

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 14 September 2020

MIN-LANG (2020) PR 3

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

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

NORWAY



Norwegian Ministry
of Local Government and Modernisation

Report

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

EIGHTH PERIODICAL REPORT



The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

EIGHTH PERIODICAL REPORT

Contents

Foreword	3
Introduction	5
Regional or minority languages in Norway.....	5
Measures to provide information about rights and obligations pursuant to the Charter	6
Language-specific part	7
North Sami	8
<i>Part II</i>	8
<i>Part III</i>	18
Lule Sami	31
<i>Part II</i>	31
South Sami	37
<i>Part II</i>	37
Kven	43
<i>Part II</i>	43
Romanes.....	54
<i>Part II</i>	54
Romani	60
<i>Part II</i>	60
Appendices	66

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. This is Norway's eighth periodical report on the implementation of the Charter.

In Norway, the Ministry of Culture has general responsibility for adopting and implementing a comprehensive language policy and hence also has overall responsibility for indigenous and minority languages. However, administrative responsibility for the Charter has been organised as part of the responsibility for Sami and minority policy under the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. Thus, the latter ministry now has primary responsibility for implementing the Charter. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has prepared the eighth periodical report in cooperation with other ministries concerned.

The report provides information on each language individually. The reporting on the individual languages follows the order in the Charter, article by article. The responses to the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts are entered under the language to which the recommendation applies. In this report, an effort has been made to avoid repeating information provided to the Council of Europe in previous reports. The primary focus of the report is on legislative amendments, policy development and measures implemented since the previous report. As reporting on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the Charter is coordinated, the information in the two reports is cross-referenced to avoid repetition. In order to obtain a full picture of the policy, the Council of Europe should therefore read the two reports together.

A fundamental principle of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities is that the groups in question should be involved in the work on issues that concern them. The national minorities' organisations, Sami organisations and the Sámediggi (the Sami Parliament) were informed on the reporting at an early stage of the reporting process. The organisations and the Sámediggi were informed at the same time of their option to submit 'shadow reports' directly to the Council of Europe. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has offered assistance with translating shadow reports.

The organisations of the national minorities, in addition to the Sami organisations and the Sámediggi, were also invited to submit written input to the draft report. They could also provide oral input if they so wished. The input was assessed and followed up by relevant ministries. To facilitate the involvement of the groups concerned in preparing Norway's eighth periodical report, a draft report has as usual been drawn up in Norwegian and translated into English prior to submission to the Council of Europe.

Norway's eighth periodical report on the Charter is therefore available in Norwegian and English on the Norwegian Government's website.

Other documents relating to all Norway's periodical reports on the Charter are available on the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation's website: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtspalte/minoritetssprakpakta/id86936/>

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

The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation
Department of Sami and Minority Affairs
P.O. Box 8112 Dep
0032 OSLO
Tel.: (+47) 22 24 71 75
E-mail: postmottak@kmd.dep.no

Introduction

Regional or minority languages in Norway

The Charter applies to the following minority languages in Norway:

- North Sami (Parts II and III)
- Lule Sami (Part II)
- South Sami (Part II)
- Kven (Part II)
- Romanes (Part II, as a non-territorial language; see Art. 7.5)
- Romani (Part II, as a non-territorial language; see Art. 7.5)

In connection with the seventh periodical report, and prior to the eighth periodical report, the Norwegian Government were in dialogue with Council of Europe agencies on which languages are covered by the Charter for Norway's part. The present report is based on the same understanding of the scope of the Charter as indicated in our responses in the seventh reporting cycle, and prior to the eighth reporting cycle.

Norway will continue to apply Part II of the Charter to Kven. Norwegian authorities are aware that some users of the traditional language use other names for their language, such as 'Old Finnish', 'Our Finnish', 'Kven Finnish' and 'Finnish'. The measures for 'Kven' in the present report cover all variants of the traditional language, irrespective of what the language is called by the users.

For modern Finnish, as it is spoken and written by the majority in Finland, please see the assessments submitted in connection with previous reports to the Council of Europe. Modern Finnish, understood as being the majority language in Finland, is not considered to be covered by the Charter in Norway.

