19 December 2018

BI-ANNUAL REPORTS – IMPLEMENTATION OF EU LEGISLATION, HORIZON 2020, EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND 1+2 LANGUAGE POLICY

In line with the Protocol with the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Government, I am writing to inform you on the submission of the four Scottish Government’s bi-annual reports to the Committee.

The Scottish Government is committed to share information and provide progress updates on policies that the Committee scrutinises on an on-going basis through its different inquiries and work programme. I am therefore pleased to note our submission of the following reports for the Committee's consideration:

Implementation of EU legislation  (12 December)

- Letter and Biannual report from Ben Macpherson MSP, Minister for Europe, Migration and International Development

Horizon 2020  (11 December 2018)

- Letter and report from Richard Lochhead MSP, Minister for Further Education, Higher Education and Science

European Structural Funds  (14 December 2018)

- Letter from Ivan McKee MSP, Minister for Trade, Investment and Innovation

Language 1+2 Policy  (14 December 2018)

Scottish Ministers, special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.Lobbying.scot

St Andrew’s House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG
www.gov.scot
• Letter from John Swinney MSP, Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills;
• Language Learning in Schools –Strategic Plan for Implementation 2017-2021 Second Year Report; and
• Raising Attainment and 1+2 Languages: A national overview of implementation (Education Scotland)

I trust you find this information helpful, and please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Kind Regards,

Committee Liaison Officer
Directorate for External Affairs
December 2018

Dear Joan,

IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION

Further to the principles of the agreement between the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament on intergovernmental relations and to further enable the Committee’s consideration of our implementation of European Union legislation, I am pleased to write to update you on the Scottish Government’s transposition of EU obligations as of 17 December 2018.

The attached report has three parts:

- Part A lists new EU Directive obligations due for transposition by Scottish Statutory Instruments (SSIs) in the period from 17 June 2018 to 16 December 2018;

- Part B lists all EU obligations transposed or further implemented for devolved purposes by UK Government SIs (UKG SIs) in the period from 17 June 2018 to 16 December 2018 (which rely on section 57(1) of the Scotland Act 1998); and

- Part C lists new EU Directive obligations to be transposed in the next 6-month period from 17 December 2018 to 16 June 2019 (which may require some further provision by SSI or UKG SI to transpose the obligation for devolved purposes).
I would like to again reiterate that despite the UK’s decision to withdraw from the European Union Scotland remains a committed and proactive EU partner irrespective of the final outcome of the Brexit process. The Scottish Government continues to take our responsibilities as members of the EU seriously and we will continue to fully meet all our EU obligations, both now and as required by any agreed period of the UK’s transition to third country status.

I trust you and the rest of the Committee find this update helpful.

Ben Macpherson
Minister for Europe, Migration and International Development
Dear Joan

I am pleased to provide the biannual report on Horizon 2020 to the Culture, Tourism, Europe and External Relations Committee. The data included in the report is based on analysis by Scotland Europa of the latest European Commision statistical bulletin on Horizon 2020 (29th September 2018).

Scotland continues to perform well, with Scottish organisations having secured over €558 million from Horizon 2020 up to October 2018. A detailed breakdown is provided in the report attached.

Scotland’s higher education institutions and research institutes continue to attract the majority of funds in Scotland, securing over 79% (almost €443 million) of the total funds awarded. Scottish businesses have secured almost €86 million of the Horizon 2020 funding awarded to Scotland to date, with SMEs accounting for €73 million of the funds.

The Scottish Government would like Scottish organisations to continue to participate as fully as possible in Horizon 2020 for the duration of the programme. However, due to the continuing uncertainty around Brexit, the report attached does not speculate on how Scotland’s participation in Horizon 2020 may change (or not) over the next few years. We hope to have a clearer understanding of this around the time of the next report.

PTO

Tha Ministério na h-Alba, an luchd-comhairleachaidh sònraichte agus an Rùnairle Mairéannach fo chumhachan Achn Coileachaidh (Alba) 2016. Faisgib www.lobbying.scot

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Taigh Naomh Amhráin, Rathad Regent, Dùn Èideann EH1 3DG
St Andrew’s House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG
www.gov.scot
I hope this information is helpful to the Committee.

RICHARD LOCHHEAD
SCOTLAND'S ENGAGEMENT IN HORIZON 2020

ANNEX A

Background to Horizon 2020

Europe 2020 is the European Union’s ten-year jobs and growth strategy. Launched in 2010, three key drivers for growth were identified, to be supported through actions at both EU and national levels:

- **smart growth** (fostering knowledge, innovation, education and digital society),
- **sustainable growth** (making EU production greener and more resource efficient while boosting competitiveness), and
- **inclusive growth** (enhancing labour market participation, skills acquisition, and poverty reduction).

The strategy includes seven ‘flagship initiatives’ one of which is the **Innovation Union**, which aims to re-focus R&D and innovation policy on the challenges facing our society and turn ideas into jobs, green growth and social progress. It will aim to do this by making Europe into a world-class science performer, removing obstacles to innovation (like expensive patenting) and revolutionising the way public and private sectors work together (though Innovation Partnerships between the European institutions, national and regional authorities and business). **Horizon 2020** is the financial instrument of the Innovation Union.

**Horizon 2020** is the EU research programme designed to deliver results that make a difference in people’s lives and is seen as a means to drive economic growth and create jobs.

To measure progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals, five headline targets have been agreed for the whole EU. This includes a target of **3% of the EU’s GDP (public and private combined) to be invested in R&D/innovation**.

**Horizon 2020** brings together the elements of three previous EU programmes - Framework Programme for Research and Technical Development, the innovation related activities of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme, and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT).

The programme has a larger budget than its predecessors and has an overall budget of around **€76.4 billion** in today’s prices. It has a number of features that make it fit for purpose to promote growth and tackle societal challenges including:

- a simple programme architecture with a single set of rules for participation and a single rate reimbursement, rate for eligible direct and indirect costs
- an inclusive approach to new participants, ensuring that excellent researchers and innovators from across Europe and beyond can and do participate;
- the integration of research and innovation by providing seamless and coherent funding from idea to market;
- more support for innovation and activities close to the market, leading to a direct economic stimulus;
- a strong focus on creating business opportunities out of our response to the major concerns common to people in Europe and beyond, i.e. ‘societal challenges’; and
• more possibilities for new entrants and young, promising scientists to put forward their ideas and obtain funding.

