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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Fifth periodical report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

NORWAY

**THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR
REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

FIFTH PERIODICAL REPORT

NORWAY

**The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church
Affairs**

December 2011

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Part I

Foreword

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (the Charter) in 1992. Norway ratified the Charter in 1993 and it entered into force in 1998. In accordance with the Charter's article 15, the states must report every three years. This is Norway's fifth periodical report on the implementation of the Charter in Norway.

Sami (North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami), Kven, Romanes and Romani are recognised as regional or minority languages in Norway, and are thus ensured protection under the Charter. To facilitate the involvement of the affected groups in the preparation of Norway's fifth periodical report, the draft report has been drawn up in Norwegian.

The national minority organisations and Sámediggi (The Sami Parliament) were briefed on the reporting early on in the process. The organisations and Sámediggi were also informed of their opportunity to submit 'shadow reports' to the Council of Europe. At the same time the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs also offered financial and practical assistance with translating shadow reports to English.

Norway's fifth report on the Charter has been widely circulated to relevant public bodies, affected organisations, organs and institutions, Sámediggi and civil society. (A list of the consultative bodies is provided in Appendix 5.)

Involving affected groups in work on matters that concern them is a fundamental principle of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. Therefore, involving organisations with a basis in a national minority has formed a natural part of the process of preparing the report on the Charter. The relevant organisations have been given an opportunity to make oral contributions, as well as written ones. (A list of the national minority organisations that have been briefed on the process and invited to the oral public hearing is provided in Appendix 5)

The Ministry received a number of contributions from various organisations and bodies in connection with the public hearing. Some of the contributions have been included in the report. The consultative bodies have also raised a number of issues that do not directly affect the implementation of the Charter. The Ministry will deal with these contributions in connection with other matters.

Some organisational changes have been implemented in the policy area since Norway last reported in 2008. Administrative responsibility for the Charter was transferred from the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs to the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion in June 2009.

Responsibility for coordinating Government's policy towards the Sami and national minorities was thereafter, on 1 January 2010, transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion to the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs. The

Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs thus bears primary responsibility for implementing the Charter and has prepared the fifth periodical report in collaboration with other involved ministries.

None of the organisational changes entail any change in direction for the policy area or for the implementation of the Charter in Norway.

Norway's fifth periodical report on the Charter is available in Norwegian and English.

Norway's 2008 periodical report, the evaluation report from the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts and recommendations from the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers have been translated into Norwegian. Documents associated with Norway's reports in 2005 and 2008 are available in Norwegian and English. All documents relating to Norway's periodical reports on the Charter are available from the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs website:
http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fad/tema/nasjonale_minoriteter/midtpalte/minoritetspraktakta.html?id=86936

This report has attempted to avoid repeating information provided in previous reports.

For further information on the work on following up and reporting on the Charter, please contact:

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Users of regional or minority languages

The Council of Europe requests updated information on the number of users of regional or minority languages, the geographic distribution of the users and the general demographic situation.

No registers are kept currently in Norway based on ethnicity (with the exception of Sámediggi's electoral roll, cf. below). Many people within the national minorities themselves are, for historical reasons, extremely sceptical about registration based on ethnicity. This attitude was emphasised in the public hearing with the organisations held in connection with reporting on the Charter.

The authorities are talking to the national minority organisations to identify appropriate and accurate methods of obtaining more knowledge about the living conditions of the groups, so that this information may be used as a basis for policy development. In connection with the development of the plan for research on national minorities, there has been talk of finding a way of obtaining better basic data when it comes to Kvens/Norwegian Finns¹, although no

¹ In recent years there has been debate about the use of the term Kvens, especially in Eastern Finnmark. One of the organisations associated with the minority has expressed a desire that the Ministry also refer to the group as

solution concerning how this work could be structured has been found so far. The Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet) pointed out during the report's public hearing that they wanted the language situation for Finnish and Kven surveyed at an individual level, but they do not want registration based on ethnicity. The authorities' assessment is that such a survey would be extremely challenging in terms of methodology.

Sámediggi's electoral roll is an exception from the general rule that registers are not kept based on ethnicity. The electoral roll is maintained in connection with the National Population Register. Registration in Sámediggi's electoral roll is voluntary. Registration in the electoral roll is a condition for being eligible to vote in elections for Sámediggi and for being eligible for election to Sámediggi.

Sámediggi carries out project-financed work on Sami statistics. Statistics Norway (SSB) has been granted permission to study whether Sámediggi's electoral roll, in combination with other data sources, may be used as a basis for establishing Sami statistics based on individuals. Other data sources are the 1970 census and the reindeer husbandry census. Following the study, it will be decided whether SSB will be permitted to use this source on a permanent basis.

A larger survey of use of Sami languages will also be carried out; see Part II, article 7 under answers to question 7.

Policy, legislation and practice – changes

In connection with Norway's fifth report, the Council of Europe requests that Norwegian authorities explain changes in general policy, legislation or practice in relation to regional or minority languages. The Council of Europe requests that the Norwegian authorities identify developments expected in the next monitoring period, such as changes in policy or budget, policy plans or other factors that may have direct or indirect effects on the situation for regional or minority languages in Norway.

Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting – Sami policy

In the spring of 2008, the Government presented Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting – Sami policy. The report is the most important Sami policy document from this Government. The Report to the Storting provides a broad presentation of the most important challenges for the Government's policies for Sami society. The Government focuses on two elements in particular: Sami languages and 'everyday policy'.

'Norwegian Finns'. The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has had a dialogue with relevant organisations and institutions about which term(s) the Ministry should use in relation to this minority group in official documents. The Ministry recognises there is disagreement among the Kvens/Norwegian Finns' organisations about which term it would be most appropriate to use, and that some of the organisations have also expressed scepticism about the use of a term involving a slash, i.e. 'Kvens/Norwegian Finns'. However, in order to demonstrate that reference is being made to a national minority, the Ministry still considers it most appropriate to use the term 'Kvens/Norwegian Finns' in official documents. However, the Ministry emphasises that based on the principle of self-identification individuals are free to formulate and express their identity and refer to their ethnicity in various ways. The Ministry's choice of term for the group will not entail any obligation for free institutions (e.g. within academia, museums and language centres).

'Everyday policy' concerns the practical integration of Sami considerations in policy formulation and measures in all areas of society and at all administrative levels. 'Everyday policy' also concerns good interaction between the Sami user and public administration and service providers.

The use of the Sami language in public and in the practical communication of information and services is decisive in order to provide equal, good services to Sami users.

The public sector is therefore encouraged to acquire information about Sami issues within their own activities. It is further emphasised that communication and information in Sami to Sami users is key to providing adequate services. One prerequisite for good quality services is staff with competence in Sami language and culture.

Action Plan for Sami Languages

In Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting it was ascertained that the situation for Sami languages is severe. The Government therefore proposed an Action Plan for Sami Languages in 2009. The Action Plan has been drawn up in dialogue with Sámediggi. One important goal is to increase the number of users of Sami languages. The Action Plan particularly focuses on the Lule Sami and South Sami languages. In the Action Plan period, the Government will facilitate stronger efforts for Sami languages in different areas of society; particularly in training, education, and public service and care provision, as well as the use and visibility of Sami languages in public. One prerequisite for a secure future for Sami languages is promotion of languages' status and making them visible.

The Action Plan consists of three components:

Learn – which focuses on strengthening tuition in and about the North, Lule and South Sami languages in kindergarten, strengthening arenas for the use of Sami and improving the opportunities for parents to learn Sami. Recruitment to education in Sami languages is an important focus area.

Use – which focuses on increasing public service provision in Sami, including strengthening competence in Sami language and culture in public agencies and services, developing language technology and increasing information on Sami languages for Sami users.

See – which focuses on raising the visibility of Sami languages in public. Use of Sami languages in media, film, literature and online are key here. As are road signs in Sami.

The Action Plan has a duration of five years. Annual reports will be prepared on the achievement of the Action Plan's objectives and the implementation of its measures. The first report, *Action Plan for Sami Languages – status 2010 and further efforts 2011*, was presented in February 2011.

Arenas for using Sami languages

The Action Plan for Sami Languages particularly focuses on increasing the use of Sami languages in areas where Sami languages have a weak position. An important instrument in this respect is to strengthen arenas for the use of Sami languages. The County Governor of Nordland has been tasked with initiating projects that can strengthen the Lule Sami and South Sami language communities. From 2011, this has been extended to comprise the Marka Sami

region in the North Sami language region. Important measures in connection with this are cross-border language camps in cooperation with Swedish educational authorities.

Action Plan to improve living conditions for the Roma in Oslo

An action plan to improve the living conditions for the Roma people in Oslo was presented by the Government in June 2009. The target group is Roma who are registered in the National Population Register in Norway, and who define themselves as Roma, with Norwegian or foreign citizenship. Most Roma registered in the National Population Register reside in Oslo. The plan's measures shall contribute to making established schemes more available to the Roma and to combat discrimination against the Roma. The plan was drawn up in collaboration with Roma organisations. The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs is responsible for following it up and cooperates with the Roma on this through the newly established *Samråd mellom rom og norske myndigheter* (Forum for dialogue between the Roma and Norwegian authorities). Samråd held its first meeting on 8 April 2010.

There are no specific language measures in the action plan, but a scheme for primary and lower secondary schools has been established. See discussion under the fifth recommendation of the Committee of Ministers, Part I.

Report no. 35 (2007-2008) to the Storting – “Mål og mening” – A comprehensive Norwegian language policy

In 2008, the Government presented a Report to the Storting on language in Norway, Report no. 35 (2007-2008) to the Storting – “Mål og mening” – A comprehensive Norwegian language policy. The main subject of the report is the Norwegian language and the position of Norwegian as an adequate and society-supporting language in Norway. The report also discusses issues concerning the languages of indigenous people and various minority languages, both Sami languages, the languages of national minorities, sign language and other minority languages in Norway. The report includes a review of the status of the languages, the Council Of Europe's comments concerning Norway's fulfilment of the Charter, and a discussion on measures for strengthening and protecting the various languages.

In connection with the work on the language report, various representatives of the national minorities in Norway were invited to meet with the Ministry in 2006 and discuss relevant issues, and the Ministry received a number of contributions for the report.

The language report stipulates that all specialist ministries have a responsibility to take language policy into consideration when drawing up and implementing their own sector policy. At the same time the Ministry of Culture bears general responsibility for language policy. Among other things, this entails that the Ministry of Culture must play a coordination and driving force role for language policy in relation to the other ministries.

The Language Council of Norway is the Government's consultative body for language issues and will in the years ahead play an initiating and coordinating role in the work on following up the new, strategic language policy that the language report has laid down the framework for. The report states that the Language Council of Norway should be given an extended and thus more comprehensive area of work and responsibility in terms of language policy. This has been pursued through a strengthening of the Language Council of Norway's operating budget for the current year. The Ministry is working to specify the responsibilities and duties

Language Council of Norway should have in relation to languages other than Norwegian, including the languages of national minorities, see Part II, Article 7 Kven, questions 50-51.

With respect to Sami languages, the language report specifies that section 3-12 of the Sami Act states that Sámediggi must work to protect and further develop Sami languages in Norway.

2008 A Year of Cultural Diversity

The Government decided that 2008 would be used to mark cultural diversity, cf. Report no. 17 (2005-2006) to the Storting. The Cultural Diversity Year was not specifically directed at language work, but we nevertheless believe that it is appropriate to mention this initiative. The objective of the Cultural Diversity Year was that this year “would indicate the start of a process where the stimulation of cultural diversity becomes a characteristic of Norwegian cultural policy”. The Report to the Storting on the Cultural Diversity Year specifically mentions work for indigenous peoples and national minorities to strengthen cultural diversity in Norway, and the secretariat for the Cultural Diversity Year had contact and meetings with representatives of Sámediggi and of all national minorities. The advisory reference group that was established for the year included representatives with Sami and Romani people/Tater backgrounds. The information brochure produced by the secretariat was available in North Sami .

The Cultural Diversity Year was organised with county contacts who reported to the secretariat at the Ministry of Culture on each county's activities during the year. There was a focus, especially in the three northernmost counties, that both Sami and Kven are part of the natural cultural diversity that has always characterised this region, but activities that included provision of, about and for Sami, Kvens/Norwegian Finns and the Romani people/Taters were also reported in the counties Nord-Trøndelag, Sør-Trøndelag, Oppland and Rogaland.

Report no. (2008-2009) to the Storting – Museums of the future. Administration, research, communication, renewal

In 2009, the Government presented a Report to the Storting on the museum sector, Report no. (2008-2009) to the Storting – Museums of the future. Administration, research, communication, renewal (the Museum Report). The report describes the background and overarching goals for museum policy in Norway, provides a status report for the museum sector, and presents challenges, assessments and measures for the museums' work and role in society in the future. The report points out that "museums are assigned a central role in the implementation and realisation of cultural and minority political rights and obligations arising out of the Charter and the Framework Convention [for the Protection of National Minorities]," and both Sami museums and museums with links to national minorities were presented in the report, see chapters 6 and 7. There is a dedicated museum network for minorities and cultural diversity. Oslo Museum is the museum responsible for the network.

Action plan for cultural cooperation in the High North

“Region of opportunity – an action plan for cultural cooperation in the High North” was presented by the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs in September 2009. The plan includes several measures linked to different parts of Sami culture; music (Riddu Riđđu Festivála), dramatic art (Beaivváš Sami Teáhter), archives (Sami archive), museum (Varanger Museum), culture building for Sami cultural institutions, the grant to Sámediggi for Sami

cultural activities, film (The International Sami Film Centre and the Sami Film Festival in Kautokeino).

In line with the Norwegian-Russian action plan for cultural cooperation in the High North, three-year programmes will be established for the cooperation. For the first programme period from 2010 – 2012, the art and culture of indigenous peoples is one of five focus areas that have been emphasised.

The translation service for the ministries

The Government's goal is that as many press releases and news items as possible on the Government's website, regjeringen.no, will be translated into the three Sami languages. To make it easier for the ministries to fulfil this goal, a dedicated translation service was established in 2009 in the Government administration services. The service has been in operation since May 2010. As a result of this service, the number of translated press releases and news items increased from approx. 70 in 2009 to approx. 190 in 2010. The number of translations has decreased in 2011, but the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has initiated various measures to raise the number of translations to a significantly higher level.

In 2011, framework agreements have been drawn up with four North Sami translators, one South Sami translator and one Lule Sami translator. This will make the service even easier to use for the ministries. The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has informed the other ministries of the service and presented specific proposals for translation routines. A significant increase in the number of translations is planned.

Statistics

There have been some changes with respect to Statistics Norway's (SSB) production of statistics in this area. SSB publishes Sami Statistics every second year. This includes tables of Sami kindergartens and the Sami language in primary and lower secondary school. The language part of the publication has been extended with a table in the latest edition showing the number of pupils with Sami as their first and second language in primary and lower secondary school. This was published in English for the first time in 2010 (in addition to Norwegian and Sami). Sami Statistics was first published in 2006. It was published on the Sami people's day, 6 February. Thereafter, the publication has been published on the same date in 2008 and 2010. The next edition will be published on 6 February 2012.