In our responses in the seventh reporting cycle, we stated that the Norwegian Government would investigate the possibility of expanding the area of application of Part III of the Charter to languages other than North Sami. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is engaged in a study of this possibility for Lule Sami, South Sami and Kven, intended to form a knowledge base for considering the question of whether Norway should include these languages in undertakings under Part III of the Charter. The review is being conducted in deliberation with the ministries concerned, and a draft report will be shared with academic linguistic communities, Sami and Kven organisations for comments. The Sámediggi will be consulted. When the report is completed, it will be published on the Ministry's website.

Measures to provide information about rights and obligations pursuant to the Charter

The Council of Europe's comments and recommendations following the previous reporting cycle have been communicated through the following channels:

- Presentation of the recommendations of the Council of Europe at the Contact Forum between national minorities and the central authorities in 2018.
- Publication of the documents in English and Norwegian on [regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no).¹
- At national level, policy, measures and grants from the National Budget concerning the minority languages are described in the Government's budget bill.
- Many of the measures described in this report are implemented at regional and local level. Reference is made to the descriptions of the individual measures.

¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtpalte/rapporter-og-rammekonvensjonen/id458136/>

Language-specific part



North Sami

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Attention is drawn to the fact that several of the measures reported on under Article 7 for North Sami also apply to other languages. When it is most appropriate, the measures will be described collectively here. To avoid repetition, descriptions of other languages later in the report make cross-references to this part.

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i)

7.1.a:

Allocations to museums and cultural centres

The Ministry of Culture annually allocates substantial operating grants to a number of museums around Norway that play a special part in the management and mediation of the Sami cultural heritage and language. These include Varanger Museum (Sami culture) and Nord Troms Museum (Sami culture). A number of other museums have recently had temporary exhibitions aimed at mediating Sami culture and language.

The Ministry of Culture has invested substantial amounts in initiating and constructing Sami cultural centres in Sápmi (the traditional Sami settlement areas in Norway).

The Sami national theatre Beaiwáš is located in Kautokeino. All the theatre's productions are in Sami, and the theatre's goal is to preserve and use all the Sami languages in its productions. Most of the theatre's productions are also subtitled simultaneously in Norwegian and English. Beaiwáš needs new premises. The Norwegian Government decided in June 2018 that co-location of the theatre and the Sami Upper Secondary School and Reindeer Husbandry School should form the basis for further planning of new premises for the two activities in Kautokeino. The Sámediggi has endorsed the project in plenum. In 2020, the Norwegian Government has allocated NOK 6 million for the project planning for the new building. The project planning should be completed in the course of spring 2021.

The Arctic University Museum of Norway is part of UiT The Arctic University of Norway, and is Northern Norway's oldest scientific institution. It has contributed to knowledge of and insight into the natural and cultural history, society and livelihoods of Northern Norway since 1872. In connection with this report we will single out two of the museum's permanent exhibitions: Sápmi – a nation is born, which describes the emergence of the modern Sami movement and Sami ethnographic exhibition, which describes Sami cultural development from the oldest sources and up to the twentieth century.

The Act relating to place names

The Ministry of Culture administers the Act relating to place names (Place Names Act), which protects Sami and Kven place names in accordance with international agreements and conventions. The Place Names Act ensures the use and perpetuation of Sami and Kven place names as important national cultural heritage by giving them visibility in the public sphere.

Section 11 of the Place Names Act provides that Sami and Kven place names that are used by people who dwell permanently in or have a business connection with a place shall normally be used by the authorities, for example on maps, signposts and in registers, along with a Norwegian name where relevant.

A legislative amendment in 2019 ensures that the spelling of names of reindeer pasture districts are decided according to the rules of the Place Names Act. Reindeer pasture districts bear traditional Sami place names and are the names of Sami 'administrative' subdivisions of the landscape.

The legislative amendment in 2019 also ensures a clear right to complain to the county governor if municipalities do not follow the rules about using Sami and Kven names. When government bodies break the law, a complaint must be submitted to a higher body.

Signs with names in Sami and Kven

Since 2019, about 180 new places in Northern Norway have received, or are about to receive, signs with names in Sami or Kven. The majority of these places previously had Norwegian names only, and have received, or will receive, new signs on which the place's Sami name is also displayed. All the three most used Sami languages (North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami) are represented. There are also 50 new Kven names. Many places in Nord-Troms and Sør-Varanger in particular now have signposts bearing Norwegian, North Sami and Kven names. The state lottery company Norsk Tipping offers funding to owners of sports facilities who have received funding for the erection of signs by the facilities. Norsk Tipping offers signs in the two official Norwegian languages Bokmål and Nynorsk as well as in Sami and Kven.

