

To: Chair and Members of the Welsh
Language Steering Committee

Date: 9 November 2023

Direct Dial: 01824 712589

e-mail: democratic@denbighshire.gov.uk

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **WELSH LANGUAGE STEERING COMMITTEE** to be held at **10.00 am** on **WEDNESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 2023** in **VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE**.

Yours sincerely

G Williams
Monitoring Officer

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Pages 3 - 4)

Members to declare any personal or prejudicial interests in any business to be conducted at this meeting.

3 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR

To appoint a Chair for the 2023/24 municipal year.

4 APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR

To appoint a Vice Chair for the 2023/24 municipal year.

5 URGENT MATTERS AS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

Notice of items which, in the opinion of the Chair, should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972.

6 MINUTES (Pages 5 - 10)

To receive the minutes of the meeting of the committee held on the 23 March 2023 (copy attached)

7 WELSH LANGUAGE COMMISSIONER REPORT 22-23 (Pages 11 - 92)

To receive a report detailing the results of the Welsh Language Commissioner's Monitoring Report (copy attached)

8 WELSH LANGUAGE COMMISSIONER ASSURANCE REPORT 2022-23- RAISING THE BAR (Pages 93 - 96)

To receive an information report regarding the Welsh Language Commissioner Assurance Report 2022-23 (copy attached)

9 FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 97 - 98)

To consider the Committee's forward work programme (copy attached).

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

Ellie Chard
Ann Davies
Gill German
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Carol Holliday

Paul Keddie
Arwel Roberts
Cheryl Williams
Huw Williams
Emrys Wynne

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000

Code of Conduct for Members

DISCLOSURE AND REGISTRATION OF INTERESTS

I, *(name)*

a *member/co-opted member of

*(*please delete as appropriate)*

Denbighshire County Council

CONFIRM that I have declared a ***personal / personal and prejudicial** interest not previously declared in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Council's Code of Conduct for Members, in respect of the following:-

*(*please delete as appropriate)*

Date of Disclosure:

Committee *(please specify)*:

Agenda Item No.

Subject Matter:

Nature of Interest:

*(See the note below)**

Signed

Date

*Note: Please provide sufficient detail e.g. 'I am the owner of land adjacent to the application for planning permission made by Mr Jones', or 'My husband / wife is an employee of the company which has made an application for financial assistance'.

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WELSH LANGUAGE STEERING COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting of the Welsh Language Steering Committee held via video conference on Wednesday, 15 March 2023 at 10.00 am.

PRESENT

Councillors Ellie Chard (Chair), Ann Davies, Gill German, Huw Hilditch-Roberts and Emrys Wynne

ALSO PRESENT

Corporate Director: Governance and Business (GW), Welsh Language Officer (MC), Staff Development Officer (MW), WESP Development Officer (MJ), Committee Administrator (RTJ)

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Councillors Merfyn Parry and Huw Williams.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

3 URGENT MATTERS AS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

None.

4 MINUTES

The minutes of the Welsh Language Steering Committee held on 8 November 2022 were submitted.

The Welsh Language Officer informed the committee that there was no staff Eisteddfod this year; the second year, it was virtual, and few people took part. Therefore the decision was not to host it until the following year, 2024.

RESOLVED that subject to the above, the minutes of the previous meeting held on 8 November 2022 be received and approved as a correct record.

5 MORE THAN WORDS UPDATE

The Staff Development Officer (SDO) introduced the 'More than just words' Framework report (previously circulated). The report describes the development of the 'Mwy na geiriau/ More than just words' framework.

The 'Mwy na Geiriau' framework sets out how, together, there would be a drive forward progress under the overarching theme of culture and leadership. The actions which the Council will implement in 2023-24 will include:

- Provide details on how services are currently meeting Welsh speakers' needs alongside targets to ensure improvement
- Supporting and developing the Welsh language skills of the current and future workforce
- Sharing best practice in providing Welsh language services and how to make an "Active Offer" with all staff employed directly or within commissioned services:
- Provide language training and resources for all staff and opportunities for Welsh speakers to increase their confidence in delivering services in Welsh.

The Welsh Government require an annual report from Denbighshire on the delivery of specific actions in implementing the framework. Further monitoring of the implementation of the framework will focus on users' experience of the service and existing monitoring systems (e.g. within Care Inspectorate Wales inspections).

The committee discussed the following further –

- The committee queried the cost implication of the framework, and the SDO confirmed that there wasn't any additional cost to the council due to more than words framework.
- The committee raised learning costs and whether it could impact any services which would send team members for Welsh language lessons. In response, it was clarified that the only cost incurred would be replacement cost for the staff for the period of the lessons.
- The committee were informed the number of Welsh speakers within the care sector was 20% internally for Denbighshire, while in the private sector was 12%. Officers and members agreed that a change of nature was needed to increase the number of Welsh speakers.

RESOLVED that the Welsh Language Committee note the 'Mwy na geiriau / More than just words' Framework update.

6 WELSH LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE

The WESP Development Officer introduced the Welsh Language in Education Strategic Plan Update.

The WESP development officer informed members of the seven targets within the strategy. These were –

- (i) To increase the number of Welsh-medium schools and Welsh-language education places;

- (ii) To increase the number of children and young people attending Welsh-medium schools and receiving Welsh-medium education;
- (iii) To raise standards in Welsh-language education and to ensure that learners attain high levels of fluency in Welsh by the end of compulsory education;
- (iv) To ensure that Welsh was fully integrated into the curriculum in all schools, including non-Welsh-medium schools;
- (v) To provide support for teachers and other education professionals to develop their Welsh-language skills and teaching abilities;
- (vi) To increase the use of Welsh as a medium of communication within schools and to encourage parents and the wider community to use Welsh in their daily lives;
- (vii) To ensure that Welsh-language education was accessible to all, regardless of their background or circumstances.

These targets aim to ensure that Welsh-medium education was available and accessible to all who wish to access it and to raise standards in Welsh-language education across Wales.

Members discussed the following in further detail –

- Regarding the first target, members discussed the numerous placements being developed, the development at Ysgol Dewi Sant had been delayed due to concerns raised by Welsh Water. However, officers were hopeful the matter would be resolved, and development would continue of the ‘cylch meithrin’ at the site. There was also a bid to find a suitable location in Ruthin. Officers stated that the matter of Ruthin could take 12 months or more as it was challenging to find a site for a cylch in Ruthin.
- The challenges with education and the Welsh language were discussed. Members highlighted that the Welsh government understood the challenges; however, there was a challenge with having Welsh teachers, and the parental choice was another hurdle with the Welsh language and education.
- The committee agreed that there needed to be more emphasis put on the benefits of the Welsh language and that people should see the language as a skill which should be celebrated and encouraged.

The chair thanked officers for attending the meeting and updating the committee on the Welsh Language in Education Strategic Plan. Members agreed that the Welsh language in education strategic plan be added to the agenda as an annual item.

RESOLVED *that the Welsh Language steering committee note the Welsh Language in Education Strategic Plan Update.*

At This juncture, the chair was informed that the committee was no longer in quorum; the committee then adjourned for a 10-minute comfort break. The meeting reconvened at 12:00 pm.

7 2021 CENSUS RESULTS

The Welsh Language Officer (WLO) presented the committee with a presentation highlighting the findings of the 2021 census results.

The census questions are based on an individual's self-assessment. Individuals choose all the options that were true for them. Several factors can influence how people assess and record their skills. The 2021 Census was conducted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The details within the report highlighted that the number and percentage of Welsh speakers (aged three or older) had decreased from the 2011 census from 562,000 speakers to 538,000, which equated to a 1.2% drop. Across Wales, the highest percentage of Welsh speakers was in North West Wales, whilst it was the lowest in South East Wales. The WLO informed the committee that other than Cardiff, Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Merthyr Tydfil, all other local authorities had seen a decrease in Welsh speakers. The biggest reduction was in Carmarthenshire for the second successive census.

Almost three-quarters of the population stated within the census that they had no Welsh skills. The WLO gave members information on the people of Wales, which could have impacted the census.

- The population of Wales has increased by around 1.4% since 2011
- More people born outside Wales living here in 2021 than in 2011
- The percentage of children and young people under 15 in Wales has fallen since 2011.

The WLO then informed the committee of the results in Denbighshire; in 2011, 22,236 people aged three years or older could speak Welsh, which equated to 24.5% of the 90,527 population total. Whilst on the 2021 census, 20,942 people aged three and older could speak Welsh, this decreased by 2.1%. The population total had also increased to 93,055.

Members thanked the WLO for the information; although there had been a decrease, the members agreed the drop wasn't as bad as many had feared. However, members did highlight that the impact of Covid 19 on the Welsh language still has not been fully realised.

RESOLVED that the Welsh Language steering group note the 2021 Census results.

8 DRAFT LANGUAGE STRATEGY 2023-28

The Welsh Language Officer (WLO) presented the Welsh Language Strategy 2023-28 (previously circulated) to the committee updating members on the proposed timetable of developing the new Welsh language strategy.

This report was about developing a new Welsh Language Strategy for Denbighshire to update on proposed timetable for developing the new strategy.

The Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011 has enabled the Government to set standards relating to the Welsh Language and the Welsh Government expected all local authorities to adopt a Welsh Language Strategy, as part of their response to the Standards.

The current strategy, adopted by Denbighshire's Cabinet in March 2017, outlines the approach towards promoting the Welsh Language and facilitating its use within the county and there is an expectancy of the Council to revise its strategy, five years on from publication date.

The Council has looked at several examples of the best practices of other councils, the demographic information that's available and looks at the successes of the previous strategy.

Discussions with Members and the Senior Leadership Team on the current priority areas have already taken place and they have been approved in principle.

When drafting the strategy, the Council engaged and consulted with the relevant internal and external services and partnerships in order to draft the final report.

The Council has commissioned the Language Planning Centre to analyse data, carry out research, and draw up a success report on our Welsh Language Strategy 2017-2022. We are currently working together on the findings and some actions in the new Strategy will derive from these findings.

The Corporate Director: Governance and Business suggested to the WLO send the strategy to the members of the board who weren't present to allow them to give any feedback on the strategy.

RESOLVED that the Welsh Language steering committee approve the approach, associated timetable and actions associated with the strategy.

9 FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The committee's forward work programme was presented for consideration.

The committee discussed the following further –

- The committee agreed to have a Welsh Language in Education item be a annual item, it was also raised than if any pressing matter were to arise within Welsh Language in Education that it be brought back to the committee sooner.
- Officers confirmed there would be an item on the Welsh Language strategy at the next meeting.

RESOLVED that, subject to the above, the Committee's Forward Work Programme be received and noted.

The meeting concluded at 12:45

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Welsh Language Commissioner Feedback

Report to	Welsh Language Steering Group
Date of Meeting	15 November, 2022
Lead Member	Gary Williams / Councillor Emrys Wynne
Report Author	Manon Celyn Roberts, Welsh Language Officer

1. What is the report about

This report is about results of the Welsh Language Commissioner's Monitoring Report.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

To provide an update on compliance checks carried out by the Welsh Language Commissioner.

3. What are the recommendations?

To note the findings and to approve the Action Plan.

4. Report Details

Every year, the Welsh Language Commissioner carries out checks amongst organisations that are implementing the statutory Welsh Language Standards, to ensure those organisations are complying with the legislation.

The Commissioner's team also arrange an annual meeting to discuss the findings and to report on progress with the annual Welsh Language Monitoring Report.

THE FINDINGS

Standard 1 - If you receive any correspondence in Welsh from a person, you must reply in Welsh (if a reply is required), unless the person has said that there is no need to reply in Welsh.

During the surveys it was found that the Authority did not fully comply with this standard. A Welsh response to an email was not received on 1/3 occasions. A response in Welsh was received after indicating this to the relevant officer.

Recommendations - all departments within the Council receive a reminder of the processes to be followed when receiving correspondence in Welsh by 30 November 2023. Manon Celyn has already done this.

2 OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Standard 136 - When you assess the needs for a new job or vacancy, you must assess the need for skills in the Welsh language, and categorize it as a job when one or more of the following apply -

- (a) skills in the Welsh language are essential;**
- (b) that it is necessary to learn skills in the Welsh language when someone is appointed to the post;**
- (c) skills in the Welsh language are desirable; or**
- (d) skills in the Welsh language are not necessary.**

During the surveys it was found that some jobs continue to use "empathy for the Welsh language" and "show awareness of the Welsh language and Welsh culture in the work environment".

Revenue and Benefits Officer (Career Path) Reference - FASS00001W3SEE

Occupational Therapist - Home Independence Team Reference -
CAPA00001W3LDE

Recommendations - Provide an update to the Commissioner on the work in progress to develop the job categorization by 31 January 2024. Manon Celyn has already provided them with an update.

5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

The decision contributes to the development of the Welsh Language and culture, which underpins the Council's Corporate Plan.

6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

There are no costs associated with this report.

7. What are the main conclusions of the Well Being Impact Assessment?

Whilst no formal Well-being Impact Assessment is needed for this report, it is worth noting some of the key benefits in relation to the Well-Being and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language Standards.

One of the key components of the well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is having: "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language: A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation".

The Council also has a role, through its Welsh Language Standards, to promote opportunities for local communities to get involved in Welsh Language activities.

8. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

The main risk is to the reputation of the authority, as we have already made a commitment in our Welsh Language Strategy and through the Welsh Language Standards to increase the use of Welsh in the workplace and in communities.

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Comisiynydd y
Gymraeg
Welsh Language
Commissioner

Annual Report: 2022-23

The Welsh Language Commissioner

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Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Objective 3 



Welsh Language Situation 2022-2023 



Increase the use of Welsh by organisations across all sectors

Objective 4 





About us

The Welsh Language Commissioner wants the people of Wales to be able to live in Welsh. Our role is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language. Our work leads to creating more opportunities to speak and to use the language. The role was initially created by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 which also gave the language official status in Wales.

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To achieve our aim we:



Listen to what people have to say to us, dealing with complaints, educating, and sharing information about rights to use the Welsh language; and ensuring that public organisations comply with the Welsh language standards.



Influence the Welsh Government and other organisations to ensure that the Welsh language features prominently in policy and legislation.



Share our work with others around the world learning about good practice from other countries in relation to language rights.



Encourage organisations of all kinds to offer more Welsh language services so that the people of Wales can live their lives through the medium of Welsh.



Advise on the standard forms of Welsh place-names so that they are protected for the future.



Annual overview:

72% of Welsh speakers stated in a survey that Welsh-medium public services are improving.

Imposed 45 statutory enforcement actions following an investigation, and intervened 837 times after finding deficiencies through her own monitoring and regulation.

