

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 14 September 2015

ACFC/SR/IV(2015)006

**FOURTH REPORT SUBMITTED BY NORWAY  
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 25, PARAGRAPH 2  
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR  
THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

Received on 10 July 2015

**FOURTH PERIODIC REPORT ON  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S  
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL  
MINORITIES**

**NORWAY**

**Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation**

**2015**

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## Foreword

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities<sup>1</sup> in 1994. The Convention entered into force in 1998, and was ratified by Norway in 1999. The states that have ratified the Convention are required to report to the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Convention every five years. Norway previously submitted reports in 2000, 2005 and 2010.<sup>2</sup>

Based on the periodic state reports, reports from other actors and visits to the countries, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee for the Framework Convention make recommendations to the states on the implementation of the Convention. With reference to the recommendations of the Council of Europe, this report describes measures taken in the last five years.<sup>3</sup>

Like the first three periodic reports, this fourth report deals with matters relating to Jews, Kvens/Norwegian Finns, Roma (Gypsies), Romani people/Tater and Forest Finns, who are considered to be national minorities in Norway.<sup>4</sup>

With regard to the situation of the Sami, reference is made to Norway's report on the implementation of ILO Convention No 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, submitted to the International Labour Organisation in 2013.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the Council of Europe's outline for the state reports to be submitted under the fourth monitoring cycle,<sup>6</sup> this report has been divided into three parts:

- Part I Measures to raise the awareness about the third monitoring cycle;
- Part II Measures to address core issues;
- Part III Further measures to implement the Framework Convention.

The report is based on recommendations from the Committee of Ministers. The recommendations of the Committee of Ministers have been adopted at the suggestion

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<sup>1</sup> Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities [in Norwegian] <https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtpalte/europaradets-rammekonvensjon/id86935/>

<sup>2</sup> The reports are available at:

<https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtpalte/rapporteringer-pa-rammekonvensjonen/id458136/>

<sup>3</sup> Resolution CM/ResCMN(2012)11, adopted by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on 4 July 2012:

[https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/nasjmin/engelsk\\_originalversjon.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/nasjmin/engelsk_originalversjon.pdf)  
Third opinion on Norway, (ACFC/OP/III(2011)007), adopted by the Advisory Committee on 30 June 2011:

[https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/nasjmin/europaradets\\_3\\_rapport\\_norge\\_2011.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/nasjmin/europaradets_3_rapport_norge_2011.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Since 2011, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has used the term Kvens/Norwegian Finns after consultations with this minority group; see also comments under Part III Article 3. When quoting text from the Council of Europe, we have used the original wording.

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/sami\\_ilo169\\_norges\\_rapport\\_2013.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fad/vedlegg/sami/sami_ilo169_norges_rapport_2013.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/2\\_monitoring/PDF\\_4th\\_cycle\\_Outline\\_en.pdf](https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/2_monitoring/PDF_4th_cycle_Outline_en.pdf)

of the Advisory Committee and reflect and partly overlap with the Advisory Committee's own recommendations. To avoid repetition and duplication, the Advisory Committee's recommendations have therefore not been included where they correspond with recommendations from the Committee of Ministers. This applies mainly to the Advisory Committee's key issues as well as certain recommendations under the various articles of the Framework Convention. Part III of the report, which reviews the Council of Europe's recommendations article by article, indicates which recommendations are from the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee respectively.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, which was responsible for coordinating the Government's policy towards national minorities, was incorporated into the new Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation in 2013. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation thus has the main responsibility for implementing the Framework Convention and has prepared the Fourth Periodic Report in cooperation with other ministries concerned.

It is a fundamental principle of the Convention to include the national minorities in work on matters that affect them. The national minority organisations were therefore invited to submit written comments on the draft report and to attend a special consultation meeting on the reporting process. Some of this input has been incorporated into the report. The organisations were also informed of the possibility of sending their own reports directly to the Council of Europe. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has offered assistance with translation and submission of shadow reports. Annex 1 contains a list of organisations that have contributed to the reporting process.

Norway's fourth periodic report on the implementation of the Framework Convention is available in Norwegian and English and can be found on the Government's web pages.<sup>7</sup>

For further information on the work of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Framework Convention, please contact:

Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation  
Department of Sami and Minority Affairs  
P.O. Box 8112 Dep  
NO-0032 Oslo  
Tel.: (+47) 22 24 90 90  
E-mail: [postmottak@kmd.dep.no](mailto:postmottak@kmd.dep.no)

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<sup>7</sup>See footnote 2.

## **Part I Measures to raise the awareness about the third monitoring cycle**

### **a. Communication of comments and recommendations**

The Council of Europe's comments and recommendations from the third monitoring cycle have been communicated through several channels:

- Dialogue/information meeting for the national minority organisations, attended by the Advisory Committee (Contact Forum 2011);
- Forwarding of the Council of Europe's comments and recommendations to the ministries and civil society;
- Press release on the reporting process;
- Publication of the documents in English and Norwegian on the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation web pages;<sup>8</sup>
- Incorporation of the Advisory Committee's comments into the Government's budget proposal (Proposition No 1 to the Storting (2012–2013)).

### **b. Follow-up activities at national, regional and local level**

At the national level, policy, measures and funding from the central government budget are described in the Government's budget proposal. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation coordinates the policies and measures of the different ministries towards national minorities. The individual ministries are responsible for implementing the Framework Convention within their sectors.

Many of the measures described in this report are implemented at the regional and local level. Reference is made to the descriptions of the specific measures.

### **c. Participation of national minorities and other actors in the implementation of the Framework Convention**

The goal of the public authorities is to develop a coherent policy for national minorities in dialogue with the national minority organisations. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation and other ministries initiate meetings to engage in dialogue with national minorities whenever relevant. The organisations take part in the regular Contact Forum between national minorities and central authorities, thereby helping to promote awareness of the status of national minorities in society and the activities of national minorities in civil society. In addition to the Contact Forum, the ministries have meetings when required with national minority organisations, and in some cases with individuals from the minority groups.

To enable the national minorities to participate in the implementation of the Framework Convention, a separate grant scheme for national minorities was established in 2000. The grant scheme was described in Norway's third report. For 2015, the Storting allocated NOK 6.9 million to the grant scheme. The Ministry of

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtspalte/rapporteringspa-rammekonvensjonen/id458136/>

Local Government and Modernisation administers the grant scheme. The Ministry has given priority to awarding most of the funding as operating aid (previously called basic support) to the organisations rather than project support. Within the operating aid, the organisations themselves can prioritise the projects they want to initiate. In the period 2010–2014, operating aid totalling approx. NOK 23.8 million was awarded to a total of nine organisations. In the same period, approx. NOK 11 million in project support was allocated to a total of 76 projects. In 2015, NOK 5.33 million in operating aid was allocated to nine organisations and NOK 1.57 million to nine different projects. Applications were received for a total of NOK 15.3 million, of which NOK 13.4 million were for operating aid.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation also cooperates with other actors in civil society on matters of relevance to the national minorities, including the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Oslo and the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities.

## **Part II Measures to address core issues**

Recommendations from the Committee of Ministers that require immediate action are cited in text boxes below. The remaining text covers the follow-up by Norwegian authorities.

### **Tolerance, mutual respect and social inclusion**

- Take more resolute measures to promote tolerance, mutual respect and social cohesion in Norwegian society, and to ensure a regular inclusive review of such measures; encourage the media to comply fully with their rules of ethical conduct, with all due regard for media independence;

#### *Work against hate speech*

The Government has initiated several measures to counter hate speech. In November 2014, the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion arranged a meeting on hate speech. The Prime Minister, several cabinet ministers and state secretaries attended the meeting. People who had been the victims of hate speech also took part and shared their stories.

In 2014, the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion allocated NOK 600,000 to the national No Hate Speech Movement. The purpose of the grant was to support the work against hate speech online. Nine organisations are running the campaign and another 26 organisations are affiliated. The organisations are cooperating with the Council of Europe's movement against hate speech. In 2015, the campaign will receive NOK 200,000 from the Ministry. The measure is part of the Action Plan Against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism adopted by the Government in 2014.

#### *Work against anti-Semitism*

In 2012, the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities produced the study "Anti-Semitism in Norway?". The study shows that there is pronounced prejudice in Norway against Jews and other religious and ethnic minorities, including

Roma. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion is currently preparing for a follow-up study.

In 2013, the Ministry of Education and Research gave money to establish a post at the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities to contribute to research and teaching in the area of anti-Semitism.

Also in 2013, the Storting made a one-off grant of NOK 4 million for action against anti-Semitism in schools. Among other things, support has been given to a one-year pilot project under the auspices of the Mosaic Religious Community. A special teaching programme is to be developed in cooperation with the Directorate for Education and Training. This will then be trialled in certain number of schools.

In 2014, NOK 1 million was allocated to support the work against anti-Semitism. The grant was made to the Oslo Jewish Museum. A condition of the grant was that the Oslo Jewish Museum should cooperate with the Trondheim Jewish Museum and the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities in their efforts against anti-Semitism.

In 2015, the Storting allocated NOK 3.5 million to information measures under the auspices of the Mosaic Religious Community. The authorities are consulting with the Mosaic Religious Community on how the money should be used.

In 2015, the Government and the coalition parties in the Storting agreed to draw up an Action Plan against Anti-Semitism. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for coordinating the work on the plan, in collaboration with the relevant ministries. Representatives of Norwegian Jews will be involved in the work.

#### *Grant for dialogue between religious and faith communities*

In the reporting period, the Ministry of Culture made annual operating grants to three faith and life-stance councils (umbrella organisations): the Council for Religious and Life Stance Communities, the Christian Council of Norway and the Islamic Council of Norway. The purpose of the grants is to promote dialogue and cooperation between faith communities in Norway. The Christian Council of Norway, the Islamic Council of Norway and the Mosaic Religious Community are all members of the Council for Religious and Life Stance Communities. The Ministry of Culture has also given grants to various dialogue projects in the faith area. Among other things, the Mosaic Religious Community received a grant in 2011 for its dialogue work and work to combat anti-Semitism in Norway.