The work of the National Library of Norway

The National Library of Norway is constantly engaged in collecting, classifying, digitalising, presenting and publishing Sami and Kven material, and in dealing with reference enquiries and associated issues. A lack of well-functioning automatic character recognition software has posed a challenge to the digitalising of Sami publications in the National Library. The National Library's Language Bank has therefore developed character recognition programmes for North Sami and Lule Sami which are to be used in the National Library's digitalising activities (2019). The software will also be made available free of charge to other users.

Since 1992, the National Library has been responsible for the Sami bibliography in Norway, which maintains an overview of Sami and Sami-relevant publications: books, booklets, periodicals, government publications, audio books and articles in books and periodicals. Publications include both Sami titles and literature concerning Sami culture written in languages other than Sami. The National Library has been responsible since 2017 for a joint Sami bibliography for Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

The National Library has a well-established collaboration with the Sámediggi and other Sami institutions in Sápmi (the Sami areas of Norway, Finland, Russia and Sweden) on the development of the classification system Løøv, developed specially for a Sami bibliography at the then University of Tromsø. Løøv is a system tailored to Sami conditions and topics.

The National Library and the Sámediggi also have online cooperation. County libraries and public libraries that work with the Sami language in particular have also established a cooperative network.

The centenary of the first Sami national convention was marked in 2017. The centenary was a national marking mainly associated with the Sami People's Day, 6 February 2017. The centenary celebrated and disseminated information about the Sami, Sami culture and history from a 100-year perspective.

The centenary (Tråante) was marked by a number of measures for Sami languages, including three exhibitions of Sami material at the National Library, a historical article in the periodical 'Aftenposten historie', and a poster exhibition. On the Sami People's Day, 6 February, in the centenary year, the National Library launched a joint Sami bibliography for Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. A poster exhibition about the Sami was offered to all public libraries in Norway in connection with the centenary in 2017.

In 2018 the National Library held an archive seminar on Sami material in collaboration with the organisation Samisk Hus (Sami House), and in connection with Indigenous Peoples' Languages Year 2019, the National Library arranged a seminar on Sami languages and culture.

Norwegian Film Institute

The Norwegian Film Institute administers grants for mediation via film pursuant to the Regulations relating to subsidies for film mediation, laid down on 12 October 2016. Among other things, the institute provides grants for the dubbing of children's films into Norwegian and Sami.

International Sami Film Centre (ISFI)

The International Sami Film Centre (ISFI) receives grants from the National Budget for running ISFI and grants for Sami audiovisual productions. The grant is intended to facilitate the production of Sami films and other Sami audiovisual products.

Report on official names for the Kingdom of Norway

The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is working on a report on official names for the Kingdom of Norway in Kven and North, South and Lule Sami languages.

7.1.b:

Municipal reform

The Government has implemented a municipal reform that has reduced the number of municipalities in Norway. The objective is to have larger and stronger municipalities that can provide improved services and develop the business sector and local communities. In its work on the municipal reform, the Government has been concerned with protecting Sami languages, and adopted a basic premise that changes in the municipal boundaries should not have a negative impact on Sami language users.

In order to protect the needs of users of a Sami language and ensure an appropriate municipal structure, the Government has placed emphasis on Sami settlement.

The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation consulted the Sámediggi in accordance with Procedures for Consultations between State Authorities and the Sámediggi on proposed amendments to the municipal structure that affected Sami interests. Political consultations on the case were held in March 2017. The Sámediggi was given the opportunity to express views on mergers based on the municipalities own decisions, the advice of the county governors and the ministry's assessments. Where there was lack of consensus, the view of the Sámediggi was reiterated under the individual merger proposal.

7.1.c:

Follow-up of the Official Norwegian Report on Sami languages NOU 2016: Hjertespråket

As described in the previous report to the Council of Europe in 2017, a public committee delivered the report on proposed legislation, measures and schemes for Sami languages (NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket) to the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation in 2016. The report contains a number of proposals for legislative amendments to enhance Sami language rights, and other proposed measures to further promote the three Sami languages North, Lule and South Sami in Norway. A summary of the main points in the report was provided in the previous report on the Charter. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is now engaged in following up the committee's proposals. Follow-up is proceeding in collaboration with other ministries and in dialogue with the Sámediggi.