A survey undertaken to understand the experiences of people in Wales where 18% of Welsh speakers reported experiencing someone trying to prevent them from using Welsh with another person.

The imposition of 250 enforcement actions or statutory recommendations following valid complaints from individuals.

Responded to 381 enquiries from organisations and 114 from the public.





Annual overview:

Hosted a conference on the policy-making standards with 280 attendees from Welsh and UK public organisations.

Chair of the International Association of Language Commissioners transferred to Wales at an international conference in Bilbao.

Expert advice offered on landscape names, Cadw site names, and Welsh place-names in England and beyond.

Responded to 24 consultations on policy and legislative proposals during the year in fields such as, education, health and care, agriculture, broadcasting, economic development and Welsh communities.





Annual overview:

Influencing work by the Commissioner and others means that supporting the Welsh language and promoting and facilitating its use is one of the aims of the Agriculture Bill brought before the Senedd.

Reaching 1.6 million Twitter accounts during the Welsh Language Rights Day and creating a video by young people to highlight the rights they have in using the language.

Approval of 28 Cynnig Cymraeg plans including that of Lidl, which was the first supermarket to receive the approval.

Training sessions provided to nearly 200 representatives from the private and third sectors on how to improve the use of Welsh.

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Foreword

'The main aim of the Welsh Language Commissioner is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language and we want to see Wales as a country where people can live in Welsh, using the language in their daily life.'

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It is a privilege to submit this, my first annual report, since taking up the post as Welsh Language Commissioner. It has been an exciting and interesting time and I am grateful to my colleagues, bodies, organisations and all the individuals across Wales and beyond whom I have had the pleasure of meeting face-to-face and virtually at this early stage.

Whilst taking pride in being given the opportunity to contribute to the work of strengthening the position of the language I am also aware that I am embarking on this at an incredibly sad time, following the death of Aled Roberts who contributed significantly to strengthening the status of the Welsh language during his short tenure. I would also like to thank all the staff, under the careful leadership of Gwenith Price, for continuing the vital work in the difficult times that followed.

The main aim of the Welsh Language Commissioner is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language and we want to see Wales as a country where people can live in Welsh, using the language in their daily life.

The results of the 2021 Census set a context for the work ahead and although I would not for a moment want to downplay the findings of the Census I believe that the position of the language across Wales is much more complex than is suggested by raw data. In my previous post I saw at first-hand the growing interest in learning Welsh, certainly over the COVID-19 period, and that interest continues.

Wales has a vibrant Welsh language cultural life, and while that prevails the position of the Welsh language remains hopeful.

The future of the Welsh language is of course in the hands of our children and young people, so they must be a priority in all of our work. As a result, there is a need for constant focus on the Welsh language within education across Wales. We welcome the publication of the white paper outlining the Welsh Government's vision for the Welsh Language Education Bill and our response will underline the need to expand Welsh medium education and opportunities for people to become confident Welsh speakers.

Over the past year our compliance officers have continued to work with those organisations subject to the Welsh language standards to improve and increase compliance. Over 837 various interventions were seen, and 250 enforcement actions were issued under the Commissioner's Enforcement Policy.

In my first few weeks, I had the pleasure of attending a meeting with over two hundred public organisations at a workshop on the policy making standards, and was pleased to see and hear the desire to work together to strengthen the position of the Welsh language in our daily lives. It is crucial that we encourage our public organisations to be ambitious in implementing the standards, offering the best possible services to the public through the medium of Welsh.



Foreword

We need to constantly challenge how this work leads to increased use of Welsh in our daily lives. The element of promoting and facilitating the Welsh language, which goes hand in hand with the compliance work, is vital. The Cynnig Cymraeg scheme, which is recognition by the Commissioner for organisations that have drawn up a Welsh language development plan, is a great opportunity to engage with organisations not subject to the standards, and it was wonderful to see so many receiving recognition for their offer over the past twelve months. I want the language to be enjoyed and used freely, in all sorts of contexts.

It is absolutely clear to me that the Welsh Language Commissioner has a vital role to play as we develop the future of the Welsh language and its speakers. But that is not the responsibility of one individual nor of one organisation. For me, working with others to move closer towards creating a Wales where people can live in Welsh, is an honour.



Efa Gruffudd Jones
Welsh Language Commissioner



The position of the Welsh language today

The 2021 Census

The publication of the first results of the 2021 Census in December 2022 was undoubtedly the most significant event in relation to the Welsh language during 2022-23. In 2021, 17.8% of the population stated that they spoke Welsh, which is the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers ever recorded in a census. The results showed a decrease of approximately 23,700 in the number of Welsh speakers in 2021 and a 1.2% decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers compared to 2011.

There has been a reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers aged 3-15 who were able to speak Welsh which raises concerns that the reforms in statutory education have not, as yet, been adequate. Increasing opportunities for young people to develop into confident Welsh speakers will be a central principle for the Commissioner's work as the Welsh Government develops its Welsh Language Education Bill over the coming years. We will respond to the Government's consultation on its white paper which includes proposals for a Welsh Language Education Bill published at the end of the reporting period.

Positively, the Census showed a slight increase in the percentage of people who are able to speak Welsh in the young adult groups (aged 16-19 and 20-44). This is possibly due to an increase in opportunities to use the Welsh language in the workplace and in the community, and an increase in those who are learning and using Welsh as adults. We need to ensure this trend continues and increases.

It is positive to note that there is an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers in four local authorities in the south-east. However, there has been a decline in all other local authorities, which is a concern, particularly in the context of those communities where the Welsh language is traditionally strong. With this in mind, the Welsh Government established a Welsh Language Communities Commission in 2022. The Government also announced an £11m investment in Arfor 2 which will help strengthen the economic resilience of the Welsh language heartland. Without doubt, it is vital that these interventions bear fruit to ensure that there is no further erosion in the viability of Welsh as a community language in its traditional heartlands. The Commissioner will continue to seek to contribute constructively to the work of the Commission and to scrutinise the Government's activities in promoting the Welsh language within the community over the coming years.

The census is the main authoritative source for statistics on the number and percentage of Welsh speakers. There are other data sources, however. This includes the Office for National Statistics' Annual Population Survey which showed that around 884,000 people aged three years or over were able to speak Welsh in the period between April 2020 and March 2021, representing 29.2% of the population. As a result of the difference in the results of the data sources the Office for National Statistics and the Welsh Government will work together to improve their understanding of the main sources of data and surveys used to compile statistics on the Welsh language.



The position of the Welsh language today

More than just words 2022-25

In 2022 the Welsh Government's 5-year plan for the Welsh language in health and social care was published. The plan is a follow-up to three previous frameworks. Welsh language standards have led to the expansion of Welsh speakers' rights in health and care. It is vital that this plan is fully implemented in tandem with the Welsh language standards over the coming years to ensure that Welsh speakers receive the active offer of care through the medium of Welsh. This is particularly true in the context of priority groups that include young and older people, people with learning disabilities; users of mental health services; people living with dementia; users of stroke services and users of speech and language therapy services.

Welsh language standards

The year saw a renewed increase in the expansion of people's rights to engage with organisations through the medium of Welsh. The Welsh language standards (No. 8) Regulations 2022 which apply to regulators in the health sector came into force during October 2022. By the end of the reporting period the Welsh Government began their consultation on the Welsh language standards (Water and Sewerage Undertakers) Regulations 2023.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Engage with the public, listen and consider what is expressed in a fair and balanced way. Act on behalf of people, whether employees or members of the public, if they face barriers in using the Welsh language. Take every opportunity to reach out to a wider audience.

Raise awareness of the legal rights that Welsh speakers have and take every opportunity to reach out to a wider audience.

Educate and share information about the significant outcomes of casework with target audiences of all kinds.

Impose standards on bodies in a timely manner once standards have been introduced by the Senedd. Within the lifetime of this plan and in accordance with the Welsh Government and Plaid Cymru Co-operation Agreement, we expect this to happen in relation to the following organisations: public transport, health regulators, public organisations that are currently outside the standards regime and water companies.

Implement an effective complaints procedure that prevents the continuation or repetition of failures.

Conduct responsive pieces of work that seek to determine whether some groups of Welsh language users have more difficulties in exercising their rights due to their circumstances and make recommendations to support them.

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OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Click to see video



Listening to the people of Wales

Conducting a survey with the assistance of Beaufort Research is an annual opportunity for the Commissioner to hear the views of Welsh speakers. We listen to how people say they use the language every day.

80% of Welsh speakers surveyed believed that opportunities to use the Welsh language with public organisations are increasing or remaining the same, with 82% believing that they are able to deal with organisations through the medium of Welsh if they wish to do so.

65% rated the quality of English and Welsh language services as the same.

58% of Welsh speakers surveyed indicated they preferred to use English.

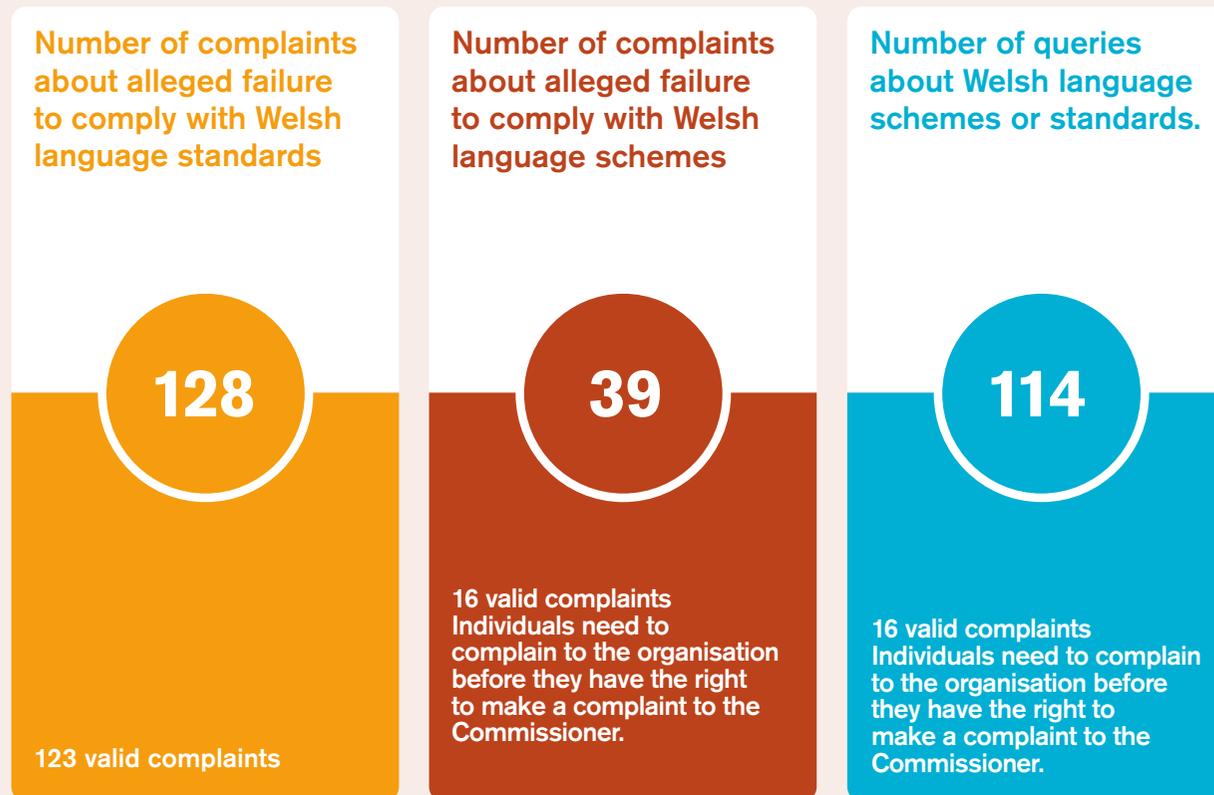
72% thought Welsh language public services were improving.



OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Raising Welsh speakers' awareness of their rights

Anyone can contact the Commissioner regarding an issue that concerns them about the Welsh language. We are here to listen and to take action that will lead to change.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Ensuring Welsh language services for the people of Wales

The Welsh Language Commissioner listens to the people of Wales and to Welsh speakers. We are able to receive complaints and respond to them as set out in the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.

As a result of the complaints shared with the Commissioner, we implement a formal complaints regime which then leads to investigations. The investigations carried out by a team of experienced staff lead to improvements and change.

The Commissioner imposes enforcement actions and provides advice to public organisations to ensure compliance with the Welsh language standards. The result is that more organisations are using the Welsh language.

The enforcement actions imposed on the Wales Millennium Centre and the Arts Council relating to their recruitment processes have led to a review of the way both organisations assess the language requirements of posts they advertise.

An investigation was also carried out into signage, announcements and the use of English only on Transport for Wales trains. As a result of the investigation the organisation is preparing an action plan to be completed within the next 18 months to ensure they provide electronic signage and train announcements in Welsh, and therefore comply with the Welsh language standards.

‘We are always keen to hear from our stakeholders and customers – to understand their experiences on our network, and to listen and act based on the feedback we receive. In order to provide a better experience for our users, a huge amount of important work is currently taking place to transform our rail infrastructure. Our priority is to ensure everything is bilingual, and our campaigns, products and communication have been a huge success, with the Welsh language leading the way.’





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Freedom to use the Welsh language

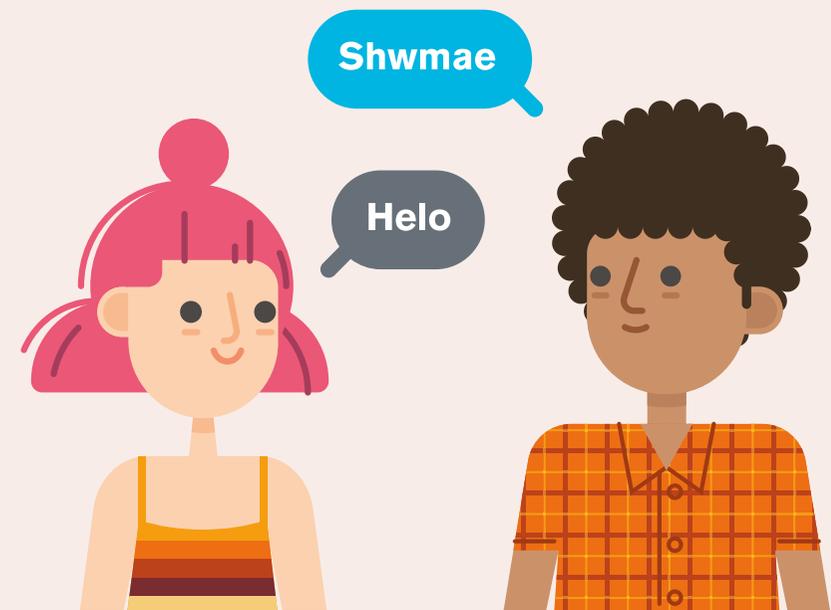
People in Wales are able to speak Welsh with any other individual who wants to use Welsh without anyone preventing them. These are some of the cases brought to the attention of the Welsh Language Commissioner this year.