It should also be mentioned that the Analysis Group for Sami Statistics publishes an annual report entitled "Samiske tall forteller" [Sami figures relate]. SSB is represented in the analysis group, which is a governmental committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (now the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs) and Sámediggi. "Samiske tall forteller" was first published in the autumn of 2008. Four reports have been published so far (Samiske tall forteller 1-2-3-4). The fourth edition was published in the autumn of 2011. These publications include a chapter with commented on statistics on Sami languages in kindergarten and school. These are detailed statistics that show the development in the number of Sami language kindergartens, the number of children with access to Sami language kindergartens (North, South and Lule Sami), the number of primary and lower secondary school pupils with Sami on their curriculum (North, South and Lule Sami), and detailed statistics of the Sami language in upper secondary school, both as a first and as a second language.

There were no changes with respect to other minority languages.

The Committee of Ministers' recommendations - Measures for following up the recommendations

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted, by a resolution on 10 March 2010, recommendations for Norwegian authorities based on the Committee of Experts' evaluation of Norway's implementation of the Charter.

In this sub-chapter we will provide an overview of legal and practical measures the authorities have implemented in order to follow up the recommendations. In those points where the same subject is discussed in both the recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the recommendations from the Committee of Experts, the subjects are initially discussed exclusively in the comments on the recommendations from the Committee of Ministers below, with a reference to the relevant recommendation from the Committee of Experts.

Measures for following up the recommendations from the Committee of Ministers:

1. Ensure that social services and health care institutions within the administrative district for Sami language provide services in North Sami

Health and care services

The Norwegian Directorate of Health is currently transforming the teaching nursing home in Karasjok into a national teaching nursing home for the Sami population, with an emphasis on reaching the health and care services and the population in the administrative district for Sami language. The teaching nursing home will also include home care services.

In addition the Sami University College held courses for health staff in the autumn of 2010 with an emphasis on teaching Sami language and culture. Finnmark Hospital Trust (Helse Finnmark) also has a goal that all employees must complete a course in Sami language and culture. We have no overview of which activities individual municipalities have initiated.

In parallel, a special Sami scheme is being implemented under the Directorate of Health's dementia programme. The Directorate has surveyed how dementia is diagnosed and treated in the municipalities in the administrative district for Sami language. It would be relevant to follow this up with various competence and information measures, including the adaptation of existing material with an additional Sami module (language and culture).

Mental health

National Sami Competence Centre — mental health care (SANKS) has been developed into a centre of expertise with both significant scientific and popular science production and comprehensive advisory activities and patient-oriented work. SANKS' vision is to develop a good mental health care service for the Sami population in Norway.

In addition to the headquarters in Finnmark, SANKS has established regional offices in Tysfjord, Snåsa and Oslo. The regional offices provide a base for touring activities and a presence in many more places where Sami live than the headquarters are able to reach.

2. Clarify the status for Lule Sami and South Sami in relation to Part III of the Charter

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has started a review of the Sami Act's language rules as one of the measures in the Action Plan for Sami Languages (see Part I, chapter on policy, legislation and practice - changes). In connection with this, an assessment of the status of Lule Sami and South Sami in relation to the Charter's Part III will be carried out. Norwegian authorities will get back to the Council of Europe with information on this as soon as the issue has reached a conclusion.

3. Continue efforts to ensure teaching in/of Lule Sami and South Sami , including the development of educational material

Working group on Sami teaching materials

In 2009, a working group was established with representatives from Sámediggi, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training. In June 2010, the group presented a report with proposals for measures for more efficient development and production of Sami teaching materials, including separate measures for South Sami and Lule Sami teaching aids. Sámediggi is responsible for following up the report. The Ministry of Education and Research will keep abreast of the follow-up through regular collaborative meetings with Sámediggi, among other things.

The County Governor of Nordland also operates a network for South Sami teachers, which focuses on the needs of these teachers and the challenges they face. The County Governor has also developed a database for educational material in South Sami. This enable all South Sami teachers to share their work, and the database is particularly useful to new teachers as compensation for inadequate teaching materials.

The County Governor of Nordland has also granted funds for the completion of *Samasta*, which is a 'computer based' course in Lule Sami.

Language training for teachers

The County Governor of Nordland has focused on improving language training for South and Lule Sami teachers. The County Governor has invited highly qualified teachers from Scotland and Israel to teach South Sami teachers efficient language training techniques. An educational programme for South and Lule Sami, based on the so-called Ulpan method is under development. (See discussion of the Ulpan method under part II, Sami Languages.)

Distance education

Many Sami move from small places to larger villages and towns. The Ministry of Education and Research therefore believes that distance education using multimedia technology is necessary to fulfil the right of Sami pupils to be educated in Sami in school. The County Governor of Nordland has organised courses on distance education and is developing a scheme to improve teachers' competence in this subject.

The Ministry of Education and Research has since 2009 provided funds for a pilot project in Lule Sami distance education at Drag School under the auspices of the Directorate for Education and Training/the County Governor of Nordland. Following guidelines in the Directorate for Education and Training's plan for Sami distance education, the funds are to be used to develop Drag School into a resource centre for Lule Sami distance education. The target group is primary and lower secondary school pupils all over the country who are entitled to education in Lule Sami. The resource centre currently utilises its entire available capacity and requires more teachers.

The transition from pilot project to ordinary operations presents some challenges, particularly in connection with teaching resources and operation in 2012. The Directorate for Education and Training will, in cooperation with the county governors of Nordland and Finnmark, continue work on the plan for Sami distance education to ensure the service maintains a high level of quality and also satisfies the demand.

4. Continue efforts to protect and promote Kven, particularly within education and broadcasting media

Kven in education

Pupils with Kven-Finnish backgrounds in primary and lower secondary schools in Troms and Finnmark are entitled to learn Finnish as a second language when at least three pupils request this. Tuition can be provided in Kven.

Statistics for primary and lower secondary school education in/about the languages of national minorities is apparent from The School Information System (Grunnskolen's informasjonssystem (GSI). With respect to education in Finnish/Kven, tuition is provided in Troms and Finnmark. GSI provides an overview of tuition in Finnish as a second language, by year and by girls and boys.

In the 2010/2011 school year, 754 pupils in primary and lower secondary schools were given lessons in Finnish as a second language. It is not recorded whether the lessons are in Finnish as a second language or Kven. Lessons in Kven may be given if the children/parents request this. At the upper secondary level there are 24 pupils in Finnmark and two pupils in Troms who receive lessons in Finnish.

As a part of the Knowledge Promotion Reform, a new curriculum has been developed for Finnish as a second language, which includes lessons from the first year of primary school up to and including the third year of upper secondary school.

The curriculum in Finnish as a second language includes both the Kven and Finnish languages, as well as Kven and Finnish culture. When developing the current curriculum it was important to emphasise that the students have language tuition options, contrary to the previous curriculum. In the text of the curriculum it is stated that students may receive tuition in Finnish *or* Kven. In the culture part, which also includes social studies and literature, the pupils learn about both Kven and Finnish culture.

Planning, organising, facilitating and implementing the tuition in accordance with the curriculum's competence targets is a local responsibility. Guidelines have therefore been prepared for the Finnish as a second language curriculum. Work has been coordinated by the County Governor of Finnmark in cooperation with the County Governor of Troms. Both the group that prepared the new curriculum and the group that developed the guidelines, comprised teachers with both Finnish and Kven backgrounds in order to ensure that the Kven perspective was maintained. The reference group for the work consisted of experts from different communities, including from the Kven Institute.

The curriculum is based on the European framework and has the same structure as other language training. Grants are provided for training and for study authorisation for teachers. There is also a goal to provide tuition in Finnish as a second language to pupils and apprentices with Finnish/Kven backgrounds in upper secondary education. Grants are

provided to county authority and private schools who provide such tuition. Grants are also provided for the development of teaching materials in Finnish/Kven, and a collaboration has been established between several schools in the counties of Finnmark and Troms and the county of Lapland in Finland on training in Finnish.

Kven in broadcasting

The Norwegian Media Authority monitors public service broadcasters' obligations. In the last three public service broadcasting reports, the Media Authority has concluded that the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation's (NRK's) service for national minorities has not achieved adequate levels, either in scope or subject. In the latest report, for 2009, the Media Authority is critical of the fact that NRK, despite the Media Authority's repeated comments on this area, still provides a marginal service for national minorities. (The Kven service consists of *Finskendinga* in Finnish and Kven every Wednesday on the P2 radio channel in northern Norway.) Based on the comments from the Media Authority, the Minister of Culture, via NRK's general assembly, demanded that this must be pursued.

Some measures to protect and promote Kven are also mentioned under Part II, Article 7, Kven.

Other efforts for the Kven language

Conference on the revitalisation of the Kven language

In June 2010 the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Research organised a conference in Skibotn on the revitalisation of the Kven language. Among the participants were representatives of the Kven organisations, relevant cultural, educational and research communities, the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts, and state, regional and local authorities at the administrative and political levels. The keynote speakers were Norwegian and Swedish experts in Kven/Finnish/Meänkieli.

Kainun institutti - The Kven Institute

Kainun institutti - The Kven Institute receives operating funds from the Ministry of Culture to work on the development, documentation and communication of knowledge on the Kven language and culture. The funds are also intended to cover the costs of a language board for Kven. The institute has organised work on language standardisation through a Kven language council and a Kven language assembly. The Kven Institute's 2009 annual report states that the current status for language standardisation is that the “spelling rules are finished, and that the language assembly has adopted a set of central and controversial grammatical characteristics”. The Kven Institute's 2010 annual report states that “The language assembly has held four meetings in 2010 and the language bodies have had one joint meeting. They have progressed so far in their work that one now can start work on summarising a Kven grammar.”

The Kven Institute received the following operating grants from the Ministry of Culture between 2008–2011:

2008	2009	2010	2011
3.533 million NOK	4.533 million NOK	4.678 million NOK	4.823 million NOK

5. Take measures to develop language tuition in Romani and Romanes in cooperation with the speakers

Romanes

Neither the Ministry of Education and Research nor the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has received any explicit requests for language training in Romanes organised by the authorities. At the public hearing it was pointed out that members of the group had previously inquired about the possibility of implementing language measures under their own auspices.

In cooperation with a Roma association, Romani Kultura, a scheme has been established for primary and lower secondary schools who wish to use Romanes speaking first language assistants. The initiative came from Roma mothers who have fully or partially completed upper secondary school in Sweden. In January 2011, a course for bilingual kindergarten assistants was started at Oslo University College in which assistants with Roma backgrounds will participate.

Norway has started a collaboration with Sweden on online resources for first language tuition. As of 2011, the website www.morsmal.no is administered by the National Centre for Multicultural Education. The Swedish website includes several variants of Romanes. These have been tested for adult education in Sweden.

The Ministry of Education and Research has had a report drawn up on the relationship between the Education Act and international conventions, particularly with Roma in mind. The report is currently being considered by the Ministry.

The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training is annually allotted funds for the development of educational measures for national minorities. The Directorate is working on creating a brochure to provide an overview of and an insight into the five national minorities in Norway.

Romani

Neither the Ministry of Education and Research nor the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has received any explicit requests for language training in Romani organised by the authorities. However, funds have been granted for independent language measures. The organisations for the Romani people/Taters have received project funds for collecting words and developing a Romani dictionary. At the public hearing it was stated that this was a necessary part of the preliminary work before it would be possible to start language tuition.

Part II

The Charter Part II – Overview of measures implemented to apply article 7 to the state's recognised regional or minority languages

In this part of the report the Council of Europe requests information on measures the state has implemented to apply article 7 to the state's recognised regional or minority languages. (Regional or minority languages are defined in article 1 a.)

The Council of Europe further asks that it be informed on new measures implemented after the previous report and that it be provided with a detailed account of legislative and practical measures the state has implemented to follow up the proposals and the so-called box recommendations that the Committee of Experts provided in the previous evaluation report(s).

In this part of the report we will, for each of the relevant languages, provide information on measures the state has implemented and account for the follow up of the proposals and box recommendations from the Committee of Experts. The numbering of the questions from the Committee of Experts is identical to the numbering in the fourth evaluation report.

Article 7 – Information on each language and measures to implement the Committee of Experts' recommendations

In the evaluation report the Committee of Experts asks for an update on the situation of regional or minority languages.

The following languages are recognised as minority and regional languages in Norway: Sami (North, South and Lule Sami), Kven, Romani and Romanes.

In connection with the public hearing Norway's fifth report, the Norsk-finsk forbund (Norwegian-Finnish Association)/Norjalais-suomalainen liitto forwarded a demand for Finnish to be approved as a minority language in accordance with part II of the Charter like Finnish and Meänkieli are in Sweden. The matter is being considered by the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs.

In relation to all regional or minority languages, the Committee of Experts has the following question:

7. Have the Norwegian authorities initiated work to collect more reliable data concerning the number of users of regional or minority languages and their geographic distribution?

Surveying the usage of Sami languages

In the spring of 2011, the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research and Sámediggi took the initiative to carry out a major language survey to assess the language situation at an individual level among the Sami population. The report from the survey will be available in the spring of 2012. The purpose of the survey was to gain an overview of the number of people who have a command of each of the Sami languages orally and in writing, in which contexts they use the language and to which degree Sami is used for interaction in kindergartens, schools, work, education, leisure, local communities, and in voluntary or political work.

The results of the survey are intended to form the basis for language planning at all levels of society, including at state, regional and municipal levels. The results will be used to design and implement measures that lead to the preservation and development of Sami languages.

Other regional or minority languages

No surveys have been carried out for the other regional or minority languages. This is due in part to the challenges associated with developing statistics based on ethnicity, see discussion in Part I, sub-chapter Users of regional or minority languages.

See discussion in Part I, sub-chapter on Users of regional or minority languages.

In relation to Kven, the Committee of Experts has the following introductory question:

11. The authorities are asked to clarify the number of speakers of Kven and their geographic distribution.

Kvenlandsforbundet want a survey carried out of the language situation for Finnish and Kven at an individual level, but they do not want registration based on ethnicity.

The authorities' assessment is that such a survey would be extremely challenging in terms of methodology.

In relation to Pite Sami, the Committee of Experts has the following question:

23. The authorities are asked to provide information on Pite Sami (Arjeplog Sami).

Duoddara Ráffe Pite Sami center is working to revitalize the Pite Sami language and culture. In 2010, the centre was awarded funds from the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs to operate information and course activities on the Pite Sami language and culture.

Sámediggi has delegated responsibility for Pite Sami museum activities to Árran - lulesami center. The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has granted Árran - lulesami center funds for a three-year project ending in 2012. The aim of the project is to help preserve, promote and revitalise the use of Sami place names in the Pite Sami area.

Pite Sami is classified as an extinct language according to UNESCO's 'Red List'.

The Council of Europe also points out certain special questions that have arisen since the evaluation of Norway's fourth report:

24. What measures have been taken to promote Kven in adult education (see also question 101. below)?

No special measures have been taken to promote Kven in adult education beyond the courses in Kven at the University of Tromsø and Finnmark University College.

The Kven Institute offers courses for adults locally.

24. Have stronger efforts been made in the work to standardise the language?

We refer to the discussion of the Kven Institute's annual reports for 2009 and 2010 as a response to the fourth recommendation from the Committee of Ministers, discussed in Part I.

There is disagreement between the different organisations in the group as to whether work on standardisation is the right direction, as a large proportion of the minorities use the Finnish written language and thus already have a written language.

Question in the Committee of Experts' evaluation report on the status of the Lule and South Sami languages

28. Please clarify the issue of the possible application of Part III of the Charter to Lule and/or South Sami.

We refer to the discussion of the issue in connection with the Committee of Ministers' second recommendation, Part II.