#### *Media*

The editorial mass-media play a key democratic role as forums for the exchange of information and political opinion-forming. Editorial independence in the media – and public trust in media's independence when reporting and commenting on events and political issues – are essential if the media are to perform this role. Safeguarding the independence of the media has therefore been a key media policy goal behind both legislation and funding schemes in the media area. For example, the budget proposal from the Ministry of Culture for 2015 states that: “Concerns for freedom of the press



and freedom of expression mean that the State should not interfere with press coverage or set goals that restrict the editorial freedom of the press.”

For this reason, Norwegian authorities have traditionally been very reluctant to take measures that could weaken this independence. The authorities are reluctant to express views or active demands for how the media should handle various editorial issues, such as the way minority groups should be referred to and presented. The Ministry of Culture sees no reason to depart from this practice.

The media organisations have established a system of self-regulation through the Ethical Code of Practice for the Norwegian Press (“Vær varsom-plakaten”) and the Norwegian Press Complaints Commission. The Code states that: “It is the task of the press to protect individuals and groups against injustices or neglect committed by public authorities and institutions, private concerns, or others.” It should also be noted that a number of amendments were made to the Code in 2013, including an addition to section 4.3, where the word “ethnicity” was added to the sentence: “Always respect a person’s character and identity, privacy, ethnicity, nationality and belief.” The following sentence was also inserted into this section: “Be careful not to use expressions that could stigmatise.”

The question of press self-regulation in editorial matters was last discussed on the level of principle by the Media Responsibility Committee, which assessed the need for special legal rules or services (public or handled by the media themselves) to safeguard individuals in their dealings with the media.<sup>9</sup>

The Committee concluded that “the system of self-regulation by the press in ethical matters in Norway today works well, and the mechanism for press ethics will also play a key role in the future in holding the journalistic media responsible for their actions”.

### **Roma and Romani people/Tater**

- Take effective measures to enable persons belonging to the Roma and Romani/Tater minorities who have been victims of the forced assimilation policy in the past to exercise their rights; take all possible measures without delay, including a more proactive attitude, such as using the public archives and other documentary evidence in order to enable all persons concerned to be identified according to their own particular cultural origin; set up a national scheme for awarding appropriate financial compensation, in close consultation with the persons concerned;

#### *Official apology and collective reparations to Norwegian Roma*

On International Roma Day on 8 April 2015, Prime Minister Erna Solberg apologised to Norwegian Roma for the racist exclusion policy practised in the decades before and after the Second World War, and the fatal consequences this had for Norwegian Roma during the Holocaust.

The background to the apology was the report “Å bli dem kvit” (“Getting rid of them”), produced by the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities and

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<sup>9</sup> NOU 2011: 12 Freedom of expression and responsibility in a new media world.

passed to the authorities in February 2015.<sup>10</sup> The report was commissioned and financed by the authorities at the instigation of the Norwegian Roma.

Among other things, the report documents the way in which Norwegian Roma between the wars were denied documentation of nationality and expelled from the country. The so-called “Gypsy clause” from 1927 meant that Norwegian Roma were refused entry into Norway.

As a result of this policy, Norwegian Roma in German-occupied Europe were deported to Nazi concentration camps during the Second World War. 66 Norwegian Roma were deported from Belgium to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Only four of them survived. Norwegian authorities continued to turn away the Roma in the decades after the Second World War. The “Gypsy clause” was only repealed in 1956. Until the 1970s, Norwegian Roma were not recognised as Norwegian nationals by the authorities.

In making her apology, the Prime Minister said that it was high time for a moral settlement with this period in Norway’s history, and that the state must acknowledge its responsibility for the mistakes that were made and the injustice experienced by Norwegian Roma. The Government intends to make a collective reparation to the Norwegian Roma, as requested by representatives of the group. The collective reparation will be determined in dialogue with Norwegian Roma.

*Report on policy towards Romani people/Tater – analysis and reconciliation*

On 1 June 2015, the Government received the public report “Assimilation and resistance: Norwegian policy towards Tater/Romani people from 1850 to the present”.<sup>11</sup> The report was produced by a committee appointed by the Government in 2011. This committee comprised nine members, two of them representing Romani people/Tater organisations. A resource group was also established, again including members from Romani people/Tater organisations.

The main task of the committee was to analyse the development of policies and measures directed at Romani people/Tater up to the present. Another objective was that the committee’s work should help to produce a common understanding of what happened, and the effects both on individuals and on the group. A further goal for this work was to form the basis for the reconciliation process between the Romani people/Tater and wider society to continue in a positive direction.

The report documents how the Romani people/Tater were subjected to a discriminatory assimilation policy by the Norwegian authorities in the 20th century. This policy was particularly concerned with forced placement of children in foster care and forced rehousing. A large proportion of women were also sterilised. The state policy was largely implemented by the private organisation Norwegian Mission for the Homeless. This policy had serious negative consequences both for individuals and for the group as a whole: broken families, loss of language and culture, high mortality and low levels of education are some of those highlighted in the report. The study shows that, in their encounters with society and public bodies, the Romani

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.hlsenteret.no/aktuelt/2015/a\\_bli\\_dem\\_kvit\\_hl\\_senteretpdf\\_lavoppl.pdf](http://www.hlsenteret.no/aktuelt/2015/a_bli_dem_kvit_hl_senteretpdf_lavoppl.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/4298afb537254b48a6d350dba871d4ce/no/pdfs/nou201520150007000dddpdfs.pdf>

people/Tater are met with prejudice and ignorance of their culture and history. According to the report, many Romani people/Tater have a pronounced distrust and, in some cases, fear of Norwegian authorities. One effect of this is that the Romani people/Tater today have reduced access to public services.

The committee concludes in its report that Norwegian authorities have not sufficiently acted on recommendations from the Advisory Committee to safeguard the rights of the Romani people/Tater. According to the committee, this includes disseminating knowledge about the group, protecting them against discrimination from the police and public bodies and on camp sites, teaching as part of police training, and information on and arrangements for appeals to the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud.

The committee makes a number of recommendations, including measures to confront the past, build trust between the group and the authorities, provide access to public services, prevent discrimination, give guidance and information and to review existing compensation and reparation schemes. The relevant ministries will now study the report and the committee's recommendations more closely. The report will also be subject to a public hearing, before the government decides on how to follow up the report.

When the Minister for Local Government and Modernisation Jan Tore Sanner received the report, he expressed the Government's deep regret for the offences committed against the Romani people/Tater and the suffering inflicted on the group and on individuals. The authorities have also apologised on other occasions for the policy that the Romani people/Tater were subjected to.

### **Kven language**

- Continue the efforts to revitalise the Kven language and to provide the additional resources which the Kven Institute needs in order to finalise the standardisation of the Kven language within a reasonable timeframe; additional measures should be taken to develop the teaching of the Kven language for children of pre-school age.

#### *Revitalising the Kven language*

The position of Kven as a living language in Norway is precarious. Provisional findings from the EU-financed research project ELDIA (European Language Diversity for All) confirm this.

The Ministry of Culture's main contribution to revitalise the Kven language is operational funding of Kainun instituti (the Kven Institute). The grant to the Kven Institute has increased as follows:

2011: NOK 4.823 million; 2012: NOK 4.973 million; 2013: NOK 5.137 million; 2014: NOK 5.317 million; 2015: NOK 5.439 million.

The government budget for 2015 includes a special item for a grant of NOK 3.6 million for the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian-Finnish culture. The grants for Kven have thus increased by NOK 1 million since 2014. The aim of the grant scheme is to help to revitalise the Kven language and promote Kven/Norwegian-Finnish culture. An important goal is to promote the Kven language and culture among

children and young people. Among other things, the grant will go to run the Storfjord language centre and the Halti Kven cultural centre. The centres arrange courses and activities for children, young people and adults. The objective is to provide for better opportunities to use Kven in a Kven/Norwegian-Finnish environment, and that the courses result in more users of the Kven language. In all, 24 applications were received totalling approx. NOK 5 million. Grants have been given to 14 different projects from this budget item totalling NOK 3.6 million.

#### *Standardisation of the Kven language*

Work on standardising the Kven language continues, and key elements are now in place:

- The Kven Institute completed work on a specific orthography for the Kven language in 2014. The Kven written language standard allows for regional variations.
- In December 2014, an extensive Kven grammar was published based on the orthography defined by the Kven language forum (a special body for the standardisation work). The grammar provides an important tool in the revitalisation of Kven as a spoken and written language.
- Two existing dictionaries of Kven were also combined into a Kven-Norwegian-Kven online dictionary in 2014.

#### *Kven language instruction for children of pre-school age*

The Directorate for Education and Training has been tasked by the Ministry of Education and Research to contribute to the implementation of the obligations set out in the Framework Convention. Among other things, the Directorate will look into challenges and measures, including the possibility of introducing immersion sessions/"language nests" in kindergartens. Storfjord municipality uses the Kven language in both kindergartens and schools. Many kindergartens in the municipality have joined a cooperative project to focus on the mother tongue and its importance to children. Staff in the kindergartens have received training in reading and pronouncing Kven texts.

The Kven Institute has used funding from the Ministry of Culture to launch a project to stimulate bilingualism and the use of Kven among Kven kindergarten children through so-called "language nests". The Kven Institute is cooperating on this project with the Norwegian Kven Association/Ruijan Kveeniliitto, the University of Tromsø, Porsanger municipality and individual kindergartens. The project received NOK 500,000 in 2014.

## **Part III Further measures to implement the Framework Convention**

The recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee, article by article, are reproduced in the text boxes below. The remaining text covers policies and actions by Norwegian authorities of relevance to the particular article of the Framework Convention.

### Article 3

1. *Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right freely to choose to be treated or not to be treated as such and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights which are connected to that choice.*
2. *Persons belonging to national minorities may exercise the rights and enjoy the freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present Framework Convention individually as well as in community with others.*

### Personal scope of application of the Framework Convention

34. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to pursue an approach based on dialogue and compliance with the right to free self-identification in their dealings with persons belonging to the Kven minority. It also calls upon them to maintain their flexible and open approach to the scope of application of the Framework Convention, in particular regarding migrants who have recently arrived in Norway and who wish to identify with ethnic groups with national minority status.