Structure of Horizon 2020

Taking a challenge based approach, Horizon 2020 is structured around three core pillars (themes), subsequently divided into a variety of objectives and challenges:

➢ **Excellent Science** - funding the best science through open competition. This is through four programmes: the European Research Council; Research Infrastructures; Future and Emerging Technologies; and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie research grant scheme.

➢ **Industrial Leadership** - this includes a programme to support innovative small and medium enterprises; financial instruments including debt and equity facilities to fund innovation; and a programme to encourage the development of enabling and industrial technologies.

➢ **Societal Challenges** - this pillar is broken down into seven groups of challenges supporting research in areas such as inclusive societies, health, climate, food, security, transport and energy.

Horizon 2020 - Cross cutting schemes

This Horizon 2020 work programme is complemented by 5 additional cross-cutting themes:

Supporting the objectives of the three pillars is the **European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)**. The EIT aims to increase Europe’s competitiveness, encourage economic growth and innovation, strengthen synergies and cooperation among education institutions, research organisations and business and create the environment to develop entrepreneurs.

The EIT’s funding is directed towards the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs), an integrated knowledge triangle of higher education, research and innovation. At present, six KICs are under operation (Climate-KIC, EIT Digital, KIC InnoEnergy, EIT Health EIT Raw Materials and EIT Food).

**Joint Research Centre (JRC)** is the Commission’s in-house science centre and provides independent scientific and technical support to EU research policy making activities. As part of Horizon 2020, the JRC will focus its direct actions on the societal challenges as well as aid its contributions to nuclear research under the EURATOM Treaty and the EU’s research programme for nuclear research and training.

In the EU, research and innovation excellence is concentrated in a few geographical zones. Some Member States, mainly those that joined the EU after 2004, had low participation rates in previous Framework Programmes. Widening actions under the **Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation** part of Horizon 2020 address the causes of low participation by fully exploiting the potential of Europe’s talent pool. It ensures that the benefits of an innovation-led economy are both maximised and widely distributed across the European Union.
This includes “Teaming” which will invest in Europe’s research and innovation potential through supporting the creation of new (or upgrading of existing) Centres of Excellence on the basis of partnerships with internationally leading institutions and “Twinning” which aims to build on the huge potential of networking for excellence through knowledge transfer and, exchange of best practice between research institutions and leading partners.

The aim of the Science with and for Society programme is to build effective cooperation between science and society, to recruit new talent for science and to pair scientific excellence with social awareness and responsibility. This includes designing and implementing policy that will engage society (especially young people) more broadly in research and innovation activities, increase access to scientific results, ensure gender equality, in both the research process and research content, take into account the ethical dimension, and promote formal and informal science education.

The European Commission have confirmed the intention to launch an enhanced European Innovation Council (EIC) pilot initiative in 2019, following the European Council’s request in July this year. The enhanced pilot will build on the structure of the EIC under the Horizon Europe proposal to fast track disruptive and market-creating innovation.

These instruments continue to offer funding to innovative companies in support of market-creating innovations:

- €2.7 billion in funding for the period 2018-2020 - via the SME Instrument, the Fast Track to Innovation (FTI), Future and Emerging Technologies (FET) Open and the Horizon Prizes
- Opportunities for networking, mentoring and coaching
- Strategic advice to upgrade the innovation ecosystem in Europe

**Horizon 2020 Partnerships**

Horizon 2020 includes a range of partnerships with industry and the public sector to help deliver on its innovation and economic growth aims. Supporting the framework programme is the Innovation Investment Package (IIP), which will help fund innovation in sectors that deliver high quality jobs. The IIP is formed of six Joint Technology Initiatives, four Joint Programmes, and a Joint Undertaking.

The Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) are specialised public private partnerships between the Commission and industry. These are run as Joint Undertakings that organise their own research agenda and award funding for projects on the basis of open calls. Under Horizon 2020, the six JTIs operate in the following strategic areas: Innovative Medicine, Fuel Cells and Hydrogen, Clean Sky, Electronic Components and Systems for European Leadership and Bio-based Industries. The sixth JTI is focused on developing better trains and railway infrastructure, under the title of “Shift2Rail”.

**Horizon 2020 and European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)**

The EU’s Cohesion Policy 2014–2020, sets out common rules governing funds such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF)
and strongly focuses on research and innovation. For example, ERDF has four key priorities: innovation and research, the digital agenda, support for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and the low-carbon economy.

With the purpose of the cohesion policy funds being to support capacity building, including funding for research infrastructure and equipment, the programmes can help increase capacity to participate in Horizon 2020. Additionally under the new cohesion policy each member state and region should develop a Smart Specialisation Strategy to identifying their competitive advantages, set strategic priorities and make use of smart policies in order to maximise their knowledge-based development potential. Such strategies will be a precondition to research and innovation funding from ESIF.

Continued participation

Due to the continuing uncertainty around Brexit, it is as yet unclear how Scotland’s participation in Horizon 2020 and related European programmes may change (or not) over the next few years. Contingencies are being put into place by the UK Government in case funding from the European Commission becomes unavailable to UK organisations as a result of Brexit.