Sami languages

Action Plan for Sami Languages

The Action Plan for Sami Languages is the most relevant and comprehensive measure the Norwegian authorities have implemented since the previous report on the Charter. We refer to the discussion on the Action Plan for Sami Languages and the measures therein under Part I, sub-chapter on Policy, legislation and practice – changes. Also see the discussion on Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting – Sami Policy, in the same location.

Contributions to Sami languages, information, etc.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs provides annual grants for Sami languages. In 2011, the Ministry will distribute funds based on applications and closer evaluation to specific earmarked projects. In 2011, approx. NOK 11 million was appropriated for this purpose.

The purpose of the grant scheme is to strengthen Sami languages by facilitating the increased use of Sami languages in public, to increase the number of Sami language speakers, to increase the volume of public information provided to the Sami in Sami, and to increase the amount of information on Sami issues provided to the Norwegian population.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs will prioritise measures related to the Action Plan for Sami Languages.

Sami education in kindergarten and school

The Directorate for Education and Training has been tasked by the Ministry of Education and Research to develop guidelines for the national curricula for subjects, in order to support teachers in their work. The aim is that the guidelines will help ensure the tuition is better adapted to the educational needs of pupils.

The work also includes guidelines for the curriculum for the Knowledge Promotion Reform – Sami, and guidelines have been developed for the curricula in Sami as a first language and Sami as a second language. Experts from Sami communities have contributed to the work on the Sami guidelines. Lohkkanguovddáš/Centre for Sami in Education at the Sami University College has been a central partner. Sámediggi has also helped quality assure the guidelines for the curricula in Sami languages. Sámediggi is responsible for the development and stipulation of these plans, cf. the Education Act, chapter 6.

The guidelines provide advice and guidance on how tuition can be planned and carried out, as well as how pupils can be evaluated at different levels. The guidelines provide specific examples on how relevant content can be ensured in the competence targets at all levels and of the progression between levels. The guidelines maintain the five basic skills: reading, writing, oral expression, mathematics and mastering digital skills.

The guidelines are published online, in North Sami, South Sami, Lule Sami and Norwegian.

The Directorate for Education and Training has, in cooperation with Sámediggi and the county governors of Troms and Finnmark, produced an information brochure about the right to receive and the obligation to provide Sami tuition. The brochure's target group is school owners (in practice municipalities). The brochure has been published on www.udir.no.

Some students live in places where it is difficult to follow a regular education in Sami, and arrangements have therefore been made to enable them to receive distance education. The County Governor of Finnmark is the coordinator and bears primary responsibility for North Sami distance education. The Country Governor must facilitate and ensure that good contact is established between the municipalities. The focus is on the quality of the tuition, and network meetings for online teachers are organised annually in cooperation with other county governors.

We also refer to the discussion on the situation for Sami languages in the area of education as a response to questions 64, 110 and 117.

Pupils who receive tuition in Sami have more lessons per week than pupils who do not take Sami. This is a challenge for many schools. Sámediggi, the Directorate for Education and Training and the Ministry of Education and Research have reviewed the subject and lesson distribution for pupils with Sami in primary and lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools. The group's report was presented in the winter of 2011.

Statistics for primary and lower secondary tuition in Sami languages/Sami as a subject
Statistics for primary and lower secondary school education in Sami languages are available from the School Information System (Grunnskolen's informasjonssystem (GSI). Education based on ethnicity is not recorded.

With respect to Sami languages, an overview of tuition is provided

- at the national, county municipal, municipal and school levels
- in the three Sami languages, distributed by tuition in first and second language; the latter distributed between levels 2 and 3
- distributed by form
- distributed by girls and boys

According to the School Information System (GSI), in the 2010/2011 school year there are 928 students who take North Sami as a first language, 1,145 who take North Sami as a second language (Sami 2 and 3), 29 who take Lule Sami as a first language, 68 who take Lule Sami as a second language, 18 who take South Sami as a first language and 72 students who take South Sami as a second language.

The statistics show that of the 1,145 students in primary and lower secondary school who receive tuition in North Sami as a second language in the current school year, there are 539 students at level 2 and 606 students at level 3.

Out of the 68 students who receive tuition in Lule Sami as a second language, 44 receive tuition at level 2 and 24 tuition at level 3. Out of the 72 students who receive tuition in South Sami as a second language, 18 receive tuition at level 2 and 62 tuition at level 3.

Statistics for upper secondary education in Sami/Sami as a subject

Sami as first language

The statistics for grant eligible Sami tuition in upper secondary education from the Directorate for Education and Training/VIGO, show that in 2009-2010 there were a total of 215 students who received tuition in the subject of Sami as first language. 190 received North Sami tuition, 4 received South Sami tuition and 23 received Lule Sami tuition. (This makes 217, which is probably due to two students being recorded with two subject codes at the same time).

Sami as a second language

At the upper secondary level, statistics from the Directorate for Education and Training/VIGO show that in the 2009/2010 school year, 154 students received tuition in the various Sami languages as a second language: 142 received tuition in North Sami as a second language, 10 in South Sami and 11 in Lule Sami .

Statistics for upper secondary school are far more detailed than for primary and lower secondary schools due to the division into subjects and study programmes. The Directorate for Education and Training and Sámediggi are currently discussing how to obtain good statistics for Sami in upper secondary education, while also ensuring that privacy is maintained. In certain subjects/study programmes/schools there are so few students that they are easily identified.

Students in Oslo who request tuition in South Sami or Lule Sami are provided with this as free distance education. Language and culture gatherings are also organised in both the South Sami region and by Árran - lulesami center for Lule Sami. The Education Department in Oslo Municipality covers the costs in connection with these gatherings.

Higher education

The Ministry of Education and Research awarded NOK 700,000 to the Sami University College with a request to cooperate on Sami tuition with the University of Nordland, Nord-Trøndelag University College, the University of Tromsø and Finnmark University College. North Sami is the largest language, but the Ministry has in its proposed recruitment strategy concentrated more resources around South Sami and Lule Sami.

Tuition is also provided in Lule Sami at the University of Nordland.

The Centre for Sami in Education/Lohkanguovddas

The Centre for Sami in Education/Lohkanguovddas at the Sami University College was established in 2007. The centre is a resource centre particularly directed at working towards promoting the oral and written use of Sami in the population. This entails strengthening the use of Sami in the educational system. The centre also carries out research and development work related to the subject area.

The centre is funded by the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research and Sámediggi.

Recruitment strategy for Sami higher education

The Ministry of Education and Research will put into effect a national recruitment strategy for Sami higher education. The strategy will be in effect from 2011 to 2014 and particularly emphasises Sami teacher training and Sami languages. In 2011, NOK 1.5 million was allotted for recruitment measures. The emphasis will be on South and Lule Sami.

In addition to this, a new general plan for a Sami three-year undergraduate programme in pre-school teaching is being drawn up.

The consultation agreement between government authorities and Sámediggi

The Minister of Local Government and Regional Development and the President of Sámediggi entered into an agreement on procedures for consultations between Government authorities and Sámediggi in May 2005. It was confirmed by Royal Decree on 1 July 2005 that the agreed procedures must apply to all government administration. The background for the stipulation of the consultation procedures is the right of indigenous peoples to be consulted in matters that may directly concern them, cf. article 6 of ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent states.

As a result of the consultation agreement, there are a number consultations between governmental authorities and Sámediggi on many different matters during the course of a year.

Sámediggi and the Ministry of Education and Research hold consultations as required and have also introduced cooperation meetings every six months. At the meetings, information on pertinent matters is exchanged and discussed, information on matters that may be subject to consultation is provided, and planning for any consultations is carried out. This results in fewer consultations, as matters are to a greater degree discussed in the cooperation meetings and/or in more informal contexts. The cooperation meetings have led to better prepared consultations with better insight into and understanding of each other's roles and viewpoints.

The meetings have also provided a better mutual understanding of internal processes and requirements.

More general information on the consultation agreement is available in Norway's report of 2008 on the implementation of ILO Convention No. 169.

Sami adult education project

The County Governor of Nordland has, pursuant to the Action Plan for Sami languages, introduced two different measures based on the so-called Ulpan method.

The County Governor of Nordland wishes to help develop methods that significantly increase the efficiency of language tuition, based on the Ulpan method. In other areas the method has resulted in fluent oral language skills in a matter of months. The experience from other countries shows that more efficient language learning methods result in significantly more young people and adults wanting to learn languages. The project comprises adaptation of the Ulpan method to Sami and thereafter recruitment of motivated participants to a Sami learning programme. The Municipality of Lavangen is responsible for practical development and the University of Nordland acts as expert consultant to the project.

South Sami language tuition for adults

In 2010, the County Governor of Nordland initiated a project to adapt the Ulpan method for South Sami. Among other things, the method enables elderly Sami who have a good command of Sami to participate in the tuition. The target group is adults, parents and young people who want to learn South Sami. The measure was implemented in 2010 and 2011.

Other measures for Sami languages

A number of measures have been introduced in different areas of society to enable and encourage the use of Sami languages. In connection with this we would like to present the following measures:

Sami language centres

The development of Sami language centres has been important for the revitalisation of Sami language and culture. The language centres' tasks are to develop and strengthen educational measures within Sami language, culture and industry, and also to disseminate information on Sami culture. The language centres organise courses in everything from Sami as a play language for children and Sami tuition for municipal employees, to duodji courses (Sami handicrafts). The language centres are also meeting places for the Sami community. The Sami language centres are partly funded by grants from Sámediggi and partly by grants from the municipalities. In 2011, Sámediggi has allotted NOK 5.67 million in grants to Sami language centres. The funds are distributed to 10 Sami language centres (8 of these language centres are for the North Sami language).

Spell checking software for Sami languages

The Divvun project was initiated in 2004. The project has been funded by Sámediggi, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs.

The Divvun Project has developed spell checking and correction software for North, Lule and South Sami. The software is free and may be downloaded from the internet. This type of language technology is vital for the survival of Sami languages as living languages in today's society. The technology is language-independent and may therefore provide a good foundation for corresponding work for other minority languages.

In order to ensure the survival of North, South and Lule Sami as living languages, NOK 4.7 million was appropriated in 2011 for the establishment of an operational and development organisation around Divvun. The organisation was linked to the University of Tromsø in 1 July 2011.

The Correctional Services

In 2009 and 2010, one Sami speaking trainee was admitted each year to the Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy. The Correctional Services have initiated some translation work and have also started work on better signage.

The Ministry of Justice/the Correctional Services' central administration have established a working group to review prison conditions for Sami prisoners and convicts. This is a part of the work on following up Report no. 37 (2007-2008) to the Storting – Effective punishment – less crime – a safer society and the Action Plan for Sami Languages. Among other things, the working group will:

1. Evaluate how the Correctional Services implement different penalties such as prison sentences, preventive detention, community sentences, etc. for Sami convicts.
 2. Present specific proposals for how the Correctional Services best can address Sami speaking prisoners/convicts such that the purpose of the punishment is achieved, including considering whether a separate manual should be prepared for the group.
 3. Investigate the need for expertise and capacity for a Sami competence centre in Troms or Finnmark, including specific proposals for recruitment ('recruit and retain') of employees with Sami language skills and knowledge of Sami culture. The group must investigate the consequences of establishing a competence centre as an integral part of the Correctional Services in Troms or Finnmark.
 4. Obtain knowledge about how other agencies in the administrative area address their obligations toward the Sami population in practice. Whether or not the correctional services in Sweden and Finland have introduced specific measures should also be investigated.
 5. Carry out financial and administrative calculations for all the proposals presented.
- The working group's report is expected to be completed by 31 December 2011.

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

The Ministry of Labour is working to ensure that Sami users of NAV are met by the Sami language, cultural competence and knowledge of Sami social conditions. NAV is responsible for implementing key parts of labour and welfare policy. In addition to heading the service's work in this area, NAV must handle tasks in the social and living conditions field. Targets related to maintaining the Sami perspective in NAV are discussed and specified in the allotment letter from the Ministry of Labour to NAV.

Measures in connection with elections

The following material is translated into Sami languages in connection with elections:

- Announcements (North Sami) – four in 2009
- Text on the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development's election portal: www.valg.no (North Sami)

- Brochures about elections (North Sami, Lule Sami, South Sami)
- Posters for polling stations (North Sami, Lule Sami, and South Sami)

Grants are provided to improve knowledge about elections and to increase participation in elections. Sámediggi's Committee for Youth Policy (SUPU) was awarded NOK 184,000 in 2009 for a campaign to get Sami young people to join Sámediggi's electoral roll and to vote in the elections for Sámediggi. The campaign's target group was Sami young people.

ČálliidLágádus (AuthorsPublisher) was awarded NOK 336,000 in 2009 for the translation of Avis i Skolen's election booklets tailored for three target groups: the intermediate level, the lower secondary level and the upper secondary level. They want to translate the booklets into North, Lule and South Sami.

Information on kindergarten provision and kindergarten

Sámediggi has prepared a special information brochure on kindergarten provision for Sami children. The brochure is available in South, Lule and North Sami. The Ministry of Education and Research has distributed this to all municipalities and county governors.

The Ministry of Education and Research has prepared an information brochure for parents on kindergarten. The brochure specifically focuses on the new objects clause and the establishment of a new parent committee for kindergartens. The brochure has been translated into all three Sami languages.

Culture building – Saemien Sijte

Saemien Sijte bears Sami museum responsibility for the entire South Sami area. Sámediggi bears administrative responsibility for Saemien Sijte. Statsbygg (the Norwegian Government's key advisor in construction and property affairs) has started planning new premises for Saemien Sijte in Snåsa on behalf of the Ministry of Culture.

Cultural buildings – Eastsamisk Museum in Neiden

The Ministry of Culture has awarded a total of NOK 42 million for the construction of the Eastsami Museum in Neiden. The grant includes funds for exhibitions and fixtures. Sámediggi bears administrative responsibility for the Eastsami Museum, which is a part of the consolidated unit of Tana and Varanger Museumssiida. At the time of writing the building has not been opened due to technical issues. It has therefore not been appropriate to install exhibitions at the premises. The official opening will likely take place in the autumn of 2012.

Eastsami Museum: Language memory - dialogue and communication

In 2010, the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority granted project support of NOK 62,000 to the Eastsami Museum for its "Language memory - dialogue and communication" project. The project is a hybrid between art and culture/language preservation in which the aim is to create a meeting place for dialogue around the East Sami/Skolt Sami language with a permanent art video installation in the museum that will open next year. The East Sami/Skolt Sami language is under threat of extinction. A few people in Northern Finland and the Kola Peninsula speak the language today, but none in Norway. The project has three parts: dialogue meeting, translation and communication.

The museum has compiled a good deal of language material in recent years. One important goal of the project is to return the compiled knowledge and material to the local community

and informants, and thus invite discussion on the future of the East Sami/Skolt Sami language. Here the museum and installation could be an arena for meetings and debate.

Art and cultural preservation

The Arts Council Norway administers and distributes funds from the Norwegian Cultural Fund. Grants have been made to several projects directed at Sami and minority languages. See Appendix 2 for an overview of the distribution of funds to the museum and cultural heritage projects related to Sami culture that have received support from the Arts Council Norway and the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority between 2008-2010. As of 1 January 2011, the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority has been discontinued and its work on archives and museums has been merged into the Arts Council Norway.

Also see the discussion under Part III, article 12, Cultural activities and cultural facilities.

