: | Dylan Hughes, First Legislative Counsel (Director, Office of the First Minister) |
| TUS engagement/View point | TUS have been invited to all work stream meetings organised as a part of the work. The Permanent Secretary has also met with the head of the TUS to discuss the issues involved. |
| Date submitted to Secretariat: | 4/09/2019 |
1. **Background**

1.1 Since the Board’s meeting on 17 May 2019, at which this subject was discussed, work has been underway to further develop a policy for use of the Welsh language. The policy is intended to underpin an aspiration for the Welsh Government to become – by 2050 – an organisation within which all staff can understand Welsh, bilingual working is enabled and there is a significant increase in the use of the language. The purpose of this paper is to update the Board of work over the past months to develop a policy, and the remaining milestones before a policy is agreed later this autumn.

1.2 In 2017, the Welsh Government published a new Welsh language strategy, *Cymraeg 2050 – towards a million speakers*. The strategy’s aim is to increase the number of people who routinely speak Welsh to 1 million by 2050. Achieving this will require a change of culture and the adoption of wide reaching language policies. As noted in the Strategy itself, the Welsh Government civil service has a vital part to play in assisting Ministers to reach the goal of a million speakers. This is not only in developing the necessary policies to promote the language across Wales, but also by leading the way as a public sector employer.

1.3 Like many other bodies the Welsh Government must also implement and comply with the Welsh Language Standards put in place by the Welsh Language Measure 2011. We have sought not only to comply with the standards but be an exemplar of a body which promotes use of the language. One of the Welsh language standards requires bodies to develop a policy on supporting and promoting the use of Welsh in the workplace. A task and finish group of senior civil servants was established in 2016 to make recommendations about the aims of the policy. This work was updated and submitted to the Board in May 2019 with an additional paper that focussed on learning from other public sector organisations who have developed innovative policies in this area. At that meeting the Board was supportive of the ambition presented.

1.4 One of the actions of the meeting was to discuss the vision at one of the Permanent Secretary’s challenge sessions in order to consider how the vision could be implemented. At the subsequent challenge session on 16 July, a methodology for developing the policy over the next months was agreed, namely the establishment of five work streams, tasked with developing milestones to be achieved over a cycle of 5 year periods up to 2050 and an outline work programme for the first period of the policy: 2019-2024. It was also agreed that a programme board be established, to be chaired by the Permanent Secretary, to oversee the work.

1.5 The overarching goal of this first period is for the Welsh Government to become an exemplar by reference to comparable public bodies in
Wales, though this is to be set within the context of the longer term policy.

2. Issues for consideration

2.1 The current thinking is that the work streams will consider specific issues relating to the first five years of the policy, however, we intend to retain the work streams over the long term to review the effectiveness of the policy and the work programmes as they evolve. The five work streams underway, are:

Workforce planning and recruitment (led by James Owen)

This work stream is considering whether the system of specifying Welsh language skills as essential, desirable or not required is working effectively and whether a minimum level of Welsh language skills should be adopted for the purposes of recruitment and promotion. It is also looking at the potential impact of possible initiatives such as a Welsh specific civil service ‘fast stream’ or other graduate recruitment and development system and apprenticeships. More generally it is considering how use of the Welsh language could be mainstreamed across the Welsh Government, for example by moving away from a translation model of working to a situation in which documentation is routinely produced bilingually in all departments.

Training and Development (led by Nina Durant)

This work stream is considering the effectiveness of our current training and ways in which it could be expanded (were a minimum level of Welsh language skills to be introduced for example). It is considering the link between successful language training and a clear purpose for the training, and how learning can be supplemented by opportunities to use the language in work. This work stream will also need to consider what is required to reach each of the levels currently used to assess Welsh language skills and whether those levels remain suitable. Part of this exercise will require determining realistic timescales for developing “passive” Welsh language skills (i.e. being able to at least understand Welsh).

Technology and efficiency (led by Dr Jeremy Evas)

Crucial to all efforts to facilitate the use of Welsh will be utilisation of emerging technology; specifically translation tools and grammar aids that help people work effectively and accurately. More generally making use of Welsh Government ICT in Welsh should be made easier. Effective use of technology will need to mitigate, and ideally eliminate, any inefficiency that arises from working bilingually – an issue that is also being considered by this work stream.
**Communications, internal practices and behavioural science (led by Natalie Pearson)**

Leadership, clear messaging and winning ‘hearts and minds’ will be an important factor in delivering the vision. This work stream is considering how nudge theory could be used to encourage people to learn or to improve their Welsh language skills. It is also looking at how messaging might impact upon the policy, and what needs to be done to ensure positive impact. More generally we also know that we are prone to producing overly lengthy documents which increases the extent of the task of producing them bilingually. This work stream will need to consider what efforts can be made to change that culture and avoid inefficiency.