Three county council staff in the North East contacted the Commissioner regarding their experiences of being prevented from using Welsh on Teams in meetings at work. Following the advice of the Commissioner, the Council will:

- remind all staff of the Council's policy on the Welsh language in the workplace.
- review recruitment processes to confirm that job applicants understand the importance of Welsh in the workplace.

An individual contacted the Commissioner to report that a member of staff at a West Wales county council had asked her not to speak Welsh with her child. The child is under the care of the Council's social services, and the request was made for her not to speak Welsh with the child during her visits. After discussion with the Commissioner's staff, it became clear that the individual did not wish the Commissioner to conduct an investigation into the matter. The person was given advice and guidance over the phone, and given an information leaflet explaining her legal rights.

Another person contacted the Commissioner to ask that we investigate an allegation that an individual from a county council in North Wales had asked him to speak English and not Welsh at a meeting. Following initial enquiries with the parties, it was decided not to investigate the complaint because the allegation did not meet the definition contained in the Welsh Language Measure of interference with the freedom to use the Welsh language. Elements of the matter are now under investigation under the Welsh language standards regime.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Bupa Ltd prevents dentist from using Welsh at work

It is important that employees are able to use the Welsh language in their day-to-day work. We want to see businesses and employers in Wales encouraging employees to use Welsh with each other.

Following an application, the Commissioner decided to investigate an allegation which stated that Bupa Ltd. had prevented a dentist from using Welsh at work.

The Commissioner determined that Bupa Ltd. had interfered with the worker's right. In her report the Commissioner noted that organisations can support their employees' rights to use Welsh in a bilingual workplace. She challenged Bupa Ltd.'s perceptions that the use of Welsh can lead to a risk of errors or problems at work that would not arise if English was used. Bupa Ltd. has accepted the Commissioner's judgment and recommendations.

This case received coverage in the media and we took the opportunity to highlight the right to use the Welsh language at work. It was also noted that employers should not prevent staff from speaking Welsh at work in Wales.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

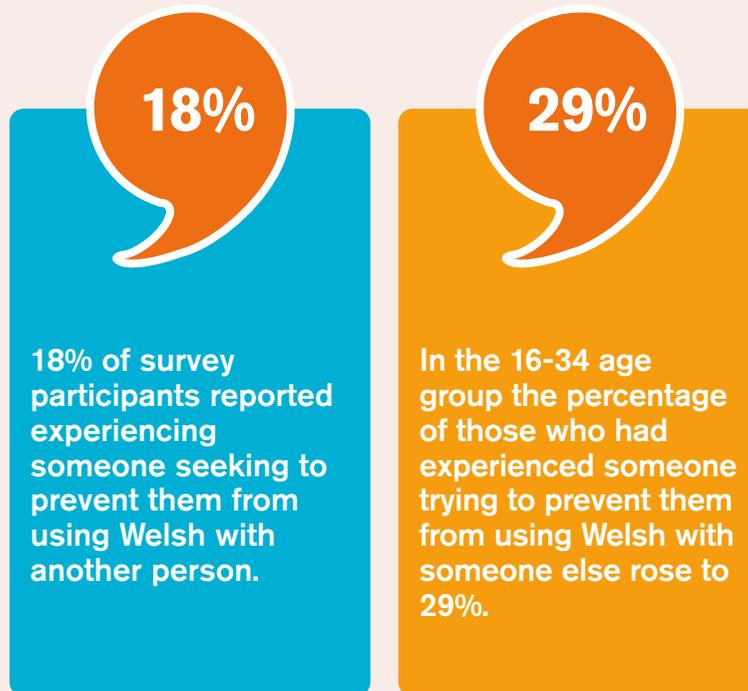
Gathering public opinion

As part of a poll conducted by Beaufort Research during the year, a question was asked on behalf of the Commissioner. Welsh speakers were asked if someone had prevented them from speaking Welsh with someone else who also wanted to use the Welsh language.

We asked for specific examples of what had happened in the past 12 months.

In addition to these figures, respondents were able to provide examples of situations where they were asked not to speak Welsh in the past year. These included being asked not to use Welsh in public places such as on a bus or in a café, in the workplace and in colleges. One of those surveyed was prevented from using Welsh at college when he was told, 'We only speak English here.' As a result he did not use Welsh at college after that.

The Welsh Language Commissioner stated,



'The comments show that many of those who experienced interference had turned to English. These results are unsettling for me at the outset of my tenure as Commissioner. I am already planning to raise employers' awareness of the freedom to use the Welsh language. It's also important that those facing experiences like this know that they are able to contact me so that I can take steps to change the situation. I will go out and talk to people to understand more about their experiences.'



OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Welsh Language Commissioner's work leads to change in public organisations

To ensure that the people of Wales have more opportunities to use the Welsh language the Commissioner advises and supports organisations to make changes. We provide advice and support in a number of ways including giving advice and making recommendations; referring organisations to code of practice requirements; sharing effective practice; hosting educational events; conducting surveys and publishing reports.

On an annual basis the assurance report sheds light on the performance of organisations, and it is ensured that failures do not continue through enforcement where appropriate. The most suitable methods are applied to each situation to ensure the best result for Welsh speakers.

The Commissioner's staff work to measure the impact that enforcement actions have had on the work of organisations and their use of the Welsh language. The aim is to see those actions lead to lasting change for the benefit of the Welsh language, and we look at a range of cases in different organisations.

Number of advice actions; recommendations; and entering into a settlement agreement

12

Number of actions where compliance was enforced

232

Number of recommendations given as a result of investigations under the Welsh Language Act 1993

6



OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Improving Welsh language provision in the courts

Employees from a county council gave evidence at an employment tribunal. As a result of temporary arrangements due to COVID-19 restrictions, they were required to attend court to facilitate simultaneous translation arrangements. This was in contrast to the arrangements for others who wished to speak English. Those individuals were able to contribute remotely. The Commissioner investigated the complaint and made statutory recommendations.

The complaint raises important issues regarding the use of the Welsh language in the courts. At the heart of the case is the right to use Welsh in any legal proceedings in Wales. This is a relevant and timely issue as His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service is working on a project to modernise courts and tribunals services, and as online cases become increasingly common. There needs to be more fundamental and far-reaching consideration as to how technical provision is planned for in the future, as organisations move to a more digital way of working.

Ensuring a Welsh-medium telephone service

Flintshire County Council has ensured, by agreement with a third party, that Welsh speakers will be able to have an initial conversation on the phone in Welsh as required by the Welsh language standards. This was the result of investigations and enforcement actions imposed by the Commissioner. The council will continue to monitor the telephone service and develop their efforts to increase the Welsh language skills capacity of the workforce. The work of officers monitoring the progress of the authority against the enforcement actions imposed was crucial to the development of this service. Without the complainant's complaint, and the Commissioner's ability to investigate and enforce, this service would not have been developed.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

The health sector

Investigation and enforcement is also making a difference to the performance of the health sector. Two investigations during the year have led health boards to improve their provision of language awareness courses for all staff.

By investigating the Public Health Wales websites as a result of a combination of complaints and compliance officers' findings we have made a greater difference than by investigating just one website. We have worked in this way many times over the course of the year, and the ability to make an impact and make a difference is therefore wider-reaching.

Investigations into methods of assessing staff skills are underway. We have ensured a more strategic shift to our work. An investigation into Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board has set an important precedent for reception services in emergency department areas, and an investigation into the digital use of Dr Doctor appointments services has also been shared with all health boards.

Ensuring that the Welsh language is central in the use of technology

The Commissioner carried out an investigation into the use of English language email addresses by Cardiff Council. Although the Council argued that the cost of changing the situation would be significant, there was collaboration and discussion between the Commissioner, the Council and the Welsh Government. As a result, Microsoft developed a tool that enables organisations to use Welsh-language addresses, at no additional cost. This resource will be available for use by organisations soon.

It is important that the Welsh language is visible in the use of technology. Technology and the way it enriches people's lives is constantly changing. The Welsh language needs to be part of this change.





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

Lasting Power of Attorney in Welsh

Complaints were received from members of the public relating to significant delays and problems in trying to register for lasting power of attorney online in Welsh. The Commissioner decided to open an investigation.

Welsh speakers need to be able to register for a lasting power of attorney online in Welsh. Welsh Language Commissioner Efa Gruffudd Jones stated,

'These cases are often emotionally difficult and sensitive and it is extremely important that the service is available to the public through the medium of Welsh.'

Responding to the investigation, the Office of the Public Guardian has acknowledged the seriousness of the situation and the frustration that has been caused to the complainants in attempting to register for a lasting power of attorney in Welsh. The Commissioner is clear that service users should not have to go out of their way because they wish to use the Welsh language. Organisations must offer good quality Welsh language services proactively or as a default.

One Welsh speaker explains their situation:

'I recently needed to arrange an LPA (Lasting Power of Attorney) and had to open and print out the paper forms in advance to complete the application in Welsh. There is an option to fill in these details online (which will then print out everything easily and clearly) but this can only be done through the medium of English, which means the final application forms are in English.'

I know of a number of people who would have preferred to complete the process entirely online (and then print the form to be signed) but had to download all the forms on paper first in order to complete them in Welsh. I think this treats Welsh speakers differently, and forces people to fill in an English language form as it is ultimately more convenient.'



OBJECTIVE 1: Ensuring fairness, justice and rights for Welsh speakers

More rights to use the Welsh language with public organisations

The Commissioner has imposed Welsh language standards on 125 public bodies, and is implementing a programme of imposing standards on more bodies in the future. The Commissioner has consulted on draft compliance notices for health professions regulators. The eight organisations will receive final compliance notices during 2023, and will implement Welsh language standards by the end of the year.

Between 15 February 2023 and 5 April 2023, the Welsh Government consulted on the Welsh Language Standards (Water and Sewerage Undertakers) Regulations 2023. The Commissioner has formally responded to that consultation. These regulations will enable the Welsh Language Commissioner to impose language duties in relation to the Welsh language on companies providing water services to the public.

Discussions with the four corporate joint committees commenced during the year, which will result in the joint committees receiving Welsh language standards compliance notices during 2023-24.

In 2021 the Welsh Ministers established four corporate joint committees (CJCs). These are regional corporate organisations that together cover the whole of Wales. They include local authorities and the national parks (where

applicable) and their members include the elected leaders of those organisations. CJCs have similar powers and duties to local authorities in terms of strategic development planning, regional transport planning, and promoting economic well-being.

Two challenges were received by organisations to exclude a duty on them during the year. No decision has been made yet on these challenges.

No decision has been made to reverse any duty in relation to standards imposed on bodies during the year.





OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Plan a 5-year report on the position of the Welsh language (2021–25) which will include an analysis of the results of the 2021 Census and an assessment of the implications, to be published in 2026.

Gain an understanding of the work of language commissioners and other agencies around the world providing a platform for successful practice in Wales.

Influence policy affecting the Welsh language.

Investigate and report on the position of the Welsh language and Welsh speakers in policy areas to provide an evidence base for the Commissioner's views.

Scrutiny of legislation affecting the Welsh language.

Collaborate and share information with relevant partners to influence policy and legislation and contribute constructively to discussions relating to areas affecting the Welsh language.





OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Geiriadur yr Academi

For the Welsh language to flourish, it must have standardised and authoritative sources of vocabulary to support its use in all contexts. Making sure that up-to-date and suitable terminology is available is absolutely essential for people to be able to use Welsh with confidence.

The Commissioner holds a licence to publish an electronic version of the Geiriadur yr Academi online dictionary until March 2027. It was searched 2,067,697 times this year. We look forward to the Welsh Government publishing its national policy on the linguistic infrastructure and sincerely hope that it will address the need to support innovation in lexicography and terminology to support the use of Welsh in all areas.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner has been pleased to support the Welsh Government's work in related areas, including the standardisation of equality terminology in race and ethnicity. The Commissioner is also pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to the discussions of the Welsh Language Standardisation Panel and looks forward to seeing that work developed and promoted further.

Arwel Roberts, poet and translator, explains his experience of using the online Dictionary:

'When all is dark, it enlightens you; If you're lost, it shows you the way. The definition of 'enlighten' says it all.'



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Sharing our work on a global level

The Commissioner is a member of the International Association of Language Commissioners (IALC). The Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Language Commissioners was held in Bilbao in September 2022. It was a valuable opportunity to share challenges and successful practices and to learn specifically about the strategic work that has taken place to revitalise the Basque language. There was also an opportunity to consider the impact of COVID-19, and the social changes it has brought about, on the work of Commissioners and Ombudsmen and the position of minority and official languages in general.

As part of the conference the chair and secretariat of the Association was transferred to Wales, and a two-year programme of work is now in place which will allow members to learn about the best practices of promoting language rights internationally. The culmination of this programme of work will be to welcome members of the Association to Wales for an international conference in the summer of 2024.



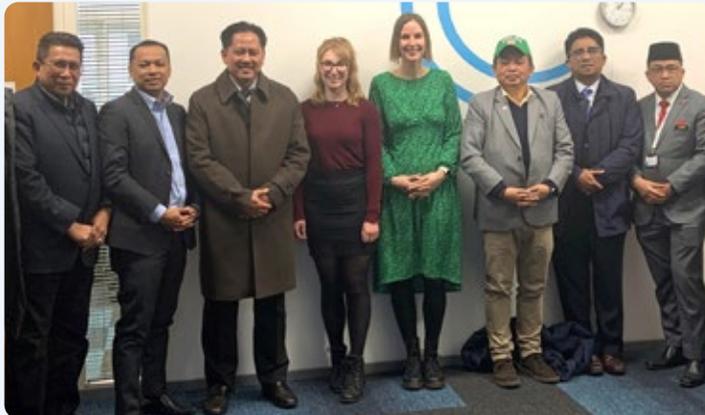
CYMRITHAS RYNGWLADOL Y COMISIYNNWYR IAITH
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LANGUAGE COMMISSIONERS



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Welcoming visitors to Wales

Meanwhile there have been many opportunities to share how Wales is pioneering language rights with groups from overseas – as they travel to Wales and as we capitalise on the convenience of video conferencing. We have been host to several visits this year – groups of students, parliamentarians, academics, and civil servants from Norway, the US, Canada, and Malaysia. These are all testament to the international interest in language policy in Wales and recognition of the Commissioner's expertise and the office's unique contribution to efforts to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh.