Beaivváš Sami Teáhter

Beaivváš Sami Teáhter promotes theatre activities in Sami languages and thereby Sami culture. The theatre is intended to cover the Sami areas in Norway, but also works in the Sami areas in neighbouring countries to a certain degree. Administrative responsibility for Beaivváš Sami Teáhter was transferred to Sámediggi in 2002. Since 2008, Beaivváš Sami Teáhter has been included as part of the reporting in the annual budget proposition from the Ministry of Culture to the Storting, such that the results are viewed in the context of the other dramatic art institutions with fixed annual support.

In 2009, Beaivváš Sami Teáhter was also one of two main partners for the State Touring Theatre (Riksteatret), which focused particularly on the northern areas in its anniversary year. The two theatres presented a collaborative production in connection with this.

The Sami language award - Gollegiella

The Sami language award – Gollegiella – was presented by the Swedish Minister for Rural Affairs during the Nordic Ministers and Sami Assembly Presidents Meeting in Stockholm in November 2010. The recipients were two female language advocates for the North Sami and South Sami languages. The language award was established in 2003 by the Sami ministers and Sami assembly presidents in Finland, Sweden and Norway. The award is presented every two years to individuals, groups, organisations or institutions from Finland, Sweden, Russia and Norway that have made an exceptional effort to promote Sami languages. The award is worth EUR 12,500.

Sami cultural buildings and institutions help to raise the visibility of Sami cultural life. They act as arenas for the development of Sami culture and play an important role in the development of Sami languages. In 2011, Sámediggi allotted NOK 9.588 million for the purpose.

Dramatic arts

For a discussion of grants for projects related to Sami culture and language between 2008-2010 from the Arts Council Norway, see Appendix 3.

The House of Drama (Dramatikkens Hus)

The House of Drama in Oslo is a national competence and development centre for new Norwegian and Sami theatre. The House of Drama received funds to establish the centre in 2009 with a view to starting activities from 2010. The purpose of The House of Drama is to

bolster interest in new Norwegian and Sami theatre, to improve the quality and scope of contemporary writing for the stage/theatre, and to develop national competence in developing scripts for the stage.

Radio and television broadcasts

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation's (NRK's) Sami Radio's regional offices in Tysfjord and Snåsa were strengthened in 2007. This has resulted in more comprehensive content and coverage of a greater geographical area for Sami news broadcasts on both radio and television. The majority of broadcasts are in North Sami, but both South Sami and Lule Sami are also used in radio broadcasts. These two Sami languages are thus broadcast weekly by the national television broadcaster NRK1. (For a discussion of radio and television broadcasts in North Sami, see Part III, article 11, item 1, sub-item c, ii.)

Film subtitling

The industry organisation Film & Kino administers a grant scheme for film subtitling. The scheme is financed through a cinema and video sales charge (Norsk kino- og filmfond). The scheme's governing document states that grants may be given to cover costs related to the subtitling of cinema films with “Norwegian or Sami dialogue”. The purpose is to make “films with Norwegian or Sami dialogue accessible for those with hearing impairments”.

Another purpose the fund's proceeds may be used for is the “dubbing of films for children”. The purpose is to make films for younger age groups available in Norwegian. Film & Kino also supports the distribution, including dubbing, of quality films on DVD (the S film scheme). Given the lack of Sami language children's films on DVD, the Ministry of Culture has stated that any applications for dubbing to Sami will be given high priority by Film & Kino.

Support schemes for newspapers

Two local newspapers in Norwegian language (Lokalavisa NordSalten and Snåsnningen) received contributions from the support scheme for Sami newspapers to produce pages in Lule and South Sami in 2010. (For a discussion of support schemes for North Sami newspapers, see Part III, article 11, item 1, sub-item e, i).

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. a:

Lule Sami

60. (box) What steps have the authorities taken to increase efforts to protect and promote Lule Sami?

Efforts to strengthen and promote the Lule Sami language form an important part of the Action Plan for Sami Languages. (See the discussion of the Action Plan in Part I, sub-chapter on Policy, legislation and practice – changes). In order for South Sami and Lule Sami to have good opportunities to develop, particular efforts are being directed at the needs of these language communities. In 2009, the County Governor of Nordland was tasked by the then Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (now: the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs) to develop measures to strengthen the Lule Sami and South Sami

languages. The assignment applied to the entire action plan period. In 2009 and 2010, the County Governor received a total of NOK 3.2 million for this purpose.

We would like to present the following examples of measures to protect and promote Lule Sami:

As a measure in the Action Plan for Sami Languages, the County Governor of Nordland will in 2011 start improving the competence of pre-school teachers in kindergartens with Lule Sami children, or which are in areas with a living Lule Sami culture. The content will consist of both culture and language. With respect to language, emphasis will be on methodology and measures that make the language visible and alive for everyone in kindergarten. The organisation work will include networking, visits and teaching practice. The County Governor of Nordland has the practical and general responsibility, and the University of Nordland will have responsibility for the academic content.

In September 2009 the County Governor of Nordland, in cooperation with Drag school and the Sami school in Jokkmokk, organized a common language camp for the schools' Lule Sami pupils. Further, the County Governor of Nordland in cooperation with Drag school and the schools in Jokkmokk and Gällivarre, has organized a Lule Sami language camp in 2010. The target group for the language camp was young people who speak Sami as their first language, and 19 pupils participated. The language camps will be held annually in Norway and Sweden respectively. A new Lule Sami language camp will be organised in Drag in 2011.

South Sami

63. The authorities are asked to report on the measures envisaged in the White Paper on Sami policy and on how they have been implemented.

One of the most important measures for following up measures for the Sami languages in Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting is the Action Plan for Sami Languages. Efforts to strengthen and promote the South Sami language form an important part of this Action Plan. (See the discussion of the Action Plan in Part I, sub-chapter on Policy, legislation and practice – changes).

As a measure in the Action Plan the County Governor of Nordland will in 2011 start improving the competence of pre-school teachers in kindergartens with South Sami children, or that are in areas with a living South Sami culture. (See the comment on measures for Lule Sami children under the response to question 60.) The measure will be implemented in cooperation with the County Governor of Nord-Trøndelag and the County Governor of Sør-Trøndelag. Nord-Trøndelag University College will be responsible for the academic content.

One measure in the Action Plan for Sami languages is that County Governor of Nordland must strengthen careers advice for South Sami and Lule Sami youth. The goal is to motivate increases in applications to higher education among Sami students, with focus on language and teacher education. One further wishes to limit the dropout rate from Sami tuition between primary and lower secondary school and between upper secondary school and higher education. A work group has been appointed that will work towards increasing recruitment to

Lule Sami teacher education. A corresponding work group will be appointed to work for recruitment to South Sami studies.

Snåsnningen, which is a local newspaper in the Municipality of Snåsa in the South Sami language district, produces newspaper pages in South Sami. The newspaper receives press support via the Ministry of Culture budget.

In accordance with measures in the Action Plan for Sami Languages, the Ministry of Health and Care Services in cooperation with Sámediggi will examine more closely how equality in health services can be maintained in the Lule Sami and South Sami areas. The matter has been discussed with Sámediggi. The Ministry and Sámediggi will pursue the matter.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs distributes funds for the development of social studies terminology in South Sami.

In order to strengthen both Lule Sami and South Sami, almost NOK 1.2 million was granted to the Research Council of Norway's Sami research programme. In 2010, funds were increased to NOK 1.65 million. The funds are earmarked for research efforts into these two languages, including PhD positions.

South Sami

64. (box) What steps have been taken to increase efforts to protect and promote South Sami, especially in the field of education?

Sweden and Norway have established a working group that will investigate opportunities for closer transnational cooperation. The working group will prepare a proposal for a collaboration agreement between Sweden and Norway on Sami tuition, first and foremost with distance education, teacher training and teaching materials in mind. The group will investigate the opportunity for better cooperation on all three Sami languages, but will place special emphasis on cooperation on Lule and South Sami. In September 2011, the agreement will be presented to the relevant ministries in Sweden and Norway, which are the Ministries of Education and Research in both countries.

The County Governor of Nordland arranges annual conferences to bolster the competence and motivation of South Sami teachers.

Good cooperation has been developed with Sweden on language camps for South Sami students. This work is being done under the auspices of the County Governor of Nordland. The objective of the language camps is to revitalise, strengthen and develop South Sami as a language for use and interaction. Feedback indicates that the measures are appreciated by both teachers and students. Contacts are established across the border, which is important as the settlements are widespread and communities are small. At the same time the pupils indicate that they can use and have the courage to use the language more, including during their free time. The project also aims to follow up the parents of participating students. So far four language camps have been held, and interest in these camps has been significant.

Skolt Sami (East Sami)**65. Have the Norwegian authorities investigated the possibility of teaching Skolt Sami (East Sami) in cooperation with Finland?**

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has focused on facilitating the planning of cross-border measures that contribute to revitalising, raising the visibility of and strengthening the East Sami/Skolt Sami language. Skolt Sami is classified as an extinct language in Norway according to UNESCO's 'Red List'. It is therefore extremely positive that the language holds a stronger position in our neighbouring countries, Finland and Russia. Finland stands out with East Sami/Skolt Sami tuition in school. In 2010, a three-year collaboration project was started between East Sami/Skolt Sami communities and institutions in Norway, Finland and Russia. The main aim of the project is to contribute to strengthening and developing the identity, language and culture in a transnational perspective. The project is funded by grants from Interreg Sápmi and national contributions from Norway and Finland. The Ministry will focus on the necessary follow-up of the project and will discuss follow up measures with the project's partners, East Sami/Skolt Sami communities, and the Sami assemblies and authorities in these three countries.

Lule Sami**77. Have the authorities investigated the possibilities of stimulating the use of Lule Sami, especially outside the institutions?**

An important focal point in the Action Plan for Sami Languages and the follow up of this is to stimulate the use of the Sami languages outside institutions.

One measure in the Action Plan requires the County Governor of Nordland to initiate a project to strengthen Sami languages through social media. The project will be carried out by the University of Nordland. The purpose of the measure is to shed light on the use of Sami in social media and to outline measures to strengthen the use of Sami in these media. The target group of the project is Sami youth. The project will also include Lule Sami.

In the autumn of 2010, Lule Sami broadcasts were transmitted on YouTube (Nuoraj TV). The broadcasts were produced by young people. The media service will include features, humour, fiction and news. The main target group is young people between the ages of 15-28 with an affiliation to the Tysfjord/Hamarøy area. An important part of the project is that the young people themselves have an opportunity to participate by submitting videos. The project is partly funded by the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs.

See the response to question 60.

North, Lule and South Sami**78. and 86. The authorities are asked to report on the outcome of projects carried out by the Ministry of Justice and the Municipality of Tana on the development of legal terminology in North, Lule and South Sami.**

The Municipality of Tana has in the years from 2006 to 2009 had responsibility for the "Sami legal terminology" project. The project has particularly focused on developing terminology for the Dispute Act and the Criminal Procedure Act in North Sami. The project has been funded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (now: the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs), Sámediggi and the Municipality of Tana.

As a follow up to the "Sami legal terminology" project, the Municipality of Tana has started a two-year project called "Sami legal terms". The project started up on 1 December 2009 and will be concluded in December 2011. The project is funded by the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, Sámediggi and the Municipality of Tana. The Sami language board, Indre Finnmark District Court and Giellateknologiija at the University of Tromsø are important partners. The Tana Sami Language Centre and SEG (Sami Ealáhus-ja Guorahallanguovddáš/ Sami Trade and Development Centre) head the project on behalf of the Municipality of Tana.

The purpose of the Municipality of Tana's "Sami legal terms" project is to contribute to strengthening legal protection of the Sami community by contributing to the good development of North Sami as a legal language.

The project develops legal terms in North Sami. Terms from the Criminal Procedure Act, the Dispute Act and the Penal Code will be transferred to a database system that will, for example, enable publication of the terms as a digital dictionary. The database will initially comprise almost 3,000 legal terms and phrases. Thereafter, the work will focus on terms for the Court of Justice Act. The project also includes work on the translation of acts.

Lule Sami

80. The authorities are asked to provide information on the actual use of Lule Sami in relations with the administration, and on the interpretation/translation facilities available in Lule Sami.

In 2008, Sámediggi's language board carried out a survey on the use of Sami languages. The purpose of Sámediggi's 2008 language survey was to investigate selected institutions' use of the Sami language in Norway, and investigate the interest in choosing Sami languages in schools and kindergartens. Five institutions responded to the survey in the Lule Sami area. 80% of these institutions claim that the population receive services in Lule Sami. 20% say that they do not.

Lule Sami

81. The authorities are asked to provide information on the visibility of Lule Sami on public signs, buildings and in local newspaper advertisements.

The official use of place names in Sami and Kven is regulated by the Act on Place Names. In places where multilingual names have been adopted pursuant to the provisions of the act, the Sami and/or Kven name must be used in public spaces alongside the Norwegian name.

Within the administrative district for Sami language, place names, pursuant to the provisions of the Place Name Act must be signposted or indicated on maps in the following order: Sami, Norwegian, Kven. The use of Lule Sami on signs is therefore relevant for the Municipality of Tysfjord, which was included in the administrative district for Sami language in 2006.

More and more public buildings are being given signs with Sami names within the traditional Sami district. In the administrative district for Sami language awareness has been raised around Sami signs, although there is no direct requirement for this in the regulations.

On the part of the Government, both Report no. 28 (2007-2008) to the Storting – Sami Policy and the Action Plan for Sami Languages emphasise the importance of raising the visibility of the Sami languages in public, including signs in Sami.

Pursuant to the Sami Act, section 3-2, announcements from public bodies directed at the population within the administrative district must be made in both Sami and Norwegian. In practice, this could be in the form of newspaper advertisements. National authorities have little control of how this is implemented in practice.

Lule Sami

83. The authorities are asked to comment on the presence of Lule Sami on TV.

It follows from its governing document that NRK must “*contribute to strengthen the Norwegian and Sami languages, identity and culture*” and that “*NRK must have daily broadcasts for the Sami population*”. The majority of NRK Sápmis's broadcasts on radio and TV are in North Sami, but Lule Sami also has fixed broadcasts.

For more information see the comments on Lule Sami TV broadcasts on You Tube (Nuoraj TV) under the response to question 77.

Lule Sami

84. The authorities are asked to comment on the visibility of Lule Sami in the print media with regard to the needs expressed by its speakers.

The NordSalten newspaper, which is a local newspaper in the Lule Sami language area, receives funds via the Ministry of Culture's budget to produce Lule Sami inserts. Nordsalten produced 70 pages in Lule Sami in 2010.

South Sami

87. The authorities are asked to provide information on whether Snåsa also has an official name in South Sami.

The official Sami name of the Municipality of Snåsa is Snåasen tjielte. Snåsa Municipal Council decided in a meeting on 27 May 2010 to apply to use the Sami name Snåasen tjielte

for the municipality. The Municipal Council's decision was ratified in a cabinet meeting on 24 September 2010 in accordance with section 3, no. 3 of the Local Government Act.

South Sami

88. The authorities are asked to provide information on the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration office in Snåsa and whether it deals with health issues.

The authorities want Sami speaking users to be taken care of with respect to both language and culture when they are in contact with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). NAV has stated that in the case of a vacant position at NAV's office in Snåsa, the job advert will request South Sami skills.

This office does not deal with health matters to a greater degree than other NAV offices.

South Sami

90. The authorities are asked to comment on the presence of South Sami on TV.

We refer to the comment under the response to question 83. The majority of NRK Sápmis's broadcasts on radio and TV are in North Sami, but South Sami also has fixed broadcasts.

