



Bille na dTeangacha Oifigiúla (Leasú), 2019
Official Languages (Amendment) Bill 2019

Meabhrán Míitheach
Explanatory Memorandum



OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL 2019

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Introduction

Purpose of Bill and Main Provisions

The primary purpose of the Bill is to amend the Official Languages Act 2003 (“the Principal Act”) with a view to increasing and improving the provision of public services through the Irish language. Central to these efforts will be a series of provisions which aim to increase the number of Irish speakers recruited to the public service. The Bill will seek to meet an overall objective of 20% of new recruits to the public service being Irish speakers, and that all public offices situated in Gaeltacht areas will operate through the medium of Irish.

It is intended to establish a statutory **Irish Language Services Advisory Committee** to support this work. The Bill sets out the functions of the Advisory Committee, including the publication of a National Plan for the increase in the provision of public services through the medium of Irish.

Another significant element of the Bill is the replacement of the existing language scheme regime by the introduction of language standards for public bodies, with higher standards to be achieved by public bodies with greater interaction with the public.

Other key provisions will require public bodies to facilitate the use by persons of their names and addresses in the Irish language when communicating with public bodies and for all new public bodies to bear Irish language or bilingual names and logos.

The Bill will also give effect to amendments required arising from the abolition of the Placenames Commission, as provided for in the Public Service Reform Plan of 2011.

The Bill will complement the provisions contained in the Gaeltacht Act 2012 relating to the development of language plans in Gaeltacht Language Planning Areas, Gaeltacht Service Towns and Irish Language Networks, the full implementation of which will depend greatly on the provision of public services in the Irish language.

The Bill contains 13 sections.

Section 1: Definitions

Section 1 provides for definitions of terms used in this Bill.



BILLE NA dTEANGACHA OIFIGIÚLA (LEASÚ), 2019

MEABHRÁN MÍNITHEACH

Réamhrá

Cuspóir an Bhille agus na Príomhfhorálacha

Is é príomhchuspóir an Bhille, Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003 (“an Príomh-Acht”) a leasú d’fhonn soláthar seirbhísí poiblí trí Ghaeilge a mhéadú agus a fheabhsú. Beidh sraith forálacha mar chuid lárnach de na hiarrachtaí seo agus é mar aidhm leo líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge a earcófáir chuig an tseirbhís phoiblí a mhéadú. Féachfar, leis an mBille, le cuspóir foriomlán a bhaint amach ionas gur cainteoirí Gaeilge a bheidh i 20% de na hearcaigh nua chuig an tseirbhís phoiblí, agus gur trí mheán na Gaeilge a oibreoidh gach oifig phoiblí atá suite i limistéir Ghaeltachta.

Tá sé i gceist coiste reachtúil, **An Coiste Comhairleach um Sheirbhísí Gaeilge**, a bhunú chun tacú leis an obair seo. Leagtar amach feidhmeanna an Choiste Chomhairligh sa Bhille, lena n-áirítear Plean Náisiúnta a fhoilsiú ar mhaithe le soláthar seirbhísí poiblí trí mheán na Gaeilge a mhéadú.

Gné shuntasach eile den Bhille is ea caighdeán teanga a thabhairt isteach do chomhlachtaí poiblí agus iad a chur in ionad chóras láithreach na scéimeanna teanga, a fhágfaidh go mbainfidh na comhlachtaí poiblí sin, ar mó an t-idirghníomhú a bhíonn acu leis an bpobal, caighdeán níos airde amach.

Ceanglófar, le príomhfhorálacha eile, ar chomhlachtaí poiblí a éascú do dhaoine a n-ainmneacha agus a seoltaí a úsáid i nGaeilge nuair a bheifear ag dul i dteagmháil le comhlachtaí poiblí agus ceanglófar ar gach comhlacht poiblí nua ainmneacha agus lógónna Gaeilge nó dátheangacha a bheith acu.

Tabharfar éifeacht freisin, leis an mBille, do leasuithe is gá a dhéanamh ó tharla gur cuireadh deireadh leis an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, mar a fhoráiltear sa Phlean um Athchóiriú na Seirbhíse Poiblí, 2011.

