



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH
LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR
SOLICITORS REPORT, AS
PROVIDED FOR IN THE
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
(IRISH LANGUAGE) ACT 2008

Fifteenth Annual Irish Language Training for Solicitors Report, as provided for in the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008

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1. Introduction

This report is compiled for the Department of Justice by The Law Society of Ireland in compliance with section 40 subsection (2A)(m) of the Solicitors Act 1954 as inserted by section 2 of the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008.¹

1.1 The amendment to Section 40(2) of the Solicitors Act 1954

The Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008 came into force in July 2008. At section 2 of that Act, it is stated as follows:

2.— *Section 40 of the Solicitors Act 1954 is amended —*

(a) *by inserting the following subsection after subsection (2) —*

“(2A) (a) In this subsection—

‘advanced course’ means the course provided by the Society under paragraph (d);

‘Minister’ means Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform;

‘Professional Practice Course’ means a vocational course for the education or training of persons seeking to be admitted as solicitors;

‘Register’ means Register established under paragraph (i).

(b) *The Society shall have regard to the status of the Irish language as the first official language and, in particular, shall in so far as it is reasonable for it to do so, seek to ensure that an adequate number of solicitors are competent in the Irish language so as to be able to practise law through the Irish language as well as through the English language.*

2. Irish Language Training Processes within the structure of the Professional Practice Course (PPC)

2.1 The PPC Structure

The PPC which commenced in September 2023 is a unitary course which brings together the entire taught elements of solicitor training into one academic year. The core curriculum runs from September to April each year. The two years (24 months) of in-office training continues as a vital and essential vocational component of the overall training to become a solicitor. The in-office training period commences 14 days after the last exam on the core curriculum.

2.2. General Irish Language Instruction during PPC Training

The general Irish language course provided during the PPC fulfils the requirements of section 40 subsection (2A)(c)(i) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended) and is entitled ‘Legal Practice Irish’ (LPI). The implementation process is detailed at paragraph 3 below.

¹ Number 12 of 2008.

2.3 Advanced Irish Language Instruction during PPC Training

The Irish language course provided as an Advanced Elective fulfils the requirements of section 40 subsection (2A)(d) to (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended) and is entitled 'Advanced Legal Practice Irish' (ALPI). The implementation process is detailed at paragraph 4 below.

2.4 Establishment of the Irish Language Register (Law Society)

An Irish Language Register (Law Society) has been established in compliance with section 40 subsection (2A)(i) to (2A)(l) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended). The implementation process is detailed at paragraph 5 below.

3. PPC Training pursuant to Section 40 Subsection (2A)(c)(i) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended)

Section 40 subsection (2A)(c)(i) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended) states:

The Society shall provide a course of instruction in Irish legal terminology and the understanding of legal texts in the Irish language to all persons undertaking the Professional Practice Course. Such course shall not be subject to examination and shall be undertaken by all such persons (other than those who have undertaken or are undertaking the course referred to in paragraph (d)) with the aim of enabling the identification through the medium of Irish of a legal service that is required and, where appropriate, facilitating the referral to a practitioner who is competent to conduct the case through the Irish language.

3.1 Summary of the PPC Legal Practice Irish (LPI) Course

- It meets statutory requirements by providing training to facilitate the ability of lawyers to communicate through the medium of Irish. Trainees learn: how to utilise conversational Irish terms (such as greetings and phraseology in respect of referral), key Irish legal terminology from various core subjects on the PPC; how to use various Irish language resources (see further detail below); and how to locate Clár na Gaeilge.
- It brings together diverse disciplines of Professional Legal Training, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and language learning using the Law School's in-house Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) system – *The Hub*.
- Course materials include scenarios, across a number of general practice disciplines, depicting typical initial solicitor-client interactions. These are available in both Irish and English. In addition, trainees have access to legal vocabulary lists pertaining to various core areas of practice (such as dispute resolution). Recordings of the scenarios and legal vocabulary lists are also available to assist trainees with their pronunciation. Furthermore trainees are provided with lists of primary and secondary Irish language resources as well as instructional videos on how best to utilise certain specific platforms (téarma.ie, foclóir.ie and teanglann.ie).

- Tasks centre on quizzes via the Hub that test trainees' engagement with the materials provided. These tasks must be completed within a defined timeframe that provides for assimilation in a student-focused framework.
- It addresses the needs of foreign national trainees and others who have never studied the Irish language by providing materials in both English and Irish as well as guidance on pronunciation through the Hub. A 'Buddy System' was also implemented that sought to match trainees who possessed greater knowledge of the language with those who were less confident.
- It is a compulsory course. Attendance at lectures and discussion sessions is monitored and engagement with the quiz tasks is tracked.