The news programme *Ođđasat* is broadcast from Monday to Thursday on the P2 national network and uses both Sami and Norwegian, hereunder also South Sami and Lule Sami.

South Sami

91. The authorities are asked to provide information on the presence of South Sami in the printed press.

The local newspaper *Snåsnningen* produced 48 pages in South Sami in 2010.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. f

Sami languages

Lule Sami

108. The authorities are asked to provide an assessment of the situation of pre-school education in Lule Sami.

In the municipalities of Bodø and Tysfjord, a total of 27 children with Lule Sami backgrounds had their kindergarten provision tailored on the basis of their language background in 2010. The County Governor of Nordland has received funds from the Ministry of Education and Research to strengthen work with the Lule Sami and South Sami languages. Several seminars

and network meetings have been arranged between kindergartens and schools in connection with this. Please also see the response to question 110.

Lule Sami

110. The authorities are asked to clarify the situation of Lule Sami at all levels of education and indicate the number of students.

In the 2010/2011 school year, 29 students took Lule Sami as a first language and 68 had Lule Sami as a second language. There is a need for access to tuition in Lule Sami, especially in distance education. The number of students in traditional Lule Sami areas is stable, but there is increasing demand in the cities.

The County Governor of Nordland has arranged a motivation and recruitment seminar Lule Sami youth. The purpose of the seminar was to motivate Lule Sami youth to pursue higher education.

The County Governor also organises annual teacher conferences on Lule Sami tuition.

South Sami

112. The authorities are asked to provide information on the discussions between the Ministry of Education and Research and Sámediggi on the need for more permanent actions directed towards kindergartens in South Sami regions.

There are no pre-schools in Norway, but pre-school provision is covered by kindergartens.

The Ministry of Education and Research and Sámediggi cooperate on measures aimed at kindergarten provision in Sami areas. The initial focus has been on disseminating information via brochures, meetings, etc. The county governors of Troms, Nordland, Sør-Trøndelag and Nord-Trøndelag have been specially tasked with cooperating with Sámediggi on measures aimed at the South Sami kindergarten sector.

The Ministry of Education and Research has its own competence strategy that focuses on language as a particular priority area. The county governors have, in cooperation with Sámediggi, initiated various language development measures.

Lule and South Sami

117. (box) What steps have been taken to improve education in Lule and South Sami, in particular concerning the training of teachers and the production of teaching materials?

See the discussion under the third recommendation from the Committee of Ministers, Part I.

East Sami

117. Have the Norwegian authorities investigated the possibility of teaching Skolt Sami (East Sami) in cooperation with Finland?

See the response to question 65.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. h

South Sami

125. The Norwegian authorities are asked to provide information on courses for bilingual language teachers, including statistics on the number and profile of teachers who have received training, at Hamar University College.

There is one three-year undergraduate programme in the teaching of specific school subjects for bilingual teachers at Hedmark University College. A bachelor's degree allows students to specialise further in the following languages: Urdu, Turkish, Arabic, Vietnamese, Kurdish, Somali, Russian and South Sami. Students may also choose to study other more general subjects. The curricula will be based on the university college's regular provision, but have an approach that allows students to utilise their own language and their own cultural experiences.

Kven

This sub-chapter contains an initial brief discussion of the situation of the Kven language and the actions the Norwegian authorities have initiated in relation to Kven. It then responds to questions from the Committee of Experts concerning the Kven language.

The Kven Institute Securing historical language materials

In 2008, the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority granted project support amounting to NOK 50,000 to the Kven Institute for its "Protection of historical language materials" project. The project involves recovering and publishing sound recordings of Kven dialects in the Finnish National Sound Archive. There are approx. 420 hours of audio recordings of Kven dialects and almost half of these are digitised. The Kven Institute has a project in which the digitised material is being transcribed. The material is of great value from a linguistic and language history point of view, and the stories contain valuable information about the Kvens' everyday life. The recordings cover the whole of the Kven area and are primarily from the 1960s and 1970s.

Please also refer to the discussion of the Government's actions in relation to the Kven language under the Committee of Ministers' fourth recommendation (Part I), which discusses the Government's efforts to protect and promote Kven, especially in education and broadcast media.

Under Article 7, para. 1, subpara. c, the Committee of Experts has the following questions:

Kven

49. The Norwegian authorities are asked to comment on the development of a new cultural centre for Kven speakers, in addition to the cultural centre in Porsanger.

In 2009, the Ministry of Culture granted project funds for a pilot project under the auspices of the Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet) which would primarily focus on networking and the literacy of people in Norway with a Kven or Finnish-related spoken language background. The project is intended to provide those who are about to learn the language with extended opportunities to participate in a language environment where the language is in living use. The project has received NOK 430,000 kroner from the Ministry of Culture. The project description notes that the work on the language project will be carried out as a collaborative project between Skibotn kvenforening, Kveenibaikka kultursenter and the Kvenland Federation.

Please refer to the description of the project funding for the language centre in Storfjord as a pilot project, as a response to question 67.

Kven

50-51. The Norwegian authorities are asked to provide information on measures in relation to the Kven language, based on the White Paper on language policy, which will be followed up by the Ministry of Culture.

Varanger Museum IKS: Kven names on the web and map

In 2009 and 2010, the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority granted project support amounting to NOK 100,000 to Varanger Museum IKS for its "Kven names on the internet and map" documentation and dissemination project. The project is a collaboration between various Kven institutions. This is a joint effort to digitise names that have already been collected and their history from various sources, and to add names that have not been documented until now.

The Kven language newspaper - Ruijan Kaiku

The Kven newspaper Ruijan Kaiku has for years received grants through the support schemes for the press and periodic publications, either directly from the Ministry of Culture or the Norwegian Culture Fund, which is administered by the Arts Council Norway. The Kven language newspaper is an important part of the necessary infrastructure for the Kven language. From 2011 Ruijan Kaiku's grant has been moved from the Norwegian Culture Fund to a fixed operational subsidy directly from the Ministry of Culture in order to provide the newspaper with more predictable budget support. Ruijan Kaiku's grant amounted to NOK 1 million in 2011.

The Language Council of Norway is facing an expansion of its activities and responsibilities to include languages other than Norwegian. As part of this expansion of its activities and responsibilities, the Language Council shall help protect and strengthen national minority languages in Norway. As far as its future activities and responsibilities for national minority

languages are concerned, the Language Council has determined that Kven will receive first priority.

Please also see the discussion about the conference on the revitalisation of the Kven language under the response to the Committee of Ministers' fourth recommendation.

Under Article 7, para. 1, subpara. d, the Committee of Experts has the following questions:

Kven

67. The Norwegian authorities are asked to explain what measures have been taken to further enhance support for Kven culture through general and/or specific funding mechanisms?

Grant scheme for Kven

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs provided grants totalling NOK 200,000 to various Kven initiatives in 2008. The measures ranged from film and Nordic cooperation measures to Kven language measures.

In 2009, approx. NOK 575,000 was provided in grants to six Kven projects involving information measures, Nordic cooperation, and pure language measures. NOK 500,000 was also provided for the operation of a trilingual centre in the Municipality of Storfjord.

In 2011, a total of NOK 200,000 was provided in grants to three Kven projects involving cultural activities for youth, the publication of Kven Christmas booklets, and work on collating Kven grammar. In addition to this, a total of NOK 750,000 was provided between 2009-2011 for the operation of Halti Kvenkultursenter's 3-year "Documentation and dissemination of Kven culture" project in Troms and campaign/revitalisation activities for the Kven language in Northern Norway.

In the same period, NOK 1.680 million was provided for the operation of the language Centre in Storfjord. The Language Centre opened in 2010 and is Norway's first multilingual language centre. The centre, which works to strengthen Sami and Finnish/Kven in the Municipality of Storfjord, helps to build bridges between the Norwegian, Sami and Kven cultures. The centre is financed by project funds from the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, Troms County Authority, Sámediggi and the Municipality of Storfjord.

See Appendix 4 for a more detailed overview of the grants.

Kven culture

The Arts Council Norway administers and distributes funds from the Norwegian Culture Fund and projects that contribute to Sami and minority languages may apply for funding from this. A number of cultural projects related to the Kven language and culture received grants from the Arts Council Norway between 2008-2010; see Appendix 2 for an overview of these.

Kven

69. (box) What measures have been taken to improve the presence of Kven in broadcasting?

See the discussion under the Committee of Ministers' fourth recommendation, Part I.

Kven

71. What measures have been taken to improve the presence of Kven in the media in general?

Please refer to the discussion of the Kven language newspaper Ruijan Kaiku under the responses to questions 50-51.

Kven

72. The Norwegian authorities are asked to comment on the practical implementation of the Place Name Act with regard to Kven.

Responsibility for adopting signs on classified and county roads has been delegated to the district offices of the Norwegian Public Roads Administration, while municipalities are responsible for adopting signs on municipal roads (signs authority).

In order for a Kven place name to be used on a sign, the place name must be approved and registered in the Central Place Name Registry.

The signs standard (preliminary edition 2007), chapters 1-2.2, states that such established place names shall be used on any road direction signs for the place.

The process usually starts with municipalities, organisations or individuals contacting the signs authority. The signs authority quality assures the proposed place name with the Norwegian Mapping Authority before the signs are ordered and installed in the usual way. The costs of normal place name signs on classified roads are covered by the Norwegian Public Roads Administration, while the costs of signs on county and municipal roads are covered by the county or municipality, respectively.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. f:

Kven

101. (box) What concrete measures have been taken to develop a special curriculum in Kven in cooperation with the Kven speakers and to improve the situation of the Kven language at all appropriate stages of education?

During the oral public hearing on the report it was pointed out that there ought to be a clear distinction between measures that cover the Kven language and measures that cover the Finnish language. However, we have chosen to continue to provide an overall presentation because many measures include both Kven and Finnish.

Primary and secondary school

See the discussion of the curriculum for Finnish as a second language under the discussion of the Committee of Ministers' fourth recommendation. The provision only includes Kven and Finnish as a second language.

From and including 2005, the County Governor of Finnmark has received annual funding for the development of teaching materials about Kven culture. The funding was advertised, and a lot of teaching materials about Kven culture were produced in the years up to 2008. The County Governor also provided funds to develop the website kvensk.no and the digital textbook *Aikamatka* for students in upper secondary school.

From and including 2009, the County Governor has expanded its work to develop teaching materials in Finnish and Kven as a second language. The County Governor chose to prioritise the development of a textbook for Finnish as a second language, tailored for pupils in the 5th-7th grade, since this had been requested for a long time. This is now being printed and will soon be ready for distribution to schools. The County Governor has also initiated the development of a similar textbook for lower secondary school grades.

The County Governor has been informed that standardised written Kven will soon be ready for use, meaning that textbooks can be translated into Kven. The County Governor will be able to work with the Kven community when it comes to translating textbooks.

The County Governor has in 2011 provided funding to produce a textbook for primary schools in Kven.

The county governors of Troms and Finnmark organise an annual seminar for teachers who teach Finnish as a second language curriculum. The seminar's topics vary from year to year, and parts of the programme will always deal with the Kven dimension.

State grants are provided to municipalities, counties and private schools in Troms and Finnmark that provide students with a Kven/Finnish background tuition in Finnish as a second language. The grant is calculated on the basis of the number of hours per year, multiplied by a rate.

In the 2010/11 school year, teaching hours were allocated to one group for Kven tuition for the first time. The County Governor has not previously received an application for this. The county governors also grant study authorisations every year to teachers who want further training in the subject. Authorisations have been granted for both Finnish and Kven further education.

Higher education

No measures have been implemented by the Ministry of Education and Research to develop a special syllabus for Kven language users. Finnmark University College is now working with

the University of Tromsø to arrive at a division of work with a view to developing course provision in Kven.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. h:

Kven

120. (box) Have the authorities taken measures to promote a permanent offer of Kven language courses at the University of Tromsø?

No special measures have been implemented by the Ministry of Education and Research for permanent provision in Kven. These are priorities that in this case are decided by the university board of the University of Tromsø.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 4:

Kven

131. The Norwegian authorities are asked to comment on cooperation with Kven speakers in matters relating to the promotion and protection of the Kven language.

The County Governor of Finnmark is responsible for the coordination of tuition in Kven/Finnish as a second language. The County Governor maintains a dialogue and has held meetings with the special interest organisations Norsk-Finsk Forbund (Norwegian-Finnish Association) and the Norwegian Kven Organisation. The challenges associated with language learning have been discussed. The two special interest organisations regularly provide information about what is happening within their organisations.

The Kven Language Council has participated in a seminar for teachers of Finnish as a second language in order to brief them on the development of written Kven. The seminar was organised by the County Governor.

Romani

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. a:

Romani and Romanes

45. Does the mandate of the Romani People's Fund cover language matters and the development of books and language materials?

In Norway's report in 2008, it was stated that on 18 June 2005 the Storting adopted a resolution on the appropriation of NOK 75 million for the Romani People's/Taters' Culture Fund as collective compensation for past wrongs.

The foundation that manages the fund was established by Royal Decree on 12 October 2007, and at the same time the foundation's governing document were adopted. The foundation's purpose is to disperse the annual return on the Romani People's/Taters' Culture Fund to initiatives and activities that promote conservation and development of the Romani people's/Taters' culture, language and history. This will also include the development of books and other materials in Romani/about the Romani language, although the board is free to decide their own priorities. As far as the fund's dispersals in 2011 are concerned, the board has decided that tuition in and dissemination of the Romani language will be one of two prioritised areas.

The foundation has, up to 2011, received returns totalling approx. NOK 24 million and has dispersed funds to projects in accordance with the foundation's purposes since 2008.

Romani and Romanes

54. Have the authorities followed up the request from representatives of the Romani association to develop their language and make it accessible in education? Have the authorities provided support for the development of teaching materials?

Neither the Ministry of Education and Research nor the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs have received enquiries from the Romani people's/Taters' organisations concerning a desire for tuition in Romani in public primary and lower secondary schools.

Neither the Ministry of Education and Research nor the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs have received enquiries from Romani people/Taters concerning tuition in Romani in public primary and lower secondary schools.

However, grants have been made to the Romani people's/Taters' organisations for language courses.

In 2007 and 2009, the Ministry of Culture provided project funding for a language project under the auspices of Taters' Association of Norway (Taternes Landsforening) involving the collection, translation and transcribing of Romani in Norway. The project has received a total of NOK 578,000 from the Ministry of Culture. The goal of the project is to eventually produce textbooks that can provide a basis for first language tuition in schools.

Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket (LOR) a romani organisation) is also carrying out work aimed at developing a basis for language tuition in Romani. The work being done by LOR is aimed at encouraging young members to learn the language. The work being done by LOR has been organised through study circles. The organisation receives state aid for education.

Romani and Romanes

55. (box) What steps have been taken by the authorities to intensify their efforts to protect and promote the Romani and Romanes languages, in cooperation with the speakers, and especially in the field of education?

We refer to the answer to question 54 above.

The Committee of Experts has the following question in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. d:

Romani and Romanes

75. (box) What measures have been taken to improve the presence of Romani and Romanes in public life?

There is a permanent exhibition at Glomdalsmuseet, Latjo Drom. The exhibition presents the Romani people's/Taters' culture and language. (See the discussion of Glomdalsmuseet in Norway's third report on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, p. 23.)