#### *Self-identification for Kvens/Norwegian Finns*

There has been some debate in recent years on the use of the designation Kvens, particularly in East-Finnmark. One of the organisations associated with the minority has expressed the wish that the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation should also refer to the group as Norwegian Finns. The Ministry has had consultations with the relevant organisations and institutions to determine which designation(s) it is desirable for the Ministry to use for this minority group in official documents. The Ministry finds that there is disagreement among the Kven/Norwegian Finnish organisations as to which name is most appropriate to use, and that some of the organisations also express scepticism about the use of a hybrid designation, i.e. “Kvens/Norwegian Finns”. To make it clear that this is in fact one national minority, the Ministry has nevertheless found it most appropriate to use the designation “Kvens/Norwegian Finns” in official documents since 2011. However, the Ministry stresses that, on the principle of self-identification, individuals are free to shape and express their own identity and refer to their affinity in different ways. Nor does the Ministry’s choice of name for the group place any kind of constraint on independent institutions (such as academic bodies, museums and language centres).

Reference is also made to the discussion in the first state report on the principle of self-identification.

#### *Application of the Framework Convention – newly arrived Roma*

The principles for the personal application of the Framework Convention have been duly dealt with in previous reports. In recent years, questions have occasionally been asked in the media about the extent to which the rules in the Framework Convention apply to newly arrived Roma. It may therefore be useful to clarify the application of the Framework Convention in this respect.

When the Framework Convention was ratified, Norway specified the national minorities protected by the provisions of the Convention. A group of Roma living in the Oslo area since the 1960s with family connections to Norway going further back

in time, was recognised as a national minority. It was not stipulated that every individual in the group should have Norwegian nationality. The essential condition was actual residence in Norway over a long period. This also allowed for individuals recruited into the group from other countries, e.g. through marriage, to be covered by measures directed at the whole group, such as language teaching activities.

Roma staying temporarily in Norway under the EEA Treaty do not belong to the Roma group recognised as a national minority in Norway. Hence, they are not covered by the special protection provided under the provisions of the Framework Convention. They do not have such a long-established connection to Norway that recognition as a national minority is considered relevant. The persons this applies to should therefore be considered as EEA nationals staying temporarily in Norway.

### **Collection of ethnic data**

38. The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to seek means of obtaining more reliable data on the situation of national minorities, in close consultation with the persons concerned, while fully complying with international standards on personal data protection.

Research on national minorities raises problems of research ethics. Earlier research, and the use of this research on some of the national minorities, makes it understandable that many within the minorities are very sceptical towards further research.

As mentioned in previous reports, no registers are kept on the basis of ethnicity apart from data on country of origin and citizenship. One exception is Samediggi's (the Sami Parliament's) electoral roll, where registration is voluntary. Statistics on the Sami population is however produced based on a geographical delimitation.

Reference is made to Part II and the reports on earlier policies and their consequences for Roma and Romani people/Tater. Reference is also made to the comments under Article 4 on the follow-up of the evaluation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma in Oslo and the report on "Discrimination against Sami, national minorities and immigrants in Norway".

### **Article 4**

1. *The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection under the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.*
2. *The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.*
3. *The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.*

### **Legal and institutional framework for combating discrimination**

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers:

- Carry out actions to increase public awareness about the work of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud;
- Provide the additional resources which the Ombud's Office needs to carry on its mission effectively;

Additional recommendations from the Advisory Committee:

46. [...] Additional efforts should also be made to support persons belonging to national minorities who wish to obtain legal aid in order to exercise their rights in alleged cases of discrimination.

47. The Advisory Committee also encourages the authorities to pay close attention to the Ombudsperson's request to expand its mandate in order to be able to grant legal aid to persons who consider themselves victims of discriminatory acts.

*Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud*

Reference is made to the presentation of the work of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud in Norway's third periodic report.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud receives relatively few complaints and requests for guidance from persons belonging to national minorities. An overview of complaints from Sami persons and persons belonging to national minorities during the period 2006–2013 is shown below.

	2006–2009	2010–2013	Total
<b>Complaints</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>
Sami	8	2	10
Romani people/Tater	2	4	6
Roma (Gypsies)	3	18	21
Jews	1	1	2
<b>Requests for guidance</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85</b>
Sami	17	22	39
Romani people/Tater	8	1	9
Roma (Gypsies)	9	21	30
Kvens	1	2	3
Forest Finns	1	0	1
Jews	2	2	4
<b>Other</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>
Sami	14	16	30
Romani people/Tater	5	3	8

Roma (Gypsies)	2	11	13
Jews	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>175</b>

The Ombud's administrative system offers limited possibilities for differentiating inquiries based on ethnicity. The above table can therefore not be regarded as an exhaustive overview of inquiries from national minorities to the Ombud.

#### *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act*

The Act on prohibition of discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, etc. (the Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act) entered into force on 1 January 2014. The Act is a part of the harmonisation of the legal framework against discrimination. In essence, the Act is a continuation of earlier rules and processing mechanisms for combatting discrimination on the basis of national origin, descent, skin colour, language, religion and beliefs. Reference is made to description of the earlier Anti-Discrimination Act etc. in Norway's third periodical report.

#### *Action Plan to Promote Equality and Prevent Ethnic Discrimination 2009–2012*

In 2009, the Government at the time presented the Action Plan to Promote Equality and Prevent Ethnic Discrimination 2009–2012, see the description of the plan in Norway's third periodic report. The plan was extended in 2013, and was evaluated by the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research.

#### *Enhanced institutional framework to combat discrimination*

In 2014, the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) was assigned tasks to combat ethnic discrimination from 2015 onwards. Bufdir will use the tools at its disposal to prevent discrimination and contribute to equality with respect to gender, disability, sexual orientation, identity and expression, ethnicity and belief.

#### *Competence building*

In 2014, the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, in collaboration with other ministries and subordinate bodies, started to gather new knowledge and recommendations on ethnic discrimination. From 2015 onwards, this work will form the basis for targeted and systematic efforts against ethnic discrimination. Among other things, the work has resulted in the report "Discrimination against Sami, national minorities and immigrants in Norway", produced by the Norwegian Institute for Social Research.<sup>12</sup> The report reviews existing research on discrimination against these groups. The report shows that there are relatively few studies of discrimination against national minorities. There is however some research-based documentation of discrimination against Jews, Roma and Romani people/Tater.

#### *Legal aid*

General changes have been made to the rules on legal aid after the Legal Aid Act was described in Norway's first periodic report, section 2.3.4. The changes include new income thresholds for legal aid. The current income thresholds as of June 2015 are NOK 246,000 for single persons and NOK 369,000 for married couples and others

<sup>12</sup> The report is available from the website of the Norwegian Institute for Social Research, [www.samfunnsforskning.no](http://www.samfunnsforskning.no).



living together with shared finances. The conditions relating to wealth are unchanged. The condition for dispensation when the limits are exceeded has also changed since the first report. The condition for being granted legal aid in this situation is that the expenses for legal assistance will be substantial relative to the applicant's financial situation.

Legal aid is generally subject to the matter being covered by the types of case listed in the Act. Cases of discrimination are not among the cases listed. However, the Act does cover types of case in which discrimination may be an element, such as claims of unfair ejection from a home or job. In cases not covered by the types listed in the Act, legal aid may exceptionally be granted where the financial conditions are satisfied and the case objectively has a very great impact on the applicant. In making this assessment, one relevant factor is whether the case has similarities with the types of case covered by the Act. If the expenses for legal assistance will be substantial relative to the applicant's financial situation, legal aid may be granted even if the financial conditions are not satisfied.

### **Roma and Romani people/Tater**

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers:

- Take resolute measures to improve the situation of persons belonging to the Roma and Romani/Tater minorities during their seasonal travel;
- Ensure that all forms of discrimination against persons belonging to the Roma and Romani/Taters minorities in the provision of services are firmly opposed and in particular that Roma and Romani/Taters are not denied access to commercial camping sites on arbitrary grounds. Discriminatory attitudes from the police must also be effectively and appropriately sanctioned;

Additional recommendation from the Advisory Committee:

53. The authorities should ensure that the policies and programmes intended to improve the situation of Roma and Romani/Taters are implemented effectively in close consultation with the persons concerned.

#### *Access to camp sites*

On several occasions, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO) has received complaints from Roma and Romani people/Tater who have been denied access to or ejected from camp sites. In the summer of 2013, in response to a specific request, the Ombud produced an information letter which sets out the relevant laws and provides contact details to the Ombud. The letter was sent to Roma and Romani/Tater organisations and to the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) – Norwegian Hospitality Association. The letter is also sent to people who contact the Ombud.

#### *The police*

In cases where the public believe that the police have acted improperly, the complaint should be sent to the chief of police in the police district concerned. If one disagrees with the decision of the chief of police or otherwise disagrees with the handling of

matters, one can appeal to the Directorate of Police. Cases concerning the question whether an employee has committed a criminal offence at work are handled by the Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs. The complaint may be sent to the Bureau or to the police where a person is living or staying. The police will refer the matter immediately to the Bureau. The Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs receives very few complaints of discrimination.

#### *Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma in Oslo*

The Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Norwegian Roma in Oslo was produced in 2009, as reported in Norway's third state report.

The Action Plan outlined inter alia measures to develop an adult education programme for Roma, set up a counselling service, establish consultation between Roma and the authorities, strengthen organisational development and raise awareness of the Roma in the majority society and public institutions.

In 2014, the Action Plan was evaluated by the research foundation FAFO at the request of the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. The evaluation report was delivered to the Minister for Local Government and Modernisation in December 2014. Among other things, the evaluation showed that it had been challenging to implement the plan, but also that some of the measures had had positive effects. The Ministry is currently working on the follow-up of the evaluation.

The Roma themselves have stated in meetings with the Ministry that they experience discrimination when it comes to access to housing, jobs and education. Many are also concerned about the number of Roma children in care, and the ability of these children to preserve their culture and language. The Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights raised similar concerns in his report on Norway in 2015.<sup>13</sup>

## **Article 5**

- 1. The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.*
- 2. Without prejudice to measures taken in pursuance of their general integration policy, the Parties shall refrain from policies or practices aimed at assimilation of persons belonging to national minorities against their will and shall protect these persons from any action aimed at such assimilation.*

### **Financial support for the cultures of national minorities**

63. The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to take appropriate measures to support effectively the cultures of persons belonging to national minorities, in particular by preserving their languages.