Horizon 2020 – Overall Budget

Horizon 2020 is the largest EU Research and Innovation programme to date and was launched on 1 January 2014. Horizon 2020 will run from 2014 to 2020 with a budget of €76.4 billion (for a breakdown see Table below). This is a 30% increase compared to the €53 billion for its predecessor FP7. Over €35 billion¹ has been allocated to successful projects to date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Percentage of budget²</th>
<th>Budgeted amount in € million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent science</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>24,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Research Council</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future and Emerging Technologies</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Skłodowska-Curie Actions</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European research infrastructures</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial leadership</strong></td>
<td><strong>22%</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,466</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>13,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to risk finance</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation in SMEs</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Figures based on data received via BEIS: 2018/09/29 on money awarded across Europe
² Percentages rounded to one decimal point
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Societal challenges</th>
<th>38.3%</th>
<th>28,630</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, demographic change and wellbeing</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>7,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine maritime and inland water research and the Bioeconomy</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure, clean and efficient energy</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>5,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart, green and integrated transport</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>6,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate action, environment resource efficiency and raw materials</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe in a changing world – Inclusive innovative and reflective societies</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure societies – Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science with and for society</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreading excellence and widening participation</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-nuclear direct actions of the JRC</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euratom programme</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Horizon 2020 budget</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horizon 2020 Key Facts – Scotland’s Performance to date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scottish participation in H2020</th>
<th>Number of participations</th>
<th>Funding awarded estimated in €</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Institutes Educations</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>412,104,000</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Institutes</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>30,950,000</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Commercial</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>85,931,000</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Agencies</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20,575,000</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (associations)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8,378,000</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>557,938,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Performance is reported post-evaluation, once grants have been awarded, and grant agreements have been signed within individual projects. Based on an EC statistical bulletin on Horizon 2020 as released on 29th September 2018.
## Horizon 2020 – Breakdown of Scotland’s Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Percentage of Scottish Funding(^4)</th>
<th>Estimated amount in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excellent science</strong></td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>305,189,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Research Council (ERC)</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>185,095,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>17,416,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Sklodowska-Curie Actions</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>83,046,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Infrastructures</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>19,629,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excellent Science - Cross-theme</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial leadership</strong></td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>63,518,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Communication Technologies</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>43,654,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanotechnologies</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>7,222,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced materials</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2,768,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotechnology</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>797,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced manufacturing and processing</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3,881,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4,089,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to risk finance</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>93,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation in SMEs</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1,009,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Leadership - Cross-theme</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Societal Challenges</strong></td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>182,249,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, demographic change and wellbeing</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>38,368,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bioeconomy</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>33,645,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure, clean and efficient energy</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>64,097,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart, green and integrated transport</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>20,689,751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^4\) Percentages rounded to one decimal point
| Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials | 2.4% | 13,585,655 |
| Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies | 1.3% | 7,483,543 |
| Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens | 0.8% | 4,379,262 |
| Societal Challenges - Cross-theme | 0% | 0 |

| Total: Spreading excellence and widening participation | 0.2% | 1,080,750 |
| Teaming of excellent research institutions and low performing RDI regions | 0.04% | 212,825 |
| Twinning of research institutions | 0.2% | 867,925 |
| ERA Chairs | 0% | 0 |
| Policy Support Facility (PSF) | 0% | 0 |
| Supporting access to international networks | 0% | 0 |
| Transnational networks of National Contact Points | 0% | 0 |
| Spreading excellence and widening participation - Cross-theme | 0% | 0 |

| Total: Science with and for Society | 0.2% | 1,282,819 |
| Total: Cross-theme | 0.8% | 4,317,033 |
| Total: Euratom | 0.05% | 300,646 |
| Total | 100% | 557,938,320 |

Scotland has secured over €558 million\(^5\) funding from Horizon 2020 (to September 2018). This represents almost 10.9% of the total funding awarded to UK organisations (over €5.1 billion).

\(^5\) This includes 18 projects that are not currently included in the EC report but have been in the past. This inaccuracy has been reported.
Scottish Higher Education institutions and Research Institutes⁶ are the main beneficiaries by organisation type, securing over 79% (almost €443 million) of all the funding awarded to Scottish organisations. This is over €412 million to higher education institutions and almost €31 million to research institutes.

Scottish businesses have secured almost €86 million of the Horizon 2020 funding awarded to Scotland to date, with SMEs accounting for €73 million of this.

**Funding Based on Thematic Areas**

Within the 3 main pillars of Horizon 2020 and 5 additional cross-cutting schemes⁷, Scotland’s performance to date is as follows:

- Under the **Excellent Science** pillar, which includes Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and the European Research Council, over €305 million has been awarded (almost 55% of the overall €558 million awarded to Scotland).
- Under the **Industrial Leadership** pillar, over €63.5 million has been awarded (almost 11.5% of the funds awarded to Scotland).
- Under the **Societal Challenges** pillar, over €182 million has been awarded (over 32.5% of the funds awarded).

The 5 smaller cross-cutting schemes account for 1.25% of the funds secured by Scotland.

Scotland’s largest proportion of Horizon 2020 funding comes from the **Excellence Science** Pillar (which includes Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and the European Research Council) which aims to reinforce and extend the excellence of the Union’s science base and to consolidate the European Research Area in order to make the Union’s research and innovation system more competitive on a global scale. Scotland has secured €185 million of European Research Council funding and €83 million under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions.

Under the **Industrial Leadership** pillar, the priority area within which most funds have been secured to date is Information and Communication Technologies with over €43.5 million awarded to Scotland.

The **Societal Challenges** pillar is split across 7 broad thematic areas and has the largest amount of the Horizon 2020 budget (€28.6 billion, or 42%). Scotland has secured a significant amount of funding within 3 of these:

- **Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing:** almost €38.5 million (21% of Societal Challenge pillar funding secured in Scotland)
- **Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine and Maritime and Inland Water research:** over €33.5 million (almost 18.5%)
- **Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy:** €64 million (35%)

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⁶ Research Institutes are classified by the European Commission as Research Organisations.
⁷ Science with and for Society; Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation; Euratom and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology. The Commission’s Joint Research Centre also receives some funding.
The other Societal Challenges are: Smart, Green and Integrated Transport (over €20.5 million awarded to Scotland); Climate Action, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials (€13.5 million); Inclusive, Innovative and Reflective Societies (almost €7.5 million); and Secure Societies (over €4.5 million).

There is a 20% target for overall funding awarded to SMEs within the Leadership in Industrial and Enabling Technologies and Societal Challenges pillars of Horizon 2020. To date Scotland has secured almost €246 million within these pillars, of which over €82 million has been awarded to Scottish SMEs. This equates to almost 33.5% of the funding to Scotland in these pillars. The SMEs which have secured funding are businesses, research organisations and other types of organisations which are classified by the European Commission as SMEs.\(^8\)

**SME Instruments**

Horizon 2020 funds high-potential innovation through a dedicated SME instrument, which offers seamless business innovation support under the Societal Challenges priority and the specific part Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEITs).