7.1.d:

A new municipality in the Sami language administrative district

In 2020, Tjeldsund municipality was incorporated into the Sami language administrative district. Incorporation in the administrative area means that the Sami and Norwegian languages are equal in status. The inhabitants have a right to receive services and replies in Sami when they apply to public agencies, and they have more rights to teaching in and of Sami. Incorporation in Tjeldsund municipality will be an important contribution to the preservation and revitalisation of the Sami language in the Marka Sami area.

International Year of Indigenous Languages

In connection with the UN International Year of Indigenous Languages in 2019, the Norwegian Government granted the Sámediggi NOK 2 million. Norway was a partner in the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

The justice sector and the correctional services

As part of the follow-up of the Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket, a longer-term goal has been set for the correctional services the police and the courts of justice to publish information on their websites in the three Sami languages North, South and Lule Sami. Another goal is to have several key forms translated into the three Sami languages for use by the public in their interaction with the justice sector.

A prerequisite for the use of Sami in the legal system is the existence of legal terminology in Sami. Cooperation has commenced between UiT The Arctic University of Norway, the Norwegian Courts Administration and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security with the aim of further developing legal terminology in North Sami and developing legal terminology in South and Lule Sami.

Raising the level of language and cultural competencies in the police and correctional services is important for increasing Sami participation and the use of the Sami language in the agencies. As part of the work of promoting the use of the Sami language in the correctional services, all general information associated with the correctional services on the website kriminalomsorgen.no has been translated into North Sami. Recruitment announcements for correctional officer training programmes encourage persons with Sami affiliation in particular to apply.

Tromsø and Vadsø prisons are especially equipped to accommodate Sami inmates. Information about the prisons and the serving of sentences has been translated into North Sami, and both prisons are especially equipped for North Sami language.

In 2018, the correctional services commenced a collaborative project with the Sami National Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, the University Hospital of Tromsø, Tromsø municipality and the organisations Way-back and Children of Substance Abusers. The goal of the collaboration has been to improve health services, availability and re-entry work by making equitable treatment available to Sami prisoners, and to provide services that are adapted to Sami language and culture. One of the measures that has been introduced is video-conferencing, which has contributed to more readily available health services and better coordination of help to Sami prisoners.

In 2019, the police introduced a new case processing and archive system. The system has been set up to enable all users to use letter templates in both North and South Sami. The system covers leadership, management and support functions (for example human resources, health, environment and safety) in addition to administrative matters. Preparation of Sami letter templates is a first step on the road to enabling the police themselves to make further provision for support in Sami in the case management processes in question.

7.1.e:

The responsibility of the Sámediggi

The Sámediggi receives funding to enable it to discharge its responsibilities to the Sami. The Sámediggi shall 'seek to safeguard and develop Sami languages in Norway'; see section 3-12 of the Act of 12 June 1987 no. 56 concerning the Sámediggi (Sami Parliament) and other Sami legal matters (the Sami Act). In 2019, the Sámediggi received NOK 497 million. The Sámediggi decides itself how the funding should be apportioned.

7.1.f:

Sami in the educational system

The table below shows the number of pupils in the school years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 who had Sami as a first or second language subject in primary and lower secondary school and in upper secondary school:

School year	Language	First language	Second language
Primary and lower secondary			
2018- 2019	North Sami	892	1276
	South Sami	26	85
	Lule Sami	34	81
2019- 2020	North Sami	893	1293
	South Sami	28	85
	Lule Sami	33	77
Upper secondary			
2018- 2019	North Sami	200	248
	South Sami	5	11
	Lule Sami	-	14
2019- 2020	North Sami	174	243
	South Sami	4	6
	Lule Sami	-	15

In the Sami language administrative district, all pupils of primary and lower secondary school age have a right to be taught Sami and to be taught through the medium of Sami. The local authorities in the administrative area may decide that all pupils in the municipality should be taught Sami.