64. The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to pay more attention to the needs expressed by the persons belonging to national minorities in order to promote not only

<sup>13</sup> The report can be found on the Council of Europe website, [www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int).

the historical image but also the contemporary aspects of their identities including culture and languages, in close consultation with the persons concerned.

*Support for projects of relevance to national minorities' languages and culture*

See Annex 2 for an overview of support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation and Arts Council Norway to various projects of relevance to national minorities' languages and culture.

*Romani people/Tater's Cultural Fund*

The foundation that administers the Romani people/Tater's Cultural Fund began ordinary operations in 2008. The Board of the Romani people/Tater's Cultural Fund Foundation is elected each year and consists of members of the Romani people/Tater organisations that meet certain criteria related to purpose, organisation and number of members. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation also appoints a member and a deputy member of the Board.

The fund was originally NOK 75 million. Until 2013, it returned NOK 3.55 million per year. From 2014 onwards, the Fund and the yield model were replaced with ordinary annual grant approvals. At the same time, the annual grants have increased. In 2014, grants of NOK 5 million were approved. In 2015, the figure increased to NOK 5.2 million.

The grant has to be managed in such a way as to support measures and activities that promote the preservation and development of the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Tater. The Board of the Foundation reviewed its statutes in 2013 and 2014, partly with the aim to reduce administrative costs.

*Romani people/Tater's centre*

In 2014, the Romani people/Tater's Cultural Fund set up a special centre of competence for the Romani people/Tater. The plan is for the centre to work with language, history and culture, schooling and vocational training and the craft tradition. The centre should also provide guidance on minorities' rights, economic situation, project development, commercial development and general discrimination issues.

*The Romani Department of the Glomdal Museum*

In 2010, the Romani Department of the Glomdal Museum became part of the organisational structure of the Anno Museum (formerly Hedmark County Museum). As explained in the previous state report, the minority organisations for the Romani people/Tater expressed concerns about the plans to consolidate the museums in Hedmark. For this reason, the Ministry of Culture arranged for the Romani people/Tater to be able to participate effectively in the merger of the museums. Government funding for the Anno Museum has been made conditional on the earmarking of adequate funds to ensure that the presentation of Romani people/Tater culture and history meets good museum standards.

*Norvegiska Romá – Roma exhibition at the Intercultural Museum*

The Intercultural Museum (Oslo Museum) has been granted support from Arts Council Norway and others to put on an exhibition about Norwegian Roma. The exhibition displays fragments from Norwegian Roma history, culture, tradition and life in Norway. The exhibition is based on a longstanding collection and

documentation project which the Museum has been running since 2010 in collaboration with the Norwegian Roma community. In 2015, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation gave money to enable the Museum to employ four representatives of the Norwegian Roma as guides during the exhibition period. The aim is to give the Roma themselves an opportunity to present their own history and culture to the public.

#### *Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway*

The Museum of Forest Finn Culture in Norway has received regular funding from the government budget since 2007, with an initial grant of NOK 1 million. The grant has increased over the last five years as follows: 2010: NOK 2.393 million; 2011: NOK 2.467 million; 2012: NOK 2.543 million; 2013: NOK 2.627 million; 2014: NOK 2.719 million.

In 2013, a special government grant of NOK 2 million was made to the Museum of Forest Finn Culture in Norway in addition to the ordinary operating aid for 2013. The funding was granted to look into the future tasks of the Museum of Forest Finn Culture, including establishing a new Forest Finn museum building alongside Finnetunet at Svullrya. It was stipulated that the study should assess the basis, needs and technical development of the museum, and look into possible synergies with the Anno Museum (formerly Hedmark County Museum).

#### *The Oslo Jewish Museum*

The Oslo Jewish Museum has received regular grants from the government budget since 2007, with an initial grant of NOK 1.430 million. The grant has increased in the period 2010–2014 as follows: 2010: NOK 2.416 million; 2011: NOK 2.491 million; 2012: NOK 2.568 million; 2013: NOK 2.888 million; 2014: NOK 2.989 million.

The Ministry of Culture has also provided funding totalling NOK 7.85 million for the expansion of the museum premises. The project has ensured better physical conditions for the presentation of Jewish culture and history, including space for exhibitions and documentation. The new exhibition on the Jewish year was opened in May 2010.

The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation have also given support for Yiddish courses at the Jewish Museum.

#### *Diversity in the museums*

The National Network for Minorities and Cultural Diversity (the Diversity Network) ran a project in 2009–2012 entitled “Diversity in the museums”, a recruitment project for people with minority backgrounds. The intention was to increase the minorities’ knowledge of and skills in various museum jobs, with the idea that the museums benefit when the minorities are involved. The network initiated the project to make more voices heard in the museums, and to generate a more nuanced discussion and understanding of what constitutes Norwegian culture, and the possible role of the museums in a complex, multicultural society.

The project was run as three one-year sub-projects. Each sub-project was split into two parts: a training period with varied museum work, and a theoretical part. The training period lasted from three months full-time to six months on half time. The participants received a small allowance and all their expenses arising from the project were covered. The museums entered into agreements with the recruits to organise

interesting and varied tasks and to provide mentors to guide the recruits in their practice period.

19 recruits and 11 museums took part in the project. In the period 2011–2014, there were two recruits from national minorities.

#### *Arts Council Norway training scheme*

Arts Council Norway was tasked with setting up a training scheme in 2012. The aim of the scheme is to help cultural institutions to reflect the diversity in the population by recruiting more candidates from varied cultural and social backgrounds. A more diverse staffing profile will help to promote new initiatives and stimulate new thinking and development in all parts of the cultural sector. The scheme has been established with a limited number of trainees, and will aim at “gradual development based on experience”. The target group is newly-qualified artists, cultural workers with basic artistic training or people with equivalent skills. If qualifications are identical, priority will be given to persons with a minority background.

The Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway received a training grant in 2014.

#### *Grant for language teaching to Kvens/Norwegian Finns*

The Ministry of Culture has been financing a project under the auspices of the Kvenland Association focusing on language teaching and network building among Kvens/Norwegian Finns. This project was also mentioned in the previous periodic report. The final report on the project was produced in April 2014. The Language Council was asked to evaluate how best to follow up the report.

#### *The Language Council*

The Language Council is the Government’s advisory body on language issues. In 2011, the Ministry of Culture vested the Language Council with extended responsibilities in order to strengthen its work on minority language issues. Its statutes specify that the Language Council should consider the overall language situation in the country, as expressed through the linguistic interests of people with a Sami or minority language background or affiliation.

The extended responsibilities of the Language Council mainly relate to Kven, Romani and Romanes, which are protected under the Council of Europe Charter on Regional or Minority Languages (the Minority Language Charter). The status, corpus and linguistic infrastructure of the different minority languages vary greatly. The languages also differ when it comes to learning opportunities and the rights of users.

The work of the Language Council has initially concentrated on Kven. In 2013, the Language Council appointed a special adviser for minority language issues, and the Council has established an advisory service in the field. A key task of the Language Council is to help to increase the use of the national minority languages and enhance their status. It is important to provide information and advice on the minority languages and work to promote skills and research in the field. The Language Council is also working to raise the profile of the minority languages in the public sphere. The Language Council works in close contact with the user organisations for the various languages.

### *Norwegian Language Year 2013 and Minority Language Day*

2013 was the Norwegian Language Year, organised as a separate project under the auspices of the Centre for Norwegian Language and Literature. With a development grant and basic financing, the Ministry of Culture awarded a total grant of almost NOK 7.8 million for the Language Year in the period 2010–2013, in addition to increasing the ordinary budget of the Centre for Norwegian Language and Literature. The purpose was to create an inclusive and unifying celebration of linguistic diversity in Norway and hence greater acceptance of the value of such diversity.

A number of actors took part with their own activities throughout the year. A special Minority Language Day was arranged in collaboration with the Language Council, which aimed to promote cooperation and exchange of experience between the national minorities and to strengthen language work in the individual minority language groups. Several organisations associated with both Kven and Romani were represented. The need for such a contact forum was recognised, and the Minority Language Day is now an annual event run by the Language Council. The Language Council also celebrated the year by arranging, initiating and collaborating on a number of conferences, seminars, lectures and exhibitions across the country and by distributing various kinds of information material.

## **Article 6**

- 1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect and understanding and co-operation among all persons living on their territory, irrespective of those persons' ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, in particular in the fields of education, culture and the media.*
- 2. The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.*

## **Combating intolerance**

Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers:

- Place emphasis, in police training, on the specificity of the traditional lifestyle of the Roma and Romani/Tater minorities as an essential component of their cultural identity and promote the recruitment of Roma into the police force;

Additional recommendation from the Advisory Committee:

76. The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to ensure the security of all persons belonging to national minorities especially in and around their places of worship in consultation with representatives of these groups.

### *Police training*

The police work and operate in a diverse society. This is a key element of basic training at the Norwegian Police University College. The police should treat different groups in society with respect and tolerance regardless of age, gender, culture, beliefs and world view. Human rights should be emphasised. The Police University College

also provides further training for staff in the Norwegian Police Service in cultural understanding and diversity and conflict management in a multicultural society. The objective of the training is to strengthen the police' capability to build public confidence in the police' compliance with the principles of equality before the law and proportional use of force. These studies furthermore aim at increasing the police' awareness about their occupational practice in a multicultural society.

#### *Safety measures*

Threats have been made against Norwegian Jews, and some years ago shots were fired at the synagogue in Oslo. There is therefore a need for special safety measures to protect Norwegian Jews. The police are responsible for the safety of Norwegian Jews. Safety measures are implemented based on an assessment of the threat, in dialogue with Norwegian Jews.

#### *Combating hate crime*

The Director of Public Prosecutions' circular no 1/2014 on goals and priorities for dealing with crime in 2014 reiterates the central goal of a targeted and effective, high-quality criminal procedure which safeguards legal certainty and human rights. Particular attention should be given to so-called hate crime. Hate crime includes violence and abuse directed at people because of their beliefs, skin colour, national or ethnic origin, sexual identity, lifestyle or orientation, or disability. Such violence affects not only the individual victim but also creates fear and insecurity among others with the same background as the victim. These cases should therefore be treated very seriously by the police.