**External factors and statistics (led by Claire Bennett)**

The proposed new school Curriculum (due to be in place from 2022 onwards) will have a significant impact on the future workforce in Wales as from the 2030s onwards all those leaving school should be able to at least understand Welsh. Similarly initiatives such as adding a Welsh language element to higher education qualifications such as a Masters in Welsh Public Administration could have a positive effect (in particular if linked to a Welsh fast stream). More generally developing a more European and international outlook in which all language learning is valued in Wales would assist. Cementing a link between language skills and work and career prospects could lead to a virtuous circle. Statistics will also play an important part due to the long term nature of the policy and the need to review the trajectory from now to 2050. This work stream is considering the rate of improvement on Welsh language skills that would be required over the 5 year cycles running up to 2050, and how these external factor would impact upon this (and upon the sustainability of the policy from 2050 onwards).

2.2 All work streams have now met once each, and the TUS have been invited to all meetings. A further meeting of work stream leads has also taken place to ensure that inter-dependencies between work streams are also carefully considered; for example statistical modelling by KAS colleagues on workforce trends and language skills, and the proposed trajectory from now until 2050 will have significant implications for both the recruitment and training work streams. All work streams are currently working on a series of actions within their areas that will facilitate and promote the use of the language within the organisation. This will form the basis of the overarching policy.

2.3 The timescale for developing the detailed policy is short and challenging, but we are under pressure to move quickly. The following timetable outlines work that has happened over the summer period, and outstanding milestones before the policy is agreed with Ministers and the Executive Committee.
• 16 July – Challenge session led by the Permanent Secretary to discuss how to draw up the draft policy and first work programme (2019-2024)
• Late July and August – draft wording of policy developed through work streams on different aspects of the policy and work programme
• 15 August – meeting of the Workforce planning and recruitment work stream
• 15 August – meeting of the Training and development work stream
• 29 August – meeting of the Technology and efficiency work stream
• 2 September – meeting of the External factors and statistics work stream
• 3 September – meeting of the Communications, internal practices and behavioural science work stream
• 4 September – All work stream leads’ meeting
• 5 September – Welsh Language Commissioner attends the Senior Leaders Group to discuss the use of the language within the organisation
• 13 September – Welsh Government Board consideration of progress on developing the policy
• 26 September – possible message from the Permanent Secretary on the European Day of Languages to all staff informing of the work happening on developing the policy
• Mid October – finalise draft policy, milestones and first work programme
• Mid October - Submit plans to the First Minister and Minister for the Welsh Language and International Relations for their agreement
• Formal consultation with Trade Union and staff
• By mid November – Executive Committee of the Welsh Government agrees policy and work programme
• November – message to all staff announcing the new policy and work programme

3. Resource implications

Financial Implications

3.1 The financial implications have not yet been costed as the process envisaged has been to agree upon a high level ambition to be followed by the implementation of a detailed policy. This policy would be subject to review every five years and would include a series of costed actions to be implemented during that period. Costing each of these actions is possible though experience suggests that initially at least increases in these costs will be modest in relation to, for example, training, as there is a significant amount of training available for Welsh Government civil servants through the National Centre for Learning Welsh’s Work Welsh programme without additional cost. Some costs will be hard to predict for example due to uncertainties in estimating the impact of emerging linguistics technologies.

Implications for staff
3.2 A vision and policy for developing the organisation’s use of Welsh will of course have implications for staff. By putting gradual milestones in place over the long term to achieve the ultimate ambition of a bilingual organisation, and demarcating actions over periods of five years, we believe that staff would be broadly supportive. A pause and reflect approach at each milestone would be an opportunity to fully evaluate the impact of each intervention and put actions in place for the next period. Crucially, sufficient warning will need to be given before significant change is implemented.

4. Risks

4.1 As an organisation we are currently faced with the risk of not complying with the Welsh Language Standards, as the organisation has yet to adopt a meaningful policy for promoting the use of the language internally. By adopting an ambitious policy, and subsequently increasing our capacity to work bilingually, we would facilitate compliance with the Standards by increasing the organisation’s capacity to provide services bilingually.