Comhlánófar, leis an mBille, na forálacha atá in Acht na Gaeltachta, 2012, is forálacha a bhaineann le pleananna teanga a fhorbairt i Limistéir Pleanála Teanga Ghaeltachta, i mBailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta agus i Líonraí Gaeilge, agus beidh cur i ngníomh iomlán na bhforálacha sin ag brath go mór ar sholáthar seirbhísí poiblí i nGaeilge.

Tá 13 halt sa Bhille.

Alt 1: Mínithe

Déantar foráil le halt 1 maidir le mínithe ar théarmaí a úsáidtear sa Bhille seo.

Section 2: Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act

This section introduces terminology to the Principal Act which first appeared in the Gaeltacht Act 2012 and is now widely utilised in the language planning process. These terms include Gaeltacht Language Planning Area, Gaeltacht Service Town and Irish Language Network.

Section 3: Appointment of head of public body

Where the position of head of a public body is vacant, this section allows for a person within the public body to be designated by the Government as head of a public body for the purposes of the Principal Act. This provision will ensure that the obligations which fall to public bodies under the ambit of the Principal Act will continue to be fulfilled even when the position of head of a public body may be temporarily vacant.

Section 4: Amendment of Principal Act – insertion of sections 9A to 9D

Amending section 9 of the Principal Act, Section 9A introduces a duty on prescribed public bodies to facilitate, primarily through adjusting their ICT systems, the use a person's name (including the patronymical or matronymical form of the name), address or title in the Irish language. This provision has a cultural significance in Gaeltacht areas where the use of the patronymical or matronymical form of an individual's name in Irish is normal.

Section 9B provides that official forms should be published in Irish or bilingually in Irish and English, in addition to the manner in which this should be done.

Section 9C provides that, where an existing public body is renewing or altering its logo, the new logo should be in Irish or in both official languages. It also provides for parity for the two languages in these logos.

Section 9D provides that the name of a newly established statutory body shall be in the Irish language or in both the Irish and English languages. It also requires text that forms part of a logo of a newly established statutory body to be in either the Irish language or in both the Irish and English languages and that parity be given to both languages in logos.

Section 5: Amendment of section 14 of Principal Act

In order to facilitate the movement from a language scheme regime to one centred around language standards, this Section allows for a public body's language scheme to no longer be in force once that public body has been prescribed under the language standards system.

Section 6: Amendment of Principal Act – Insertion of sections 18A to 18E

This section provides for the establishment of a statutory Irish Language Services Advisory Committee, setting out terms for its membership, its functions and its reporting procedures. The establishment of the Advisory Committee builds on the pre-existing working relationships between the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform and the Public Appointments Service. It also reflects the Governments's goal to increase the proportion of Irish speakers recruited to public bodies to 20%, thus increasing the capacity of public bodies to provide services in Irish to Irish speakers and Gaeltacht communities.

Alt 2: Leasú ar Alt 2 den Phríomh-Acht

Leis an alt seo, tugtar téarmaíocht isteach sa Phríomh-Acht a tháinig chun cinn den chéad uair in Acht na Gaeltachta, 2012 agus a úsáidtear go forleathan anois sa phróiseas pleanála teanga. Folaíonn na téarmaí sin Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta, Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta agus Líonra Gaeilge.

Alt 3: Ceann comhlachta phoiblí a cheapadh

I gcás go mbeidh post cinn comhlachta phoiblí folamh, ceadaítear, leis an alt seo, don Rialtas duine laistigh den chomhlacht poiblí a shainainmniú ina cheann comhlachta phoiblí nó ina ceann comhlachta phoiblí chun críocha an Phríomh-Achta. Leis an bhforáil seo, cinnteofar go leanfar leis na hoibleagáidí atá ar chomhlachtaí poiblí faoi réim an Phríomh-Achta a chomhlíonadh fiú i gcás go bhféadfaidh post cinn comhlachta phoiblí a bheith folamh go sealadach.

Alt 4: Leasú ar an bPríomh-Acht – ailt 9A go 9D a chur isteach

Leasaítear alt 9 den Phríomh-Acht agus tugtar isteach le hAlt 9A dualgas ar chomhlachtaí poiblí forordaithe a éascú, go príomha trí choigeartú a dhéanamh ar a gcórais TFC, go ndéanfar ainm (lena n-áirítear foirm athartha nó foirm mháthartha an ainm), seoladh nó teideal duine i nGaeilge a úsáid. Tá tábhacht chultúrtha ag baint leis an bhforáil seo i limistéir Ghaeltachta inar gnách an fhoirm athartha nó an fhoirm mháthartha d'ainm pearsan aonair a úsáid i nGaeilge.