Development of Sami teaching materials

The Sámediggi is responsible for developing Sami teaching materials within the budgetary allocation laid down by the Storting as funding authority. New subject curriculum apply from school start in autumn 2020. There will therefore be a need to update and develop many teaching materials. The National Budget for 2020 allocated NOK 15 million for translation, adaptation and development of digital teaching aids in Sami languages. An important measure in the digitalisation strategy for basic education is the five-year programme The Technological Schoolbag, which is intended to provide a knowledge and understanding of technology, algorithmic thinking and programming and access to good digital teaching tools. The programme contains eight different measures for expenditures such as equipment for programming and the purchase and development of digital teaching tools. In both 2018 and 2019 the Directorate of Education announced funding for the development of digital teaching tools for development of new subject curricula through this programme, and funding has been granted for the development of Sami teaching materials in duodji (traditional handcrafts) and music.

Distance learning

In collaboration with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences, the County Governor of Troms and Finnmark arranged a distance-learning seminar for about 50 distance-learning teachers in autumn 2019.

At the beginning of 2020, a resource group consisting of experienced distance-learning teachers and personnel from the Sámi University of Applied Sciences was established.

The County Governor of Troms and Finnmark administers the group. The goal of the group is to improve the quality of distance learning, make distance learning from all providers more equal in quality, initiate development measures and plan continuing education seminars for teachers who provide distance learning.

The County Governor of Troms and Finnmark is also to initiate measures to improve information to Sami pupils and parents who live outside the Sami language administrative municipalities. This work has been suspended because of the corona virus situation.

7.1.g:

Adult education

It is the local authorities' responsibility to make provision for adult education, also in regional and minority languages. Adult education associations (umbrella organisations with adult education as their primary aim) and the local authorities may initiate courses if there is a demand for them.

7.1.h:

Studies of and in the Sami language

The Sámi University of Applied Sciences is unique in having North Sami as its working language. The university offers studies of the North Sami language in addition to studies taught through North Sami in a number of subjects, including teacher education, duodji (traditional Sami handicrafts) and journalism. UiT The Arctic University of Norway can offer doctorates in all disciplines and offers programmes in North Sami up to and including doctoral level. The university also offers programmes for teachers of Sami at the lower and upper secondary level (grades 8–13) and Sami as an elective subject in other teacher education programmes. Many fields of study and study programmes at the university include perspectives that are relevant for Sami language, culture and way of life.

In the budget for 2020, UiT has received funding to develop a Sami nursing education programme in collaboration with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences will be responsible for courses in the North Sami language and culture. According to plan, the programme will start in 2021.

7.1.i:

Sámi Giellagáldu – Nordic resource centre for Sami languages

The aim of Sámi Giellagáldu is to strengthen and develop the Sami languages across national frontiers and ensure that the languages are developed equally across national frontiers. Sámi Giellagáldu was established by the Sami parliaments of Norway, Sweden and Finland in 2013. In August 2018, the the Nordic civil service body for Sami issues (Nordiska ämbetsmannsorganet for samiska frågor (NÄS)), established a working group consisting of representatives appointed by each of the Sami parliaments and ministries of Finland, Sweden and Norway, to explore the possibility of establishing a new and permanent organisational model for Sámi Giellagáldu. The working group delivered its report on 8 May 2019. The three Sami parliaments have now decided which organisational model they want, and indicated that it will be established in the course of 2020.

Collaboration across national frontiers

NRK Sápmi (the Sami branch of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) collaborates with Finnish YLE and Swedish SVT/Sápmi / SR Sameradion on joint Nordic news broadcasts, Buorri Idit Sápmi on the DAB network and Ođđasat (the news in Sami) on television. In 2018, NRK Sápmi, SVT and YLE held a meeting on cooperation. The aim of the meeting was to boost cooperation among the Nordic broadcasters.

Article 7.2

Not relevant.

Article 7.3

Teacher and Kindergarten teacher education programmes

In Norway, there is a statutory requirement in framework plans for primary and lower secondary education that programmes must qualify graduates to provide instruction in Sami affairs, including knowledge of the status of indigenous peoples internationally and the right of Sami children and adolescents to instruction in line with the Education Act and the current national curriculum. The kindergarten teacher education programme shall promote understanding of Sami culture and emphasise the status and rights, both national and international, of indigenous peoples.

New provision in the articles of association of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK)

With effect from 2018, it was specified in a new provision of the articles of association that NRK is to contribute to promoting the Sami languages and Sami identity and culture. The provision states clearly that NRK is to offer content in all the three Sami languages.