The police report every four months on recorded instances of hate crime. There is some uncertainty in the recording of such crime, partly because of methodological challenges. Hidden figures are likely. Possible improvements in the registering of hate crime are being examined. Reported instances of hate crime have developed as follows in the reporting period:

2010: 307 reports; 2011: 218 reports; 2012: 216 reports; 2013: 238 reports.

Reference is also made to the Government's Action Plan of 2014 against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism. One of the measures is to strengthen the presence of the police on the Internet.<sup>14</sup> A group is to be established to reinforce the preventive work of the police against radicalisation and violent extremism on the Internet. This group will be openly present, including active participation in discussions, on websites that might be promoting radicalisation and violent extremism. The group will also contribute to strengthen the competence of the police to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism on the Internet. Already established tip-off services on the Internet should also be further developed to make them better tools for combating radicalisation and extremism on the Internet.

## **Article 7**

*The Parties shall ensure respect for the right of every person belonging to a national minority to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.*

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<sup>14</sup> [https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/6d84d5d6c6df47b38f5e2b989347fc49/handlingsplan-mot-radikalisering-og-voldelig-ekstremisme\\_2014.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/6d84d5d6c6df47b38f5e2b989347fc49/handlingsplan-mot-radikalisering-og-voldelig-ekstremisme_2014.pdf)

### *Religion, Philosophies of Life and Ethics (RLE)*

The school subject Religion, Philosophies of Life and Ethics (RLE) was introduced in 2008 following the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) on the subject Christian Knowledge and Religious and Ethical Education (CKREE) in 2007, as presented in Norway's third report. The syllabus for the subject states that Religion, Philosophies of Life and Ethics is an ordinary school subject that should normally include all pupils. The Education Act stipulates that teaching should be objective, critical and pluralistic. The content should not involve preaching or religious practice. The same educational principles should be applied so that all religions and beliefs are treated in a factual and objective manner with respect for their individuality and diversity. The subject is meant to impart knowledge of Christianity, other world religions and philosophies of life, and of ethical and philosophical topics. It should also provide knowledge of the significance of Christianity as part of Norway's cultural heritage, and for this reason, Christianity will account for the quantitative larger part of the teaching material (something that the judgement of the ECHR allows for). In the spring of 2015, the Storting changed the name of the subject to Christianity, Religion, Philosophies of Life and Ethics (KRLE), and decided that knowledge of Christianity shall constitute around half of the syllabus. The amendment is not intended to affect the actual content of the subject.

## **Article 8**

*The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.*

See the comments on safety measures for Norwegian Jews under Article 6.

## **Article 9**

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, within the framework of their legal systems, that persons belonging to a national minority are not discriminated against in their access to the media.*
- 2. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.*
- 3. The Parties shall not hinder the creation and the use of printed media by persons belonging to national minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.*
- 4. In the framework of their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities and in order to promote tolerance and permit cultural pluralism.*



## **Access to and presence in the media for persons belonging to national minorities**

Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers:

- Ensure that the needs of persons belonging to the Kven minority are duly accommodated by increased public radio broadcasting, while respecting the independence of the media;

### *Kven in the media*

NRK broadcasts weekly radio programmes in Finnish and Kven. These programmes are 12 minutes long and are also available over the Internet.

The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation also provide annual operating aid to the Kven newspaper Ruijan Kaiku. The paper is an important part of the infrastructure which can contribute to preserve and encourage the use of the Kven language in Norway.

### *Media offerings for national minorities*

Article 14b, third sentence, of the statutes of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) states that: “NRK shall have programmes for national and language minorities”. Moreover, Article 14c states that: “NRK shall promote knowledge of different groups and of the diversity in Norwegian society. NRK shall create arenas for debate and information about Norway as a multi-cultural society.”

In its Public Broadcasting Reports for the period 2010–2014, the Norwegian Media Authority concluded that NRK’s programming for national minorities was at a low level. They therefore assume that NRK will pursue active efforts to enhance this offering.

See also Annex 3 on NRK’s offering to and programmes about national minorities in 2010–2014.

## **Article 10**

1. *The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use freely and without interference his or her minority language, in private and in public, orally and in writing.*
2. *In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions which would make it possible to use the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities.*
3. *The Parties undertake to guarantee the right of every person belonging to a national minority to be informed promptly, in a language which he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest, and of the nature and cause of any accusation against him or her, and to defend himself or herself in this language, if necessary with the free assistance of an interpreter.*

## **Use of minority languages in relations with the administrative authorities**

91. The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to promote further the use of Kven in public affairs, in close consultation with the representatives of the Kven minority.

#### *The Language Council's advisory service*

The establishment of a special advisory service within the Language Council is an important step in the overall effort to enhance the status and use of the Kven language in Norway. As discussed in more detail in the section on the Language Council above, the work on the Kven language has been the top priority area since the service was launched at the beginning of 2013. The Language Council collaborates with the minorities in its work to strengthen the minority languages.

#### *Interpreting in the public sector*

The Government received September 2014 a public report on interpretation services in the public sector. The report suggests a number of measures to improve the quality and access to interpretation services in the public sector. The report also reviews the need for interpretation in the languages of the national minorities, including the Kven language. In the spring of 2015, the report was submitted for public consultation.

### **Article 11**

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use his or her surname (patronym) and first names in the minority language and the right to official recognition of them, according to modalities provided for in their legal system.*
- 2. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to display in his or her minority language signs, inscriptions and other information of a private nature visible to the public.*
- 3. In areas traditionally inhabited by substantial numbers of persons belonging to a national minority, the Parties shall endeavour, in the framework of their legal system, including, where appropriate, agreements with other States, and taking into account their specific conditions, to display traditional local names, street names and other topographical indications intended for the public also in the minority language when there is a sufficient demand for such indications.*

### **Use of minority languages in surnames and place names**

95. The Advisory Committee encourages the government to ensure that the local authorities apply the legislation on personal names correctly in respect of persons belonging to national minorities, throughout the territory of Norway, in conformity with the principles of the Framework Convention.

99. The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to take more proactive measures to ensure that the provisions of Article 11.3 of the Framework Convention are effectively implemented at the regional and local levels.

Reference is made to Norway's sixth report on the implementation of the Minority Language Charter; see in particular the description of the Place Names Act under Part II Article 7.

## Article 12

1. *The Parties shall, where appropriate, take measures in the fields of education and research to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language and religion of their national minorities and of the majority.*
2. *In this context the Parties shall inter alia provide adequate opportunities for teacher training and access to textbooks, and facilitate contacts among students and teachers of different communities.*
3. *The Parties undertake to promote equal opportunities for access to education at all levels for persons belonging to national minorities.*

### **Situation of Roma and Romani people/Tater children in the education system**

Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers:

- Seek appropriate solutions suited to the particular lifestyle of Roma and Romani/Tater children in order to grant them equality in access to quality education, while preserving their culture, by developing adapted educational programmes, including by distance learning.

Additional recommendation from the Advisory Committee:

104. The Advisory Committee invites the authorities to continue and to intensify the measures taken with a view to remedying the difficulties encountered by Roma and Romani/Tater children in the education system within the framework of an ongoing dialogue with the representatives of these minorities.

#### *Facilitation of education for Roma*

For many years it has been a challenge to facilitate schooling for Roma children.

In recent years, Oslo municipality has received government funding for a mentoring project as part of the follow-up of measures in the Action Plan for Roma in Oslo municipality. The evaluation of the Action Plan shows that the scheme with mentors acting as a link between school and parents has worked well. The mentors have been an important resource in monitoring attendance, together with the children and their parents. The Roma mentors have increased understanding of and trust in schools among Roma parents. The mentors have also helped to reduce absence and increase the learning gains for many Roma children.

Oslo municipality also uses other means to stimulate and develop measures at the start of school and to motivate children to go to school.

In recent years, in order to provide literacy training for Roma, Oslo municipality has been receiving funding to provide day care for children in connection with adult education. The Roma themselves welcomed such a day care service. However, there was scope for improving the service in terms of facilities and kindergarten teaching skills. In recent years, few people have attended the adult education sessions, and the children day care service has been shelved for the time being.

In 2014, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud completed a project on schooling for Roma, which aimed to generate dialogue between teachers, principals and education authorities.

#### *Knowledge and organisation of education for Romani people/Tater*

The period 2010–2014 saw work on the project “Tater culture in kindergartens and schools”. This is a continuation of the project “Tater – from child to adult” which ran from 2004 to 2009, and builds on the experience gained. The project was coordinated by the National Centre for Multicultural Education (NAFO) and led by Queen Maud University College in close cooperation with the Tater's Association of Norway. The aim of the project was to make Romani/Tater culture known to children, pupils, kindergarten staff and teachers, and to promote inclusion of children with a Romani/Tater background and their families in kindergarten and school. The project initiated a partnership with the Glomdal Museum to use drama as a medium of communication with school groups.

Experience from the project “Tater – from child to adult” and the present project, “Tater culture in kindergartens and schools”, shows that there is a major lack of knowledge among kindergarten staff and teachers of the culture and history of the Romani people/Tater. It was therefore very important to spread knowledge in various ways. This was done through direct work with kindergartens and schools, national and regional networks and web-based information. Cooperation with the Tater's Association of Norway has been crucial to disseminating knowledge in an effective way. The Tater's Association of Norway has also helped to involve parents of Romani/Tater children in kindergartens and schools. In future, it is vital to share the experience gained. It is especially important to cooperate effectively with the organisations and to assess the role of the museums in disseminating information among kindergarten staff and teachers.

Along with these projects, NAFO worked with Sør-Trøndelag University College (2010–2012) to complete the part of the earlier project concerned with arranging for the teaching and use of ICT in the families' travel periods. Spreading experience to staff in kindergartens was a central part of the project. This included sharing experience via the Internet. A new website was set up in collaboration between the Tater's Association of Norway, Sør-Trøndelag University College, Queen Maud University College and NAFO.<sup>15</sup> Queen Maud University College has developed online guidelines for work on Romani people/Tater culture in kindergartens and schools. Experience from the earlier and current projects is also being shared through the NAFO network, both nationally and regionally.

#### *Research on the Romani people/Tater language*

The Research Council of Norway has been given an annual grant of NOK 1.5 million for research on national minorities. The money is financing a PhD project on the Romani people/Tater language at the Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies at the University of Oslo.