3.2 Numerical profile of Course Participants during the fulltime PPC which commenced in 2023

Course	Commencement date	Number of students in Class	Number of Students who met course requirements	Comments
LPI Course 2023	23 January 2023	467	358	109 trainees need to re-attend some element/s during the upcoming Hybrid PPC as they have not complied with some course attendance and/or task completion requirements.

Fig. 1

A total of 7,719 trainees from the full-time PPC course have taken LPI training since the commencement of section 40 subsection (2A)(c)(i) and (ii) of the Solicitor's Act 1954 (as amended).

3.3 Quality Assurance and External Evaluation

- The Legal Practice Irish (LPI) Course is reviewed annually to facilitate participant feedback. It is also subject to review by the Law Society's Curriculum Development Unit, with the aim of implementing best practice in the standard of delivery during class contact time and provision of online resources.
- The teaching and learning methodologies on an earlier iteration of this course formed part of a national research project, co-ordinated by University College Cork (UCC), entitled *Making Connections: Strengthening and Documenting Intentional Teaching for Integrative Learning* where the Law Society was one of 18 participants. This research paper is published by the National Academy for Integration of Research Teaching and Learning.²
- The Law Society's Legal Practice Irish courses were previously awarded the European Language Label 2012, details of which are outlined in the Appendix of this report. Subsequently they were added to a list of courses exemplifying

² *The Confluence of Professional Legal Training, ICT and Language Learning* by Maura Butler at page 139-159.

good training practices on the European e-Justice Portal at: https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_training_methodology-253--maximize-en.do#n04.

In addition, they were the subject of a paper entitled *Multi-Disciplinary Language Education with ICT for Vocational Training* at the 7th edition of the International Conference ICT for Language Learning on 13 November 2014 in Florence <http://conference.pixel-online.net/ICT4LL/files/ict4ll/ed0007/FP/1129-ELL699-FP-ICT4LL7.pdf>.

4. PPC Training pursuant to Section 40 Subsection (2A)(d) to (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended)

4.1 Legislative requirements for an Advanced Course

The requirements of section 40 subsection (2A)(d) to (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended) are:

(d) The Society shall provide an advanced course for the practice of law through the Irish language as an optional subject for those pursuing the Professional Practice Course.

(e) The advanced course may, in addition to being an optional subject in the Professional Practice Course, be made available to such other persons as the Society shall determine from time to time, including but not limited to solicitors who wish to develop or retain a level of competence to practise through the Irish language

(f) Before being admitted to the advanced course, an applicant for that course may be required by the Society to establish that he or she has reached a general level of competence and proficiency in the Irish language.

(g) The Society shall, at least once a year, hold an examination in the practice of law through the Irish language

(h) A person shall not be eligible to sit an examination under paragraph (g), unless he or she has undertaken the advanced course.

4.2 Outline of the Advanced Legal Practice Irish course

The 2023 ALPI Course was delivered from 29 May 2023 as an optional subject. It was also advertised to the general solicitor profession to make it available to others outside of the PPC structure and was timetabled as an evening programme to facilitate such involvement.

This course aims to fulfil the requirements of the above-mentioned section 40 subsection (2A)(d) to (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as inserted by section 2 of the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008). The training *trí Ghaeilge* is **skills-based** and therefore includes: research, interviewing, legal writing, counselling, negotiation and advocacy within a case study framework. Participants are required to focus on standard legal vocabulary and grammar within a structure that traverses general practice.

In 2023, there were approximately 14 hours of contact time (exclusive of assessment) with other hours allocated for online tasks and interaction for PPCII participants.³

Participants viewed online video lectures and attended breakout groups where an exploration of a selection of typical language activities occurred: reception (silent reading, following the media, consulting textbooks, works of reference, precedents), production (oral presentations, written studies, reports), interaction (at least two individuals participating in an overlapping oral and written exchange) and mediation (translation or interpretation, a paraphrase, summary or record).

Assessment incorporates continuous assessment of course tasks. In addition to this, the assessment includes the drafting of documents and an oral presentation (viva voce) for a specific legal application at the end of the year, in an ex-parte format as an attorney-advocate.

4.3 Advanced Legal Practice Irish Course compliance with legislation

The following course engagement requirements manifested compliance with legislative requirements:

- The course was made available to qualified solicitors within the PPC structure.
- The completion of a pre-course grammar-oriented quiz to establish an applicant's general level of competence and proficiency in the Irish language.⁴
- Online live lectures were electronically tracked to ensure engagement.
- There was an increased focus on grammar with the addition of a new lecture on the topic.
- Monitored attendance at workshops and online task completion.
- Continuous Assessment on a regular basis and an end-of-course examination in the practice of law through the Irish language.⁵
- No person engaged in the assessment/examination process outside of the Advanced Legal Practice Irish Course participants.⁶

4.4 Course Participant numbers and Examination

Thirty-six (36) persons engaged in the 2023 Advanced Legal Practice Irish Course. Thirty-six (36) participants succeeded in achieving a pass mark in the assessment/examination process on first sitting.