NRK provides a daily media programme for the Sami people and contributes to making the Sami society and culture visible to everyone in Norway. The aim of NRK Sápmi is to help to ensure that the whole Sami population receives sufficient information to enable them to play an active part in the Sami community, and to serve as a common arena for all Sami, irrespective of whether or not they understand and speak Sami. NRK points out that this responsibility is increasingly being discharged through multilingual content and publishing. NRK Sápmi publishes in the three Sami languages North, South and Lule Sami and in Norwegian.

NRK has obligations to national and language minorities

NRK's undertakings to national and language minorities include a requirement that NRK must provide programmes for these groups. NRK is also required to mediate knowledge about various minority groups and about the diversity in Norwegian society. In the public broadcasting report (most recently from 2018), the Norwegian Media Authority concluded that NRK fulfilled the requirement to provide programmes for national and language minorities.

Article 7.4

Consultation procedures between state authorities and the Sami Parliament

The Sámediggi is consulted in accordance with the Procedures for consultations between state authorities and the Sami Parliament regarding legislative amendments and measures that concern the North Sami language.

See also the account of a proposal to codify the rules on consultations in Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, under Article 15, which is being submitted at the same time as this report.

The Ministry of Culture has conducted consultations with the Sámediggi on the development of new subject curricula. Regular dialogue meetings and cooperation meetings are also held between the Sámediggi, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Directorate for Education and Training.

The Ministry of Culture has consulted the Sámediggi on a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act. There was agreement in the consultations regarding the report on current policy, current rights for Sami languages and draft clauses.

Draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act

A draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act was distributed for hearing in 2019. The purpose is to strengthen the Norwegian language, thereby enabling it to serve as a foundation for use in all spheres and by all members of Norwegian society. Another aim is to establish protection and status for the languages for which the state of Norway has responsibility (Sami languages, national minority languages and Norwegian sign language). According to the draft bill, public bodies will be responsible for using, developing and promoting Sami languages; see the rules in Chapter 3 of the Sami Act. Public bodies will also be responsible for preserving and promoting Kven, Romani and Romanes.

It is proposed codifying Sami languages as indigenous languages in Norway. It is established that Sami and Norwegian are languages of equal worth. They are of equal worth according to the rules in Chapter 3 of the Sami Act.

It is proposed codifying Kven, Romani and Romanes as national minority languages in Norway. It is established that as expressions of language and culture, Kven, Romani and Romanes are equal in worth to Norwegian.

Article 7.5

Not relevant.

Part III

Measures to promote the use of regional and minority languages in public activities in accordance with the obligations entered into pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 2

ARTICLE 8 Education and training

Article 8.1 (aiii, biv, civ, div, eii, fii,g, h, i)

8.1.aiii:

Sami kindergarten teacher education programme

By laying down in regulations a separate framework plan for a Sami kindergarten teacher education programme, Norway has paved the way for the provision of Sami language at pre-school level. The Sami kindergarten teacher education programme has Sami as the language of instruction in North Sami, exceptions are made for Lule Sami and South Sami, and is equal in worth to the Norwegian kindergarten teacher education programme. Candidates must master both Norwegian and Sami, but exceptions can be made from the requirement for Norwegian for foreign students who choose Finnish, Swedish or Russian as part of the study programme. A North Sami kindergarten teacher education programme is offered at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences.

8.1.biv:

Sami pupils have a right to be taught North Sami, South Sami or Lule Sami in primary and lower secondary school, no matter which part of Norway they live in. In primary and lower secondary school, all pupils who live in Sami districts, both Sami and non-Sami, have a right both to learn Sami and to be taught through the medium of Sami. Outside Sami districts, only Sami pupils have a right to be taught Sami, but both Sami and non-Sami pupils, providing the total at least ten in a municipality, have a right to be taught Sami and to be taught in Sami in primary and lower secondary school, as long as there are at least six pupils left in the group.

By the right to be taught Sami is meant the right to be taught one of the Sami languages as an academic subject as a first or second language. By the right to be taught in Sami is meant the right to be taught subjects other than Sami through the medium of Sami, in line with the Sami curriculum.

Sami primary and lower secondary school teacher education programmes

By introducing regulations for a separate framework plan for Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education, conditions are created for Sami pupils to receive instruction in their own language.

8.1.civ:

Sami pupils have a right to be taught North Sami, South Sami or Lule Sami in upper secondary school.