4.2 Pursuing an ambitious vision for use of the Welsh language within the Welsh Government does, however, bring its own risks – there is potential to alienate some staff (or potential staff) if the issue is not handled gradually and carefully with appropriate opportunity given to all who need to improve their Welsh language skills.

4.3 We also need to be conscious of our desire to attract talent to the organisation from elsewhere in the UK and potentially beyond. In the short to medium term all that is envisaged is a requirement to have at least a low level of ‘courtesy’ Welsh, and discussions with other organisations who have mandated a very basic level of skills suggest that this has not been a barrier in attracting ambitious and motivated recruits. Over the longer term, before adopting any wider reaching requirement, careful thought would be needed to ensure that we balance our Welsh language objectives with recruiting the best staff. We are already clear, however, that not immediately having requisite Welsh language skills will not be a barrier to joining the organisation.

4.4 Failing to achieve the vision or taking actions to pursue the vision that may be to the detriment of other Ministerial priorities is an additional risk that would require monitoring.

5. Communication

5.1 Good communication is a key requirement of developing the policy and ensuring that staff are supportive of this move, as the language can be an emotive subject. By setting short term milestones with appropriate,

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1 The Assembly Commission’s new requirement can, for example, be met by completing a two hour course online.
rational interventions, reviewed every five years, staff would be consulted with at each step to ensure engagement and support. Key to staff support will be strong and visible leadership, as demonstrated by other organisations, both at political and civil service level.

6. General Compliance Issues

6.1 The Welsh Language Standards made under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 require the development of a policy on the internal use of the Welsh language within the Welsh Government that facilitates and promotes the language.
### AGENDA ITEM: [4]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of paper:</th>
<th><em>Cymraeg. It belongs to us all.</em> Welsh Government Strategy on the internal use of the Welsh language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of paper:</td>
<td>The paper sets out the Welsh Government's long-term vision for developing the use of the Welsh language within the organisation, as well as shorter-term goals and actions for the period from 2020-2025.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action required by the Board:</td>
<td>The Board is asked to note the paper, which was agreed by the Welsh Government’s Executive Committee on 16 January 2020. For information, the paper will now also be submitted to the First Minister and the Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language, before we begin a consultation with the TUS on its content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official presenting the paper:</td>
<td>Dylan Hughes, First Legislative Counsel Dr Jeremy Evas, Welsh Language Division Bethan Griffiths, Welsh Language Standards Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper prepared by / cleared by:</td>
<td>Des Clifford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUS engagement/View point</td>
<td><em>TUS are content, having been consulted on the strategy from the outset and during its development</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date submitted to Secretariat:</td>
<td>20 January 2020</td>
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<td>Publication:</td>
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Background

1.1 The Welsh Government Board received an update on work to develop the strategy on 13 September 2019. The strategy underpins an aspiration for the Welsh Government to become – by 2050 – an organisation within which all staff can understand Welsh. This would enable staff to work bilingually from day to day and lead to a significant increase in the use of the language. EXCO agreed on 16 January 2020 that the strategy will now be presented to the First Minister and the Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language to ensure that they have no concerns, before a consultation will be launched with the Trade Unions and staff.

1.2 In 2017, the Welsh Government published a new Welsh language strategy, Cymraeg 2050 – towards a million speakers. The strategy’s aim is to increase the number of people who routinely speak Welsh to 1 million by 2050. Achieving this will require a change of culture and the adoption of wide reaching language policies. As noted in the strategy itself, the Welsh Government civil service has a vital part to play in assisting Ministers to reach the goal of a million speakers. This is not only in developing the necessary policies to promote the language across Wales, but also by leading the way as a public sector employer.

1.3 Like many other bodies the Welsh Government must also implement and comply with the Welsh Language Standards put in place by the Welsh Language Measure 2011. One of the standards requires bodies to develop a policy on supporting and promoting the use of Welsh in the workplace. A task and finish group of senior civil servants was established in 2016 to make recommendations about the aims of the policy. This work was updated and submitted to the Board in May 2019 with an additional paper that focussed on learning from other public sector organisations who have developed innovative policies in this area. At that meeting and its subsequent meeting of 13 September the Board was broadly supportive of the ambition presented.