Besides this, support is provided via the Romani People's/Taters' Culture Fund to increase the presence of Romani in the public sphere. Allocations from the fund are administered by the group itself.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para.1, subpara. f:

Romani and Romanes

104. What measures have been taken to develop alternative ways and appropriate forms of teaching Romani and Romanes?

We refer to the discussion concerning question 54.

Romani and Romanes

104. (box) What measures have been taken to develop teaching materials and to provide teacher training in Romani and Romanes?

We refer to the discussion concerning question 54.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. h:

Romani and Romanes

122. The authorities are asked to provide information on research and study related to Romani and Romanes languages at universities or other higher education institutions.

The Research Council of Norway has for several years worked on initiating research into Romani and Romanes. This has been very difficult for various reasons, but the Research Council of Norway now reports that it will be possible to start a PhD project on the Romani language in 2012.

The authorities are unaware of any other research in this field.

Romanes

Romani and Romanes

55. (box) What steps have been taken by the authorities to intensify their efforts to protect and promote the Romani and Romanes languages, in cooperation with the speakers, and especially in the field of education?

There are no specific measures regarding Romanes in the field of education.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud pointed out in the public hearing that Roma children's language rights must be safeguarded when children are placed in care for their own good. The action plan to improve the living conditions for the Roma people discusses child welfare measures. The Child Welfare Act states that child welfare work must be based on the individual child, his/her family and the community to which the child belongs. Upon placement in, for example, a foster home or institution, the location of the placement shall be chosen on the basis of what is best given the child's character and need for care and education in a stable environment. Appropriate consideration shall be given to whether continuity in the child's upbringing is desirable, and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background. Upon placement in foster care, the child welfare service must always consider whether any of the child's family or close network can be selected as a foster home.

It is a challenge finding child welfare measures that safeguard both the child's linguistic and cultural background and that at the same time are considered to be the best measures based on the child's other individual needs.

The Committee of Experts has the following question in relation to article 7, para. 1, subpara. d:

Romani and Romanes

75. (box) What measures have been taken to improve the presence of Romani and Romanes in public life?

The International Gypsy Music Festival Yagori

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs has provided annual support to the International Gypsy Music Festival Yagori since 2000. In 2010, this support amounted to NOK 321,000. The festival presents some of the foremost practitioners of international gypsy music and dance. The Ministry considers this a positive contribution to the dissemination of Roma culture and language.

The Committee of Experts asks questions in relation to article 7, para.1, subpara. f and article 7, para. 1, subpara. h, questions 104 and 122, respectively.

No specific measures have been implemented that are aimed at Romanes in the relevant fields.

All languages

The Committee of Experts asks the following question in relation to all languages, article 7, para. 1, subpara. e:

All languages

92. Have the authorities taken new initiatives to create a forum as envisaged under this undertaking?

No new initiatives have been taken by the Government to establish such a forum.

Measures that apply to more than one of the regional or minority languages

Participation and organisational development

National minorities and Sami are awarded annual grants via the national budget. Sámediggi distributes the funds for Sami organisations.

The Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs administers the grant scheme for national minorities. The aim of the grant scheme is to support activities that contribute to active participation in society, and activities that ensure equal opportunities for everyone and prevent discrimination. For further discussion of the scheme, please refer to the third periodic report on the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, pages 6-7. NOK 5.841 million was appropriated for this purpose in 2011.

According to the circular that sets out the guidelines for the allocation of funds, basic support can be provided to organisations whose purpose is to preserve and develop a minority's culture and identity, language, traditions and heritage.

Transnational exchanges

Norway has also organised study tours to Sweden for the Minister and State Secretary with responsibility for national minorities. This cooperation is useful because, on the whole, the same groups are recognised as national minorities in these two countries. Some of the national minority organisations have translational contacts with Sweden and have been able to utilise part of the Government's support for the organisations for this purpose.

Part III

The Charter Part III - Implementation of the undertakings and initiatives to follow up the Committee of Experts' recommendations

The Council of Europe requests that in Part III a description be provided of how the undertakings under the Charter have been implemented, with a focus on new developments since the previous report.

The Council of Europe requests additional information in relation to the undertakings about which the Committee of Experts did not receive sufficient information in the previous round to evaluate their implementation.

For undertakings that the Committee of Experts believes were not met, we would request that the state indicate what measures have been taken to implement the provisions.

As far as the requests and so-called 'box recommendations' of the Committee of Experts are concerned, the Council of Europe requests a detailed description of the legal and practical measures the Government has implemented.

At a general level, the Committee of Experts asks the following questions:

134. The authorities are asked to provide information on the Ája Sami Centre's expansion to house a museum and a Sami library.

The Centre for Northern Peoples (formerly the Ája Sami Center) plays an important role in the preservation and development of Sami culture. The extension of the centre, with premises for a museum and Sami library, has been completed and was opened to the public in 2011. The project received a total of NOK 22 million in the period 2007-2011. The project framework includes expenses for exhibits and equipment.

140. The authorities are asked to report on the fulfilment of all undertakings with regard to the coastal regions (see the fourth assessment report of the Committee of Experts).

Few special assessments have been carried out in relation to the coastal areas when implementing measures aimed at safeguarding Sami languages. Therefore, please refer to the general discussion of the implementation of the relevant provisions that are relevant to the Coastal Sami areas in the same way as for the other areas.

At the same time, we would also like to point out that of the municipalities included in the administrative district for Sami language, Lavangen and Kåfjord are particularly regarded as belonging to the coastal areas/Coastal Sami areas.

The Municipality of Lavangen was incorporated into the administrative district for Sami language on 1 October 2009. A Sami language centre has been established in Lavangen, which is funded by Sámediggi.

In 2004, the Municipality of Tromsø opened a Sami language centre in the Coastal Sami village of Ullsfjord. The courses the language centre arranges include courses on Coastal Sami cuisine and history.

Article 8 - Education

Please see the discussion of Sami in primary schools, lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools, and in vocational training, Part II, article 7 Sami languages.

142. The authorities are asked to provide specific information on the fulfilment of all undertakings in relation to education ratified by Norway in each of the municipalities covered by the Sami Administrative District, especially the municipalities of Porsanger, Tana, Nesseby and Kåfjord

In Budget recommendation no. 12 (2008-2009), a majority of the Standing Committee on Education, Research and Church Affairs asked the Ministry of Education and Research to assess the oversight of how the rights of Sami pupils are being met, including the availability of teaching materials. In accordance with the allotment letter for the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training for 2009, the Directorate has set out a strategy for how the oversight should be conducted and prepared instructions for the oversight. The county governors of Nordland, Troms and Finnmark were involved in the work, and inspections were carried out in four municipalities. The oversight revealed discrepancies in three of the four municipalities. The discrepancies largely related to a lack of proper systems for the municipalities' duty to provide Sami pupils with tuition in Sami. A lack of access to teaching materials was also reported as a challenge for tuition in Sami. Given the small number of inspections, it was difficult to assess the general situation in the sector with respect to the fulfilment of the Sami pupils' rights under the Education Act.

Inspections were carried out in eight municipalities and one county authority in the spring of 2010. The oversight provided similar results to those in 2009. The oversight revealed

discrepancies in three municipalities. The results of the oversight in the spring of 2010 also indicate that there may be instances where pupils entitled to tuition in Sami are not receiving the correct number of hours in all subjects according to the Knowledge Promotion Reform's framework regulating the distribution of periods and subjects. Practices appear to vary between school owners with regard to the number of hours of Sami tuition. In the winter of 2011, a working group of representatives from Sámediggi, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training presented a report on measures aimed at meeting these challenges. The Ministry of Education and Research has begun to consider the measures in the report.

143. The authorities are asked to clarify the number of students who are taking Sami as a second language.

According to the School Information System (GSI), 1,145 primary school pupils were receiving tuition in North Sami as a second language in the 2010/2011 school year. 68 students were receiving tuition in Lule Sami as a second language, and 72 in South Sami as a second language. A total of 1,285 pupils.

At the upper secondary level, statistics from the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training/VIGO show that in the 2010/2011 school year, 185 pupils were receiving tuition in Sami as a second language, of which 173 were receiving tuition in North Sami as a second language.

The analysis group for Sami publishes "Samiske tall forteller" [Sami figures relate] every year. In the fourth edition (2011), the analysis group points out that the clearest and most important trend in the statistics for Sami languages in kindergarten and school for the 2010/2011 school year is the decrease in the number of pupils who choose Sami as a Second Language in primary and lower secondary school. Sami as a Second Language has lost 38% of its pupils since 2006.

The analysis group considers the figures for primary and lower secondary school dramatic and has therefore conducted an analysis of these figures. The factors considered in the analysis are general urbanisation, a general decline in the number of children born in a year, the framework regulating the distribution of periods and subjects, discontinuation of the Sami language and culture curriculum (2006) and the bilingual tuition model.

144. Have the Norwegian authorities taken steps to develop adequate teaching materials in North Sami?

Sámediggi, which bears responsibility for the development and production of Sami teaching materials, annually awards funds that, among other things, are used for teaching material development for all three Sami languages. Sámediggi has allocated NOK 12-14 million annually to this effort in recent years.

Please also see the discussion on the Committee of Ministers' third recommendation in Part I concerning the working group on Sami teaching materials. The working group's report also discusses proposals for North Sami teaching materials.

155. The Committee of Experts notes that the University of Tromsø teaches North Sami as a foreign language, and that at the University of Oslo the teaching in North Sami has been changed to first language tuition. Furthermore, the Sami University College has recently merged with the Nordic Sami Institute, which encompasses teacher training and research on different subjects. The Norwegian authorities are asked to provide information about the results of this.

There has been a positive development and strengthening of Sami course provision at the University of Tromsø.

Tuition is provided in the following Sami subjects at the University of Tromsø:

SAM-1030	North Sami for non-native speakers: Grammar I
SAM-1031	North Sami for non-native speakers: Practical usage and an introduction to grammar
SAM-2015	Sami linguistics - North Sami: Morphosyntax and syntax
SAM-2016	Sami linguistics - North Sami: Writing course
SAM-2110	Sami literature - North Sami Indigenous literature
SAM-3010	Sami literature - Theory and methodology
SAM 3115	Sami text interpreting history and indigenous criticism
SAM-3900	Master's thesis in Sami language
SAM 3910	Master's thesis in Sami literature
SAM 3940	Master's thesis in Sami (first language)
SVF-6001	Sami cultural studies

It is too early to say anything about the results of the changes to which the Committee of Experts refers in this question.

Article 8, para. 2

157. Have any measures been taken by the Norwegian government and Sámediggi to collect reliable data on the number and distribution of speakers and the degree of language competence?

The Ministry of Education and Research and Sámediggi will conduct a larger survey of the use of the Sami languages. The survey was start in the autumn of 2011. See further discussion of Part II, Article 7 in the answers to question 7.

158. The Norwegian authorities are asked to clarify if any progress has been made with regard to accessibility to kindergartens in Oslo and Tromsø.

Grants are provided to Sami kindergartens. The goal is to ensure Sami children kindergarten provision based on Sami language and culture. Sami will be the primary language in the Sami kindergartens. Meanwhile, there are no pre-schools in Norway, but pre-school provision is covered by kindergartens.

160. The Norwegian authorities are asked to clarify the situation of Sami education in Oslo.

In Oslo, 27 students in primary and 2 secondary school pupils were receiving tuition in North Sami as per 1 October in the 2010/2011 school year.

Pupils in primary and secondary school in Oslo seeking provision in North Sami receive tuition organised by Kampen School. The provision is additional to the ordinary tuition.

Article 8, para. 1, subpara. i

The ombudsmen for children in Sweden, Finland and Norway presented a report in 2008 called "The right to participate and influence for Sami children and youth" (ISBN 978-91-87448-52-2). The report illustrates what a sample of children and young people see as problems and opportunities in their day-to-day lives in the three countries. The report describes several factors that affect language development:

- School and education
- Recreation
- Mass media

The report provides contributions on how children and young people experience their situation.

Article 9 - Legal authorities

Article 9, para. 1 Administration of justice in criminal and civil cases

The courts

Sis-Finnmárkku Family Counselling Services/Inner Finnmark District Court (Tana) were established in 2004 due to a desire to strengthen the Sami dimension in the judicial system and help increase knowledge about Sami languages, culture and legal culture, and increase the use of Sami languages. When it comes to the use of Sami languages, a manual count at the court shows that North Sami is partially or exclusively used in approx. one in every four court cases.

The Norwegian Courts Administration has initiated a review of efforts to safeguard the Sami people's interests. The goal is to gain more knowledge about the challenges in this work, assess the current situation and propose measures. In the spring of 2010, the Norwegian Courts Administration established a working group tasked with investigating various issues related to the Sami dimension of the judicial system. The working group has been led by the district recorder at Inner Finnmark District Court, Finn-Arne Schanche Selfors.

The working group presented its report on 14 January 2011. In accordance with its mandate, the working group explained the legal obligations the courts and Norwegian Courts Administration have with regard to the Sami population in Norway, and described the status of these undertakings today. The working group also noted challenges and areas for improvement, and formulated goals for the future work on the Sami dimension of the judicial system.

The working group proposed concrete measures of a short-term and long-term nature to achieve these objectives. The working group afforded priority to measures aimed at increasing knowledge about Sami languages, culture and legal issues, as well as recruitment. The working group also proposed measures related to the development of legal terms in Sami and expertise with regard to Sami languages in the courts.

The report will be circulated to the concerned courts and relevant external parties. This will form the basis for the Norwegian Courts Administration's further work on safeguarding the Sami dimension in the judicial system, including assessing specific measures to strengthen this dimension.

Article 9, para. 3 Translation

Translation of the text national statutes

The following new legal texts have been translated into North Sami since the last periodic report:

- The Marine Resources Act
- The Planning and Building Act
- The Mineral Act and the regulations relating to the Mineral Act.

Translations are normally published on the Government's website: www.regjeringen.no and www.lagat.no.

- Significant parts of the regulations relating to the Tax Act, Value Added Tax Act, tax law and tax payment law is cited in provided in Sami in guidelines and the tax return form. However, the actual legal texts have not been translated.

The Committee of Experts has the following questions in relation to article 9, para. 1 subpara. a.i; a.ii; a.iii; a.iv; b.i; b.ii; b.iii:

162-164. The Norwegian authorities are asked to report on the development of Sami legal terminology and training of lawyers and judges in Sami languages and Sami legal terminology.

Development of Sami legal terminology

See the discussion of "Sami legal language" and "Sami legal terminology" projects in the response to questions 78 and 86 in Part II, Article 7.

Training of lawyers and judges in Sami languages and Sami legal terminology

Neither the Ministry of Justice nor the Norwegian Courts Administration have or know of projects/continued education programmes for judges/executive officers or lawyers aimed at improving competence in Sami languages and Sami terminology.

165-167 The Norwegian authorities are asked to provide information regarding the use of Sami before Nord-Troms District Court, and particularly in Kåfjord.

The courts' case management system does not permit the registering of language usage in each individual case. Therefore, there are no statistics on how many cases were conducted using North Sami. However, in 2010 Nord-Troms District Court said there had been a limited number of cases where there was a need for a North Sami interpreter. This also applies to cases from the Municipality of Kåfjord.

Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services

Article 10, para. 1 The Government's administrative areas

Article 10, para. 1, subpara. a Oral and written inquiries

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) in Finnmark

Sami speaking staff are employed at all five NAV offices in Finnmark, which are located in the municipalities that are in the administrative district for Sami language. Four of these offices have employees who also have a command of the written languages.