8.1.div:

There are two government upper secondary schools (Sami Upper Secondary School in Karasjok and Sami Upper Secondary School and Reindeer Husbandry School in Kautokeino) which offer academic and vocational programmes of and in the Sami language and in specifically Sami subjects. The medium of instruction is mainly North Sami. See also the responses under Article 8.1. civ which give Sami pupils in upper secondary education the right to be taught North Sami, South Sami or Lule Sami.

8.1.eii:***Sami study programmes***

The Ministry of Education and Research will lay down a national curriculum regulation for a Sami nursing education programme (the draft regulation is being prepared in conjunction with the preparation of the study programme). The programme is equal in worth to a Norwegian nursing education. UiT The Arctic University of Norway will offer the programme in cooperation with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences from January 2021.

The Ministry of Education and Research has laid down National Curriculum Regulations for a Sami kindergarten teacher education programme and a Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education programme. The programmes are equal in worth to the corresponding Norwegian programmes and have Sami as the main language. The programmes can be taken by students from the entire Sami area, including Finland, Sweden and Russia. Today the Sámi University of Applied Sciences offers North Sami teacher education programmes.

The Sámi University of Applied Sciences and UiT The Arctic University of Norway offer North Sami language programmes. Students can take Sami as part of their teacher education at primary and lower secondary level, at lower and upper secondary level, for grades 8–13, or as part of a degree that is supplemented by a programme in educational theory and practice to qualify students as teachers.

8.1.fii:

Adults have the opportunity to obtain instruction through the adult education association (studieforbund). These are umbrella organisations, the main objective of which is education for adults. 'Studieforbund' is a protected title, and only associations that have been approved under the Act relating to Adult Education have the right to use the designation studieforbund for their activity. The associations receive funding for their activities from the Ministry of Education's budget. There is a Sami studieforbund (SOL) that conducts information and educational activities among the Sami. The association is also intended to disseminate knowledge about the Sami and Sami affairs to the general public. SOL holds courses in duodji (Sami arts and handicrafts) and in other cultural subjects, Sami language and the use of natural resources. Through adult education, SOL offers the Sami opportunities to nurture and develop their language and their culture in a modern Norway. Of the Sami languages, North Sami is the predominant teaching language. A 100 per cent grant is provided by the state to those who complete courses at the primary and lower secondary school level; see the regulations on the right to be taught Sami.

8.1.g:

See reporting on Article 12 in Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

8.1.h:

We refer to the information under Article 8.1.a.iii and 8.1.b.iv.

8.1.i:***The Office of the Auditor General of Norway's survey of Sami pupils' right to instruction***

The Office of the Auditor General has conducted a study of the right of Sami pupils to teaching of and in North, Lule and South Sami (Document 3:5 (2019-2020)). The purpose of the study was to determine whether Sami pupils receive a good and equal programme for teaching of and in Sami, and how government instruments are geared to ensuring such an offer. The survey covers the period 2015–2018. The Auditor General points out that a shortage of Sami teaching materials detracts from the teaching offered, and that weaknesses in the organisation and execution of distance learning result in inequalities in the teaching programmes offered to the pupils. The Ministry of Education and Research will follow up the report.

Article 8.2

We refer to the reporting on the education and teaching programmes already mentioned.

ARTICLE 9

The jurisdictions

Article 9.1 (a (i-iv), b (i-iii), d)**9.1.a(i-iv):*****Guidelines on Sami cases before the courts***

In 2019 guidelines were drawn up for the courts to ensure that Sami cases are properly processed with regard both to case management and to legal decisions (Samiske saker i domstolene – en veileder (Sami cases in the courts – a guide)).

Right to use the Sami language in the judicial system

Section 3-4 first paragraph (1) of the Sami Act entitles any person to submit pleadings with exhibits, written evidence or other written communications in Sami. According to section 3-4 first paragraph (3), any person has the right to speak Sami at court sittings. These rights are limited to courts with a jurisdiction that wholly or partly covers the Sami language administrative district; see section 3-1 first paragraph of the Sami Act.

Seminar in Sami law

In 2017, the Norwegian Courts Administration and the Forum for the Sami dimension of the judicial system arranged a seminar on Sami law on the occasion of the centenary of the first national Sami convention, with contributions about Sami law and international indigenous people's law from the perspective of the courts, the lawyers and the police. We refer also to previous reporting with information on the Forum for the Sami dimension of the judicial system.