Course	Commencement date	Number of students in Class	Number of Students who met course requirements on first sitting	Number of Students who met course requirements on second sitting
Advanced Legal Practice Irish Course 2023	29 May 2023	36	36	0

³ In 2023, there were approximately 20 hours of contact time (exclusive of assessment) with other hours allocated for online tasks and interaction for PPC Fused participants.

⁴ Section 40 subsection (2A)(f) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).

⁵ Section 40 subsection (2A)(g) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).

⁶ Section 40 subsection (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).

Fig. 2

There were varying abilities demonstrated amongst the participants which were graded by applying the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages Assessment Criteria division into three broad levels:

- Basic User: A1 and A2
- Independent User: B1 and B2
- Proficient User: C1 and C2

Total number of ALPI Participants 36	Number who achieved a C2 Grade (80%+ Commendation)	Number who achieved a C1 Grade (71-79%)	Number who achieved a B2 Grade (61-70%)	Number who achieved a B1 Grade (50-60%)	Number who achieved a A2 Grade (31-49%)	Number who achieved an A1 Grade (17-30%)
Results	1	27	7	1	0	0

Fig. 3

5. The Irish Language Register (Law Society)

5.1 Legislative requirements for the Establishment of the Register

The requirements of section 40 subsection (2A)(i) to (2A)(l) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended) are:

(i) The Society shall establish and maintain a Register, to be known in the Irish language as Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and in the English language as the Irish Language Register (Law Society).

(j) The Society shall enter on the Register the name and contact details of a solicitor who has passed an examination under—

(i) paragraph (g), or

(ii) section 1 (7) of the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008.

(k) The Society shall ensure that—

(i) the Register is kept up to date, and is amended from time to time for that purpose, and

(ii) a copy of the Register (as so amended) is made available to the Honourable Society of King's Inns

(l) The Society shall, at all reasonable times, make available for public inspection without charge at its offices—

(i) a copy of the Register, and

(ii) a copy of the Irish Language Register (King's Inns),

and that duty may be complied with by making those copies available on its website.

5.2 Compliance with legislation

A protocol has been agreed between the Education Department and the Regulation Department of the Law Society of Ireland with regard to the transmission of the names of solicitors with practising certificates who have successfully completed the Law Society's Advanced Legal Practice Irish Course.

The Regulation Department has established Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and the Irish Language Register (Law Society).

Its format is as follows:

Name of Solicitor	Place of Business	Professional Title

Fig. 4

The names of 258 of those participants who have passed the Advanced Course and were on the Roll of Solicitors on 21 March 2024 have been placed on both Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and the Irish Language Register (Law Society) with their names and contact details in Irish and English respectively.

The Education Department updates the Regulation Department on a monthly basis with regard to the enrolment of further holders of the ALPI qualification.

Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and the Irish Language Register (Law Society) is available for examination in the Registration Section of the Regulation Department at George's Court, George's Lane, Dublin 7 and online at <https://www.lawsociety.ie/Find-a-Solicitor/Clar-na-Gaeilge>.

6. Conclusion

This report has been compiled in compliance with section 40 subsection (2A)(m) of the Solicitors Act 1954 as inserted by section 2 of the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008.

It outlines the training received by:

- Trainee solicitors at PPC level as required by section 40 subsection (2A)(c)(i) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).
- Trainee solicitors at PPC level and others who engage in the Advanced Course as required by section 40 subsection (2A)(d) to (2A)(h) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).

It also outlines information on the following:

- i. the number of persons taking the Advanced Course,
- ii. the number of persons who sat the examination under section 40 subsection (2A)(g) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended),
- iii. the number of persons who passed the examination under section 40 subsection (2A)(g) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended),
- iv. the number of persons on Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and the Irish Language Register (Law Society) as at 21 March 2024,
- v. the establishment of Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) and the Irish Language Register (Law Society) in compliance with section 40 subsection (2A)(i) to (2A)(m) of the Solicitors Act 1954 (as amended).

The Law Society of Ireland is committed to realising the objectives underpinning the Legal Practitioners (Irish Language) Act 2008 and embraces the tenor of section 40 subsection (2A)(b) of the Solicitor's Act 1954 (as amended):

The Society shall have regard to the status of the Irish language as the first official language and, in particular, shall in so far as it is reasonable for it to do so, seek to ensure that an adequate number of solicitors are competent in the Irish language so as to be able to practise law through the Irish language as well as through the English language.

In particular, the Law Society of Ireland endeavours to promote the better use of the Irish language by legal practitioners and the provision of legal services through Irish.