1.4 Our proposed long term vision, therefore, is to take steps over the next 30 years to become a bilingual organisation. This process would begin with a shorter term goal for the first 5 years in which the Welsh Government would become an exemplar in promoting the language by reference to comparable public bodies in Wales. This would be achieved by pursuing 10 actions set out in the strategy. The shorter term goals and actions would be reviewed every 5 years with a view to implementing the overall vision by 2050.
2. Issues for consideration

2.1 Our strategy on promoting the use of the language in the workplace is, in many respects, set by the political direction and legal framework already established. The strategy explains how this Government’s aim of seeing one million speakers by 2050 underpins its objectives, and how we, as an organisation, will take reasonable and proportionate steps over time to achieve this ambition. To that end, this strategy is based on the following principles:

- **making a long term commitment and leading the way:** change will be incremental and will happen over time, but we intend to become an exemplar organisation in promoting the use of the language in the workplace;

- **investing in staff and providing opportunities to learn Welsh and develop language skills** – it is crucial that effective and convenient training is provided, with people given both time and motivation to continuously improve their Welsh language skills, whatever their current proficiency;

- **remaining an open, inclusive and diverse organisation** – everyone has the potential to be a Welsh speaker and this strategy does not conflict with our commitment to being open, inclusive and diverse – although Welsh language skills will progressively be needed for more posts, developing a bilingual workforce does not mean (or imply) those skills being a universal pre-requisite for joining the Welsh Government;

- **continuously reviewing our ways of working to facilitate the increased use of Welsh** – when we introduce new internal policies and initiatives we will review the extent to which they provide further opportunities for staff to use Welsh in their day to day work.

3. Resource implications

*Financial Implications*

3.1 The financial implications have not yet been costed as the process envisaged has been to agree upon a high level ambition to be followed by the implementation of a detailed policy. This policy would be subject to review every five years and would include a series of costed actions to be implemented during that period. Costing each of these actions is possible though experience suggests that initially at least increases in these costs will be modest in relation to, for example, training, as there is a significant amount of training available for Welsh Government civil servants through the National Centre for Learning Welsh’s *Work Welsh* programme without additional cost. Some costs will be hard to predict for example due to uncertainties in estimating the impact of emerging linguistics technologies.
implications for staff

3.3 A vision and policy for developing the organisation’s use of Welsh will of course have implications for staff. By putting gradual milestones in place over the long term to achieve the ultimate ambition of a bilingual organisation, and demarcating actions over periods of five years, we believe that the vast majority of staff would be supportive. A pause and reflect approach at each milestone would be an opportunity to fully evaluate the impact of each intervention and put actions in place for the next period. Crucially, sufficient warning will need to be given before significant change is implemented. Our aim will be to ensure that staff see the strategy as an opportunity to be supported to learn rather than a threat.

3.4 The Trade Union Side has been engaged from the outset, with representatives invited to meetings and workshops convened to develop the draft strategy.

4. risks

4.1 As an organisation we are currently faced with the risk of not complying with the Welsh Language Standards, as the organisation has yet to adopt a meaningful policy for promoting the use of the language internally.

4.2 As well as eliminating the risk of not complying with one specific Standard, adopting an ambitious policy would facilitate compliance with the remainder of the Standards by increasing the organisation’s capacity to provide services bilingually.

4.2 Pursuing an ambitious vision for use of the Welsh language within the Welsh Government does, however, bring its own risks. If not handled carefully, there is potential to alienate some staff (or potential staff). Key to this is staff understanding that change would happen gradually and that appropriate opportunity would be given to all who need to improve their Welsh language skills.

4.3 We also need to be conscious of our desire to attract talent to the organisation from elsewhere in the UK and potentially beyond. In the short to medium term all that is envisaged is a requirement to have at least a low level of ‘courtesy’ Welsh1, and discussions with other organisations who have mandated a very basic level of skills suggest that this has not been a barrier in attracting ambitious and motivated recruits. Over the longer term, before adopting any wider reaching requirement, careful thought would be needed to ensure that we balance our Welsh language objectives with recruiting the best staff. We are already clear, however, that not having requisite Welsh

1 The Assembly Commission’s new requirement can, for example, be met by completing a two hour course online.
language skills immediately will not be a barrier to joining the organisation.

5. Communication

5.1 Good communication is a key requirement of developing the policy and ensuring that staff are supportive of this move, as the language can be an emotive subject. By setting short term milestones with appropriate, rational interventions, reviewed every five years, staff would be consulted with at each step to ensure engagement and support. Key to staff support will be strong and visible leadership, as demonstrated by other organisations, both at political and civil service level.

5.2 We will also utilise the behavioural change insights relating to the Welsh language recently commissioned by the Welsh Language Division in our communications.

6. General Compliance Issues

6.1 The Welsh Language Standards made under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 require the development of a policy on the internal use of the Welsh language within the Welsh Government that facilitates and promotes the language.