Rónán Ó Domhnaill, Irish Language Commissioner said:

'There has always been a close relationship between Ireland and Wales in relation to language rights. The Office of the Language Commissioner in Ireland is not only geographically close to Wales, but also functionally and operationally. The two offices consistently share ideas and good practice, and are united in their determination to protect language rights. The decision to elect the Welsh Language Commissioner to the role of chair of the International Association of Language Commissioners was welcomed with great joy in Ireland. This demonstrates, once again, the commitment in Wales to promoting the language rights of citizens at home and abroad.'



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation



Responded to 24 consultations on policy and legislative proposals during the year in fields such as, education, health and care, agriculture, broadcasting, economic development and Welsh communities.



Our evidence was cited in two Senedd committee reports in their scrutiny of two pieces of legislation.



Gave oral evidence to two Senedd committees as they examined policy areas relevant to the Welsh language.



Received 1,063 responses to an online questionnaire gathering learners' views on Welsh-medium post-compulsory provision.



Held 60 meetings with 22 different entities relevant to our policy influencing work.



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Education policy and the development and support for Welsh language skills

- The Commissioner gave evidence to the Senedd Children, Young People and Education Committee on the **Tertiary Education and Research (Wales) Act (2022)**. Following our and others' comments, changes were made to the Bill which will enable improved progression and development in Welsh speakers' language skills from statutory Welsh language education to the world of work.
- Using Welsh in the workplace is essential as a way of maintaining the skills of Welsh speakers. We were keen for this to be reflected in the **Social Partnership and Public Procurement Bill**. The Equality and Social Justice Committee referred extensively to our evidence on the Bill in its report to the Welsh Government on Stage 1 of the Bill and sought clarity from the Government on issues we raised. As a result of our work an amendment to the Bill means that public authorities will be required to report annually on how they will contribute to promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language in procurement. The Government also declared that specific provisions will be made to ensure that there is Welsh language expertise among members of the Social Partnership Council and that it will engage closely with the Welsh Language Commissioner in developing the relevant statutory guidance. The opportunity to work through the medium of Welsh will therefore be increasingly normalised through the guidance.
- We used our conclusions from our response to Welsh local authorities' draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plans in 2021-22 to develop our vision for what a **Welsh Language Education Bill** could achieve. We shared our views extensively with the Welsh Government and the relevant Senedd Committees. We were pleased to see that the White Paper and its proposals for a Welsh Language Education Bill published at the end of March 2023 contained provisions for most of the issues that were included in our recommendations to the Welsh Government. Keeping an eye on the development of the Welsh Language Education Bill will be a vital part of our work in the next financial year to ensure that as many people as possible will be able to use the Welsh language with confidence.



OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure that the Welsh language is a consideration in policy and legislation

Using the Welsh language

- During the year, the Commissioner continued to stress the importance of the viability of communities where the Welsh language is strong. Meetings were held with relevant groups and Welsh Government ministers and we responded to two consultations with regards to housing and Welsh-speaking communities. This included responding to the Commission for Welsh-speaking Communities' request for evidence. Scrutiny of the Commission's work and other developments affecting Welsh as a community language such as planning and housing will remain our priority in the years ahead.
- The Commissioner has been highlighting the importance of agricultural communities to the viability of the Welsh language consistently since 2018 when the Welsh Government set up the new funding framework for the agriculture sector following Britain's exit from the European Union. 'Sustaining the Welsh language and promoting and facilitating its use' was seen as one of the aims of the Agriculture Bill brought before the Senedd. In its report at the end of Stage 1 of the legislative process the Economy, Trade and Rural Affairs Committee referred extensively to our evidence and how we thought the Bill should be strengthened. We felt that the Bill needed to enable specific indicators and targets

to be set for the Welsh language that aligned with the objectives of the Cymraeg 2050 strategy; gathering data on it in the agricultural sector and including the Welsh language in the list of purposes which Welsh Ministers are given the power to provide support.

By the end of the reporting period for this Report there were commitments by the Government to set indicators and targets in relation to the Welsh language and agricultural communities and an amendment to the Bill which gives Ministers the power to provide support to achieve the objectives of the Bill. We are pleased to have succeeded in ensuring that the Welsh language is at the heart of this Bill, but we have further work to do to ensure full consideration of the importance of agricultural communities to the Welsh language in the Sustainable Farming Plan that will emerge from the legislation.

- Our work continued to highlight the Welsh language in health and care. We were pleased that the Task and Finish Group responsible for producing the More than just words 2022-27 plan took our comments into account when formulating the new plan and that our emphasis on the need for better data on the Welsh language in the health and care sector was a central part of the new plan.



OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Implement a truly proactive regulatory strategy.

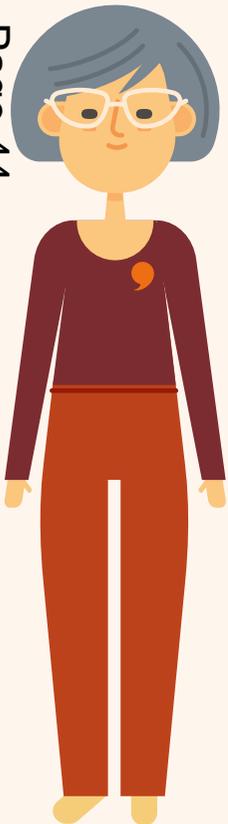
Organisations to do more to promote the opportunities they provide to use the Welsh language in two specific areas, namely policies on internal use of Welsh and use of services.

Ensure that organisations work together and innovate to respond positively to the requirements placed on them through the Commissioner's advice, and effective practices that have been gathered and promoted.

Transform the performance and capacity of Health Boards and NHS Trusts to offer clinical consultations in Welsh, by improving the quality of organisations' compliance with requirements imposed on them through standard 110 and standard 110A.

Take appropriate regulatory action to transform the performance of organisations in key areas that continue to prove problematic:
Skills and recruitment;
Policy making standards.

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OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Truly proactive regulation

94

Monitoring of 94
organisations

74

74 meetings to
gather evidence

381

Responded to 381
enquiries from
organisations seeking
advice

951

Conducted 951
monitoring surveys

45

45 enforcement actions
following investigations
on the Commissioner's
initiative

837

Conducted 837
interventions



OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

As a regulator we take our responsibility of monitoring and evaluating compliance very seriously and over the past year there have been 837 examples of interventions by the Commissioner to maintain or improve how organisations comply with the Welsh language standards. Our constant monitoring highlights where action is needed and we engage in constant dialogue with organisations to ensure that they improve, and that improvement bears fruit in areas such as policies on awarding grants, and policies on the internal use of Welsh.

The type of intervention varies from case to case highlighting the proactive and flexible approach the Commissioner has adopted.





OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Examples of this in action:

Monitoring work showed that there was a jobs section on one authority's website in English only. After contacting the authority, the section appeared on the website bilingually within three months and most posts appear on the Welsh language jobs site. There is now an ongoing plan and work to ensure that the Welsh pages correspond to the English ones. As a result of the investigation there is an increase in opportunities for the public to use Welsh when engaging with the Council. The process itself also demonstrates that appropriate intervention can have a strategic impact on organisations' compliance with the Welsh language standards. This work can lead to long-term behaviour change in organisations.

The process of applying online for a fishing permit has been a long-term issue since Natural Resources Wales was established. The Commissioner offered advice in late 2021 to demonstrate how other agencies and departments have built similar systems bilingually at GOV.UK. An enquiry was received from a member of the public in August 2022 and we asked for an update on the system. NRW confirmed that the system would be available bilingually from early November 2022.

Following a meeting, the Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner cited a lack of resources as a reason for not complying with standard 47 (which relates to including a statement on a document stating that a Welsh version is available). A letter was sent to the organisation and it was agreed that they would provide the resources to ensure compliance.





OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Examples of this in action:

The surveys highlighted that the North Wales Fire and Rescue Service recruitment service, which had been outsourced to an external provider, failed to comply with the standards relating to recruitment. At the meeting it was confirmed that the service was a temporary system due to a lack of internal capacity. It was agreed that the service would need to remain in-house with the organisation for the time being pending a review of the processes. The organisation has responded quickly to the deficiency highlighted and considered its framework for future service outsourcing.

The Commissioner decided to conduct an investigation into Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council's Welsh language services. The investigation started as one that focussed solely on the telephone service, but evolved to consider the Council's recruitment, selection and staffing arrangements. The Council has responded positively and prepared a detailed action plan to address the work. A working group of high-level officers has been set up to oversee the work which will fundamentally change the culture of the Council and its approach to Welsh language service delivery.





OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations’ compliance with their statutory duties

Workforce skills

One of the biggest challenges of Welsh language service delivery in Wales is recruiting a workforce that can provide those services. To try to address the situation and identify good practice that can be shared more widely, we commissioned IAITH to undertake an independent evaluation by reviewing the assessment and recruitment practices of public organisations.

The aim of the work is to assess where we are now and consider the best ways to increase Welsh language skills capacity within organisations over time. The work is still ongoing. It will ultimately be a source of robust data and evidence on how the recruitment process itself influences the effectiveness of organisations in increasing workforce capacity.

The next steps will be to share the findings and pilot approaches with specific organisations.

Policy making standards

A conference on the policy making standards was held on 19 January 2023. There were 280 people in attendance from Welsh and UK public bodies.

Emyr Lewis, head of law at Aberystwyth University, gave a presentation on the international, UK and Welsh law context of the policy making standards, and Gwion Lewis KC then

gave practical advice on how to comply with the policy making standards. Solicitors Darwin Gray gave a presentation on the recent Welsh Language Tribunal case in which Swansea Council appealed against the Commissioner’s determination of failure to comply with the policy making standards.

A number of organisations have failed to understand the requirements of these standards, but now several organisations have informed us that they have amended their procedures following the seminar including the BBC, the General Medical Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf Council.

The impact of this therefore, has led to a more detailed and thorough consideration of the impact of policy decisions on the Welsh language. This work will contribute to improving compliance with the standards while increasing opportunities to use the Welsh language.

Workshops

Surveys were carried out on the processes and arrangements of 11 organisations in considering the impact of their policy decisions on the Welsh language. Where arrangements were found to be inadequate, appropriate intervention was chosen to change the behaviour of the organisations which included providing advice or recommendations or sharing good practice.



OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Use of Welsh internally and in service delivery

The Welsh Language Commissioner decided that it was necessary to confirm whether public organisations had a policy to ensure internal use of Welsh in the workplace. This is required by the Welsh language standards to ensure that there are more opportunities for people to use the language in areas such as technology; training and development; recruitment and selection; promotion; workforce planning; communication; HR; celebrating successes, and policies.

When completing a self-assessment questionnaire about their internal use of Welsh, 15 of 25 authorities (local authorities and national parks) originally stated that they had a policy in place. Following the Commissioner's response and recommendations, they have all now adopted a policy.

To gather more detailed information, a questionnaire was circulated asking public organisations how they go about promoting the use of their Welsh language services to the public. Overall, the results were encouraging, but new channels of communication need to be considered and it must be ensured that Welsh is treated no less favourably than English on social media. We will continue this work in the coming period. 99 responses were received out of the 141 organisations that were contacted.

94% of organisations implementing Welsh language standards (who responded to the questionnaire) include a statement in correspondence inviting people to contact them through the medium of Welsh.

94%

98% of organisations implementing Welsh language standards (who responded to the questionnaire) clearly state that web pages are available in Welsh.

98%

87% of organisations implementing Welsh language standards (who responded to the questionnaire) state that a Welsh version of documents and forms is available.

87%



OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations' compliance with their statutory duties

Sharing effective practice

To share effective practice among public organisations and avoid duplication of work, we created a variety of case studies, including relevant videos that would be easy to share. So far, case studies have been created with the Food Standards Agency, the Welsh Government, and Isle of Anglesey County Council. They address topics such as developing effective bilingual marketing campaigns; creating a far-reaching strategy on the internal use of Welsh and how to implement a language strategy in partnership with others.

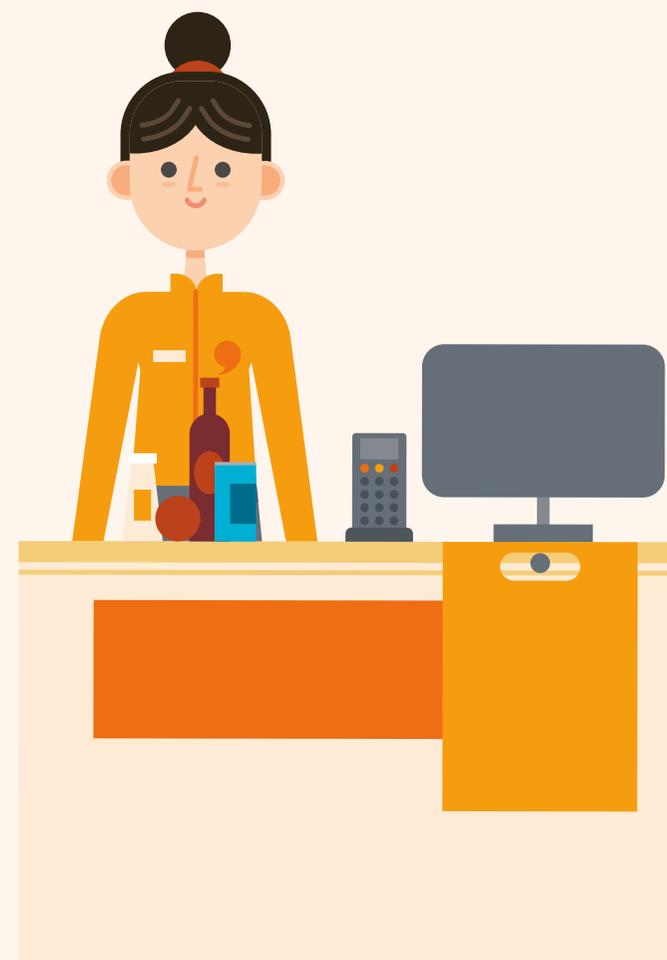
'Something else we keep in mind is: One campaign, two languages. Yes, we're part of the same campaign but it's okay to give it a Welsh feel, it's okay for the two campaigns to be a little bit different in the two languages.'

Food Standards Agency

'We also considered what an appropriate ambition was, given the political context, and given that if we really wanted to make a change within our working practices, bilingualism was vital!'

Welsh Government

We also highlighted a bilingual tool developed by Care Inspectorate Wales. Enabling people to search for bilingual and Welsh-medium social care and childcare provision across Wales is vital for parents.