*Aisling Byrne,
Course Executive
Education Department.*

7. Appendix

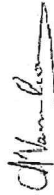
AN SÉALA EORPACH TEANGA
THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGE LABEL

THE IRISH JURY FOR THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGE LABEL 2012 IS PLEASED TO AWARD
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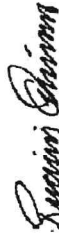
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND
ROINN AN OIDEACHAIS, DLÍ-CHUMANN NA HÉIREANN

FOR THE PROJECT
DON TIONSCADAL

LEGAL PRACTICE IRISH COURSES
CÚRSAÍ CLEACHTADH DLÍ AS GAELIGE



EU COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION, CULTURE,
MULTILINGUALISM AND YOUTH
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AN COIMISINEIR ANDROULLA VASSILIOU



MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS
AN TAIRE OIDEACHAIS AGUS SCILEANNA
RUAIRÍ QUINN T.D.



Lifelong
Learning
Programme





AN CÚIGIÚ TUARASCÁIL DÉAG
BHLIANTÚIL AR OILIÚINT SA
GHAELGE LE HAGHAIDH
ATURNAETHA, MAR A
FHORÁILTEAR IN ACHT NA
NDLÍ-CHLEACHTÓIRÍ (AN
GHAELGE) 2008

An Cúigiú Tuarascáil Déag Bhliantúil ar Oiliúint sa Ghaeilge le haghaidh Aturnaetha, mar a fhoráiltear in Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008

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1. Réamhrá

Tá an tuarascáil seo curtha le chéile don Roinn Dlí agus Cirt ag Dlí-Chumann na hÉireann go gcomhlíonfaí alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(m) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954, arna cuireadh isteach ag alt 2 d'Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008¹.

1.1 An leasú ar Alt 40(2) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954

Tháinig Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008 i bhfeidhm i mí Iúil 2008. In alt 2 den Acht sin, luaitear an méid seo a leanas:

2.—Leasaítear alt 40 den Acht Aturnaetha 1954—

(a) tríd an bhfo-alt seo a leanas a chur isteach i ndiaidh fho-alt (2)—

*“(2A) (a) San fho-alt seo—
ciallaíonn “ardchúrsa” an cúrsa arna sholáthar ag an gCumann faoi mhír (d);*

ciallaíonn “Aire” an tAire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí;

ciallaíonn “Cúrsa Cleachtais Ghairmiúil” gairmchúrsa chun oideachas nó oiliúint a chur ar dhaoine a bheidh ag iarraidh a nglactha mar aturnaetha;

ciallaíonn “Clár” an Clár arna bhunú faoi mhír (i).

(b) Tabharfaidh an Cumann aird ar stádas na Gaeilge mar an phríomhtheanga oifigiúil agus, go háirithe, féachfaidh sé, a mhéid is réasúnach dó déanamh amhlaidh, lena chinntiú go bhfuil líon dóthanach aturnaetha inniúil sa Ghaeilge ionas gur féidir leo an dlí a chleachtadh trí Ghaeilge chomh maith lena chleachtadh trí Bhéarla.”

2. Próisis Oiliúint sa Ghaeilge laistigh de struchtúr an Chúrsa Cleachtais Ghairmiúil (CCG)

2.1 Struchtúr an CCG

Is cúrsa aonadach é an CCG a tosaíodh i Meán Fómhair 2023 a thugann na gnéithe múinte ar fad d'oiliúint dlíodóirí le chéile in aon bhliain acadúil amháin. Bíonn an croíchuraclam ar siúl ó Mheán Fómhair go hAibreán gach bhliain. Leanann an oiliúint san oifig ar aghaidh ar feadh dhá bhliain (24 mí) mar ghné ghairme atá lárnach agus riachtanach den oiliúint iomlán le bheith i do dhlíodóir. Cuirtear tús leis an tréimhse oiliúna san oifig 14 lá tar éis an scrúdaithe deireanaí ar an gcroíchuraclam.

2.2 Teagasc na Gaeilge go ginearálta le linn Oiliúint CCG

Comhlíonann an cúrsa Gaeilge ginearálta a chuirtear ar fáil le linn an CCG na riachtanais d'alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(c)(i) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú) agus dar teideal ‘Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge’ (CDG). Tá an próiseas feidhme mionsonraithe i mír 3 thíos.

2.3 Ardteagasc na Gaeilge go ginearálta le linn Oiliúint CCG

Comhlíonann an cúrsa Gaeilge a chuirtear ar fáil mar Ardchúrsa Roghnach na riachtanais d'alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(d) go (2A)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú) agus dar teideal

¹ Uimhir 12 de 2008.

'Ardchúrsa Chleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge' (ACDG). Tá an próiseas feidhme mionsonraithe i mír 4 thíos.

2.4 Bunú Chlár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann)

Bunaíodh Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) i gcomhlíonadh ailt 40 fo-alt (2A)(i) go (2A)(l) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú). Tá an próiseas feidhme mionsonraithe i mír 5 thíos.