Scotland’s results since the launch of the SME instrument have been strong. As of the end of October 2018, 19 Scottish companies have secured Phase 1 funding and 8 companies have secured Phase 2 funding. In total, Scottish companies have benefited from 147 days of business coaching and have secured €17,872,290, funding through the SME instrument.

The most recent success is uFraction who were awarded Phase 1 support of €50,000. The award will help the sustainable bioprocessing specialists, who have designed an energy efficient and sustainable alternative to industrial centrifuges, to undertake pre-revenue activities. These including strengthening their IP position, developing a supply chain and understanding the regulatory framework and market for their innovative low carbon technology.

uFraction Managing Director Brian Miller said, “This is a highly sought after grant with a low success rate, so it’s a great achievement for us. We’re excited to take this next step to getting out there into the marketplace and making a difference.

“We’re really grateful to Scottish Enterprise, the Enterprise Europe Network and our Climate KIC mentor who really helped us to refine our plans.”

Whilst disappointing that more Scottish companies have not been funded this year, these results are indicative of the highly competitive nature of SME instrument. Since January 2014 there have been;

- 234 SME instrument submissions from Scottish companies (120 Phase 1 submissions from 84 companies, 114 Phase 2 applications from 52 companies). Of these, 82 companies were supported by SE.

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\(^8\) The European Commission classifies as “Other” those legal entities registered as associations, non-profit organisations, NGOs and any other organisation not falling under the standard categories: Higher Education, Research Organisation, Private Commercial and Public Body.
- 20 companies were awarded Seal of Excellence\(^9\) status but were not funded (many have received SOE on multiple submissions)

The Seal of Excellence results indicates the quality of the innovation proposed by Scottish companies and the limited amount of grant money available to fund projects. This is consistent with the findings of the interim evaluation of H2020 that pointed to oversubscription as an issue.

**Other European Activity – The Vanguard Initiative**

The Vanguard Initiative (VI) is a partnership of European regions\(^10\) working collaboratively to deliver economic growth by pioneering new approaches to develop joint demonstration cases in key industry sectors, the final goal of which is full scale commercialisation. The basis of this collaboration is the enterprise-driven, smart specialisation strategies of the regions (Scotland's Economic Strategy).

The VI believes that regions are significant contributors in driving the EU's agenda of increasing economic growth and competitiveness as they are closest to their specialist research and enterprise base and are uniquely placed to identify and connect regional partners with European opportunities.

Scotland continues to play a leading role in shaping the work and direction of the Vanguard Initiative and remains committed to continuing to do so. Scotland's active engagement has allowed us to establish a reputation as a partner of choice amongst VI member regions.

There is Scottish participation in a number of the pilot projects and task groups that are driving this initiative forward; including the joint: Scottish and Basque Country led pilot on Advanced Manufacturing for Energy Related Applications In Harsh Environments (the ADMA Energy Pilot). The purpose of this pilot is to make the EU the global leader in manufacturing of robust high integrity components for marine renewables and offshore energy applications. Over the past year, the ADMA Energy Pilot has seen considerable progress. Building on extensive industry consultation and a resulting technology road mapping exercise completed in 2016, during the course of 2017, the ADMA Energy Pilot has prioritised work across four of the Pilot's identified Industrial Challenges:

- Corrosion
- Manufacturing and handling large-scale components
- Sensing, instrumentation and remote monitoring
- Reducing the operational and maintenance costs of offshore energy

Corrosion has seen most development so far, and early in 2017, the Pilot was awarded an EU-funded project to progress work. NeSSIE (North Sea Solutions for Corrosion in Energy) – funded by the 2016 European Maritime and Fisheries Fund Blue Technologies

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\(^9\) The Seal of Excellence (SOE) is a European recognition for those companies who scored over threshold but, due to budget constraints, were not funded. The Seal of Excellence Certificate rewards unfunded proposals which were above this quality threshold with a high-quality label and Seal of Excellence holders can approach alternative regional, national, private or public funding sources.

\(^10\) Asturias, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Baden-Württemberg, Basque Country, Cantabria, Catalonia, Dalarna, East and West Slovenia, East Netherlands, Emilia Romagna, Flanders, Galicia, Lombardy, Lower Austria, Malopolska, Navarra, North Rhine Westphalia, Norte, Orebro, Piedmonte, Upper Austria, Pays de la Loire, Skâne, Ransstad, Saxony, Scotland, South Denmark, South Netherlands, Tampere, Trento, Wales, Wallonia, West Finland, and Värmland
call - will tap into existing knowledge of anti-corrosion technology/novel materials solutions in the maritime sector supply chain (including oil and gas) to develop investable demonstration projects for offshore renewables in the North Sea. NeSSIE will develop near-to-market demonstration projects, which, if successful, will produce products and solutions to be commercialised and rolled out into global offshore renewables markets. The NeSSIE project consortium has now launched a call to find three leading companies to deploy large-scale investible demonstration projects on North Sea corrosion. Successful companies will be supported to develop solutions to European supply chain challenges and identify potential funding packages. The project aims to deliver an investment plan for the successful demonstration cases by February 2019.

Scotland also plays a role in the VI Bio-Economy Pilot (the Industrial Bio-Technology Innovation Centre and Scottish Enterprise have been involved) and in the Efficient and Sustainable Manufacturing Pilot (the Scottish Institute for Remanufacture has been involved). In total, Scotland is involved in three of the five ADMA Energy, 3D Printing, Efficient and Sustainable Manufacturing, Bio-economy, Nanotechnology joint demonstration cases that are driving forward the work of the Vanguard Initiative and is seen as a partner of choice amongst member regions.

Exploring funds and financial instruments required to support VI

Scotland led initial work in the VI on exchanging good practice in funding key industry sectors and demonstration cases and continues to provide expert input on the funding and financing needs for the VI Pilots.

VI primarily explored Pilot funding/financing in a February 2016 Pilot Matchmaking event (funded by the European Commission), as part of a European Commission-funded expert contract to look at financing needs for a select group of Pilot demonstration cases, and through discussions with Commission officials based on the Vanguard’s growing evidence base.