#### *Knowledge of national minorities in kindergartens and schools*

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<sup>15</sup> <http://tater-romani.info/>

The National Centre for Multicultural Education has been tasked by the Directorate for Education and Training with producing information and teaching material on the national minorities for use in kindergartens and schools. The material describes the rights of the national minorities and provides an introduction to their history, languages and way of life then and now. The material has been developed in collaboration with the national minority organisations. It is published on [www.minstemme.no](http://www.minstemme.no), a website for teaching about democracy and participation. The Directorate for Education and Training has also produced information material on the national minorities for use in kindergartens and schools, which is available from the Directorate's website at [www.udir.no](http://www.udir.no).

#### *Mapping the coverage of ethnic and religious minorities in teaching materials*

In 2014, the Directorate for Education and Training was tasked with mapping the way in which teaching materials for the lower and upper secondary levels in Religion, Philosophies of Life and Ethics and social science subjects describe ethnic and religious minorities. Particular emphasis was placed on the way in which topics such as anti-Semitism, islamophobia, racism, extremism and radicalisation processes are addressed. The results of the mapping were published in December 2014.

In summary, the report showed that there are great differences in the level of attention given to various minority groups in the teaching materials. The Sami are mentioned extensively, while little attention is given to other national, ethnic and religious minorities. Anti-Semitism is mainly discussed in History and RLE textbooks. Both racism and anti-Semitism are treated primarily as a historical phenomenon in the history books. The majority of the interviewed teachers consider teaching about national minorities as of little topical interest or relevance. Many of the pupils say they have never heard of many of the national minority groups in Norway.

### **Article 13**

- 1. Within the framework of their education systems, the Parties shall recognise that persons belonging to a national minority have the right to set up and to manage their own private educational and training establishments.*
- 2. The exercise of this right shall not entail any financial obligation for the Parties.*

National minorities can seek approval for private education on the same footing as others, with the right to public funding for private schools and adult education courses. They are also free to establish courses above primary and lower secondary level.

The Ministry of Education and Research has not received any applications from members of national minorities wishing to set up or run private education and training institutions.

### **Article 14**

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn his or her minority language.*
- 2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their*

*education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.*

- 3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language or the teaching in this language.*

### **Teaching of and in minority languages**

112. The Advisory Committee calls upon the authorities to design, adopt and implement effectively a comprehensive and appropriate policy on the protection and the promotion of the Kven language in consultation with the representatives of this minority.

Reference is made to the description of the work to strengthen the Kven language in Part II.

#### *Teaching materials in the Kven and Finnish languages*

The Directorate for Education and Training has been tasked by the Ministry of Education and Research with meeting the obligations set out in the Framework Convention.

In 2014, the Kven textbook “Minun kieli – minun aaret” for 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6th grade pupils was published. Funding was also approved for a similar textbook for 1st and 2nd grades. A textbook in Finnish, “Oma kirja” has also been developed for pupils in 5th to 7th grade, with a grammar book and dictionary for primary and lower secondary school, and pupil workbooks.

Teachers giving instruction in Finnish as a Second Language have produced assessment tests in the subject. These are available in both Finnish and Kven.

See Annex 4 for an overview of funding from the Ministry of Education and Research for teaching materials in the Kven and Finnish languages.

#### *Teaching in Kven and Finnish – primary and secondary school*

Lessons in Finnish as a Second Language are offered to pupils from a Kven/Norwegian-Finnish/Finnish background in the counties of Troms and Finnmark. Instruction in the Kven language is part of the programme for Finnish as a Second Language. The Directorate for Education and Training has developed examination papers in Finnish as a Second Language which take account of the fact that pupils must be able to read and write in Finnish or Kven. This means that the purpose of the examination papers in Finnish as a Second Language is to ascertain that pupils are able to both understand and write in either Finnish or Kven, depending on the instruction they have received. Pupils receive texts in both languages and can write in the language of their choice. According to the County Governors in Finnmark and Troms, no exam answers have so far been received where the pupil has chosen to write in Kven.

In the 2014/15 school year, there are 471 pupils in primary and lower secondary school in Finnmark receiving instruction in Finnish as a Second Language. There is only one municipality providing Kven as well as Finnish language instruction, to

around 40–50 pupils. In Troms there are 123 pupils in primary and lower secondary school receiving instruction in Finnish as a Second Language (see also overview in Annex 5).

In the spring of 2014, three pupils took the examination in Finnish as a Second Language at upper secondary level.

#### *University studies in the Kven language*

The University of Tromsø – Norway's Arctic University offers a one-year course in Kven. The aim of the course is for the students to acquire basic skills in Kven and to be able to teach in Kven at the basic level in Norwegian schools.

The Department of Language and Linguistics is working with the Norwegian Kven Association to analyse the demand for teaching in Kven among the Kven/Norwegian Finnish population. The first step is to publicise the Kven courses on the University's website. A plan has also been drawn up to develop digital teaching materials in the subject. Implementation of these plans will however depend on the demand from the Kven population.

There are relatively few students on the one-year Kven course. See Annex 6 for an overview of the number of students on the course.

### *Special language tuition*

As described in the previous report, the Education Act and the Private School Act give linguistic minorities the right to special language tuition in primary and secondary school. The provisions state that pupils with a mother tongue other than Norwegian or Sami have the right to special instruction in Norwegian until they have sufficient Norwegian skills to follow ordinary instruction in schools. Pupils who have such poor language skills that they cannot follow instruction in Norwegian will also be entitled to instruction in their mother tongue, bilingual instruction in specific subjects or both.

There is still only limited teaching in the national minority languages pursuant to the rules on special language tuition. The Directorate for Education and Training intends to look more closely at the challenges and measures required for special language tuition, including an analysis of the reasons for the decline in teaching of Finnish as a Second Language. The Directorate for Education and Training is working to find ways of developing teaching materials aimed at national minorities, particularly for instruction in the mother tongue.

According to the Primary and Lower Secondary School Information System (GSI), mother tongue teaching in Romani was given to two pupils in the 2013–2014 school year, while two received instruction in their mother tongue and bilingual subject teaching, one received bilingual subject teaching and four had special tuition in primary school.

The corresponding figures for teaching in Romanes showed that no pupils received instruction in their mother tongue only, three received instruction in their mother tongue and bilingual subject teaching, one received bilingual subject teaching and one had special tuition in primary school.

The Ministry of Education and Research is not aware of any applications for special language tuition in upper secondary school for any of the national minorities.

### *Grants to improve language understanding among minority language children of pre-school age*

The Ministry of Education and Research has a special grant scheme for the municipalities to design measures to improve language understanding among minority language children of pre-school age. Children from national minorities in kindergarten are included in the target group for the grant. The Directorate for Education and Training administers the scheme. The municipalities are not sufficiently aware that the grant also covers national minorities. The Directorate for Education and Training is following this up, including consultations with the County Governors.

## **Article 15**

*The Parties shall create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs, in particular those affecting them.*

### **Participation by national minorities in public affairs and socio-economic life**



Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers:

- Ensure the effective implementation of the legislative framework for minority rights at all levels, in particular by regional and local authorities;

Additional recommendations from the Advisory Committee:

122. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to persevere with their dialogue-based approach in order to sustain effective participation by the representatives of the national minorities in all decision-making processes affecting them and ensure coordination between all state authorities and national minorities concerned.

126. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to assess the measures already taken with a view to increase participation of Roma and Romani/Tatars to socio-economic life and consider the adoption of new measures, in consultation with the persons belonging to national minorities.

It is the Government's responsibility to ensure that the interests of national minorities are considered. At the same time, the Government expects municipalities and counties themselves to follow up the relevant national rules and international human rights obligations that Norway has towards its national minorities.

The remit of the Directorate for Education and Training and the County Governors includes following up measures directed at the national minorities in the sphere of education.

Work to assist in establishing and developing national minority organisations continues. By providing operating aid, the authorities hope to ensure that the national minorities themselves can participate in the decision-making processes that concern them.

The dialogue between the authorities and the national minority organisations will continue, including the Contact Forum and involvement of the relevant national minority groups on a case-by-case basis.

## **Article 18**

- 1. The Parties shall endeavour to conclude, where necessary, bilateral and multilateral agreements with other States, in particular neighbouring States, in order to ensure the protection of persons belonging to the national minorities concerned.*
- 2. Where relevant, the Parties shall take measures to encourage trans-frontier co-operation.*

## **Bilateral and regional cooperation on minority-related issues**

129. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to continue to co-operate with neighbouring countries including in the context of the Nordic Working Group for National Minorities.

Reference is made to the description of the Nordic Working Group for National Minorities under Article 18 in Norway's third report. The Working Group met in Norway in 2011 and in Sweden in 2013. The next meeting will be held in Finland. The date has not yet been set.

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## Annexes

### 1. Participation of national minorities in the reporting process

Overview of national minority organisations and others who have contributed to the report by providing input to the draft state report and attending consultation meetings.

#### **Romani people/Tater**

National organisation for Romani people

#### **Kvens/Norwegian Finns**

Kvenland Federation

Norwegian-Finnish Federation

#### **Others**

One Roma submitted a response to consultation.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud gave a response to consultation.

### 2. Support for minority languages and culture

#### 1. Grants from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

The overview shows grants made by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects to support national minorities' languages and culture. It includes both measures where the project is run by national minorities and measures carried out under the auspices of other parties. The grants are made via the budget item for national minorities.