Foráiltear, le halt 9B, gur chóir foirmeacha oifigiúla a fhoilsiú i nGaeilge nó go dátheangach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla, agus foráiltear freisin an modh ar chóir é sin a dhéanamh.

Foráiltear, le halt 9C, gur chóir, i gcás go mbeidh lógó á athnuachan nó á athrú ag comhlacht poiblí láithreach, gur i nGaeilge nó sa dá theanga oifigiúla a bheidh an lógó nua. Déantar foráil leis freisin maidir le cothroime idir an dá theanga sna lógónna sin.

Foráiltear, le halt 9D, gur i nGaeilge nó i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla araon a bheidh ainm comhlachta reachtúil nua-bhunaithe. Ceanglaítear leis freisin, i gcás téacs is cuid de lógó comhlachta reachtúil nua-bhunaithe, gur i nGaeilge nó i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla araon a bheidh sé agus go mbeidh cothroime idir an dá theanga i lógónna.

Alt 5: Leasú ar alt 14 den Phríomh-Acht

D'fhonn an bogadh a éascú ó chóras scéimeanna teanga go córas a bheidh bunaithe ar chaighdeán teanga, ceadaítear, leis an Alt seo, nach mbeidh scéim teanga comhlachta phoiblí i bhfeidhm a thuilleadh a luaithe a dhéanfar an comhlacht poiblí sin a fhorordú faoin gcóras caighdeán teanga.

Alt 6: Leasú ar an bPríomh-Acht - Ailt 18A go 18E a chur isteach

Foráiltear, leis an alt seo, go mbunófar coiste reachtúil, An Coiste Comhairleach um Sheirbhísí Gaeilge, agus leagtar amach ann téarmaí maidir lena chomhaltas, lena fheidhmeanna agus lena nósanna imeachta tuairiscithe. Fágann bunú an Choiste Chomhairligh go gcuirfeadh leis an gcaidreamh oibre a bhí ann cheana idir an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta, an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe agus an tSeirbhís um Cheapacháin Phoiblí. Léirítear leis freisin sprioc an Rialtais chun an cion cainteoirí Gaeilge a earcófar chuig comhlachtaí poiblí a mhéadú go 20%, a fhágfaidh go dtiocfaidh méadú ar an gcumas a bheidh ag comhlachtaí poiblí seirbhísí a sholáthar i nGaeilge do chainteoirí Gaeilge agus do phobail Ghaeltachta.

The Irish Language Services Advisory Committee (ILSAC) will include representatives of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, the Public Appointments Service, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and any other public body, as considered appropriate by the Minister. It will also include a member nominated by the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to represent the interests of Gaeltacht communities. The Advisory Committee will prepare a National Plan for the provision of public services through the Irish language and will advise public bodies with respect to how services that are not currently provided by the bodies through the medium of the Irish language may be so provided. This advice will focus on advising public bodies as to strategies they may employ (including how to make best use of resources available to the bodies) so that services of the public bodies concerned that are not provided through the medium of the Irish language may be so provided. The Advisory Committee may also advise public bodies in respect of their recruitment campaigns and of the objective to increase the number of Irish speakers within the public service and to ensure the supply of Irish speakers in offices situated in or serving Gaeltacht areas.

The plan will remain in place for a period of six years and progress reports on its implementation will be delivered to the Minister, the Language Commissioner and Government every other year. The achievement of the aforementioned language standards and the ending of derogations granted from same will be dependent on the delivery of targets laid down in the plan.

One benefit of the regular progress reports on the delivery of the plan is that they will provide a new level of transparency as regards the recruitment of staff with an Irish language competency to the public service. This will be achieved by providing in the progress reports, for the first time, detailed analysis of the Actions undertaken both to recruit Irish speakers in the short-term but also to encourage those still in the formal education system to consider an Irish speaking role in the public service as a long-term career option.