These discussions with the Commission mainly focused on establishing new instruments to support Vanguard ambitions (drawing on a lot of the initial work led by Scotland), and changes to EU funding programmes to better support advanced manufacturing and inter-regional collaboration. The ambition is that experts from the Vanguard regions will contribute to taking forward work in these areas.

It has become increasingly clear in the course of all of the above work that there is a need for the Vanguard pilots to receive expert support on financial readiness. Scotland is well placed to lead efforts to provide this type of support.

Vanguard Initiative - Impact of UK EU Referendum

Scotland continues to be a leading member of the Vanguard Initiative group of regions and wishes to remain so, and to continue to cultivate and protect wider relationships and influence across the European Union. That being said, as the terms of Brexit and Scotland’s future relationship with the EU become clearer a discussion on what this means for Scotland’s membership of the VI will also have to take place. Currently there are no provisions for VI membership from outwith the EU. However, the VI is its own legal entity so is not bound by EU rules or regulation regarding participation. Given Scotland’s
contribution to date and continuing input and influence, not to mention the benefits generated from being a member, it is difficult to see any reason why, on either side, Scotland could and should not continue to be involved in the pilots as well as the overall initiative.

Other European Activity – European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) Programmes (also known as Interreg)

Scotland has participated in ETC Programmes for more than 20 years to provide strong foundations for European collaboration and cooperation.

As strong and valued partners in ETC projects, a total of 66 Scottish organisations are participating in 103 territorial cooperation projects and have to date been awarded in excess of €55 million across 9 of the 2014-2020 programmes.

For example, Scotland is a partner in Creating a leadership for maritime industries - New industries in Europe (CLIPPER). CLIPPER, which involved 8 European regions\(^\text{11}\) seeks to tackle ‘Blue Growth’ challenges, as well as energy transition imperatives to address the negative impact the global economic recession has had on Europe’s maritime sector as well as growing competition from emerging countries. The project aims to develop better public policies to support the competitiveness of SMEs working in Maritime Industries in Europe. Another project in which Scotland participates is S34Growth comprising 10 European regions\(^\text{12}\). The main objective is to develop and improve existing regional policy instruments to facilitate interregional cooperation with a focus on industrial innovation.

Higher and further education institutions are the biggest recipients of awards (32%); followed by Scottish Government (SG) and agencies (24%) and Private Sector (24%); Local Authorities (11%) and; NGO (9%).

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\(^{11}\) Pays de la Loire, Asturias, Scotland, Liguria, Turku, Schleswig-Holstein State, Split-Dalmatia County and the Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions.

\(^{12}\) Basque Country, Catalunya, Lombardia, Norte, Province of Zuid-Holland, Region Skåne, Scotland, South Netherlands, Tampere Region, Vlaanderen.
14 December 2018

Dear Joan,

I am pleased to update the Committee on the delivery of the European Structural Funds programmes since my last bi-annual update in August.

Further to my update on 18 October where I set out the background to the interruptions to payments of claims from the EC, we have received confirmation from the European Commission that three of the four claims for ESF have been paid, totalling €18.6 million (£17.8 million). We expect the fourth claim, for €4.7 million to be paid shortly. During December we will submit payment requests to the EC for those claims paid out by the Scottish Government since August.

Throughout this year, we have been in discussion with lead partners regarding proposed activity over the remainder of the programme. I have been pleased to confirm grant awards that bring the total committed to individual projects to £469 million, with the total committed to planned activity although not to specific projects, now standing at £632 out of a total of £822 million at November 2018 exchange rates. This represents 77% of the Funds value and a 24 percentage point increase since the December 2017 update. My officials continue to consider proposals from lead partners to maximise the funds committed and this will continue into 2019 and beyond the UK’s departure from the EU.

All funds which have been awarded to lead partners to date as well as those committed before the end of 2020 will continue to receive funding after the UK leaves the EU. At this stage, there remains uncertainty over how this would be delivered. While the wider Withdrawal Agreement is not in Scotland’s best interests, it would ensure continuing participation in these programmes. Alternatively, the guarantee which UK Government have announced, would support projects approved to the end of 2020 in the event of ‘no deal’.

Scottish Ministers, special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.lobbying.scot

St Andrew’s House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG
www.gov.scot
At the end of 2017, we were notified that the value of the programmes had been reduced by €22 million as result of expenditure targets for 2017 not being met. Officials are working hard to ensure the expenditure paid out be lead partners is claimed from and paid by the Scottish Government in order that it can be claimed from the EC. Expenditure targets for 2018 include those for the Youth Employment Initiative, which will again not be met largely due to the reduced numbers of young people who have been supported through this Initiative. This reflects the drop in the numbers of unemployed young people in the South-west of Scotland to closer to the national average. We will not be able to quantify the reduction in available funding until early 2019 when we are informed of the figures by the EC.

As you will be aware, your colleagues on the Economy, Energy and Fair Work Committee carried out an inquiry into European Structural and Investment Funds earlier this year and produced an interesting report on the impact of the funds and the risks to the Scottish economy, emphasising the elements of the programmes which they recommend continue in replacement programmes. Along with Ministerial colleagues, I am continuing to press UK Government to ensure the UK Government holds true to its commitment to respect the devolution settlement and fully engage the devolved administrations in decision-making on the establishment of future funding.

I trust this is helpful.

IVAN MCKEE
Dear Joan

1+2 Languages Policy – Biannual Progress Update

I provided the Committee with an update on progress with our 1+2 language policy in June. I am now pleased to provide the Committee with a second report from the Strategic Implementation Group which details its work over the last year.

The original Strategic Implementation Group was established in 2013 by the then Minister for Learning, Science and Scotland’s Languages and, in 2016, it agreed its overarching objectives for 2017-2021 with a focus on four key priorities to support the ambition for language learning in Scotland. The report provides evidence of how the group has supported progress of the 1+2 policy during 2018. There is some overlap with the information I provided to you in June but I felt it was helpful for you to see the full report as you did last year.