#### **Support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects of relevance to Jewish language and culture**

2015

- Oslo Jewish Museum – Book publication: I bestemors kjøkken. Jødiske fortellinger fra shtetl til Grünerløkka (In grandmother's kitchen. Jewish tales from the shtetl at Grünerløkka) – NOK 60,000
- Oslo Jewish Museum – Yiddish course for beginners, autumn 2015–spring 2016 – NOK 60,000
- Trondheim Jewish Museum – På vandring i det jødiske Trondheim (A walk in Jewish Trondheim) – NOK 300,000

2014

- Oslo Jewish Museum – Exhibition and Jewish culture days – NOK 200,000
- Trondheim Jewish Museum – City walk and documentation project – NOK 150,000

2013

- Trondheim Jewish Museum – Production of film series – NOK 150,000

2012

- Oslo Jewish Museum – Yiddish seminar/workshop – NOK 72,000

2011

- The Mosaic Religious Community in Oslo - Study: Fortsatt aktivt jødisk liv i Norge? (Still an active Jewish life in Norway?) – NOK 200,000
- Oslo Jewish Museum – Teaching programme – NOK 50,000
- The Mosaic Religious Community in Oslo – Invitation to Pierre Gildesgame – NOK 20,000

2010

- Oslo Jewish Museum – Teaching project in association with the exhibition “Alt har sin tid” (A time for everything) – NOK 75,000
- Trondheim Jewish Museum – Online exhibition/website – NOK 30,000

### **Support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects of relevance to Kven/Norwegian-Finnish culture**

2015 (New budget items for Kven language and Kven/Norwegian-Finnish culture)

- Ruijan Kaiku – Operating aid – NOK 700,000
- Storfjord language centre – Operating aid – NOK 650,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre – Operating aid – NOK 650,000
- Siivet AS – Pikku mailma: animated film in Kven for children – NOK 300,000
- Varanger museum IKS – “Varangerhus – Det mangfoldige huset” (Varanger house – the diverse house) – NOK 100,000
- Norwegian Kven Association, Lakselv – Kven traditions and language – NOK 80,000
- Siivet AS – Documentary film: “Fra Grand til Köykinieni” (From Grand to Köykinieni) – NOK 75,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre – På tvers av landegrensene – ungdomsleir og familieleir (Across frontiers – youth camps and family camps) – NOK 120,000
- Norwegian Kven Association – Kven language course – NOK 100,000
- Ruija publishing house – Arina: Nordic journal of Kven research – NOK 50,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre – Sisu: video installation presenting Kven culture in Nord-Troms – NOK 200,000
- Lighthouse production – Det hemmelige språket (The secret language): documentary film on Kven culture and language – NOK 300,000
- Porsanger parish – Easy readers in Kven / Bible stories in Kven – NOK 80,000

2014

- Idut AS – Kven novel and audio-book – NOK 210,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre – Operation – NOK 505,000
- Siivet AS – Documentary film – NOK 100,000
- Stiftelsen Laboratoriet – Den store kvenboka (The big Kven book) – NOK 50,000
- Norwegian Kven Association – Theatre production – NOK 100,000
- Kven Institute – Language technology project and dictionary – NOK 500,000
- Storfjord language centre – Operation – NOK 620,000

2013

- Idut AS – Publication of Kven novel – NOK 150,000
- Norwegian Kven Association/Kven Youth Network – Language camp – NOK 70,000
- Siivet AS – Documentary film “Under en annen himmel” (Under a different sky) – NOK 80,000
- Ruijan Kaiku – Establishment of virtual editorial office – NOK 130,000
- Alta Museum – Exhibition project – NOK 20,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre – Kven language activities in Nord-Troms 2013 – NOK 500,000
- Storfjord language centre – Operation – NOK 620,000
- Kven Institute – Conference – NOK 61,000
- Norwegian Kven Association – Language course for children – NOK 70,000
- Siivet AS – Production of film script – NOK 30,000
- Kven Institute – Kven audio course – NOK 150,000

2012

- Halti Kven cultural centre – Kven language activities in Nord-Troms – NOK 300,000
- Kven Institute – Workshop and concert – NOK 100,000
- Siivet AS – Kven documentary/video documentation – NOK 50,000
- Varanger museum – Virtual version of touring exhibition – NOK 30,000

2011

- Halti Kven cultural centre – Documentation and communication of Kven culture in Nord-Troms – NOK 250,000
- Kven Institute – Choir project – NOK 50,000
- Kven Institute – Standard Kven grammar – NOK 100,000
- CálliidLágádus – “Kapteinens jul på kvensk” (The captain’s Christmas in Kven – comic strip) – NOK 50,000

2010

- Halti Kven cultural centre – Documentation and communication of Kven culture in Nord-Troms – NOK 250,000
- Finnmark University College – Fact book: Norwegian Kvens – NOK 60,000
- Storfjord municipality – “Mangfold styrker” (Diversity gives strength) – NOK 60,000

**Support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects of relevance to Roma language and culture**

2015

- Club Romano – Book of stories by and about the Roma – NOK 60,000
- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival 2015 – NOK 400,000
- Oslo Museum/ Intercultural Museum – Norvegiska Romá/Norwegian gypsies. Ett folk mange stemmer (One people, many voices) – NOK 500,000

2014

- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival – NOK 350,000

- Oslo museum – Exhibition catalogue “Sigøyerne kommer” (The gypsies are coming) – NOK 75,000

2013

- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival 2013 – NOK 340,000
- Club Romano/Lumake Sjuvla – Celebration of international Roma Day – NOK 80,000
- La Lumake Sjuvla – ABC-book in Romanes – NOK 100,000
- Club Romano/Oslo municipality – Project “For romer med romer” (For Roma with Roma) – NOK 340,000

2012

- Romani kultura/Norwegian Roma Association – Celebration of international Roma Day – NOK 65,000
- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival 2012 – NOK 330,000

2011

- Romani kultura/Norwegian Roma Association – Celebration of international Roma Day – NOK 60,000
- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival 2011 – NOK 321,000
- Lowri Rees – Documentary film: “Roza og romfolket” (Roza and the Roma people) – NOK 110,000

2010

- Lowri Rees – Documentary film project – NOK 75,000
- Romani kultura – Celebration of international Roma Day – NOK 60,000
- Yagori cultural association – International gypsy festival 2010 – NOK 300,000
- Romani kultura – Children’s choir: CR recording – NOK 50,000

**Support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects of relevance to Romani/Tater language and culture**

2015

- Østfold Museums/Halden historical collections: Reisendekartet (Traveller’s map) – NOK 120,000

2014

- Oslo City Archive – Information booklet: “De reisende i byen” (Travellers in the city) – NOK 100,000
- Hedmark county – Communication project – NOK 80,000

2013

- Østfold Museums – Resandekartet (Traveller’s map) – NOK 60,000

2010

- Halden historical collections – Dokumentere reisendes kulturminner (Documenting travellers’ cultural heritage) – NOK 100,000
- Romani people’s cultural association – Support for the association’s projects – NOK 60,000
- Oslo University College/NAFO – “Tater – from child to adult” – NOK 100,000

## **Support from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to projects of relevance to Forest Finn language and culture**

2015

- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 40,000

2014

- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 35,000
- Kongsvinger municipality – School project – NOK 60,000

2013

- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 30,000
- Kongsvinger municipality – School project: A limitless Finnish forest – NOK 60,000

2012

- Kongsvinger municipality – Three-year school project: A limitless Finnish forest – NOK 60,000
- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 30,000

2011

- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 25,000
- Museum of Forest Finn Culture in Norway – Field work and documentation of magic symbols in Forest Finn culture – NOK 50,000

2010

- Trysil-forlaget – Publication of novel – NOK 30,000
- Det primitive teater – Play about immigrants – NOK 25,000

## **2. Grants from Arts Council Norway**

The overview shows grants made by Arts Council Norway to projects to support national minorities' languages and culture. It includes both measures where the project is run by national minorities and measures carried out under the auspices of other parties.

## **Support from Arts Council Norway to projects of relevance to Jewish language and culture**

2014

- Oslo Jewish Museum – “Paragrafer og hønsesuppe” (Clauses and chicken soup), Jewish culture days 2014 – NOK 20,000

2013

- Trondheim Jewish Museum – Plan for curation, private archive – NOK 300,000 (2013-2014)
- Oslo Jewish Museum – Jødisk liv og tradisjon i Norge (Jewish life and tradition in Norway), film – NOK 170,000
- Cappelen Damm – Anne Sender: Vår jødiske reise (Our Jewish journey) – Acquisition programmes, non-fiction

2012

- Jewish Culture Festival Trondheim – NOK 830,000 (2012–2014)
- Oslo Jewish Museum – Spor – beretninger fra en menneskeskapt katastrofe (Traces – tales from a man-made disaster), exhibition – NOK 300,000
- Hummel Film – Sammys beretninger (Sammy's tales), documentary film on Samuel Steinmann – NOK 250,000

2011

- Oslo Jewish Museum – Jewish culture days 2012 – NOK 120,000
- Alert Film – Documentary film about the Jewish refugee Ruth Maier – NOK 150,000
- Spartacus Forlag, Arne Vestbø: Moritz Rabinowitz. A biography – Acquisition programmes, non-fiction

### **Support from Arts Council Norway to projects of relevance to Kven/Norwegian-Finnish language and culture**

2014

- Siivet AS – Blå dager og hvite netter (Blue days and white nights), documentary film – NOK 100,000

2013

- Idut AS – Publication of Alf Nilsen-Børskog's verse collection "Merimies muistelee", audio-book – NOK 70,000
- Idut AS – Publication of Alf Nilsen-Børskog's "Elaman alku – Varhaiset voudet" – NOK 190,000
- Siivet AS – Release of "Sydämen arret" (Treasures of the heart) – NOK 60,000
- Siivet AS – "Hypätä ennen Wirkola" (Jumping before Wirkola), documentary film about an unknown minority story – NOK 200,000
- World Heritage Rock Art Centre, Alta Museum IKS – Cultural diversity in Alta through the eyes of Samuli Paulaharju – NOK 20,000

2012

- Varanger Museum IKS/Vadsø Museum – Levende minner – kvenportretter fra Varanger (Living memories – Kven portraits from Varanger) – NOK 150,000
- World Heritage Rock Art Centre, Alta Museum IKS – Joint effort for Finnmark history – NOK 300,000
- Idut AS: Publication of Alf Nilsen-Børskog's verse collection "Merimies muistelee" – NOK 70,000
- Nesseby municipality – Wickerwork in Nesseby, documentation, preservation, teaching, communication – NOK 70,000
- Alta Kven Association/Alattion Kvaaniserua – Samuli Paulaharju and the Kvens in Alta, a visual impression (pre-project) – NOK 6,000
- Kven Institute – Choral project for young people, workshop and concert – NOK 100,000
- Siivet AS – Kven video documentation – NOK 50,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre IKS – Video documentation: Paaskiviikko, Kven culture days in Nord-Troms – NOK 50,000