3. Oiliúint CCG de bhun Alt 40 Fo-alt (2A)(c)(i) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú)

Luaitear in alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(c)(i) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú):

Déanfaidh an Cumann cúrsa teagaisc i dtéarmaíocht dhlíthiúil na Gaeilge agus i dtuisicint téacsanna dlíthiúla sa Ghaeilge a sholáthar do gach duine atá ag déanamh an Chúrsa Cleachtais Ghairmiúil. Ní bheidh an cúrsa sin faoi réir scrúdaithe agus déanfaidh gach duine den sórt sin (seachas na daoine sin a bhfuil an cúrsa dá dtagraítear i mír (d) déanta nó á dhéanamh acu) an cúrsa sin d'fhonn a chumasú seirbhís dhlíthiúil atá ag teastáil a shainaithint trí mheán na Gaeilge agus, más cuí, d'fhonn tarchur cáis chuig cleachtóir atá inniúil chun an cás a sheoladh trí Ghaeilge a éascú.

3.1 Achoimre an Chúrsa Chleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge (CDG)

- Déantar freastal ar cheanglais reachtúla trí oiliúint a chur ar fáil chun cumas na ndlíodóirí a éascú cumarsáid a dhéanamh as Gaeilge. Foghlaimíonn oiliúnaithe: conas téarmaí Gaeilge labhartha a úsáid (ar nós beannachtaí agus frásaíocht maidir le hatreorú), príomhthéarmaíocht dlí Gaeilge ó chroí-ábhair éagsúla ar PPC; conas acmhainní Gaeilge éagsúla a úsáid (féach sonraí breise thíos); agus conas Clár na Gaeilge a aimsiú.
- Tugann sé disciplíní éagsúla d'Oiliúint Dlí Ghairmiúil, Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise agus Chumarsáide (TFC) agus foghlaim teanga le chéile ag baint úsáid as an gcóras inmheánach Timpeallacht Fhíorúil Foghlama (VLE) ón Scoil Dlí – *An Hub*.
- Ar na hábhair ar an gcúrsa áirítear cásanna, thar réimse disciplíní cleachtais ghinearálta a léiríonn gnáth-idirghníomhaíochtaí dlíodóra cliant a tharlaíonn i dtosach. Tá siad sin ar fáil i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Ina theannta sin, tá rochtain ag oiliúnaithe ar liostaí gluaiseanna dlíthiúla a bhaineann le príomhréimsí éagsúla cleachtais (ar nós réiteach díospóidí). Tá taifeadtaí ar na cásanna agus ar na liostaí gluaiseanna dlíthiúla ar fáil freisin chun cabhrú le hoiliúnaithe lena bhfuaimniú. Freisin, cuirtear liostaí d'acmhainní Gaeilge bunúsacha agus tánaisteacha ar fáil d'oiliúnaithe mar aon le físeáin theagascacha ar na bealaí is fearr le hardáin ar leith a úsáid (téarma.ie, foclóir.ie agus teanglann.ie).
- Díríonn na tascanna ar dhiancheistiú tríd an Hub a dhéanann rannpháirtíocht na noiliúnaithe a thástáil leis na hábhair a chuirtear ar fáil. Ní mór na tascanna seo a chur i gcrích laistigh de thréimhse ama sonrach a chuireann asamhlú ar fáil i gcreatoibre atá dírithe ar an scoláire.
- Téann sé i ngleic le riachtanais oiliúnaithe na náisiúnach coigríche agus na ndaoine eile nach ndearna staidéar ar an nGaeilge trí ábhair a chur ar fáil i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge mar aon le treoir ar fhuaimniú tríd an Hub. Cuireadh 'Córas

Meantóireachta' i bhfeidhm freisin a lorgaíonn oiliúnaithe a mheaitseáil a raibh níos mó eolais acu ar an teanga leo siúd nach raibh chomh muiníneach céanna.

- Is cúrsa éigeantach é. Déantar monatóireacht ar thinreamh ar léachtaí agus ar sheisiúin phlé agus rianaítear teagmháil le tascanna diancheistithe.

3.2 Próifíl uimhriúil Rannpháirtithe an Chúrsa le linn an CCG lánaimseartha a thosaigh in 2023

Cúrsa	Dáta Tosaithe	Líon na n-oiliúnaithe sa rang	Líon na n-oiliúnaithe a bhfuil riachtanais an chúrsa comhlíonta acu	Tráchtanna
Cúrsa CDG 2023	23 Eanáir 2023	467	358	Ní mór do 109 oiliúnaí athfhreastal ar roinnt eilimintí le linn an PPC Hibridigh atá ag teacht aníos mar níor chomhlíon siad le roinnt riachtanas tinrimh nó níor chríochnaigh siad tasc(anna) an chúrsa

Uimh. 1

Ghlac 7,719 oiliúnaí san iomlán ón gcúrsa CCG lánaimseartha le hoiliúint CDG ó tháinig alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(c)(i) agus (ii) d'Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú) i bhfeidhm.