The customer centre in Kautokeino, Finnmark was established in June 2009. This is NAV's telephonic front line in the county and consists of eight employees in Alta and three employees in Kautokeino. The idea behind the department in Kautokeino is that it will be a Sami language telephone service for the residents of the five municipalities in Finnmark included in the administrative district for Sami language (Karasjok, Kautokeino, Tana, Nesseby and Porsanger).

All three employees at the customer centre in Kautokeino are Sami speaking (North Sami) and two of them have a command of the written language. They serve both Norwegian speaking and Sami speaking users. The customer centre answers questions about all of NAV's services.

NAV prioritises translations into North Sami, which is the Sami language that has made the most progress in developing as a written language; North Sami is also the language spoken by most Sami speakers.

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration's user surveys in the administrative district for Sami language

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration will carry out local user surveys in the administrative district for Sami language. The results will provide a basis for developing the quality of services in the agency. In the second half of 2009, an online user survey of Sami was conducted for the first time at NAV's offices in the administrative district for Sami in Finnmark. The offices that participated were NAV Tana, NAV Kautokeino, NAV Karasjok,

NAV Porsanger and NAV Nesseby. The users were asked how accessible they perceive the NAV offices to be with regard to contacting the NAV office in Sami and getting answers in Sami.

The users responded that arranging a meeting with an advisor/executive officer who spoke Sami was not hard. They also responded that they it was not difficult to call the NAV office or contact the NAV office in Sami. They responded that it was harder to contact them and get answers back in Sami via letter.

Sami user surveys are under development. The plan is that in the future these will also cover NAV offices in the Lule and South Sami areas.

Tax helpline

Taxpayers can choose North Sami when contacting the tax helpline and will then be transferred to a Sami speaking officer. Taxpayers who communicate in written North Sami, will receive an answer in North Sami.

Article 10, para. 1, subpara. b Generally used administrative texts and forms

Information in Sami in the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

Sami terms within NAV's field are being developed gradually through the translation of texts. Besides translating the information into North Sami, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration is helping pioneer language work in an field that has previously lacked Sami words and concepts. To make the new terms as good and as accurate as possible, the agency makes use of the development of Sami concepts that occurs in when Sami speaking staff and Sami speaking users meet. A network of Sami speaking staff with broad expertise assists translators and provides input regarding the terms that should be used in various areas.

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration will strive to ensure the information most often requested about the agency's services and users' rights is available in North Sami on its website. The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration is in the process of translating its main leaflets into North Sami. The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration also translates various other materials into North Sami.

In the spring of 2009, a separate Sami menu point was introduced on the front page of nav.no. The Sami pages contain factual information about NAV's benefits and services together with the corresponding forms. From 2011, there will also be a Sami news service on the website in which relevant expert information will be translated.

Translations in the Ministry of the Environment's area of responsibility

The circular putting into effect the new Planning and Building Act and the thematic guide for reindeer husbandry has been translated into North Sami. So have 13 protection regulations for Finnmark and the European Landscape Convention.

Translations for the kindergarten sector

The national curriculum for kindergartens has been translated into North Sami.

Translations within the tax field

The Tax Administration has translated the vast majority of those forms that are generally widely used, and those which are considered particularly relevant for the Sami population, into North Sami. Forms, guides and other information that have been translated into North Sami are available on the Tax Administration's website: skatteetaten.no.

In 2011, the Tax Administration started to translate the contents of skatteetaten.no into Sami. General guidelines that benefit the user have been given priority.

The ministries' website: regjeringen.no

All ministries have translated parts of their web pages into North Sami.

The Norwegian Competition Authority's website

The Norwegian Competition Authority has prepared a special strategy and activity plan for the use of Sami languages. The Activity Plan includes both its website and other information material.

The Competition Authority launched a Sami language edition of the Authority's website in June 2010. In addition to general information about the Authority, the website provides information about the Competition Act's prohibitions and the obligation to report mergers and acquisitions to the Competition Authority. Selected press releases are also translated. In June 2011, the Competition Authority's electricity price overview (*electricity price comparison website*) was made available in Sami by translating fixed texts (titles, legends, options and buttons on forms, etc.). The language used is North Sami.

Translations within the health sector

There is an increasing tendency to translate population-oriented campaigns, brochures, DVDs and similar information materials in the health sector into North Sami. However, it cannot be said that information from the central health authorities is systematically translated into North Sami.

Translations within the fisheries field

A summary of the recommendations of the Coastal Fishing Committee for Finnmark was translated into North Sami and included in the recommendations (NOU 2008:5 The right to fisheries in the sea outside of Finnmark). A short brochure was also produced in North Sami about the main features of the proposals from the Coastal Fishing Committee.

Translations within commerce

Sami place names and the Sami names for various reindeer grazing districts and pastures are used documents related to the value creation programme for reindeer husbandry (VSP reindeer), which is run by Innovation Norway. (Innovation Norway offers services within funding, expertise, advice, networking and promotion.)

The agreement between Sámediggi and Innovation Norway, which lasted until 1 January 2011, was available in Sami.

Innovation Norway has a North Sami version of its name - Innovašuvdna Norga.

Translations within the cultural field

An Information brochure on The Cultural Diversity Year 2008 was published in North Sami.

Translations within the transport sector

The Norwegian Public Roads Administration's Region North has translated a 'sight board' into North Sami, which is used for vision tests in driving tests, etc., and also some campaign signs ('Stop and sleep' and 'Remember, seat belt'). Region North has also hired a driving test examiner who has a command of North Sami.

Article 10, para. 2 Local and regional authorities

The Committee of Experts has the following question in relation to article 10, para. 2 subpara. a, b, e, f, g:

181. The Norwegian authorities are asked to provide information on North Sami language and culture courses, as requested by the West Finnmark Police Authority for their employees, in particular whether the course took place, the number of officers, etc.

West Finnmark Police Authority has not held a course in Sami languages and culture. The Police Authority contacted the Sami University College in 2007/2008 about buying an agency-tailored course in Sami languages and culture. A meeting was held in which an example of the curriculum was presented, and after which the Police Authority subsequently prepared an overview of police-related issues. The course was intended for operational managers and police officers with ethnic Norwegian backgrounds in the Police Authority/districts where Sami languages are afforded equal importance to Norwegian. The Police Authority recognises the importance of courses in this area, but unfortunately the work seems to have come to a halt at the Sami University College.

The Committee of Experts has the following question in relation to article 10, para. 4, subpara. a:

189. The Norwegian authorities are asked to report on the measures and results of the new strategy adopted to attract students to training programmes for professional interpreters.

In 2010, the Ministry of Education and Research allocated NOK 200,000 to each of the Sami recruitment initiatives at the University of Nordland, University of Tromsø, Sami University College and Nord-Trøndelag University College. In addition, NOK 1 million was allocated to collaborative efforts for the development of Sami interpreter training.

The Sami University College, University of Nordland, Nord-Trøndelag University College, and Oslo University College have on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Research developed a model for interpreter training in Sami languages. The report from the joint venture was presented on 1 March 2011.

25 people completed the 30 credit, Norwegian/North Sami interpreter training between 1994-2008. Of these, 22 students completed their interpreter training at the Sami University College and 3 students completed their interpreter training at Oslo University College. Oslo University College is offering interpreter training in Norwegian/North Sami in 2011. Four students have been admitted to the course.

Article 10, para. 5 Use and introduction of last names

The Committee of Experts has the following question in relation to article 10, para. 5:

193. (box) Can the Norwegian authorities guarantee that national population registers and other public institutions accept Sami names in their original form?

(box) Can the Norwegian authorities guarantee that national population registers and other public institutions accept Sami names in their original form?

Sami last names in public records

The Government has, through a reference directory for IT standards in the public sector, instructed that computer systems and records in the state sector must support Sami characters. It is a requirement that when new systems are developed or major changes made to older systems, full support for Sami characters must be implemented. Since the report in 2008, this requirement will also include Norwegian municipalities from 2011. Having support means that the systems and registers can receive, store and send Sami characters.

The transition to international character sets, so that the systems are able to exchange data containing Sami characters, may result in costly system changes and will therefore take some time. Older, existing systems still use a character set that contains 6 North Sami characters in large and small representations (large and small letters).

We do not have an overview of what the status is when it comes to public records today. However, we know that the largest and most important registers do not support Sami characters today. This means that Sami names are not correctly represented in these registers. In practice, the Sami characters are replaced by other available characters (the characters differ from register to register).

This applies to the National Population Register and the Brønnøysund Register Centre. These systems cannot automatically exchange data containing Sami characters. This means that it is not possible to deliver, for example, tax returns in Sami in electronic form. The Tax Administration has adopted a new character set so that Kven and Sami characters can be used in the National Population Register. The new character set means screens and printouts from the register display the characters correctly.

According to the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (DIFI), the most widely used Sami characters are now used in the National Population Register and it is estimated that about 95% of the names that contain Sami characters can be written correctly.

We estimate that it will still take some years before the Norwegian authorities can guarantee full implementation, as the Committee of Experts has asked about, but the regulations that have been adopted ensure a gradual transition to full support as new solutions are developed.

Article 11 - Media

Article 11, para. 1, subpara. a, iii

Radio and television programmes in Sami and about Sami issues

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) is a state-owned, public broadcasting service that is licence fee funded. With fourteen radio stations and three television channels, it is Norway's largest broadcasting institution. NRK Sápmi (formerly NRK Sami Radio), which is organised as a special unit, produces programmes for the Sami population.

According to NRK's mandate, which was incorporated into NRK's governing document in its entirety in June 2009, the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation shall help to strengthen the Norwegian and Sami languages, identities and cultures, and broadcast regular programmes for children and young people in Sami. The mandate does not distinguish between the various Sami languages, but refers to the Sami population and Sami languages as a whole. NRK is free, from an editorial point of view, to decide how this requirement will be met.

The licensing conditions for the Norwegian commercial public service broadcasters Radio Norway (radio) and P4 (radio) contain a specification of requirements concerning their programming. Long-term programming plans must include a wide range of programmes suitable for both larger and smaller audiences, including the Sami population and other minority groups. The licensing terms for P4 require at least two daily news broadcasts in Sami. In addition, the licensing requirements for Radio Norway stipulate a requirement for daily news broadcasts in Sami, as well as daily items in Norwegian analysing or commenting on Sami issues.

Article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph c, ii

Radio and television broadcasts

In 2009, NRK Sami Radio produced a total of 248 hours of television broadcasts and 1,631 hours of radio broadcasts. The programming volume has increased significantly for television. Sami Radio also broadcasts on the digital radio network (DAB). From 1 January 2011, NRK Sami Radio changed its name to NRK Sápmi.

In 2007, NRK Sami Radio moved its internet services over to nrk.no. The number of users has grown rapidly since the service was relaunched in March 2007. Average usage per month increased from less than 14,000 individual users to over 37,000 unique visitors a month in 2009.

The radio station Radio Norway broadcast 32 hours of programmes for the Sami speaking population in 2009. The radio channel P4 broadcast 649 news broadcasts in Sami in 2009, which adds up to about 20 hours.

Article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph e, i

Support schemes for newspapers

A support scheme for Sami newspapers was established in 1978. In 2011, support totalling NOK 23 million was provided. The funding increased by NOK 9.2 million, or more than 60%, between 2007 and 2011. The aim has been to contribute to the establishment of Sami daily newspapers. This increase has made it possible for the two Sami newspapers to increase to five issues per week (the Sami language newspaper *Ávvir* and the Norwegian language Sami newspaper *Sagat*).

According to the scheme's current regulations, the grants go to newspapers whose main target group is the Sami population. The purpose of the grants is to "facilitate democratic debate, opinion formation and language development in the Sami community". The scheme is administered by the Norwegian Media Authority, an administrative body organised under the Ministry of Culture.

Article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph f, ii

Audiovisual productions

The rules for support for audiovisual productions ensure Norwegian and Sami languages equal status in all grant schemes administered by the Norwegian Film Institute.

The Sami International Film Centre (ISF) in Kautokeino has received state subsidies since 2009. The state funds for the film centre are intended to go towards the development and production of short films and documentaries, upgrading skills, and initiatives for children and young people. The subsidy amounted to NOK 2.5 million in 2011, an increase of NOK 1 million since its inception in 2009. ISF is tasked with promoting Sami filmmaking and Sami films in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

Before ISF was established, the North Norwegian Film Centre bore particular responsibility for encouraging and supporting Sami film. The film centre is a regional organisation that provides support for the development and production of short films and documentaries in Northern Norway, as well as skills upgrading, and initiatives for children and young people. The North Norwegian Film Centre actively cooperates with ISF.

Applications can also be submitted to the Sami Culture Fund for funding for Sami film productions. The fund is managed by *Sámediggi*.

Article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph g

The Sami University College offers courses in environmental journalism in a Sami perspective, Sami journalist training, Sami languages and presenting Sami culture and society. These academic courses are aimed at training Sami media personnel.

Article 12 - Cultural activities and cultural facilities

Culture Promotion II

Sami culture is one of 17 points in Culture Promotion II, which presents the Government's cultural policy initiatives up to 2014: "Sami culture shall be preserved and developed further. Implement a Sami cultural lift by increasing the cultural appropriation to Sámediggi. Sami languages shall be strengthened. "

The appropriation in the Ministry of Culture's budget for Sami cultural activities is intended to cover grants for the following purposes: Sami music, Sami scholarships and scholarship committee fees, exhibition fees for Sami art institutions, *Beaivváš Sami Teáhter*, the place names service, Sámediggi's library and mobile library service, the journal *Nuortanaste* and Sami museums.

These objectives are of central importance in preserving and developing both Sami languages and culture.

In 2011, the appropriation for Sámediggi for cultural purposes amounted to NOK 67.4 million. The appropriation is transferred to and distributed by Sámediggi.

Appropriations to Sámediggi for cultural purposes in the years 2008-2011:

2008	2009	2010	2011
NOK 53.5 million	NOK 62 million	NOK 65.4 million	NOK 67.4 million

Sami archives

The operating costs of the Sami archives are covered by the annual appropriation to the National Archives of Norway. In 2009, the Sami archives moved into new premises in the Sami research building in Kautokeino. In connection with the relocation, the state budget for 2010 included an increase in funding for the National Archives of Norway of NOK 2.2 million for operations and NOK 1.1 million for investments in equipment for the Sami archives.

The Sami bibliography

The Sami bibliography is a catalogue of literature in Sami and Norwegian, and other languages when the topic is relevant to Sami. The National Library of Norway is responsible for the Sami bibliography, which in 2010 was moved to BIBSYS. (BIBSYS is a state agency that provides easy access to library resources through multiple search capabilities and user-friendly loan and order functions). The Sami bibliography was until 2010 collated using a separate system, with quarterly updates on the internet. Registration now takes place directly in BIBSYS and it is updated continuously. The documents that are registered depend on what is delivered under the provisions of the Legal Deposit Act.

The Riddu Riđđu Festival - an international indigenous people's festival

In 2009, the international indigenous people's festival, the Riddu Riđđu Festival, was granted the status of a hub festival. This means it is funded 70%/30% by the state/region. The

Government grant in 2011 amounted to NOK 1.596 million. Its mission as a hub festival also means that the festival has a responsibility to develop the genre, work with other players, etc. Criteria have been developed for assessing and evaluating hubs.