OBJECTIVE 3: Maintain and increase organisations’ compliance with their statutory duties

Offering clinical consultations through the medium of Welsh

The move towards offering clinical consultations in Welsh is a major step forward in ensuring comprehensive healthcare in Welsh. Publishing plans to make this a reality has been challenging for the sector due to pressures from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, during the year the organisations have been working with the Commissioner’s new advice document to publish their plans. Five bodies have now published a plan and a further three have final drafts in place. It is nevertheless fair to note that progress is fairly slow in terms of the impact of the plans on service users, and we will be pushing to improve this in the coming years.

Welsh Language Rights Day

Welsh Language Rights Day was held on 7 December to highlight Welsh language services offered by public organisations in Wales.

BSL was used in the video and shared with bodies and organisations of all types and on our website and digital platforms including our new Instagram account. The hashtag #Maegenihawl was seen by 1.6 million people during the campaign and the content was shared by 130 different bodies and organisations across Wales. We reached nearly 85,000 accounts on our digital platforms. As a result, the young people involved in the campaign indicated that they were more aware of how to use Welsh with organisations across Wales.

Deio Owen, Welsh Language Officer at Cardiff Students’ Union, UMCC President, and one who took part in the campaign said,

‘The ‘Mae gen i hawl’ campaign was a great opportunity to promote and raise our voice for the rights we have as young people to use Welsh. It is essential that students are aware of the opportunities available to them to use the language, and understand that they have a right to use it with others. Being able to take part in this successful campaign was a great opportunity to spread the message that the Welsh language belongs to us all and that we need to use it.’



OBJECTIVE 4: Increase the use of Welsh by organisations across all sectors

Priorities 2022-2025

Facilitate the use of Welsh with businesses and charities through training, guidance and sharing good practice.

Specifically targeting the following sectors:

- supermarkets
- health and care providers
- national charities
- banks.

Provide advice on the standardised forms of Welsh place-names giving them prominence by re-launching the updated List of Standardised Welsh Place-names in 2024. Develop our ability to provide advice on landscape names and produce standardisation guidance to support the work.

More commitments to use Welsh by businesses and charities.

Work with funding bodies and networks to influence more businesses and charities to use the Welsh language.



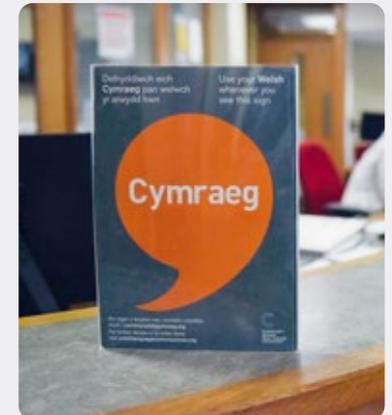
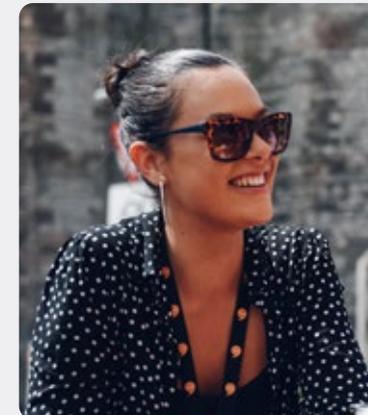


OBJECTIVE 4: Increase the use of Welsh by organisations across all sectors

Effective networking

During the year we have held various workshops and training sessions with representatives from the third sector, charities and the private sector. These aim to increase organisations' awareness of the Welsh language services and support available and encourage them to use more Welsh naturally in their day to day business activities. There is significant interest in these sessions and praise for their content. They are also an opportunity to share the successful practices of other organisations.

Number of sessions held:





OBJECTIVE 4: Increase the use of Welsh by organisations across all sectors



Y Cynnig Cymraeg (Welsh Language Offer)

The Cynnig Cymraeg is the Commissioner’s recognition of organisations that have formulated their Welsh Language Development Plan. It is an opportunity for organisations not included under the Welsh language standards to show their service users that they take pride in the Welsh language and are willing to use it. Over the past year the promotion of this scheme has increased and there is considerable interest in it with 86 organisations having completed the assessment leading to a Welsh Language Development Plan.

A specific event was held at the Urdd Eisteddfod to celebrate those who had received the recognition, and at the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show a discussion was held with organisations who had received it to encourage others to take it up.

It was wonderful to see the first supermarket, Lidl, receive the recognition during the year. We hope that more will continue to follow the example of these organisations over the coming years. The Arts Council of Wales adopted the Cynnig Cymraeg and it is now included as a condition for bodies funded by them.

Number of organisations that have received the Cynnig Cymraeg: 70

Number of organisations under consideration: 86

‘At Lidl, we are passionate about the communities we serve and about supporting what really matters to our customers. We will continue to look for ways where we can support the Welsh language, which is such an important element of the identity and heritage of our communities.’

Ute Thomas
Regional Director of Lidl
in Wales

‘Working with the Welsh Language Commissioner’s team to create our Cynnig Cymraeg was a very positive process. We see the Welsh language as a very useful skill for the people who work at Boots and are delighted that many of our pharmacists can speak Welsh and can give advice to customers in their chosen language.’

Andy Francis
Boots Manager in Wales



OBJECTIVE 4: Increase the use of Welsh by organisations across all sectors

Importance of place-names

The interest in Welsh place-names is as lively as ever and the Commissioner has extended our responsibilities over the past year to offer expert advice on landscape names, Cadw site names, and Welsh names of places in England and beyond.

One example of this new work is the pilot project in collaboration with Snowdonia National Park to standardise the names of 200 lakes. The Commissioner's Place-Name Standardisation Panel has made recommendations to the Park regarding these names following consideration of evidence on historical as well as local forms through Park wardens. This work has the potential to preserve these names for the next generation by standardising and correcting them on official maps, advertising material and signage.

The work has also allowed the Panel to draw up principles to deal with similar names for the future. These are included in the Welsh Place-names Standardisation Guidelines for others to use, and the wish is now to secure a resource in order to run a similar project on names of mountains and peaks.

'As an Authority, we are very pleased with the collaboration taking place with Welsh Language Commissioner officers on place-names. This collaboration gives the Authority the ability to consult with a Panel of independent experts, which reinforces the rich local and cultural knowledge of local place-names that exists amongst staff and members of the Authority. Our place-names are an integral part of our cultural heritage here in Snowdonia, and protecting them and raising awareness of them is central to how the Authority delivers on the purposes of the National Park. The partnership is vibrant and fruitful, and we look forward to continuing to work together and achieve the aim of correcting and standardising forms on maps and in other publications.'

Naomi Jones
Head of Cultural Heritage
Snowdonia National Park Authority



The 'laith gwaith' orange bubble that encourages people to use Welsh

The distribution of the laith Gwaith (Working Welsh) materials by the Commissioner has been a popular scheme for a number of years. We respond to requests from all types of organisations across all sectors, and distribute almost 50,000 lanyards and badges showing that workers of all types are able and keen to use the Welsh language. Over the past few months the scheme has gone from strength to strength with numbers visiting the website and requesting materials increasing significantly.

Dr Awel Vaughan-Evans, a lecturer at Bangor University, carried out research to find out which cues, including the laith Gwaith logo, are most effective in motivating people to start conversations in Welsh in shops, offices, and other public places.

Dr Vaughan-Evans said,

'We wanted to test which resource was most effective as a cue to encourage people to start a conversation in Welsh. The main result was that people were more likely to choose to speak Welsh when the logo was present. The logo was effective on a poster and lanyard, but the lanyard was more effective than the poster alone.'

Wearing a badge also helps Welsh learners' confidence in using the language. One learner who works for the Health Service said,

'Thanks to the orange badge, I learned Welsh as an adult. I'm fluent now. Without the badge, I wouldn't have been so confident in using the language. Now I can speak Welsh every day - thank you very much.'



David Thomas, who runs his own business, and won the learner of the year prize at the Eisteddfod AmGen in 2021 said,

'I'm very happy when I'm shopping and I see someone wearing the orange Cymraeg badge because I know I can speak Welsh with someone else.'

Cymraeg





Remembering Aled Roberts at the National Eisteddfod and raising awareness of Welsh-medium secondary education

During the 2022 Tregaron National Eisteddfod an event was held in memory of the life and work of Aled Roberts, Welsh Language Commissioner 2019-2022. Ensuring that young people in Wales receive a Welsh language education and are able to live and work through the medium of Welsh after leaving school was very important to Aled. The discussion panel included representatives from a sixth form college, secondary school, and UCAC (Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru). As well as the panel talk, videos were created especially for the event which captured young people's views on the importance of the Welsh language both in school and beyond.

One of the pupils from Ysgol Bro Pedr said,

'Receiving a sixth form education through the medium of Welsh has given me many opportunities. It can open doors inside and outside of school.'

Another sixth form pupil from Ysgol Gyfun Gymunedol Penweddig said,

'We in the sixth form have a vital role to play in promoting the Welsh language to the rest of the school, especially with the youngest pupils, providing an example to them with the hope that they will also want to continue their education and career through the medium of Welsh.'



Part 2: Accountability

Challenges facing the Welsh
Language Commissioner

Annual Governance Statement and
Report 2022 - 2023

Equality

Remuneration and staff report



Challenges facing the Welsh Language Commissioner

The Welsh Language Commissioner is funded by the Welsh Government. The sum received for the 2022-23 revenue budget was the same as the previous year. The economic climate has changed significantly during the year, with inflation rising to over 10% at times – a level not seen for thirty years. The level of inflation has had an impact on all sectors of the economy and poses the following challenges to the Commissioner.

Staffing costs account for around three-quarters of the organisation's spending. There has been pressure during the year on pay settlements in the private and public sector. The trade unions have been campaigning for wage increases in response to the level of inflation and also in relation to wider terms and conditions. The officers were awarded a pay rise in November 2022, in line with the Welsh Government's final proposal. Despite this, the trade unions have rejected the proposal and it remains a matter of dispute. In addition to staffing costs, as energy, transport, and resource costs impact on the costs of goods and services, the Commissioner has been unable to avoid the resulting effects.

With inflation remaining high, there will be further pressure on wages and other costs in 2023-24. The Welsh Government has allocated additional funding of £150,000 for 2023-24 to mitigate the effects of this. To meet this budgetary challenge, seeking financial savings is vital.

With a change to staff working patterns due to COVID-19, plans are in place to reduce the Commissioner's offices estate. This will save money, but the savings will not be fully realised until the 2024-25 financial year.

At an operational level, the organisation's main challenge over the year was the risk of uncertainty and instability in a period without a permanent Commissioner. However, the powers of the Commissioner were transferred to the Deputy Commissioner and changes were made to the management team. The Deputy Commissioner received the support of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Advisory Panel in the execution of her duties. The operational plan enabled staff to continue their work in line with the 2022-25 Strategic Plan.



Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

As the Accounting Officer I am personally responsible for the overall organisation, management and staffing of the Welsh Language Commissioner. I must ensure that the organisation has a high standard of financial control and that its financial systems and procedures promote the efficient and economical conduct of business, safeguarding financial propriety and regularity.

The purpose of the governance framework

The aim of the governance framework is to maintain my independence as Welsh Language Commissioner and balance that independence with my accountability for the public money being spent. As Accounting Officer, I am accountable to Senedd Cymru, the Welsh Ministers, the Senedd's Public Accounts Committee, the House of Commons and the House of Commons' Public Accounts Committee. The Welsh Language Commissioner is defined in statute as a corporate sole whose powers and responsibilities are set out in Part 2 of the Welsh Language Measure. The governance framework includes the systems, processes, culture and values which determine the way in which the Welsh Language Commissioner is directed and is used to hold the Commissioner's activities to account. The system of internal control is a significant part of the governance framework with the aim of managing risk to a reasonable level.

The Welsh Language Commissioner's permanent Governance Statement can be found on the corporate website.

Strategic planning and performance review

The Commissioner has a Strategic Plan for 2022–25. The plan includes an explanation of the Commissioner's vision statement; long-term strategic objectives and measurable priorities to be delivered during the lifetime of the strategy. The plan is implemented through an annual operational plan and the delivery of that plan is reported on a quarterly basis. The annual report is structured in accordance with the strategic plan and reports on its achievement.

Deputy Commissioner

In accordance with Sections 12 and 13 of Measure, the Welsh Language Commissioner is required to appoint a Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner deputises for the Commissioner during holidays and sickness absence and at any other time at the request of the Welsh Language Commissioner or during unforeseen circumstances. Gwenith Price, continued to exercise the powers of the Welsh Language Commissioner and act as accounting officer until Efa Gruffudd Jones took up her duties as Welsh Language Commissioner on 9 January 2023. Dyfan Sion assumed temporary deputy responsibilities and Sian Elen McRobie was appointed interim Strategic Director responsible for regulatory, governance and human resources work for the same period. These arrangements enabled the organisation to continue to operate, deliver on its operational plan and ensure staff were able to continue with their work in line with the 2022-25 Strategic Plan.



Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

Management Team

The Management Team, chaired by the Commissioner and comprising both Directors, manages all the Commissioner's functions and activities. The Management Team is responsible for leading, agreeing and delivering the Commissioner's strategic vision, policies and services to the public and other stakeholders. There have been changes in the membership of the Management Team as follows:

Gwenith Price, Strategic Director and Deputy Commissioner (assuming the powers of the Commissioner from 14/02/2022 to 08/01/2023)

Efa Gruffudd Jones, Welsh Language Commissioner (from 09/01/2023)

Dyfan Sion, Strategic Director and acting Deputy Commissioner (until 30/12/2022)

Sian Elen McRobie, Acting Strategic Director (from 08/04/2022 to 08/01/2023)

Lowri Williams, Strategic Director (from 09/01/2023)

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for providing independent advice and assurance to the Accounting Officer and Management Team on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control and risk management. The terms of reference for the Audit and Risk Committee were reviewed in September 2022 with regard to good practice and the requirements of the organisation. The changes made have been beneficial to members in offering advice and assurances to the Commissioner. The Audit and Risk Committee provides an opinion on internal control and risk management annually.

As part of its remit, the Committee receives the quarterly finance report and progress report on the Operational Plan, which have been approved by the Management Team. The Management Team and Risk Manager attend all committee meetings; and in addition, representatives of the internal and external auditors are invited to attend the meetings.

Twice yearly, briefing sessions and training on relevant issues for members are held before the Committee's plenary meetings. The Committee also continues to hold discussions with the Commissioner, as well as private meetings with the internal and external auditors.



Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

There are four independent members on the Committee; and there is a system in place which allows members to retire at different times in order to ensure continuity of experience and knowledge. The Audit and Risk Committee met on five occasions during the 2022-23 financial year. Here are the details of the attendance of Audit and Risk Committee members during the year:

	June 22	August 22	September 22	December 22	March 23
Mair Gwynant (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iorwen Brooks-Jones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liz Aitken	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alan Davies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Remarks of the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, Mair Gwynant

“Based on the Committee’s work over the year, confirmation was given that the reports and discussions with the Commissioner and the officers provide assurance to the Committee that there are arrangements, policies and procedures in place to ensure effective governance; that there are effective financial arrangements; that there is a system in place to manage risk; and that there is robust internal control!”

“The Committee will continue to scrutinise the organisation’s work in order to ensure continuous improvement, good quality governance and an appropriate response to any risks that may arise.”



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Welsh Language Commissioner Advisory Panel

In accordance with the requirements of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, the Welsh Language Commissioner has an Advisory Panel. Members of the Advisory Panel are appointed by Welsh Ministers for a period of three years. The Commissioner may consult with the Advisory Panel on any matter. The Advisory Panel's remit can be found on our website. Four Advisory Panel meetings were held during the year. Here are the details of members' attendance during the year:

	June 2022	October 2022	December 2022	March 2023
Gwyn Williams (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nia Elias	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anne Davies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elin Maher	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rona Aldrich	✓	✓	✓	✓

Close collaboration between the Chair of the Audit Committee and the Chair of the Advisory Panel at the start of the financial year provided advice to the Deputy Commissioner and liaison with Welsh Government. Support was provided to the Commissioner's management team as officers took up interim posts.



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Auditors

The internal audit plan 2022-23 was prepared by the internal auditors, TIAA in April 2022 and approved by the Commissioner and Management Team on 31 May 2022. The audit programme was confirmed by the Audit and Risk Committee at the Committee's June 2022 meeting.

In accordance with Schedule 1 Part 5 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, the Auditor General for Wales is responsible for auditing the accounts of the Commissioner.

Data Protection

No subject access requests were received under Data Protection legislation during the year (2021-22: 0 requests). We continued to ensure compliance with data protection legislation including the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 and the Data Protection Act 2018. The Commissioner ensures, on an annual basis, that accurate records are kept and that individuals' personal information is processed for the purpose of the processing, on the legal basis for the processing, and that the organisation's retention periods and technical details are supported by suitable security measures.

As part of the Commissioner's IT strategy, the Commissioner is working towards Cyber Essentials+ and IASME Governance accreditation. The Commissioner has in place a cyber resilience action plan. It includes actions arising from the recommendations of the internal auditors, Audit Wales, the Information Commissioner and internal assessments of the UK Government's recommended Security Risks Framework.

One of the aims of the action plan is to aim to be forward thinking on cybersecurity and information technology issues in general. Securing Cyber Essentials+ and IASME Governance accreditation during the financial year 2023-24 is a priority for the Commissioner.

Freedom of information

Eight requests for information were received under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 during the year (2021-22: 10 requests). These requests were responded to within the time limits set out by the Act.



Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

The work of other regulators

No investigations into the operations of the Welsh Language Commissioner during 2022-23 were carried out by external regulators following any complaints or data protection cases.

Complaints against the organisation

We have a specific complaints procedure should individuals wish to complain about any acts or omissions relating to the Commissioner's functions. A copy of this procedure can be found on our website. No complaints against the organisation were received during 2022-23 (2021-22: 0 complaints).

Register of interests

The register of interests is updated twice yearly. In addition to the formal process, members of the Management Team; the Commissioner's Determination Meeting; the Audit and Risk Committee and Advisory Panel are asked to record any interests at the start of the meetings. There were no materially relevant transactions during the year with organisations where the Commissioner, directors or senior officers, or any members of their families, were in positions of influence. Information on the interests of the Management Team is available on the Commissioner's website.

Sustainability Reporting and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Under the Environment Act, the Commissioner must publish a plan explaining the action to be taken to comply with this duty. It will be reviewed every three years alongside a report explaining how the Commissioner has complied with the duty.

The Commissioner's offices remained closed until September 2022. Staff were subsequently given the option of 'hybrid' working, with booking arrangements for the Commissioner's offices on certain days. As a result, the Commissioner's ability to report on environmental issues has been limited. Remote working practices have produced positive environmental benefits and offer the Commissioner's staff the opportunity to work more flexibly and achieve a better work-life balance.



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A 'hybrid' working policy to formalise this approach was introduced for all the Commissioner's officers in September 2022. This policy enables officers to continue to make decisions about their work environment and attendance at the office. This approach will be monitored over the next twelve months to assess staff needs and to consider the size and feasibility of offices in implementing this approach. Officers have not been travelling, which in turn has contributed to reducing the Commissioner's carbon footprint. The investment in information technology software and hardware over the past twelve months has also increased the efficiency of the organisation's equipment which, in turn, reduces the need to hold face-to-face meetings.

Since March 2020 and the mandatory lockdown, there has been a significant reduction in waste being disposed of from the Commissioner's offices due to the fact that only a small number of officers use the office for short periods of time. This has also been the case with the paper sent for recycling, as all officers have been working in a more paperless way using the latest technology when holding meetings. In addition, energy consumption has also been minimal as computers and lighting in the offices have not been used to such an extent as in the years before the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions. Nevertheless, my officers will continue to operate in a way that is sustainable

and efficient, taking steps that will further develop and increase the sustainable practices that are in place as the Commissioner acts in line with Government targets to reduce the organisation's carbon footprint by 2030.

Welsh Language Tribunal

During 2022-23, one appeal was submitted by an organisation to the Welsh Language Tribunal under section 95(2) and (4) of the Welsh Language Measure (2021-22: 1 appeal) and one appeal by an individual under section 99(2) of the Welsh Language Measure (2021-22: 2 appeals) against the Commissioner's decision following an investigation under section 71 of the Welsh Language Measure.

One application was made by an individual to the Welsh Language Tribunal under section 103 of the Welsh Language Measure for a review of the Commissioner's decision not to conduct an investigation in relation to a complaint (2021-22: 2 applications). The Tribunal denied permission for this application. No application was made to the Tribunal to cancel the Commissioner's evidence notice on the grounds that it was unnecessary, unreasonable or disproportionate. No appeal has been made for the Tribunal to determine whether the requirement to comply with a standard is unreasonable or disproportionate.



Welsh Language Tribunal

Welsh Language Tribunal - an appeal under sections 95 (2) and (4) of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (the Measure) by Swansea City and County Council against the determination of the Welsh Language Commissioner

Case No: TYG/21/01 – Appeal submitted by the City and County of Swansea Council

An investigation was undertaken by the Welsh Language Commissioner into a complaint regarding City and County of Swansea Council (the Council) policy decision that there was no need to retain the Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Felindre building as a public resource, following its closure as an operational school. The complaint alleged that the Council failed to assess the impact of that policy decision on the Welsh language.

Following the investigation, it was the Commissioner's final determination that the Council failed to comply with standards 88, 89 and 90 of the Welsh Language Standards Regulations 2015 (The Standards) as they failed to consider the impact of the policy decision to transfer a community building to the private sector on the Welsh language.

The Council appealed the determination of the Commissioner in the Welsh Language Tribunal under sections 95 (2) and (4) of the Measure, arguing that the decision was not a policy decision and therefore they had not failed to comply with the Standards. They also challenged the enforcement action imposed by the Commissioner.

Following a hearing in Swansea in June 2022, the Tribunal determined that the term “*policy decision*” under the Measure and Standards means more than a written policy document and that a policy decision also includes decisions taken about the exercise of an organisation's functions.

The decision is a very significant one for public bodies. The Tribunal declared that the definition of ‘policy’ in the Measure and Standards was to be interpreted more broadly than the common use of the word policy, which is often used ordinarily to refer to a written document, and that the Standards also therefore apply to decisions relating to the conduct of an organisation's business (such as the siting of community buildings, the restructuring of services, and school closures).

The Tribunal's decision is important to local authorities in particular and underlines how vital it is for them to first undertake a detailed and full assessment of the potential effect that policy decisions such as the disposal of community property can have on the Welsh language before making that policy decision.

The Tribunal also decided to vary the wording of the enforcement action imposed, although it agreed in principle that the enforcement actions introduced by the Commissioner were reasonable.



Welsh Language Tribunal

Welsh Language Tribunal - an appeal under section 99 (2) of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (the Measure) by a complainant against the decision of the Welsh Language Commissioner

Case No. TYG/21/03 – Welsh Ministers/Press Conferences

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An investigation was carried out by the Commissioner into a complaint regarding the broadcasting of press conferences organised by the Welsh Ministers during the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of the investigation, the Commissioner determined that the Welsh Ministers had not failed to comply with Welsh language standards in broadcasting press conferences.

The appeal by the complainant disagreed with the Commissioner's decision and an application to cancel the decision was submitted on the basis that the Commissioner had not considered the High Court's ruling in a similar event, as well as failing to consider the Welsh Ministers' use of BSL at these conferences. Following a hearing on the case, which was held virtually, the Tribunal agreed with the decision of the Commissioner, appearing as respondent in the case, that certain standards of the Welsh Language Standards (No 1) did not apply to press conferences held by the Welsh Ministers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

It was the Tribunal's decision that Standard 36 applies where an event enables the public, or members of the public, to be physically present at the premises where the

event is being held, or, at least, be present virtually and able to contribute to the event, whether by addressing those physically present with the assistance of a microphone, or otherwise. The Tribunal therefore did not accept the Appellant's case that Standard 36 applied at a meeting where the public could only observe the event virtually. The Tribunal accepted that there was a difference where an individual had a right to join an event if it was physical or virtual (as with the Tribunal hearing) compared to a case where the right to do so was only to observe virtually (as in the press conferences). In addition, the Tribunal accepted that cases relating to the Equality Act 2010 were not directly relevant to language rights in accordance with the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.

The Tribunal set out its views on section 67 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, although that view was not part of the Tribunal's decision in determining the case. Nevertheless, the Tribunal noted that in its view the fact that the press conference was transmitted online for television and the internet did not meet the definition of "broadcast" in section 67.



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Working with ombudsmen and commissioners

The Commissioner meets regularly with the Commissioner for Older People in Wales, the Children's Commissioner for Wales, the Future Generations Commissioner and the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales and Audit Wales to discuss strategic and operational issues. Officers also attend the networks and meetings of organisations funded by the Welsh Government in finance, human resources, governance, data protection and information technology. The Welsh Language Commissioner is a statutory member of the Future Generations Commissioner's Advisory Panel.

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control. To develop and maintain the system I consider the input of the Management Team and internal auditors, and comments made by the Auditor General for Wales in his management letter and other reports.

The internal audit programme aims to provide independent and objective assurance in terms of risk management, controls and governance. The assurance that the internal audit provides is a key element of the governance framework and one of the key sources of assurance required by the Commissioner and the Audit and Risk Committee.





Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

During the year, the following areas of work were examined, which were included in the annual internal audit plan for 2022-23. Reports were received, including recommendations on how further improvements could be made to the system of internal control.

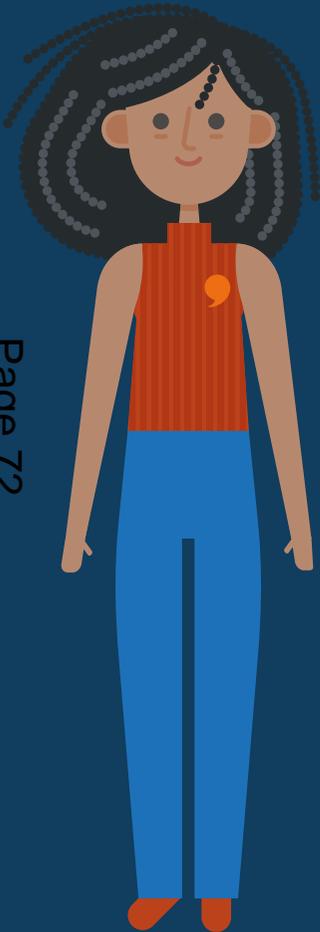
Area	Report Type	Level of Assurance	Number of Recommendations
Business Continuity – Appointment of new Commissioner – Transition Arrangements	Assurance	Substantial	1
Data Protection	Compliance	Reasonable	4
Office Use and Agile Working	Assurance	Reasonable	3
Strategic Planning	Assurance	Substantial	3
ICT – Cyber Security	Assurance	Reasonable	5
Key Financial Controls	Assurance	Substantial	0
Follow-up of Business Continuity Recommendations	Assurance	Reasonable	7

All internal audit reports are presented and considered by the Audit and Risk Committee. The committee keeps an overview of progress made against the recommendations of the internal auditor. I have responded to their recommendations and agreed a programme of continuous improvement. In the follow-up report, the internal auditor reports on progress against previous years' recommendations. It was noted that 11 of the recommendations had been implemented and that 3 recommendations had not been fully met. These were in relation to a data migration, transfer and retention framework as well as a performance monitoring process within the case management system and workflows. Managers decided that these recommendations will be implemented during the implementation of the new Strategic Plan and the introduction of a new case management system which will be operational during 2023-24.



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In their annual report the internal auditors gave the following views on the governance of the organisation:

“TIAA is satisfied, based on the areas reviewed during the year, that the Welsh Language Commissioner has in place reasonable and effective risk management, control and governance processes.”

Fraud

The organisation’s culture does not tolerate fraud. Policies have been implemented to ensure that the organisation’s officers are aware of their responsibilities in relation to fraud, and the implications where a case of fraud arises. Procedures are in place to control fraud, including a questionnaire and fraud risk register; but it is recognised that it is not possible to provide a guarantee that a case of fraud could not arise. There were no cases of fraud in the year ending 31 March 2023.

Capacity to handle risk

The risk management system is led by the Management Team and is endorsed by the Audit and Risk Committee. The Strategic Director is the organisation’s Risk Manager. The Audit and Risk Committee received training on risk and risk management from the internal auditors at the March 2023 meeting.

The risk and control framework

As Commissioner I manage risk on a strategic and operational level. The Management Team reviews structural risks as part of the quarterly progress reviews of the operational plan. Relevant risks are identified in all papers submitted to the Management Team. The key operational risks from these reviews are incorporated into the Strategic Risk Register. During 2022-23 a review of the organisation’s risk management arrangements was undertaken. To assist with that the internal auditors undertook an advisory review to audit the assurance of the risk management framework. As a result of the reviews some changes were made to the risk register. This means that the strategic risk register will be formally reviewed each quarter by the management team.