It is the experience of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, in its work with the European institutions since 2015 aimed at ending the derogation on the use of Irish in the EU, that an incremental and transparent approach such as this will achieve results over time.

Section 7: Amendment of Principal Act – insertions of section 19A to 19C

This Section allows for the introduction of a Language Standards system in place of the existing Language Schemes regime. The present Language Scheme system relies on public sector bodies listed in the First Schedule to the Principal Act setting out the measures they propose taking to ensure they provide services to the public through the Irish language and to incrementally increase the level of these services over time. It is widely accepted that the Language Scheme System has not been a success, and it has been criticised by An Coimisinéir Teanga, who highlighted the deficiencies in his ‘Commentary on the Language Scheme System’, published in 2017.

Beidh ar an gCoiste Comhairleach um Sheirbhísí Gaeilge (CCSG) ionadaithe ón Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe, ón tSeirbhís um Cheapacháin Phoiblí, ón Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta agus ó aon chomhlacht poiblí eile, is cuí leis an Aire. Beidh air freisin comhalta a bheidh ainmnithe ag an Aire Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta chun ionadaíocht a dhéanamh do leasanna pobal Gaeltachta. Ullmhóidh an Coiste Comhairleach Plean Náisiúnta chun seirbhísí poiblí a sholáthar trí Ghaeilge agus tabharfaidh sé comhairle do chomhlachtaí poiblí maidir leis an gcaoi ina bhféadfar seirbhísí nach soláthraíonn na comhlachtaí trí mheán na Gaeilge faoi láthair a sholáthar amhlaidh. Sa chomhairle seo, díreofar ar chomhairle a thabhairt do chomhlachtaí poiblí maidir le straitéisí a fhéadfaidh siad a úsáid (lena n-áirítear an chaoi a mbainfear an úsáid is fearr as acmhainní atá ar fáil do na comhlachtaí) ionas go bhféadfar seirbhísí na gcomhlachtaí poiblí lena mbaineann nach soláthraítear trí mheán na Gaeilge a sholáthar amhlaidh. Féadfaidh an Coiste Comhairleach comhairle a thabhairt do chomhlachtaí poiblí freisin i leith a bhfeachtas earcaíochta agus an chuspóra chun líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge a mhéadú laistigh den tseirbhís phoiblí agus soláthar cainteoirí Gaeilge a chinntiú in oifigí atá suite i limistéir Ghaeltachta nó atá ag freastal orthu.

Fanfaidh an plan i bhfeidhm ar feadh tréimhse sé bliana agus déanfar tuarascálacha faoi dhul chun cinn maidir lena chur i ngníomh a sheachadadh ar an Aire, ar an gCoimisinéir Teanga agus ar an Rialtas gach re bliain. Is ar sheachadadh na spriocanna a bheidh leagtha síos sa phlean a bhraithfidh cibé acu a bhainfear amach na caighdeáin teanga réamhluaite agus a chuirfear deireadh leis na maoluithe a bheidh deonaithe ón gcéanna.

Is buntáiste amháin é, a eascróidh as na tuarascálacha rialta faoi dhul chun cinn maidir le seachadadh an phlean, go mbeidh leibhéal trédhearcachta nua ar fáil i dtaca le foireann ag a bhfuil inniúlacht i nGaeilge a earcú chuig an tseirbhís phoiblí. Bainfear é sin amach tríd an mionanailís a chuirfear ar fáil, den chéad uair riamh, sna tuarascálacha faoi dhul chun cinn, is mionanailís maidir leis na gníomhartha a bheidh déanta, ní hamháin chun cainteoirí Gaeilge a earcú sa ghearrthéarma, ach chun na daoine siúd atá fós sa chóras oideachais fhoirmiúil a spreagadh freisin chun ról labhartha Gaeilge sa tseirbhís phoiblí a bhreithniú mar rogha fhadtéarmach ghairme.

Is é taithí na Roinne Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta, ina cuid oibre leis na hinstitiúidí Eorpacha ó 2015 i leith, ar obair í atá dírithe ar dheireadh a chur leis an maolú ar úsáid na Gaeilge san Aontas Eorpach, gur trí chur chuige breisitheach trédhearcach den sórt sin a bhainfear spriocanna amach in imeacht ama.