I hope that you find this helpful and would again like to thank the Culture, Tourism, European and External Affairs Committee for its support in relation to the implementation of the 1+2 language policy.

JOHN SWINNEY
Introduction

1. This is the second annual report of the languages Strategic Implementation Group – Scotland’s national group which is working to support the development of language learning in Scotland’s schools. This report sets out key achievements and activities that have been carried out by group members in 2018.

2. Language is central to our cultural heritage and national identity, and essential for supporting a diverse and inclusive society. We recognise the importance of Scotland’s rich diversity of languages, and the cultural, economic, historic and social benefits they bring. In schools we are encouraging young people to learn two languages in addition to their native tongue, to equip them with the skills needed to participate in the global economy.

Implementation Plan and priorities

3. Actions to support the development of languages in Scotland include:
   - protecting and promoting the use of Gaelic language and Scots
   - supporting British Sign Language and
   - improving the learning of all languages in schools so that it becomes a normal, expected part of school education for all children from Primary one onwards by 2021.

4. This report focusses on the third priority, namely the languages 1+2 policy. This sets and entitlement for all children to learn a first additional language apart from their mother tongue from P1 onwards (L2) with a second additional language being introduced from P5 onwards (L3).

5. An implementation plan has been developed to support delivery of this ambition. It sets out overarching objectives for 2016-2021, with a focus on four key priorities:
   - **Communication and Engagement:** This priority relates to the need to show that leadership is committed to building on the important role of language learning in schools. It sets out a clear narrative on the place of language learning in the curriculum and its contribution to improving literacy, numeracy, employability and health and wellbeing. Overall, it contributes to our vision for a Scottish education which delivers excellence through raising attainment and achieving equity.
   - **Collaboration:** This priority includes developing approaches together, sharing practical resources and strategic planning with the clear aim of driving effectiveness, efficiency and optimising the experience for all children and young people.
   - **Curriculum:** This priority builds effective curriculum models, inter-disciplinary learning and clear learner progression and pathways for language learning as these are essential to the success of our languages policy. We will ensure the promotion of effective practice and models for language learning, including supporting joint working between primary and secondary schools, on content, skills and approaches to learning and to enable effective transition, progression and continuity.
   - **Professional Development:** This priority relates to the need to invest in the training of the current and future teacher workforce to ensure the sustainability of the commitments to language learning in schools. Teachers require to have access to high quality professional development in languages pedagogy and to upgrade their language skills and knowledge both early on in their careers and as necessary at other points.
6. The key actions and achievements of the group in 2018 are set out in the table below, against the four priorities. Headline activities include:

- Education Scotland (ES) provided a platform for local authority languages leads to share practice in 1+2 implementation at the National Modern Languages Network meeting in January.
- ES and the Association of Directors of Education Scotland (ADES) met with the Strategic Board of Teacher Education to begin discussions around the inclusion of modern language in Initial Teacher Education (ITE) primary education programmes in February; this was followed by a meeting with the Scottish Council of Deans of Education (SCDE) to discuss progress in gaining a consistency of approach to primary ITE in October.
- Local authority language leads have collaborated on a range of issues and have started planning the first Languages Week Scotland to be held in February 2019.
- Scotland's National Centre for Languages (SCILT) have worked with Skills Development Scotland (SDS) to hold 11 business brunches - Dundee, Glasgow, Inverness, Edinburgh, four “mini” events at Prestwick Airport, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Inverness - to highlight the importance of language learning for careers to young people.
- The Scotland/France statement of intent has been refreshed, renewing the agreement that underpins co-operation between schools in Scotland and France on languages education.
- The pilot primary teacher training programme delivered through a collaboration between Scotland’s National Centre for Languages and Open University was concluded and evaluated. The programme has been extended to allow more teachers to take part and language learning for primary teachers in German and Mandarin is now included alongside French and Spanish.
- Scotland’s National Centre for Languages and Education Scotland have collaborated to expand their Language Leadership programme which supports professional learning.
- Scotland’s National Centre for Languages has established professional learning partnerships with North Ayrshire and West Lothian to foster more collaborative professional learning between teachers.
- Practical toolkits to enhance language learning and the pedagogy of language teaching in initial teacher education have been developed and are now being adopted by Initial Teacher Education providers.
- Members of SIG education have engaged in a wide variety of events, meetings and collaborations with wider partners to promote and foster language learning and the group has been expanded to include the Scottish Qualifications Authority and the College Development network.
- The SIG Engagement network continues to expand. To facilitate this larger number the format of the meetings has changed, with sub groups being convened to focus on specific topics relating to implementation.
- ES senior leadership team adjusted the languages Senior Education Officer (SEO) remit to allow a sole focus on languages, and appointed a dedicated languages Development Officer in October.

Funding

7. The Scottish Government provides the following funding to support language learning in schools:

- Developmental funding to local authorities – worth £3 million in total in 2018-19, with £27.2million provided since 2013.
- Funding for Scotland’s National Centre for Languages and the Confucius Institute for Scotland’s Schools to support teacher professional learning for primary and secondary
- Funding to the British Council to enable them to administer the Modern Language Assistant Programme - worth nearly £200,000 in 2018-19.
- Gaelic and Scots funding to support education is almost £7m in 2018-19