The Riddu Riđđu Festival is held every year in July in Kåfjord in Troms. The festival was established in 1991 by Gaivuona Sámenuarat (Kåfjord Sami Youth) under the name of Jagi Vai Beaivvi (Saami Cultural Days). Its establishment was described as the result of a Coastal Sami youth rebellion against the hiding away of Sami culture. The festival's purpose is to "promote and develop Coastal Sami culture in the encounter with itself and other cultures...".

In addition to a comprehensive music programme, every year the festival presents projects in the performing arts, film and literature. Training courses are provided in traditional and contemporary indigenous traditions and seminars held on current issues affecting indigenous people within politics, history, science, etc. The festival has experienced good audience growth in recent years. Further information about the festival is provided on its website <http://www.riddu.no/>.

Article 13 - Economic and social life

Article 13, para. 2 subpara. c

207. (box) What steps have been taken to ensure that social care facilities offer in practice the possibility for patients to communicate in Sami with health personnel?

We refer to the discussion in Part I on the first recommendation of the Committee of Ministers concerning ensuring that social services and health care institutions within the administrative district for Sami language provide services in North Sami.

Article 14 - Transnational contacts

Cultural centre for northern indigenous peoples

In 2010, the Riddu Riđđu Festival and the Centre for Northern Peoples received a grant of NOK 200,000 via the national budget's chapter 314, post 72 Cultural Cooperation in the North, for the establishment of a cultural center in Moscow for northern indigenous peoples. The project is a collaboration with the Russian umbrella organisation for indigenous peoples in Russia, RAIPON.

We also refer to the description of the action plan: "Region of opportunity – an action plan for cultural cooperation in the High North" in Part I, sub-chapter on policy, legislation and practice - changes.

Transnational cooperation

Tana has received funding for a transnational cooperation project on Sami languages and culture in schools and kindergartens in the Tana Valley. The collaboration is between the schools in Sirma and Utsjoki, which are on the Norwegian and Finnish sides of the border,

respectively. Contact and opportunities for sharing experiences, and inspiring pupils to develop their language and culture, are considered valuable.

APPENDICES

1. The Action Plan for Sami Languages
2. Cultural preservation related to Sami culture and cultural projects related to Kven culture that received grants from the Arts Council Norway between 2008-2010
3. Performing arts - grants for projects related to Sami culture from the Arts Council Norway between 2008-2010
4. Grants for Kven purposes
5. A list of the consultative bodies and a list of the national minority organisations that were invited to the oral public hearing on the draft report

Appendix 2

Cultural preservation - museums and cultural preservation projects related to Sami culture that received grants from the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority between 2008-2010:

Year	Recipient	Project	Total grant NOK
2008	Helgeland Museum, Vefsn Branch	A female perspective on Helgeland's Sami history	145,000
2008	World Heritage Rock Art Centre - Alta Museum	Differences and similarities between Sami and Norwegians (The Cultural Rucksack)	28,000
2008	RiddoDuottarMuseat/Nordvestsamisk museumssiida	Sami identity - a minority in a national context	100,000
2009	East sami Museum	Skoltelandet then and now	200,000
2009	Árran - lulesami center	Workshop in connection with new exhibition	90,000
2009	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Diversity and culture in Sápmi	200,000
2009	Saemien Sijte	Sami youth	85,000
2010	World Heritage Rock Art Centre - Alta Museum	We and the others in museum communication (dialogue project)	348,000
2010	RiddoDuottarMuseat/Nordvestsamisk museumssiida	The lives and work of women in reindeer husbandry	80,000

Cultural projects related to Kven culture that received grants from the Arts Council Norway between 2008-2010:

General cultural purposes	Applicant	Title	Total
2008	The Norwegian Kven Association	Information material - Kven history and	750,000

		culture	
2008	Siivet Grenseløse Bilder	Åitín sanat/Mother's words - a documentary about the Kven author Alf Nilsen-Børsskog	150,000
2009	Municipality of Nordreisa	The Kven Culture Festival Baaski 2009	80,000
2009	Børselv Kvenfestivalforening	The Kippari Festival 2009	80,000
2009	Halti Kvenkultursenter	Paaskiviikko — Kven culture days in Nord-Troms 2010	110,000
Free performing arts - dance			
2008	Anstein Mikkelsen - Siivet	Kven dance that does not exist	200,000
Literature (other literary projects)			
2008	Idut Forlag	Publication of collection of Kven poems by Alf Nilsen-Børskog	28,000
2008	Idut Forlag	Publication of Kven novel by Alf Nilsen-Børskog	100,000
2010	Ruijan Kaiku	Ruijan Kaiku	250,000
2010	Ruija Forlag	Kven children's book by Agnes Eriksen: "Spøkelse og stjernegutt 1 og 2"	50,000
Literature (funding for weekly and monthly newspapers)			
2008	Ruija Forlag	Ruijan Kaiku	782,000
2009	Ruijan Kaiku	Ruijan Kaiku	1,000,000
2010	Ruijan Kaiku	Ruijan Kaiku	750,000
Music			
2008	Ruija Forlag	CD release: Hans Bjerke sings Kven songs and psalms	50,000
2009	Etnisk Musikkklubb AS	Purchase of phonogram documenting living Kven tradition in Norway	75,000
Cultural preservation			

2008	Lakselv Landowners Association	Place names associated with Lakselva - preservation of Kven place names in the river valley	30,000
2008	Siivet Grenseløse Bilder AS	Åitin sanat/Mother's words - a documentary about the Kven author Alf Nilsen-Børsskog	150,000
2009	Siivet Grenseløse Bilder AS	Five to twelve - video documentation of the last carriers of the original Kven culture	150,000
2010	Lightsource Film Productions	Documentary: The Secret Language	200,000

Appendix 3

Performing arts - Grants for projects related to Sami culture between 2008-2010 from the Arts Council Norway

2008

Script development	Applicant	Title		Total in NOK
07/06040	Cecilie Mosli	Mora di er same	Sami	25,000
	Saami Teather Searvi/Samisk teaterforbund	Course in writing scripts for the stage in Sami	Sami	200,000
08/02749	Mette Brantzeg	Arktisk hysteri	Sami	50,000

2009

Choreography development				
09/01864	Johanne Eltoft	Reindans - Boazudánsa	Sami	50,000
Script development				
09/3605	Kristina Junttila	Hos Leena Pedersen 30/5-1993	Sami	75,000

2010

Other performing arts projects				
10/3775	Åarjelhsaemien Teatere/Sydsamisk Teater	Theatre laboratory /workshops	South Sami	75,000
Free performing arts - dance				
10/5173	Elle Sofe Henriksen	Beatnaga ii galgga gulgii geahccat/En skal ikke skue hunden på hårene	Sami	150,000
10/409	Johanne Eltoft	Reindans - Boazudánsa	Sami	100,000

Appendix 4

Grants for Kven purposes

2008:

Siivet Grenseløse Bilder AS	Documentary about Alf Nilsen Børsskog	NOK 70,000
The Norwegian Kven Association	Information film about the Kvens	NOK 40,000
Varanger Museum	Other Voices project- ethnographic film project of the Kvens in Northern Norway	NOK 20,000
Municipality of Nordreisa	Networking with the minority language speakers from Tornedalen	NOK 10,000
Municipality of Nordreisa	Information about the Kven immigration	NOK 20,000
Trevland AS	Translation of children's book	NOK 10,000
Trevland AS	Development of audio book in Kven	NOK 10,000
Trevland AS	Publication of Kven cartoons	NOK 20,000

2009:

The Kvenland Federation	Expanding cooperation between Kven and Finno-Ugric minorities	NOK 144,000
Municipality of Porsanger	Strengthening of trilingual work	NOK 140,000
Municipality of Storfjord	Working group - user development work in language and culture.	NOK 70,000
Varanger Museum	Establishment of a Kven language centre	NOK 100,000
Varanger Museum	Kven names on the web and map	NOK 60,000
Municipality of Porsanger	Trilingual songbook	NOK 56,200
The Norwegian Kven Association	Founding capital - Ruijan Kaiku	NOK 74,800

2010:

Sølvi Sollie	Older Kvens relate	NOK 10,000
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2011:

The Kven Institute	Workshop and concert in connection with Uuet laulut - Odda lavlagat - new songs, music project for young people who want to sing in minority languages.	NOK 50,000
Čalliidlágáduš	Kven Christmas booklets	NOK 50,000
The Kven Institute	Project to collate Kven grammar	NOK 100,000

Appendix 5

A list of consultative bodies that received the draft report

Ministries

Sámediggi, Department of Education, Language and Culture, N-9730 Karasjok
Samisk språk- og kultursenter, Kirkevn. 28, N-9700 Lakselv
Samisk språksenter, Postboks 74, N-9148 Olderdalen
Centre for Northern Peoples, N-9144 Samuelsberg
Árran - lulesami center, N-8270 Ájluokta/Drag
Várdobáika samisk senter, N-8536 Evenes
Isak Saba guovddáš, N-9840 Varangerbotn
Tana samiske språksenter, Postboks 7, N-9846 Tana
Gáisi Giellaguovddáš, Rådhuset, Postboks 6900, N-9299 Tromsø
Aajege Samisk språk- og kompetansesenter, Sundveien 12, N-7374 Røros
Álttá Sámi Giellaguovddáš, Nøkkelstien 2, N-9510 Alta
Lavangen språksenter, Servicebygget, Nessveien 7, N-9357 Tennevoll
Storfjord språksenter, Hatteng, N-9046 Oteren
Kainun institutti – The Kven Institute, PL160, N-9716 Pyssyjoki/Børselv
Halti Kvenkultursenter IKS, N-9151 Storslett
University of Oslo, Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies, Postboks 1102
Blindern, N-0317 Oslo
Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Postboks 6706, St Olavs plass, N-0130 Oslo
University of Tromsø, Centre for Sami Studies, N-9037 Tromsø
University of Bergen, Department of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies, Postboks
7800, N-5020 Bergen
University of Stavanger, Faculty of Arts and Education, Postboks 8002 Forus, N-4068
Stavanger
Sámi University College, Hannoluohkka 45, N-9520 Kautokeino
Bodø University College, N-8049 Bodø
Nord-Trøndelag University College, Faculty of Social Sciences, Postboks 2501, N-7729
Steinkjer
Oslo and Akershus University College, NAFO - National Centre for Multicultural Education,
Postboks 4 St
Olavs plass, N-0130 Oslo
Gáldu - Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Bredbuktnesveien 50, 9520
Kautokeino
NSI/SI - Nordic Sami Institute/Sámi Instituhtta, Bredbuktnesveien 50, N-9520
Kautokeino
The Language Council of Norway, Postboks 8107 Dep, N-0032 Oslo
The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud, Postboks 8048 Dep, N-0030 Oslo
Norwegian Ombudsman for Children, PO Box 8889 Young, N-0028 Oslo
Glomdalsmuseet, Museumsveien 15, N-2406 Elverum
The Norwegian Bar Association, The Human Rights Committee, Kr. August Gate 9, N-0164
Oslo
Norwegian Judges Association (NJ-D, The Human Rights Committee), Kr. Augustsgate 9,
N-0164 Oslo
The Norwegian Helsinki Committee, Kirkegata 5, N-0153 Oslo
Det Europeiske Wergelandsenteret (The European Wergeland Centre), Stensberggt. 25,
N-0170 Oslo

The Falstad Centre, N-7620 Skogn
 Gáldu - Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Hannoluohkka 45, N-9520
 Kautokeino
 UNESCO, Postboks
 8119 Dep, N-0032 Oslo
 Samerådet, Seitatie 45, F-99980 Ohcejohka
 The Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities in Norway (Holocaust Center),
 Postboks
 1168 Blindern, N-0318 Oslo
 The Norwegian Human Rights House , Tordenskioldsgate 6 b, N-0160 Oslo
 Det Mosaiske Trossamfund, Postboks 2722, N-0131 Oslo
 Det Mosaiske Trossamfund i Trondheim, Pb 3563 Hospitalsløkken, N-7419 Trondheim
 The Norwegian Kven Organisation/Ruijan Kveeniliitto, Hansjordnesgt 9, N-9009 Tromsø
 The Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet), c/o Bjørnar Seppola, N-9143 Skibotn
 Norsk-Finsk Forbund, c/o Nils Petter Pedersen, Nyborgveien 53, N-9800 Vadsø
 Network for Forest Finn interests in Norway (Skogfinske Interesser i Norge), c/o Terje Audun
 Bredvold, N-2283 Åsnes Finnskog
 International Romani Union's representative in Norway, c/o Raya Bielenberg,
 Kjelsåsveien 28F, N-0488 Oslo
 Den Norske Rom-forening, c/o Andreas Muller, Nordalsv. 19A, N-0580 Oslo
 Norsk Rom-befolkning, c/o Alex Karoli, Oslogata 17, N-0192 Oslo
 Romani Kultura, c/o Jan Jansen, Innspurten 4B, N-0663 Oslo
 Taternes Landsforening (Taters"Association of Norway), Glommengata 29, N-2211
 Kongsvinger
 Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket, c/o Bjørn Jansen, c/o SO, Postboks 9535
 Grønland, N-0135 Oslo
 Foreningen Romanifolkets Kystkultur (FRK), Postboks 189, N-4330 Ålgård
 Romanifolkets kulturforening, Postboks 20, N-1592 Våler i Østfold
 Kventunet, N-9716 Børselv
 Nordisk Romanoråd, c/o Linda Aleksandersen, Postboks 2052, N-4668 Kristiansand
 Romanifolkets Riksorganisasjon, Postboks 701, N-1599 Moss
 Samenes Landsforbund, Kirkemo, N-9876 Sirma
 Samenes Folkeforbund, c/o Odd-Roar Strømme, Nordmoveien 236, N-8530 Bjerkvik
 Sárahkka, c/o Kirsti S. Suongir, Holmsund, N-9845 Deatnu/Tana
 Sámi NissonForum, Postboks 110, N-9730 Karasjok
 Østsamene i Neiden, N-9930 Neiden
 Skoltene i Norge, c/o Mikit Ivanowitz, N-9930 Neiden
 Norske Samers Riksforbund, Postboks 173, N-9521 Kautokeino

A list of the national minority organisations that were invited to the oral public hearing on the draft report

The Norwegian Kven Organisation/Ruijan Kveeniliitto, Hansjordnesgt 9, N-9009 Tromsø
 The Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet), c/o Bjørnar Seppola, N-9143 Skibotn
 Norsk-Finsk Forbund, c/o Nils Petter Pedersen, Nyborgveien 53, N-9800 Vadsø
 Network for Forest Finn interests in Norway (Skogfinske Interesser i Norge), c/o Terje Audun
 Bredvold, N-2283 Åsnes Finnskog
 International Romani Union's representative in Norway, c/o Raya Bielenberg,
 Kjelsåsveien 28F, N-0488 Oslo

Norwegian Roma Association (Den Norske Rom-forening), c/o Andreas Muller, Nordalsv. 19A, N-0580 Oslo

Norwegian Roma Population (Norsk Rom-befolkning), c/o Alex Karoli, Oslogata 17, N-0192 Oslo

Romani Kultura, c/o Jan Jansen, Innspurten 4B, N-0663 Oslo

Taternes Landsforening ((Taters" Association of Norway), Glommengata 29, N-2211 Kongsvinger

Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket, c/o Trond Rehn, Postboks 9535, Grønland, N-0135 Oslo

Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket, c/o Svein Eriksen, Kuliaveien 6, N-7618 Kristiansand

Foreningen Romanifolkets Kystkultur (FRK), Postboks189, N-4330 Ålgård

Romanifolkets Riksorganisasjon, Postboks 701, N-1599 Moss