Annual Governance Statement and Report 2022-23

This will be followed by a reporting process to the Audit and Risk Committee at all regular quarterly meetings. Also, relevant risks are identified in all papers submitted to the Management Team. That in turn reminds officers to identify and manage the risks involved in any specific work or project.

A positive attitude towards risk management means that as a Commissioner I am not averse to taking managed risks in order to achieve the priorities contained within the Strategic Plan. It should be noted that the Management Team considers the risk of something going wrong and also the impact of not taking advantage of opportunities or failing to maximise such opportunities when they present themselves. Similarly, the management team and risk manager do not tolerate a high level of risk that would result in failure to comply with governance requirements, statutory duties and legal requirements imposed on the Commissioner.

Effectiveness of whistleblowing arrangements

The Commissioner is responsible for establishing appropriate arrangements for the governance and protection of resources. The establishment of internal whistleblowing procedures is a matter of good practice by employers. The Welsh Language Commissioner's whistleblowing policy was approved by the Management Team in September 2018. The contact details of the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and members of the Commissioner's Internal Auditors team, TIAA, are included in the policy as individuals with whom officers can raise

concerns. No incidents were reported during the year relating to concerns under the whistleblowing policy.

In conclusion

Staff have been able to focus on delivering the work of the organisation in a difficult context. And following the transfer of powers to a new Commissioner the work has continued smoothly with unwavering focus on the four strategic objectives that guide the work of the organisation.

As noted in the audits, the Commissioner has in place suitable and appropriate governance procedures. The Commissioner remains committed to maintaining standards and where possible to improving these arrangements by:

- addressing issues arising from the internal auditors' annual report;
- continuing to manage and improve reporting performance and focus on risks identified in audits; and
- monitor the planning of activities to ensure that the Management Team is able to make decisions to improve provision for individuals.

Accounting Officer
Welsh Language Commissioner



Equality

The Commissioner is pleased to publish the Annual Equality Report 2022 (for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023).

It analyses and evaluates the achievement of the Plan and considers new actions moving forward.

The Commissioner continues to work with other public organisations on work streams e.g. in human resources.

The Commissioner is committed to developing equality and diversity policies to ensure that all staff in the organisation are treated fairly regardless of what protected characteristic they have as defined by the Equality Act 2010. For example, the Commissioner's recruitment policies are based on Civil Service recruitment principles and appointments are made on merit and fair and open competition. As part of the recruitment process, after each appointment Commissioner's officers will consider facts and information submitted by candidates to better understand any potential barriers ensuring that the organisation's recruitment practices are inclusive and accessible to a wide range of job applicants.

Equality data

We continue to ask prospective applicants to complete an equality questionnaire as part of the recruitment process; we gather data on 7 of the 9 protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010:

Our officers

We consistently collect and maintain equalities data on all our officers based on the 9 protected characteristics. As this is a self-declaration option for officers, it is not mandatory to complete it, so this needs to be taken into account when analysing data. However, staff are generally willing to share this information and we will continue to encourage them to complete it, explaining that a strong data set helps us to create better people policies and understand how diverse we are as an organisation.

We do not report on gender reassignment cases. We believe that reporting on this information in such a small organisation could have a negative impact on individuals' privacy and the dataset would be too small to analyse.



Equality

Non-publishable data and our approach to privacy when gathering and publishing data

As of 31 March 2023, we employed 41.6 people (equivalent per person). Meaningful interpretation of diversity data is difficult in a small organisation, where a small number of individuals can significantly change percentages across the organisation. It also means that we cannot publish most of our diversity data relating to the 9 protected characteristics.

There are some datasets that are too small to publish and provide a narrative on at the moment. This data is monitored internally by our HR team and reviewed regularly. To date there has been no issue of concern; but we will provide a narrative when it is possible to do so.

Gender pay gap

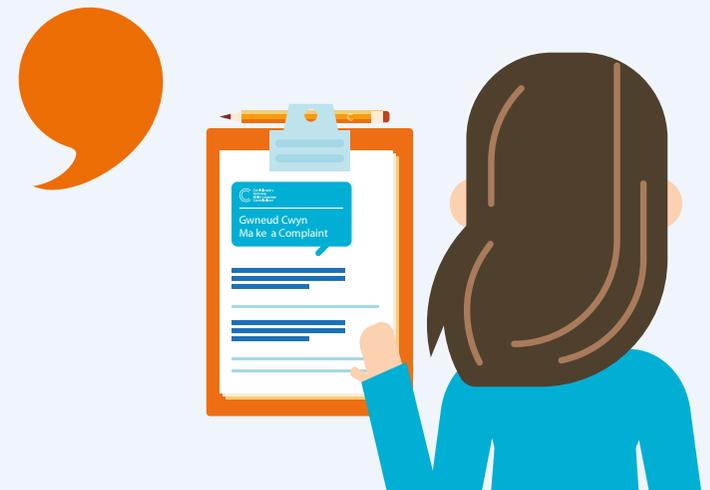
We are not required to publish our gender pay gap as we are a small employer, but we calculate it and choose to publish it annually in the annual report.

Equality Impact Assessments

We continue to use our bespoke template for Equality Impact Assessments (EIA). Consideration of environmental factors and socio-economic impact continues to be undertaken to strengthen the decision-making of individual projects.

Progress against 2022-23 objectives

Clear objectives were set out within the action plan in light of the challenges of previous years, during which many of the objectives were carried forward into following years due to the effects of COVID-19. Objectives were included within the annual operational plan, and the need to consider equality issues was identified in decisions within the Commissioner's strategic plan introduced in 2022. Progress has been made on those objectives by the Commissioner's teams as set out below.





Equality

Objective 1: The Commissioner will increase the diversity and inclusivity of the workforce

The process of gathering equality data from job applicants and from our current officers has been updated. In doing so over time, we will create a data source to better understand the composition of our workforce and from which sectors of society applicants are attracted. That will enable us to identify gaps, and to target our recruitment campaigns in a strategic way to reach a wider range of society.

As an organisation, we have an interview guarantee scheme for individuals with disabilities so that they can progress to the next stage of the selection process where basic criteria are met when shortlisting. In addition, all advertised posts can be found on a variety of networks and publications, such as Golwg360, lleol.cymru, the Safle Swyddi website as well as the Commissioner's website and social media. We also share information about posts and opportunities with other sponsored bodies. This is to ensure that the posts reach as many people as possible.

Information on vacancies can also be provided in a variety of formats upon request. We will ensure that any reasonable adjustments are made in relation to interview arrangements, and by working digitally and using the latest technology, it is possible to be flexible when conducting virtual interviews with candidates across Wales. Reasonable adjustments would be made, where possible, to prevent disabled people from facing disadvantage in an interview. This also applies for any new member of staff or for existing members of staff who return to work following a period of illness, after injury or a period of external secondment.

Objective 2: Pay gap

The process of appointing staff and setting the salary for the Commissioner's staff follows a consistent and fair regime that does not favour one gender over another. However, due to the small size of the organisation and the fact that the office of the Commissioner attracts a salary significantly higher than other positions within the organisation, the Commissioner's gender has had a substantial influence on the gender pay gap in the past.



Equality

The gender pay gap in the workforce is also subject to constant monitoring, which, within the last year, favours women within the workforce. We will keep track of the types of contracts, and working patterns of the workforce to understand and deal with potential barriers that may arise.

Objective 3: The Commissioner will engage with the community

With the loss of the corporate website following the cyber attack in 2020-21, an entirely new website for the Commissioner has been commissioned and redesigned. The website has been a successful means of promoting and sharing the Commissioner's work and vision. Its design is fully accessible, using images and photography that is inclusive, representing a number of areas, groups, bodies and organisations across Wales. People are able to contact the Commissioner's social media pages, and the Commissioner's visits and publications are promoted on the website and on sites such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. The development of the website will continue during 2023-24, including updates on the complaints process, and further accessible, bilingual video clips on the Commissioner's programmes of work.

During the year a successful rights campaign was undertaken, which included video clips targeted at young people on their rights to use the Welsh language. BSL was used as part of the campaign to ensure that as many members of society were aware of their rights as possible. The Commissioner has also launched a dedicated Instagram page that includes 'GIF's' relevant to the Welsh language, which attracts new audiences and is a way of promoting the use of Welsh on social media.

The use of the website and social media is a means of raising awareness of the Commissioner's work and publications. They can help us reach users across Wales and the world and ensure that the Commissioner's work is visible amongst people of all ages and a diverse range of organisations and bodies. We will also support, and tag messages and events hosted by other organisations to promote the Welsh language.

When the Commissioner took up her post in early 2023 she appeared on a number of S4C and BBC radio and television programmes in both English and Welsh. We ensured there were press articles about her work including in Wales Online, Golwg and the Golwg 360 website. A programme of engagement was undertaken with organisations across Wales introducing the Commissioner and discussing her vision and the role of the Commissioner more widely.



Equality

Objective 4: Ensure that equality is part of the procurement / commissioning process and is managed throughout the delivery process.

Equality requirements are a central part of our procurement and commissioning process. As an organisation, we use the principles established by the Welsh Government and the Civil Service when considering our procurement process, ensuring that equality principles are at the core of how services are procured by the Commissioner. For example, in procuring a provider to assist the Commissioner with the process of distributing the newsletter, the need to ensure accessibility in the way that individuals are able to subscribe to the new service was identified.

Our internal Contract Performance Assessment Report document has also been amended to ensure that the contract manager assesses equality requirements where relevant. As an organisation, we know that we have to make sure that our work and the way in which we commission research ensures equality and fairness for users. Contract information must also be made available to users in a way that is inclusive and accessible to as many people as possible. In collaboration with members of the Public Bodies Equality Partnership in Wales, we share effective and useful practice with each other and ensure there is consistency in how we promote our work on equality, procurement and commissioning work that meets our statutory requirements.

Objective 5: Ensure that individual needs are reflected in the exercise of functions

Since the mandatory lockdown of COVID-19, we have demonstrated forward thinking in using technology to host events and ensure access to various workshops, training and webinars on specific issues.

We have conducted training sessions and job interviews virtually using the latest technology extensively ensuring improved accessibility.

Work has been carried out as part of the development of a new CRM system to collect and review diversity data about those engaging with the Commissioner. This will be a new system that will ensure we are able to learn about the diversity of users who contact us and target specific attention where necessary to ensure we reach out as we should.



Remuneration and Staff Report

Service Contracts

The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 requires Public Service appointments to be made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition. The Recruitment Principles published by the Civil Service Commission specify the circumstances when appointments may otherwise be made.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officers covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Remuneration Policy

The officers of the Welsh Language Commissioner remain on terms and conditions analogous to those of the Welsh Government. The Commissioner has a policy to remunerate staff who undertake additional duties beyond their normal role on a temporary basis. This policy adheres closely to a similar arrangement operated by the Welsh Government.

A Performance Management Scheme is in operation for all officers. Remuneration is not linked to performance for officers who meet the minimum requirements for the role, although incremental increases may be foregone where minimum performance requirements are not met.

On the whole officers (including senior officers) are employed in permanent posts. Notice periods vary between four weeks and three months depending on level and length of service.

Members of the Advisory Panel, appointed by Welsh Ministers, are paid in accordance with rates set by the Welsh Government. Members of the Audit and Risk Committee, appointed by the Welsh Language Commissioner, are paid on rates similar to members of the Advisory Panel.

Equality in the workplace

The Welsh Language Commissioner totally opposes any discrimination on any basis. Fair and consistent processes are operated when selecting new officers.



Remuneration and Staff Report

Applicants are requested to complete an equal opportunity monitoring form as part of the application process. The Welsh Language Commissioner operates a guaranteed interview scheme to anyone with a disability, as defined by the Equality Act 2010, and who meets the essential requirements of the role.

Using fair and objective employment practices, the Commissioner will ensure that officers are treated fairly and with respect in the workplace, and have an equal opportunity to contribute and achieve their full potential. Reasonable adjustments and/or training would be provided for officers who became disabled persons during their employment with the Commissioner.

Union recognition

The organisation has a recognised union branch of the PCS, and regular meetings are held between branch representatives, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Human Resources Officer.

Wellbeing

The wellbeing of officers is paramount to the Commissioner, and during the year services were expanded to promote health and wellbeing amongst staff. The flu vaccine was offered to all officers free of charge, we subscribed to a comprehensive Employee Support Service through a leading provider in the field: BHSF. We have also provided resources to support the financial well-being of our staff and held various sessions to promote good health and well-being among officers. In addition, benefits are offered to staff such as Childcare Voucher Schemes, and a cycle to work program was introduced which encourages exercise and reduces carbon emissions when travelling to the offices.

Learning and development

The Commissioner implements a Performance Development system which ensures that officers understand what is expected of them and ensures that they have the skills and capability to meet those expectations. Discussing training and development needs forms a crucial part of the process and a development plan is produced for each officer based on those discussions, in accordance with the annually agreed training priorities.



Remuneration and Staff Report

Learning and development opportunities are promoted for all staff and a programme of personal development was introduced across the organisation in the past year to identify any specific needs and to develop the skills of the workforce. Various courses were organised with the London School of Economics, Queen Margaret University and various courses with the Civil Service College.

The most cost-effective options are considered in meeting training and development needs, and a range of training methods is offered where practicably possible.

Salary

'Salary' includes gross salary, overtime, and responsibility allowances where applicable. This report is based on accrued payments made by the Welsh Language Commissioner and thus recorded in these accounts.

The Welsh Language Commissioner is appointed by the First Minister in accordance with Schedule 1, Paragraphs 3(1) and 6(1) of the Welsh Language Measure.

The Welsh Language Commissioner is a member of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). Any annual increase in the Commissioner's remuneration will take into account the recommendations made to the First Minister by the Senior Salary Review Board (SSRB), a body which advises the Prime Minister and the devolved administrations on public sector pay levels.

Performance related pay

There were no performance related or bonus payments made during 2022-23 to senior officers (2021-22: £0).

Benefits in kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by HM Revenue & Customs as a taxable emolument. There were no benefits in kind made during 2022-23 to senior officers (2021-22: £0).



Remuneration and Staff Report

Remuneration: range and median

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the range of staff remuneration and relationship between the remuneration of the highest-paid officer in their organisation and the remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

	Change %	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Remuneration band (£000) of the highest paid officer ¹	5.7	90-95	85-90
Highest pay band (excluding the highest paid officer)		70,290	61,440
Lowest pay band		27,890	24,630
Mean remuneration ²	6.9	41,737	39,043
Mean remuneration (excluding the highest paid officer) ²		40,469	38,033
25 percentile pay point		36,590	33,190
50 percentile pay point		39,690	38,160
75 percentile pay point		43,660	40,100
Ratio of 25 percentile to highest paid officer ³		2.53	2.64
Ratio of 50 percentile to highest paid officer ⁴		2.33	2.29
Ratio of 75 percentile to highest paid officer ³		2.12	2.18

The median total remuneration is calculated using the full time equivalent remuneration (gross salary) as at the reporting date of all officers excluding the Commissioner.