3.3 Dhearbhú Fiúntais agus Luacháil Eachtrach

- Déantar athbhreithniú bliantúil ar an gCúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge (CDG) chun aiseolas rannpháirtí a éascú. Tá sé faoi réir freisin athbhreithniú ag Aonad Forbartha Curaclam an Dlí-Chumann mar aidhm cur chun feidhme an chleachtais is fearr i gcaighdeán an tseachadta i rith am teagmhála ranga agus soláthar acmhainní ar líne.
- Bhí na modheolaíochtaí teagaisc agus foghlama ar leagan níos luaithe den chúrsa seo mar chuid de thionscadal taighde náisiúnta, comhordaithe ag Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh (UCC), dar teideal *Making Connections: Strengthening and Documenting Intentional Teaching for Integrative Learning* ina raibh an Dlí-Chumann ar cheann de 18 rannpháirtí. Tá an páipéar taighde foilsithe ag an Acadamh Náisiúnta um Chomhtháthú Taighde Teagaisc agus Foghlama.²
- Bronnadh dámhachtain Lipéad Teanga na hEorpa 2012 ar chúrsaí Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge, ina bhfuil sonraí leagtha amach in Aguisín den tuarascáil seo. Ina dhiaidh sin, cuireadh le liosta na gcúrsaí iad a léiríonn dea-chleachtais ar an Tairseach Eorpach don Cheartas ar https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_training_methodology-253--maximize-en.do#n04. Ina theannta sin, bhí siad mar ábhar páipéir, dar teideal *Multi-Disciplinary Language Education with ICT for Vocational Training*, ag Eagrán 7 de chomhdháil idirnáisiúnta TFC le haghaidh Foghlama Teangacha ar an 13ú Samhain 2014 i bhFlórans na hIodáile <https://conference.pixel-online.net/ICT4LL/files/ict4ll/ed0007/FP/1129-ELL699-FP-ICT4LL7.pdf>.

² *The Confluence of Professional Legal Training, ICT and Language Learning* le Maura Butler ag lth 139-159.

4. Oiliúint CCG de bhun Alt 40 Fo-alt (2A)(d) go (2A)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú)

4.1 Riachtanais reachtúla an Ardchúrsa

Is iad riachtanais alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(d) go (2A)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú) mar seo a leanas:

(d) Déanfaidh an Cumann ardchúrsa i gcomhair chleachtadh an dlí trí Ghaeilge a sholáthar mar ábhar roghnach do na daoine sin atá i mbun an Chúrsa Cleachtais Ghairmiúil.

(e) Féadfar an t-ardchúrsa, i dteannta é a bheith ina ábhar roghnach sa Chúrsa Cleachtais Ghairmiúil, a chur ar fáil do cibé daoine eile a chinneadh an Cumann ó am go ham, lena náirítear aturnaetha ar mian leo leibhéal inniúlachta chun cleachtadh trí Ghaeilge a fhorbairt nó a choinneáil, ach gan a bheith teoranta do na haturnaetha sin.

(f) Sula ligfear d'iarratasóir an t-ardchúrsa a dhéanamh, féadfaidh an Cumann a cheangal air nó uirthi a shuíomh go bhfuil leibhéal ginearálta inniúlachta agus oilteachta sa Ghaeilge bainte amach aige nó aici.

(g) Déanfaidh an Cumann scrúdú i gcleachtadh an dlí trí Ghaeilge a sheoladh uair sa bhliain ar a laghad.

(h) Ní bheidh duine i dteideal dul faoi scrúdú faoi mhír (g), mura mbeidh an t-ardchúrsa déanta aige nó aici.

4.2 Breac-chuntas ar an Ardchúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge

Soláthraíodh an tACDG 2023 ó 29 Bealtaine 2023 mar ábhar roghnach. Fógraíodh é freisin do lucht na n-aturnaetha ginearálta chun é a chur ar fáil do dhaoine eile taobh amuigh de struchtúr an CCG agus bhí sé ar an gclár ama mar chlár tráthnóna chun an rannpháirtíocht sin a éascú.

Is é aidhm an chúrsa ná riachtanais ailt 40 fo-alt (2A)(d) go (2A)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna chur isteach le alt 2 den Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008), a luaitear thuas, a chomhlíonadh. Tá an oiliúint trí Ghaeilge **díríthe ar scileanna**, agus dá bhrí sin, tá na nithe seo a leanas san áireamh: taighde, agallóireacht scríbhneoireacht dhlíthiúil, comhairleoireacht, idirbheartaíocht agus abhcóideacht, taobh istigh de fhráma cás-staidéar. Bíonn ar rannpháirtithe fócas a chur ar ghnáthfhoclóir agus ar an ngramadach taobh istigh de struchtúr a thrasnaíonn gnáthchleachtadh.