2011

- Varanger museum IKS/Vadsø museum – Colonisation of the Kola coast from 1860 to 1940 – NOK 120,000 (2011–2012)
- Siivet AS – Under en annen himmel (Under a different sky), Kven nature/documentary film – NOK 200,000
- Siivet AS – Den store kjærligheten (The great love) Kven documentary film – NOK 150,000
- Halti Kven cultural centre IKS – Paaskiviikko, Kven culture days in Nord-Troms – NOK 450,000 (2011–2013)
- Halti Kven cultural centre IKS – Documentation and communication of Kven culture in Nord-Troms – NOK 250,000
- Kven Institute – Uet laulus – Odda lavlagat, new songs, choral project for young people – NOK 50,000
- CálliidLágádus – comic strip: Kapteinens jul på kvensk (The captain's Christmas in Kven) – NOK 50,000
- Nord-Varanger Kven Association – Kven cultural project under the auspices of Nord-Varanger Kven Association – NOK 150,000
- Børselv Kven Culture Festival – Kipparinfestivaali: Development of the festival and establishment of Kven Grand Prix 2011 – NOK 40,000

#### **Support from Arts Council Norway to projects of relevance to Roma language and culture**

2013

- Belinda Braza – Roma (gypsy)/hip-hop symbiosis, choreography – NOK 25,000
- Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities – Hva skjedde og hvordan minnes vi det? (What happened and how should we remember it?) Seminar on the Roma Holocaust – NOK 60,000

2011

- Oslo Museum/Intercultural Museum – Norvegiska Romá – Norwegian gypsies, documentation, exhibition – NOK 4,400,000 (2011–2014)
- Romani kultura/Norwegian Roma Association – Celebration of international Roma Day on 8 April 2011 – NOK 210,000 (2011–2013)
- Raya Bielenberg – Yagori international gypsy festival – NOK 300,000
- Lowri Rees – Documentary film on Roma people and education – NOK 100,000

#### **Support from Arts Council Norway to projects of relevance to Romani/Tater language and culture**

2014

- Østfold Museums/Halden Historical Collections – Reisendekartet (Traveller's map) – NOK 100,000

2013

- Commentum forlag – Arne Solli: Tatergutten Johannes (Johannes the Tater boy), book – NOK 40,000

2012

- Hedmark County Museum/Glomdal Museum – Touring exhibition Latjo Drom – Romani/Tater culture and history – NOK 20,000

2011

- Kai-Samuel Vigardt – Romanimanus rakrar avri! (The Romani people’s own stories), documentation – NOK 200,000 (2011–2012)
- Hedmark County Museum/Glomdal Museum – Historier ved bålet (Fireside stories), communication – NOK 230,000

2010

- Oslo Museum/Diversity Network – Diversity in the museums, recruitment (two Romani/Tater 2010–2011) – NOK 100,000

### **Support from Arts Council Norway to projects of relevance to Forest Finn language and culture**

2014

- Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway – Arts Council Norway training scheme – NOK 330,000
- Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway – Release of material on Forest Finn culture on the Internet – NOK 75,000

2013

- Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway – Latticework in Forest Finn areas, documentation and research – NOK 200,000 (2013–2014)

### **Arts Council Norway seminars of relevance to national minorities’ languages and culture**

2014

- Two-day seminar with museums that work with all the national minorities – NOK 40,000
- Three seminars on the implementation of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage with Jewish, Kven and Forest Finn institutions, organisations and individuals – NOK 80,000

## **3. NRK’s offering to and programmes about national minorities**

### **NRK’s offering to national minorities in 2014**

- Weekly radio broadcast for Kvens/Norwegian Finns in Finnish/Kven (12 minutes)
- The weather service YR has a Kven language option
- NRK showed the Kven documentary “Under a different sky” on NRK2 on 15 December 2014
- News coverage of Norwegian Jews was an important part of the news scene in 2014, with discussions of anti-Semitism and discrimination against Jewish children

- NRK ran a special evening of programmes on NRK2 called “24 hours in Jerusalem” which gave an insight into the everyday life of European Jews seeking protection for their Jewish identity
- Music from the Romani people/Tater was used as background music to the series *Kampen for tilværelsen* (Fight for existence)
- NRK also broadcast the following programmes about/for national minorities:
  - o En tater på vandring (A Tater’s journey – NRK2)
  - o Under en annen himmel (Under a different sky – NRK2)
  - o Raya – dronning uten rike (Raya – queen without a kingdom – NRK2)
  - o Bjørnemannen Hermann Sotkajervi (Bear man Hermann Sotkajervi). First broadcast in 2013, but several repeats in 2014

### **NRK’s offering to national minorities in 2013**

- Weekly radio broadcast for Kvens/Norwegian Finns in Finnish/Kven (12 minutes)
- NRK showed two documentaries from the Kven environment; Bjørnemannen (The Bear man) and Den store kjærligheten (The great love)
- The “Folk Music Hour” devoted two special programmes to Kven culture, history and song tradition in Norway
- Kven language available on the weather service yr.no

### **NRK’s offering to national minorities in 2012**

- Weekly radio broadcast in Finnish/Kven (12 minutes)
- Content related to the commemoration of the deportation of Norwegian Jews during the War, including an interview with Samuel Steinmann and a report on the prison camp at Berg
- Content on Norwegian and newly-arrived Roma in various programmes
- Music programmes with musical content related to Roma and Romani culture
- Kven language available on the weather service yr.no

### **NRK’s offering to national minorities in 2011**

- NRK Super (channel for children and young people) series “Samson på reise” (Samson’s travels), about a Roma boy who travels with his extended family in the summer time
- Finnish documentary “Kvenene ved ishavet” (Kvens by the Arctic Ocean), about a Finnish tribe in Nord-Norge
- Several of the Megafon programmes on NRK Super have been about minorities in Norway
- The documentary series “Folk” (People) focuses on producing content related to national minorities, and in 2011 produced a portrait of Jan Storberget who lives in a small Finnish settlement in Grue Finnskog
- Kven language available on the weather service yr.no

### **NRK’s offering to national minorities in 2010**

- Series “Tro og Are”, Heiki – den siste finnskoging (Heiki – the last Finnskog dweller)
- Documentaries “Mors ord” (Mother’s words), Tater – og stolt av det (Tater – and proud of it), Romfolkets viseskatt (The Roma people’s treasury of songs), Jon & Jimmy

- The documentary series “Folk” (People) focused on producing content related to national minorities
- Migrapolis met representatives of the Roma in one of the programmes
- The radio programme *Sånn er livet* (Such is life) has highlighted stories about national minorities on several occasions
- Finnish broadcasts in Finnish and Kven for Finns and Kvens in Norway every Wednesday on P2 in Northern Norway.
- The Kven language was offered on yr.no

#### 4. Support for teaching materials in Kven and Finnish

The overview shows grants made by the Ministry of Education and Research to support teaching materials in Kven and Finnish.

##### 2014

Grant recipient	Project	Grant
Vadsø municipality	Finnish grammar for primary and lower secondary school – pieni jelppekirja	NOK 150,000
Vadsø municipality	CD – communication tasks	NOK 140,000
Storfjord municipality	Pupil workbooks for 5th–6th grade	NOK 220,000
Porsanger municipality	Minun kieli – minun aaret 1st–2nd grade	NOK 340,000

##### 2013

Grant recipient	Project	Grant
Båtsfjord municipality	CD of songs in Oma kirja	NOK 60,000
Lebesby municipality	Completion of lower secondary school textbook	NOK 40,000
Vadsø municipality	Finnish grammar for primary and lower secondary school – pieni jelppekirja	NOK 148,800
Storfjord municipality	Pupil workbooks for 1st–4th grade	NOK 125,000
Translation work	POKS 2	NOK 130,000

##### 2012

Grant recipient	Project	Grant
Porsanger municipality	Textbook in Kven, Minun kieli – minun aaret 3rd–6th grade	NOK 500,000
Vadsø municipality	Dictionary for primary / lower secondary school	NOK 160,000

##### 2011

Grant recipient	Project	Grant
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Porsanger municipality	Textbook in Kven	NOK 400,000
Translation work	POKS 1	NOK 125,000

## 2010

Grant recipient	Project	Grant
Lebesby municipality	Teaching materials for Finnish as a Second Language – lower secondary level	NOK 604,527

## 5. Number of pupils in primary and lower secondary school learning Finnish as a Second Language

Overview of the number of pupils in primary and lower secondary school in the counties of Finnmark and Troms receiving instruction in Finnish as a Second Language.

### Numbers of pupils, Finnish as a Second Language, by municipality in Finnmark county

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>471</b>
Alta	62	60	54	65	62	61
Båtsfjord	53	53	45	44	37	44
Gamvik	...	7	...	...	...	2
Kautokeino	12	12	10	11	14	11
Hammerfest	0	...	0	0	...	2
Hasvik	...	...	...	...	...	2
Karasjok	19	20	23	...	20	23
Kvalsund	...	...	...	...	...	
Lebesby	24	29	22	17	16	17
Porsanger	56	46	54	54	57	52
Sør-Varanger	90	118	85	69	96	108
Tana	58	54	52	53	47	54
Nesseby	0	0	0	0	...	
Vadsø	152	146	126	108	108	92
Vardø	10	...	7	7	...	3

### Numbers of pupils, Finnish as a Second Language, by municipality in Troms county

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>111</b>
Kvænangen	13	13	7	6	6	2
Kåfjord	7	3	5	5	6	4
Lyngen	13	11	14	12	10	9
Nordreisa	72	70	46	47	38	31
Storfjord	58	53	50	55	29	25
Tromsø	50	50	51	38	36	34

## **6. Number of students studying Kven**

Overview of subjects and students on the one-year course in the Kven language at the University of Tromsø – Norway's Arctic University.

### **Autumn 2014**

KVE-0100 Foundation course in Kven, 10 credits – five students registered

### **Spring 2014**

KVE-2010 Kven dialects and creative writing – no students took the exam

KVE-2011 Translation and creative writing – one student took the exam

KVE-2110 Project work on Kven culture – no students took the exam

### **Autumn 2013**

KVE-1004 Practical Kven with grammar 2 – four students took the exam

KVE-1005 Written Kven with variations – two students took the exam

KVE-1120 Advanced Kven culture and literature – one student took the exam

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