**Strategic Implementation Group members**

8. The SIG Education consists of 17 members:

Education Scotland, (ES)(Co-Chair)
Association of Directors of Education Scotland, (ADES) (Co-Chair)
Scotland’s National Centre for Languages (SCILT),
COSLA representing all local authorities (LAs),
General Teaching Council Scotland (GTCS),
Scottish Government (SG),
National Parent Forum of Scotland (NPFS),
Unions – represented by EIS,
Scottish Council of Deans of Education (SCDE) - Head of Languages Group,
Scottish Association of Language Teaching (SALT),
University Council of Modern Languages Scotland (UCMLS),
Heads of School – a representative,
School Leaders Scotland (SLS),
Association of Heads and Depute Heads Scotland (AHDHS) and
Languages Network Group Scotland (LANGS) who aim to facilitate communication between language stakeholders in Scotland.
Scottish Qualifications Agency (SQA)
College Development Network (CDN) who aim to facilitate communicate between the SIG and the Further Education
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Priority Area – Communications and Engagement</th>
<th>Key evidence of progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarity &amp; consistency of understanding &amp; expectation across schools, local authorities, further &amp; higher education, employers, into wider society.</td>
<td>Education Scotland have attended and participated in a number of key meetings and conferences including: Goethe-Institut meeting re cross-European languages training models; Multilingual classrooms workshops; European Centre for Modern Languages (ECML) workshop re early language learning across Europe and a UK wide modern languages policy workshop.</td>
<td>The Scottish Government, Education Scotland, ADES and CoSLA collaborate to run an annual survey of language learning in schools. The results for the 2018 survey were made available in May and showed: At least 91% of primary schools are now providing the full entitlement to learning a second language (L2) from P1 onwards.</td>
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<td>The LANGS network which is a collaboration of all local authority language leads, has focused of meetings has been on multilingualism in the classroom, sharing practice on successful L3 models and developing proposals for the first Languages Week Scotland.</td>
<td>Almost all secondary schools are providing L2 in S1 and S2, with at least 62% meeting this entitlement from S1 to S3.</td>
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<td>UCMLS completed a research project on impact of cross-sector language promotion projects organised in partnership with SCILT. These events include Business Brunches, Language Linking Global Thinking, Mother Tongue Other Tongue, and Word Wizard. The results were disseminated during the British Council’s International Week in November 2018.</td>
<td>All local authorities state that they are on track to implement the second additional language (L3) by 2021.</td>
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<td>SCILT held a conference for careers advisers, in partnership with a Developing the Young Workforce (DYW) conference in November to make the case for languages to careers advisers and DYW officers working in schools, colleges and universities. A languages and employability toolkit was launched at this event.</td>
<td>Scottish Education Award for Languages - the criteria for the languages award were adjusted to recognise the importance of cluster working to support implementation. 7 clusters submitted an application.</td>
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<td>The College Development Network and Skills Development Scotland (SDS) continue to support the work of SCILT.</td>
<td>SCILT have facilitated 11 Business Brunches in 2018</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GTCS have published articles on 1+2 in the Teaching Scotland Magazine during 2018.</td>
<td>SCILT launched a toolkit to support schools in promoting languages for employability, in line with DYW, at their DYW conference in November 2018. This will assist local authorities to organise their own events.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Key Evidence of Progress</td>
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<td><strong>Effective &amp; efficient collaborative partnerships.</strong></td>
<td>The Scotland France statement of intent has been refreshed. This new agreement will build on the work carried out under the previous agreement. SCILT have worked with Edinburgh Zoo to create resources in Spanish, French and Mandarin for their education outreach programme and have also allocated officers’ time to the Northern Alliance to help build local capacity for CLPL of language leads in the collaborative. Edinburgh Zoo are also developing Gaelic resources and attending GLPS training with support from the Scottish Government. SCILT have worked in partnership with National Parent Forum of Scotland to develop and publish Languages in a Nutshell – a language learning guide for parents. SCILT and SDS have worked together to publish additional job profiles on My World of Work (MyWoW) has been undertaken, this includes links to the existing SCILT job profiles. There are now 83 job profiles on MyWoW which mention languages. SG have worked closely with CNES to ensure the benefits and access of Gaelic education are realised across Scotland through the eSgoil model. SCILT’s bid for Erasmus+ funding was successful and a multi-media campaign promoting the benefits of language learning targeted at 15-25 year olds will be developed in partnership with Norway and Denmark. We continue to support the role of Scots coordinator at Education Scotland. Their role is to promote the opportunities to engage with the Scots language. We have supported the Scots Language Centre in its educational role to support the Scots language. This has included the development of a platform which now houses all the material previously held by Education Scotland. A representative of the College Development Network now sits on the SIG in recognition that language learning in Further Education Colleges in Scotland is a significant contributor to the Scottish languages educational landscape. Meetings have been held with the incoming chairs of both Vice Principals of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (VPAASH) and Scottish Council of Deans of Education to ensure continued engagement between language learning in schools, colleges and universities.</td>
<td>Scotland/France partnerships continue to develop and deepen. A wide range of collaborative activities have developed and embedded throughout 2018, at all levels, including across regional groupings, across Scotland. The Central Belt Consortium have trained approx. 100 teachers since the production of the Go! Gaelic resource. On MyWoW: The term ‘languages’ is currently mentioned in 83 job profiles. Where languages are useful to have, they appear in the skills list as ‘using other languages’ or in the ‘useful subjects’ sections. Links to qualification route maps are contained within the job profiles on MyWoW. The majority of job profiles have route maps. Where a language course is appropriate, the relevant course is mentioned. The following link shows how qualification routes are accessed via job profiles: <a href="https://www.myworldofwork.co.uk/find-your-career-route-three-easy-steps">https://www.myworldofwork.co.uk/find-your-career-route-three-easy-steps</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
There is evidence emerging of shared approaches to 1+2 to ensure ongoing sustainability and improvement within the Regional Improvement Collaboratives (RICs).