Sa bhliain 2023, bhí thart ar 14 uair an chloig d'am teagmhála (an measúnú as áireamh) le déanamh le huairéanta eile leithdháilte i gcomhair tascanna ar líne agus idirghníomhú do rannpháirtí ar an gcúrsa CCGII.³ Bhreathnaigh rannpháirtithe ar léachtaí ar líne agus d'fhreastal siad ar ghrúpaí beaga inar rinneadh iniúchadh ar rogha gníomhaíochtaí teanga tipiciúil: fáiltithe (léamh ciúin, leanúint na meáin, comhairle a fháil ó théacsleabhair, saothar tagartha, fasach), a tháirgeadh (léiriú béal, staidéir scríofa, tuarascálacha), idirghníomhaíocht (ar a laghad beirt ag glacadh páirte i malartú forluí ó bhéal agus scríofa) agus idirghabhála (aistriúchán nó ateangaireacht, athinsint, achoimre nó taifead).

³ Sa bhliain 2023, bhí thart ar 20 uair an chloig d'am teagmhála (an measúnú as áireamh) le déanamh le huairéanta eile leithdháilte i gcomhair tascanna ar líne agus idirghníomhú do rannpháirtí ar an gcomhchúrsa CCG.

Bíonn measúnú leanúnach de thascanna an chúrsa ionchorpraithe leis an measúnú. Chomh maith le seo, cuimsítear sa mheasúnú doiciméid a dhréachtú agus cur i láthair ó bhéal (*viva voce*) le haghaidh iarratas ar leith dlíthiúil, i bhformáid *ex-parte* mar atur-nae-abhcóide.

4.3 Comhlíonadh reachtaíochta an Ardchúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge

Léirigh na ceanglais rannpháirtíochta don chúrsa seo a leanas gur chomhlíonadh ceanglais reachtaíochta:

- Cuireadh an cúrsa ar fáil d'aturnaetha cáilithe i struchtúr an CCG.
- Críochnú thráth na gceist réamh-chúrsa dírithe ar ghramadach chun leibhéal inniúlachta ginearálta na Gaeilge an rannpháirtí a aimsiú.⁴
- Monatóireacht leictreonach ar bhreathnú na léachtaí beo ar líne chun gníomhaíocht a chinntiú.
- Bhí fócas méadaithe ar chúrsaí gramadaí agus léacht nua ar an ábhar tugtha isteach.
- Monatóireacht ar fhreastal ar cheardlanna agus ar chríochnú tascanna ar líne.
- Measúnú leanúnach ar bhonn féiltiúil agus scrúdaithe ag deireadh an chúrsa i gcleachtadh an dlí trí Ghaeilge.⁵
- Níor ghlac éinne páirt sa phróiseas measúnaithe/scrúdaithe seachas na rannpháirtithe den Ardchúrsa Chleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge.⁶

4.4 Líon na Rannpháirtithe sa Chúrsa agus sa Scrúdú

Ghlac sé dhuine is tríocha (36) páirt san Ardchúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge in 2023. D'éirigh le sé rannpháirtí is tríocha (36) pas a bhaint amach sa phróiseas measúnaithe/scrúdaithe ar an gcéad iarracht.

Cúrsa	Dáta Tosaithe	Líon na mac léinn sa Rang	Líon na mac léinn a shroich riachtanais an chúrsa sa chéad suí	Líon na mac léinn a shroich riachtanais an chúrsa sa dara suí
Ardchúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge 2023	29 Bealtaine 2023	36	36	0

Uimh. 2

Léiríodh cumas éagsúla i measc na rannpháirtithe a ghrádaíodh trí Chritéir Mheasúnachta Chomhbheartais Tagartha na hEorpa do Theangacha a roinneadh ina thrí leibhéal leathana:

- Úsáideoir Bunúsach: A1 agus A2
- Úsáideoir Neamhspleách: B1 agus B2
- Úsáideoir Líofa: C1 agus C2

Líon iomlán rannpháirtithe an ACDG	Líon a bhain grád C2 amach (80%+ Moladh)	Líon a bhain grád C1 amach (71-79%)	Líon a bhain grád B2 amach (61 – 70%)	Líon a bhain grád B1 amach (50 – 60%)	Líon a bhain grád A2 amach (31-49%)	Líon a bhain grád A1 amach (17-30%)
36						
Torthaí	1	27	7	1	0	0

Uimh. 3

⁴ Alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(f) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).

⁵ Alt 40 fo-alt (2a)(g) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).

⁶ Alt 40 fo-alt (2a)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).

5. Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann)

5.1 Riachtanais reachtúla do Bhunú an Chláir

Is iad riachtanais alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(i) go (2A)(l) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú) mar seo a leanas:

(i) Déanfaidh an Cumann Clár a bhunú agus a choimeád ar a dtabharfar Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) sa Ghaeilge agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) sa Bhéarla.