Alt 7: Leasú ar an bPríomh-Acht – ailt 19A go 19C a chur isteach

Ceadaítear, leis an Alt seo, córas Caighdeán Teanga a thabhairt isteach in ionad chóras láithreach na Scéimeanna Teanga. Tá córas na Scéimeanna Teanga atá ann faoi láthair ag brath ar chomhlachtaí san earnáil phoiblí, atá liostaithe sa Chéad Sceideal a ghabhann leis an bPríomh-Acht, chun na bearta a leagan amach, is bearta atá beartaithe acu a ghlacadh chun a chinntiú go soláthróidh siad seirbhísí don phobal trí Ghaeilge, agus chun leibhéal na seirbhísí sin a mhéadú ar bhonn breisitheach in imeacht ama. Glactar leis go forleathan nár éirigh le córas na Scéimeanna Teanga. Tá an córas sin cáinte ag an gCoimisinéir Teanga a léirigh na heasnaimh sa tuarascáil dá chuid “Tráchtairacht ar Chóras na Scéimeanna Teanga”, a foilsíodh in 2017.

In his 2015 Annual Report, An Coimisinéir Teanga noted that language schemes are not effective and that language standards introduced in Wales were a more precise method of ensuring language equality between the official languages in that jurisdiction. Language schemes are static and only updated every three years with very little ownership taken for the promotion and development of Irish language services. In contrast, a “standard” will constitute an approved minimum level of performance, determined by the Minister, in the delivery of a public service. Public bodies will be placed into different categories, based primarily on their level of interaction with the public, in particular with Gaeltacht communities. Different Language Standards will then apply to the different categories of public bodies. A system whereby public bodies may apply for temporary derogations from the standards or parts thereof is also provided for in the Bill. This will effectively allow a phased rollout of the Language Standards and is a pragmatic and workable method of improving the delivery of services through Irish over the medium to longer term.

In addition, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is seeking to ensure that there will be greater oversight by introducing the Irish Language Services Advisory Committee and establishing a dedicated Unit within the Department to drive the implementation of the policy underpinning the Act. It is expected that these measures will result in a more dynamic approach to increasing the number of Irish speakers and services in the public sector.

Section 8: Amendment of section 31 of Principal Act

This section allows for deletion of the reference to the Placenames Commission in the Principal Act. This amendment is necessary in light of the Government’s decision to abolish the Placenames Commission in 2012, as part of its Public Service Reform Plan. The Placenames Commission has been replaced with an expert committee which has been appointed on an administrative basis by the Minister.

Section 9: Amendment of section 32 of the Principal Act

This amendment is a consequence of the preceding amendment in Section 8, whereby the Placenames Commission was abolished. It provides for a consultation process prior to the Minister making, amending or revoking a Placenames Order.

Section 10: Amendment of section 12 of the Juries Act 1976

This section amends the sections relating to jury summons’ and notices in the Juries Act 1976, to provide for the issuing of a bilingual notice when an individual is called for jury service. This provision has long been sought by the Irish speaking community.

Section 11: Repeals

This section allows for the repeal, at some point in the future when all language schemes have been superseded by language standards, of those sections of the Principal Act dealing with language schemes.

Section 12: Transitional provision

This section allows for the transition from the Language Schemes System to Language Standards. Language Standards will be phased-in to ensure an orderly transition from Language Schemes and will result in a simpler and more transparent system of delivering Irish language services.

I dTuarascáil Bhliantúil an Choimisinéara Teanga sa bhliain 2015, luaigh an Coimisinéir nach bhfuil scéimeanna teanga éifeachtach, agus go ndéantar cothromaíocht teanga idir na teangacha oifigiúla sa Bhreatain Bheag a chinntiú ar mhodh níos cruinne a bhúí leis na caighdeáin teanga a tugadh isteach sa dlínse sin. Bíonn scéimeanna teanga gan athrú agus ní dhéantar iad a uasdátú ach gach trí bliana. Ina theannta sin, is beag úinéireacht a ghlactar ar chur chun cinn agus ar fhorbairt na seirbhísí Gaeilge. I gcodarsnacht leis sin, is íosleibhéal ceadaithe feidhmíochta éard a bheidh i gcaighdeán a chinneadh an tAire, i dtaca le seirbhís phoiblí a sheachadadh. Déanfar comhlachtaí poiblí a chur de réir earnálacha éagsúla a bheidh bunaithe go príomha ar leibhéal a n-idirghníomhaíochta leis an bpobal, go háirithe le pobail Ghaeltachta. Beidh feidhm ag Caighdeán Teanga éagsúla ansin maidir leis na hearnálacha éagsúla comhlachtaí poiblí. Tá foráil sa Bhille freisin maidir le córas trinar féidir le comhlachtaí poiblí iarratas a dhéanamh ar mhaoluithe sealadacha ó na caighdeáin nó ó chodanna díobh. Fágfaidh sin go mbeifear in ann na Caighdeáin Teanga a chur i bhfeidhm ar bhonn céimnithe agus is modh pragmatach sodhéanta é chun soláthar seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a fheabhsú sa mheántearma agus san fhadtéarma araon.