GTCS carried out a consultation exercise on the ITE memorandum of understanding including reference to 1+2. They are working in partnership with ITE institutions regarding the accreditation of primary programmes languages content.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Key evidence of progress</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear &amp; effective curriculum design to ensure progress through primary &amp; secondary schooling, &amp; beyond.</td>
<td>Education Scotland has engaged with 17 local authorities to provide strategic improvement support on languages and supported the Language Network Group Scotland (LANGS) to grow and share best practice in language learning. Education Scotland held a conference for local authority leads, focusing on sharing practice in implementing 1+2. There were contributions from UCMLS, SQA and SCILT. Local Authority leads shared how they have used additional SG funding to support parental engagement, teacher upskilling and outdoor learning with languages. Bòrd na Gàidhlig continues to support the teaching of Gaelic as both an L2 and an L3. A progression in language learning workshop facilitated by SCILT was attended by 26 teachers from 10 local authorities was well received and has resulted in requests to host workshops in other authorities and a workshop for Northern Alliance colleagues. Video clips will be made available in conjunction with a DYW toolkit. The Northern Alliance reviewed its 1+2 Action Plan and established baseline and data sets to enable them to set meaningful targets for Modern Languages within the collaborative. We continue to support Storlann to produce Gaelic resources that widen and support access to Gaelic education. The Scots language Co-ordinator at ES continues to raise awareness, highlight and share resources, support teacher training and the embedding of Scots within the curriculum through school visits events and partnerships. We have convened an expert advisory group to take forward the 1+2 actions within the British Sign Language National Plan.</td>
<td>2018 ML entries and passes (post-review – see Annex A):</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>entries passes</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>all levels all levels</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>32,039</td>
<td>28,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>30,611</td>
<td>27,182</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3,043 Modern Language for Life and Work Awards made in 2018, down slightly from 2,943 in 2017. Reflecting the flexibility of Curriculum for Excellence, secondary schools are offering a wide variety of options in the senior phase, in addition to national qualifications. This includes: open-university courses; wider achievement awards; exchanges; and self-supported study. British Council Language Assistants 2018/19: there are 60 modern language assistants MLA in Scottish schools (33 in local authority LA schools and 27 in Independent schools) and 281 Scottish English Language Assistants went to schools in other countries to assist with English language learning. At Scottish Universities, between 2010/11 and -2016/17, there was an increase in the number of specialist language graduates, as well as a 5% increase in number of graduates who have studied a language as part of their degree. (extracted from HESA data).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
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<td>Key evidence of progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practitioners equipped, enabled &amp; empowered to deliver high quality language learning in primary &amp; secondary schools, recognising the strong connection between initial teacher education and Career Long Professional Learning.</td>
<td>SCDE Language group successfully piloted the National Framework for Languages (Teacher Education) in June 2018. The website contains the Framework and two tools: LEAP - a portfolio for use by student teachers during their ITE programme and beyond; and LENS a resource which links key research studies to core elements integral to 1 + 2 with the aim to support languages development in schools. The Scottish Government continues to support participation in a primary teacher training course with language specialism at the University of Stirling which has been part of Stirling University’s core offer of initial teacher education for over 10 years. There are 121 Scottish teachers enrolled on the 2nd year of the OU/SCILT Primary Teacher Training Programme. This year has seen the addition of Mandarin and German language learning alongside French and Spanish SCILT have established a number of Professional Learning Partnerships with local authorities focusing on parental engagement, languages and literacy, learning for sustainability, and learners’ entitlement Gaelic Language in Primary Schools trained 26 teachers in 2017-18, two more teachers, trained as trainers who will offer sessions in their own local authority Gaelic language training took place at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in March and July 2018. SCILT and UCMLS chaired 4 cross-sector consultative regional hubs with language teachers (via Skype) in January 2018. SIG Chairs attended the Strategic Board of Teacher Education to discuss languages learning in ITE programmes.</td>
<td>SCILT/OU programme 2018/19: 121 participants - 42 studying French 53 Spanish, 6 German and 20 Mandarin. 89% of those who participated in the pilot reported that they confident to teach a language thanks to undertaking the course. This is a significant increase from 2017/18 where 51 teachers participated. - 30 for French, 21 for Spanish. SCILT/Education Scotland Languages Leadership Programme – interest was high with 42 participants in 2018 from 20 local authorities participating, a mixture of ML teachers, primary teachers, faculty heads, Head Teachers, class teachers, education support officers and Principal Teachers.</td>
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</table>
Modern Languages – entries – post-review 2017 to 2018 – SCQF levels 3 to 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCQF level</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>% change 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>5,691</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>-13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5</td>
<td>16,039</td>
<td>15,566</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 6</td>
<td>8,183</td>
<td>7,974</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 7</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>-8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>32,039</td>
<td>30,611</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Modern Languages – passes – post-review - 2017 to 2018 – SCQF levels 3 to 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCQF level</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>% change 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>-15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5</td>
<td>14,350</td>
<td>13,732</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 6</td>
<td>7,241</td>
<td>6,910</td>
<td>-4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 7</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>28,855</td>
<td>27,182</td>
<td>-5.8%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Raising Attainment and 1+2 Languages: A national overview of implementation

Louise Glen

Education Scotland
From 2011 to 2018: a changing landscape for languages

What have we done?

- Policy
- Funding
- Pilots
- Strategic Implementation Group
- National advice & support
- Train the Trainers/ LLP
- LA training strategies
- Scottish Education Award

How do we measure impact?

- Scottish social attitudes survey 2016: Language Learning in Schools
- Ipsos MORI 2017: STEM & language choices in school
- HMI reports
- SQA stats
- LA audits / surveys

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Local Authority Survey : March 2018

How many Primary/Secondary schools provide L2 in: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Gaelic (L), Urdu, Mandarin, Cantonese or BSL?

- From P1 onwards? 91%
- From S1-S3? 62%
L2 PRIMARY

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L2 SECONDARY

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SUCCESES:

- Use of Erasmus+
- Cluster working and collaboration
- Investment in resources
- LA or cluster level planning
- Language leads at school/LA level
CHALLENGES:

• Primary teachers lack language skills and confidence
• Staffing shortage, movement & recruitment
• Schools have other priorities
• Timetabling for languages in primary & in secondary
  BGE for L3 (not at expense of L2)
• NQTs (primary) with no language training
SOLUTIONS?

• Convince Senior Management Team of need to make time for language training

• Strengthen strategic planning to ensure pace of change and implementation on a sustainable basis

• Collaborate with RIC colleagues

• Strengthen school based Lead Learner role for delivery of CLPL
Local Authority survey – 2018: IMPACT

**Positives:**

- Increase in the uptake of MLs up to S3
- Better understanding by learners and parents of the value of knowing a language
- HS spending less time on revision at the start of S1. HS can offer more challenging courses at secondary because of the teaching in primary
- High levels of pupil engagement and enthusiasm esp PS
- Increased attainment in MLs
- Impact on literacy in general
- More double linguists

**Challenges:**

- Decrease in numbers taking languages beyond S3
- Significant discrepancies between schools & clusters and within schools
- Impact variable
- ‘Too early’ for measurement of impact
- Disparities in provision of L2 and L3 in different secondary schools

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A changing landscape: look around the room

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