¹ The pay band of the highest paid officer has increased due to the appointment of the Commissioner to the permanent post on 09/01/2023.

² The 6.9% increase in mean pay is due to the increase to salary rates following the pay settlement, and staff moving to a higher increment in the pay band..

³ A reduction to the ratios for 25 and 75 percentile pay point ratios due to the increase to salary rates following the pay settlement, and staff moving to a higher increment in the pay band.

⁴ An increase in the ratio for the 50 percentile due to a greater increase to the salary of the highest paid officer, following the appointment of a new Commissioner, than the increase to the salary rates following the pay settlement.



Remuneration and Staff Report

Age/sex demography of workforce

The average age of the Welsh Language Commissioner's workforce on 31 March 2023 was 42 years (2021-22: 39 years).

The gender demography of the directors and officers on 31 March 2023 is summarised in the table below.

		31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
		Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Commissioner and Directors	FTE	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
	%	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
Other officers	FTE	14.0	24.6	13.8	28.7
	%	36.2	63.8	32.5	67.5
Total	FTE	14.0	27.6	14.8	29.7
	%	33.6	66.4	33.3	66.7

Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap of the Welsh Language Commissioner's workforce on 31 March 2023 is summarised in the table below:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Mean gender pay gap	-2.7%	0.9%
Median gender pay gap	0.0%	0.0%

The principal factor influencing the change to the pay gap in favour of female officers, is the change to the gender demography of the Commissioner and Directors during the year.



Remuneration and Staff Report

Managing absence and attendance

The total number of work days lost through sickness absence for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 was 1111.5 (2021-22: 273.5). Of the work days lost through sickness 100% (2021-22: 64.9%) of them were due to short-term sickness and 0% (2021-22: 35.1%) were lost due to long-term sickness. (Long-term absence means an absence of more than 20 days for the same reason). It should be noted that absences due to COVID-19 represent 32% of all days lost due to sickness, and that this is an increase compared to 2021-22 (20%).

The average working days lost per head (full-time equivalent) was 2.6 (2021-22: 6.2) based on 42.2 full-time equivalent members of staff (2021-22: 43.2).

The Commissioner records the reasons for sickness absence and 3% of the days lost were due to mental health reasons (2021-22: 6%). Of the absences, 100% were short term absences.

On average 7.7 working days per head (full-time equivalent) were lost in the public sector in 2022 due to sickness, with mental health reason being recorded for 13% of absences*.

* Labour Force Survey – Office of National Statistics

Staff turnover

The staff turnover rate in 2022-23 was 13.8% (2021-22: 8.8%), (2020-21: 4.6%), (2019-20: 9.6%); (2018-19: 8.6%).

Off-payroll arrangements

No payments were made to individuals under off-payroll arrangements in the year to 31 March 2023 (2021-22: £0).

Consultancy

Payments of £246,000 were made to consultants during the year (2021-22: £143,000).

Payments of £241,600 to develop the Case Management system and further developments to the Commissioner's Place Names repository.

A total of £4,600 was paid to specialists to undertake work in relation to fire safety, value added tax, recruitment, and communications.

Gifts register

The Commissioner operates a gifts register. No item noted during the year is considered of material interest for inclusion in this report.



Remuneration and Staff Report

¹ Full Time Equivalents employed during the year.

² Comprised of on average during the year 5.0 members of the Advisory Panel (2021-22: 5.0) and 4.0 members of the Audit and Risk Committee (2021-22: 4.0)

Officer numbers and related costs

	Permanent staff	Staff on fixed term contracts	Inward Secondees	Total 2022-23	Total 2021-22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Officer numbers					
Salaries	1,639	64	21	1,724	1,713
Social security costs	180	7	2	189	174
Pension	450	17	4	471	464
	2,269	88	27	2,384	2,351
Committee member fees				13	13
Agency staff				13	46
Total				2,410	2,410

	2023-23	2021-22
Officer numbers		
Welsh Language Commissioner	0.2	0.9
Permanent staff	39.5	39.2
Staff on fixed term contracts	2.0	2.8
Inward secondees	0.5	0.3
Agency staff	0.2	0.6
Average numbers (1)	42.4	43.8
Committee members (2)	9.0	9.0



Remuneration and Staff Report

Pensions

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and **alpha** are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes but the Welsh Language Commissioner is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The scheme actuary valued the scheme as at 31 March 2016. You can find details in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservice.gov.uk/pensions).

For 2022-23, employers' contributions of £500,000 (2021-22: £482,000) were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range 26.6% to 30.3% (2021-22: 26.6% to 30.3%) of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The Scheme Actuary reviews employer contributions usually every four years following a full scheme valuation. The pay bands and contribution rates reflect benefits as they are accrued, not when the costs are actually incurred, and reflect the past experience of the scheme.

Employees can opt to open a **partnership** pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employer contributions are age related and range from 8.0% to 14.75% of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable pay. No officer employed by the Welsh Language Commissioner is a member of the **partnership** pension scheme

No persons retired on ill health grounds during the year.



Part 3: Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive
Net Expenditure

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Changes in
Taxpayers' Equity

The financial statements on pages 74 to 77 are draft unaudited financial statements. The financial statements have not been audited by the Auditor General for Wales, neither have they been approved or signed by the Accounting Officer.

The audited 2022-23 Annual Report and Financial Statements will be laid before Senedd Cymru and published on the Commissioner's website following receipt of the Auditor General for Wales' Certificate and Report.



Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022-23	2021-22
	£000	£000
Expenditure		
Officer costs	2,410	2,410
Administration	531	691
IT Project	11	61
Other programme expenditure	145	81
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	11
Depreciation of right of use assets	96	—
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	56	51
	3,262	3,305
Income	—	
Net expenditure	3,262	3,305
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5	—
Other net interest (receivable)/payable	(1)	1
Net expenditure after interest	3,262	3,306

All activities undertaken during the year are continuing.



Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Non-Current assets				
Intangible assets	328		99	
Right of use assets	177		—	
Property, plant & equipment	108		164	
Total non-current assets		613		263
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	81		78	
Cash and cash equivalents	173		151	
Total current assets		254		229
Total assets		867		492
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(257)		(381)	
Right of use liabilities	(75)		—	
Total current liabilities		(332)		(381)
Non-current assets plus net current assets		535		111
Non-current liabilities				
Right of use liabilities	(104)		—	
Provisions	(265)		(236)	
Total non-current liabilities		(369)		(236)
Assets less liabilities		166		(125)
Taxpayers' equity		166		(125)
General reserve		166		(125)



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022-23 £000	2021-22 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net expenditure	(3,262)	(3,305)
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	11
Depreciation of right of use assets	96	—
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	56	51
Loss on sale of non-current assets	—	—
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	(3)	(26)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(124)	(20)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	29	56
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	(3,195)	(3,233)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets	(242)	(78)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	—	(15)
Proceeds of disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	(242)	(93)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Right of Use Assets, Lease payments: capital	(94)	—
Right of Use Assets, Lease payments: interest	(5)	—
Interest received/(paid)	1	(1)
Financing from Welsh Ministers	3,557	2,484
Net financing	3,459	2,483
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period	22	(843)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	151	994
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	173	151



Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	£000
Balance at 1 April 2021	<u>697</u>
Changes in Reserves for 2021-22	
Retained (Deficit)	(3,306)
Total recognised income and expense for 2021-22	<u>(3,306)</u>
Financing from Welsh Ministers	<u>2,484</u>
Balance at 31 March 2022	(125)
Changes in Reserves for 2022-23	
Retained (Deficit)	(3,266)
Total recognised income and expense for 2022-23	<u>(3,266)</u>
Financing from Welsh Ministers	<u>3,557</u>
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>166</u>



Comisiynydd y
Gymraeg
Welsh Language
Commissioner

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23 Hydref 2023

Annwyl Brif Weithredwr,

Adroddiad Sicrwydd 2022 - 2023: Codi'r Bar

Dyma ddolen at fy adroddiad sicrwydd cyntaf fel Comisiynydd y Gymraeg – [Codi'r Bar: Adroddiad Sicrwydd 2022-23 \(comisiynyddygyymraeg.cymru\)](#).

Mae'r adroddiad sicrwydd yn rhannu canfyddiadau ar sut mae sefydliadau'n gweithredu eu dyletswyddau iaith. Pwrpas yr adroddiad yw tynnu sylw at arferion llwyddiannus a manau ble mae modd gwella - gan dynnu sylw yn arbennig at broblemau cyffredin neu faterion o bwysigrwydd strategol. Mae'r adroddiad yma yn canolbwyntio ar gydymffurfiaeth gyda dyletswyddau gwasanaethau, hybu a hyrwyddo defnydd o'r Gymraeg ac asesu sgiliau Cymraeg swyddi wrth hysbysebu.

Fy mhrif ganfyddiadau yn yr adroddiad yw bod gwasanaethau ysgrifenedig ar gael yn Gymraeg yn helaeth, er hynny nid oes cynnydd mewn gwasanaethau llafar ac mae'r ddarpariaeth islaw'r hyn ddylai fod. Mae defnyddwyr yn adrodd i ni taw gwasanaethau llafar (megis gwasanaethau ffôn a wyneb yn wyneb) y maent yn fwy tebygol o'u defnyddio. Mae'n allweddol felly bod cyrff yn mynd ati o ddifri i wella gwasanaethau sy'n ddibynnol ar gael staff sydd â sgiliau Cymraeg yn y manau cywir i ymateb i'r galw.

Mae'r strategaeth Cymraeg 2050 yn nodi bod Gweinidogion Cymru '*am i'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg fod yn rhan arferol o fywyd bob dydd, fel bod siaradwyr ar bob lefel yn teimlo'n hyderus i'w defnyddio mewn sefyllfaoedd ffurfiol ac anffurfiol, a bod pobl yn cymryd camau rhagweithiol i gynnig cynnyrch a gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg*'. Mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi creu corff o safonau sy'n canolbwyntio ar hybu defnyddio'r Gymraeg yng nghydestun gwasanaethau er mwyn i sefydliadau sydd o dan ddyletswyddau safonau gyfrannu at y nod polisi hwn. Mae angen i sefydliadau fynd i'r afael o ddifri â'r cyfrifoldeb o

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Comisiynydd y
Gymraeg
Welsh Language
Commissioner

hyrwyddo gwasanaethau er mwyn cynyddu defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Does dim arwydd bod hynny'n digwydd mewn ffordd gyfannol ar hyn o bryd.

Mae twf mewn addysg Gymraeg yn hanfodol o ran cynyddu nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg ond mae angen sicrhau hefyd bod cyfleoedd i'n pobl ifanc i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn y byd gwaith wedi hynny. Mae gan gyrff cyhoeddus Cymru gyfle i ddatblygu gweithle ble mae'r Gymraeg yn cael ei defnyddio yn naturiol ac yn helaeth bob dydd. Dylai sefydliadau osod nod clir er mwyn cynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg o fewn eu sefydliadau drwy weithredu ar bolisiau sy'n cynyddu cyfleoedd i bobl defnyddio'r Gymraeg yn eu gwaith.

Rwyf yn cydnabod bod yna anawsterau cyffredinol wrth recriwtio ar hyn o bryd. Serch hynny, nid yw problemau cyffredinol wrth recriwtio yn sail i ymylu dyletswyddau iaith. Mae'n rhaid i gyrff roi ymdrech gydwybodol i ymateb i'r heriau recriwtio sy'n bodoli trwy gael gwell trefniadau mewn lle ar gyfer recriwtio a dethol gweithlu dwyieithog medrus sydd yn diwallu anghenion defnyddwyr y Gymraeg.

Mae croeso i chi gysylltu â ni trwy eich swyddog cyswllt os hoffech drafod cynnwys yr adroddiad.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

Efa Gruffudd Jones
Comisiynydd y Gymraeg



23 October 2023

Dear Chief Executive,

Adroddiad Sicrwydd 2022 - 2023: Codi'r Bar

Here is a link to my first assurance report as Welsh language commissioner – [Raising the Bar: Assurance Report 2022-23 \(welshlanguagecommissioner.wales\)](https://www.welshlanguagecommissioner.wales)

The assurance report shares my findings on the performance of public sector organisations with their language duties. The purpose of the report is to draw attention to good practice and to areas that need to be improved – focusing in particular on common problems or matters of strategic importance. This report discusses compliance with service duties, promoting and facilitating use of the Welsh language and assessing the Welsh language skills for posts during recruitment.

My main findings outlined in the report are that written services are often available, however there has been little improvement with relation to oral services and the provision is below par. Unfortunately, users report to us that is services such as telephone services and face to face services that they are more likely to use. It is crucial therefore that organisations focus on improving services that rely on having staff with Welsh language skills in the right areas to respond to that demand.

The Welsh Governments' Cymraeg 2050 strategy wants to see '*the use of the Welsh language as a natural part of everyday life, so that speakers at all levels can feel confident to speak Welsh in both formal and informal situations, and that people can take proactive steps to offer products and services in Welsh*'. The Welsh Ministers have created a set of standards that focus on promoting use of the Welsh language in the context of services so that organisations who are subject to these standards can contribute to this aim.



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Gymraeg
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Commissioner

Organisations need to give determined effort to the responsibility of promoting services to increase use of the Welsh language. There is no sign that this currently happening currently in a holistic way.

Growth in Welsh education is essential with regards to increasing the number of Welsh speakers; however we need to also ensure that there are opportunities for our young people to use their Welsh in the world of work after education. Welsh public sector organisations have an opportunity to develop a workplace where Welsh is used naturally and often every day. Organisations should set a clear aim to increase the amount of Welsh used within their organisations and implement policies that increase the opportunities for people to use Welsh in their work.

I acknowledge that there are currently general difficulties with recruitment. However, these general issues are not a reason to sideline language duties. Organisations must make a conscious effort to respond to the recruitment challenges that exist by developing better practices that can find a skilled and able bilingual workforce which will meet the needs of Welsh language users.

You are welcome to contact us through your contact officer to discuss the contents of the report.

Yours sincerely,

Efa Gruffudd Jones
Welsh Language Commissioner

WELSH LANGUAGE STEERING COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Meeting	Item (Description / Title)	Purpose of Report	Lead member and Contact Officer
8 Mawrth / March 2024			
2 Gorffennaf / July 2024			
21 Tachwedd / November 2024			

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