(j) Taipeadfaidh an Cumann sa Chlár ainm agus mionsonraí teagmhála aturanae a mbeidh pasfaighte aige nó aici i scrúdú—

(i) faoi mhír (g), nó

(ii) faoi alt 1(7) d'Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008.

(k) Cinnteoidh an Cumann—

(i) go gcoinneofar an Clár cothrom le dáta, agus go leasófar é ó am go ham chun na críche sin, agus

(ii) go gcuirfear cóip den Chlár (arna leasú amhlaidh) ar fáil do Chumann Onórach Óstaí an Rí.

(l) Déanfaidh an Cumann, gach tráth réasúnach, na nithe seo a leanas a chur ar fáil lena niniúchadh ag an bpobal gan táille ina oifigi—

(i) cóip den Chlár, agus

(ii) cóip de Chlár na Gaeilge (Óstaí an Rí),

agus féadfar an dualgas sin a chomhlíonadh trí na cóipeanna sin a chur ar fáil ar a láithreán gréasáin.

5.2 Comhlíonadh Reachtaíochta

Tá prótacal aontaithe idir Roinn Oideachais agus Roinn Rialacháin an Dlí-Chumainn maidir le tarchur ainmneacha na n-aturnaetha le deimhniúchán cleachta a chríochnaigh go rathúil Ardchúrsa Cleachtadh Dlí as Gaeilge an Dlí-Chumainn.

Tá Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) curtha ar bun ag Roinn Rialacháin an Dlí-Chumainn.

Is é leagan amach an chláir mar seo a leanas:

Ainm an Aturanae	Áit Ghnó	Teideal Gairmiúil

Uimh. 4

Tá 258 aturanae, a fuair pas san Ardchúrsa agus atá curtha ar Rolla na nAturnaetha sa tréimhse go dtí 21 Márta 2024, curtha ar Chlár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) mar aon lena n-ainmneacha agus sonraí teagmhála i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla faoi seach.

Tugann an Roinn Oideachais tuairisc chun dáta don Roinn Rialacháin ar bhonn míosúil maidir le clárú sealbhóirí nua an cháilíocht ACDG.

Tá Clár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) á choinneáil ar fáil lena scrúdú i Rannóg Chláir na Roinne Rialachán ag Cúirt Sheoirse, Lána Sheoirse, Baile Átha Cliath 7 agus ar líne ag <https://www.lawsociety.ie/Find-a-Solicitor/Clar-na-Gaeilge>.

6. Críoch

Tá an tuarascáil seo curtha le chéile go gcomhlíonfaí alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(m) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954, arna cuireadh isteach ag alt 2 d'Acht na nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008.

Tugann sé cur síos ar an oiliúint glactha ag:

- Oiliúnaí aturnae ag leibhéal CCG mar atá riachtanach faoi alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(c)(i) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).
- Oiliúnaí aturnae ag leibhéal CCG agus daoine eile a fhreastal ar Ardchúrsa mar atá riachtanach faoi alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(d) go (2A)(h) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).

Tugann sé cur síos freisin ar seo a leanas:

- i. Líon na ndaoine ag freastal ar an Ardchúrsa,
- ii. Líon na ndaoine a ghlac an scrúdú faoi alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(g) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú),
- iii. Líon na ndaoine ar éirigh leo sa scrúdú faoi alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(g) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú),
- iv. Líon na ndaoine ar Chlár na Gaeilge (An Dlí-Chumann) agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) ar an 21 Márta 2024,
- v. Bunú Chlár na Gaeilge (Dlí-Chumann) agus the Irish Language Register (Law Society) go gcomhlíonfaí alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(i) go (2A)(m) den Acht Aturnaetha 1954 (arna leasú).

Tá Dlí-Chumann na hÉireann tiomanta do na cuspóirí atá mar bhonn le hAcht nDlí-Chleachtóirí (An Ghaeilge) 2008 a bhaint amach agus cuimsíonn an Cumann brí alt 40 fo-alt (2A)(b) den Acht Aturnaetha (arna leasú):

Tabharfaidh an Cumann aird ar stádas na Gaeilge mar an phríomhtheanga oifigiúil agus, go háirithe, féachfaidh sé, a mhéid is réasúnach dó déanamh amhlaidh, lena chinntiú go bhfuil líon dóthanach aturnaetha inniúil sa Ghaeilge ionas gur féidir leo an dlí a chleachtadh trí Ghaeilge chomh maith lena chleachtadh trí Bhéarla.

Go háirithe, déanann Dlí-Chumann na hÉireann a dhícheall chun úsáid níos fearr na Gaeilge ag cleachtóirí dlí agus soláthar seirbhísí dlíthiúla trí Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn.

*Aisling Ní Bhroin
Feidhmeannach
An Roinn Oideachais*

7. Aguisín

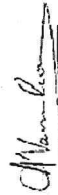
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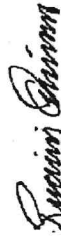
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FOR THE PROJECT
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