Anuas air sin, tá an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta ag féachaint lena chinntiú go mbeidh formhaoirsiú níos fearr ann tríd an gCoiste Comhairleach um Sheirbhísí Gaeilge a thabhairt isteach agus trí Aonad tiomnaithe a bhunú laistigh den Roinn a chuirfidh cur i ngníomh an bheartais ar a bhfuil an tAcht fothaithe chun tosaigh. Meastar go mbeidh cur chuige níos dinimiciúla ann, mar thoradh ar na bearta seo, maidir leis an líon cainteoirí Gaeilge agus maidir leis na seirbhísí Gaeilge san earnáil phoiblí a mhéadú.

Alt 8: Leasú ar alt 31 den Phríomh-Acht

Ceadaítear, leis an alt seo, an tagairt don Choimisiún Logainmneacha sa Phríomh-Acht a scriosadh. Is gá an leasú seo a dhéanamh i bhfianaise na breithe a thug an Rialtas deireadh a chur leis an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha sa bhliain 2012, mar chuid dá Phlean um Athchóiriú na Seirbhíse Poiblí. Cuireadh coiste saineolaithe, arna cheapadh ag an Aire ar bhonn riaracháin, in ionad an Choimisiúin Logainmneacha.

Alt 9: Leasú ar alt 32 den Phríomh-Acht

Is de dhroim an leasaithe roimhe seo in Alt 8, lenar cuireadh deireadh leis an gCoimisiún Logainmneacha, a dhéantar an leasú seo. Déantar foráil leis maidir le próiseas comhchomhairliúcháin sula ndéanfaidh an tAire Ordú Logainmneacha nó sula leasaítear nó sula gcúlghairtear é.

Alt 10: Leasú ar alt 12 d'Acht na nGiúiréithe, 1976

Leasaítear, leis an alt seo, na hailt a bhaineann le toghairm ghiúiré agus fógraí in Acht na nGiúiréithe, 1976, chun foráil a dhéanamh maidir le fógra dátheangach a eisiúint nuair a dhéantar duine a thoghairm chun fónamh mar ghiúróir. Tá an fhoráil seo á lorg ag pobal labhartha na Gaeilge le fada.

Alt 11: Aisghairm

Ceadaítear, leis an alt seo, aisghairm a dhéanamh, am éigin sa todhchaí nuair a thiocfaidh na caighdeáin teanga in ionad na scéimeanna teanga go léir, ar na hailt sin den Phríomh-Acht ina ndéileáiltear leis na scéimeanna teanga.

Alt 12: Foráil idirthréimhseach

Ceadaítear, leis an alt seo, aistriú ó Chóras na Scéimeanna Teanga go Caighdeán Teanga. Déanfar Caighdeán Teanga a thabhairt isteach go céimneach chun aistriú ordúil ó Scéimeanna Teanga a chinntiú agus beidh córas níos simplí agus níos trédhearcaí ann dá bharr chun seirbhísí Gaeilge a sholáthar.

Section 13: Short title, commencement and collective citation

Section 13 provides for the short title of the Bill, its construction and citations, and commencement provisions.

*An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta,
Nollaig, 2019.*

Alt 13: Gearrtheideal, tosach feidhme agus comhlua

Déantar foráil le halt 13 maidir le gearrtheideal an Bhille, maidir lena fhorléiriú agus lena lua, agus maidir le forálacha tosach feidhme.

*An Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta,
Nollaig, 2019.*