9.1.b(i-iii):

See the response under Article 9.1.a.

9.1.d:

See the response under Article 9.1.a.

Article 9.2.a:

No input.

Article 9.3

New framework plan for kindergartens

A new framework plan for kindergartens has been translated into North Sami, South Sami and Lule Sami.

A new framework plan for Sami nursing education programme

A new framework plan for Sami nursing education programme will be translated into North Sami.

Translation to North Sami of the Finnmark Act

The Finnmark Act, which regulates legal relations and management of land and natural resources in Finnmark and safeguards Sami rights, is available free of charge in the form of an unofficial translation to North Sami on Lovdata.no. The translation is updated as of 1 January 2017.

Sami in the judicial sector

The Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket refers to the right to use and receive information in a language one understands, including in the courts, and to states' responsibility to facilitate the use of Sami language in the Sami language administrative district. The report proposes an elucidation of these rights in the legislation. The report is being followed up through a collaboration of the ministries concerned. The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security has launched work to establish a forum of network assemblies across the entire justice sector, to facilitate the sharing among agencies of knowledge and experience relating to the Sami dimension.

We refer also to the work of developing legal terminology under Article 7.1.d above.

ARTICLE 10

Administrative authorities and public services

Article 10.1 (a, b, c)

10.1.a:

Tax returns

Tax returns can be delivered electronically in North Sami. The individual's choice of language for this purpose and many others is registered in the contact and reservation register under the Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi).

Guidelines from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

NAV is responsible for organising and financing labour market programmes, social security benefits and social assistance. Every individual has a right to an assessment of whether they need an interpreter in a guidance dialogue with NAV.

User participation and respect for the individual are key in NAV, as laid down in the Labour and Welfare Administration Act (NAV Act) sections 1, 6 and 15. The public administration's obligation to provide information and guidance and the principle of equal public services are formulated in sections 11 and 17 of the Public Administration Act. Pursuant to section 11 e, it is prohibited to use children as interpreters. Users wishing to speak with a Sami-speaking advisor can book an appointment on NAV's website (*this applies to North Sami*). Between February and September 2019, there were 20–30 enquiries in Sami.

NAV currently has five forms in Sami: child benefit – ordinary and expanded, old-age pension – application and amendment, and cash benefit.

Sami language administrative districts

Funds are allocated to the Sámediggi from the National Budget for meeting the requirements of the language rules in the Sami Act. There are 13 municipalities in the Sami language administrative districts, including eight in North Sami areas. The Sámediggi distributes funds to the municipalities each year.

10.1.b:

Strategy against hate speech

The Government's strategy against hate speech for the period 2016–2020 has been translated into North Sami.

Brochure on preparedness in crisis situations

The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning has published a brochure on how the population can improve its preparedness for crisis situations. The brochure has been translated into North Sami.

Passports and ID cards

Norwegian passports currently do not have any North Sami text. This will change with the new passports and national ID cards that, according to plan, will be launched in autumn 2020. On the front of the new passports, the words 'Kingdom of Norway' will appear in Bokmål, Nynorsk (New Norwegian), North Sami and English. Similarly, the short form 'Norway' will appear in North Sami on the personal details page. The new national ID cards will have all leading texts in Bokmål, Nynorsk (New Norwegian), North Sami and English.

NAV

NAV has a special channelling strategy, i.e. a strategy on how users are to receive information from and contact NAV. It is desirable for most people to receive the information and guidelines they need from the internet. The Directorate of Labour and Welfare finds that the Sami pages on NAV.no are used very little. Most widely read in 2019 was the fact sheet on parental benefit in North Sami, with 165 visits.

There are currently eight fact sheets and two articles in North Sami on nav.no. In addition, there is a page where appointments with a Sami advisor can be requested.

NAV conducts annual surveys of persons using its services. Since 2018, it has been possible to respond to the user survey in Sami. In the 2019 user survey, fewer than 10 of about 10 000 respondents chose to respond in Sami.

In line with digitalisation, NAV has reduced the number of brochures printed on paper in all languages, and this material is no longer available in Sami.

Other

See also the response to Article 10, section 1 a (iii) Administrative authorities and public services. We also refer to earlier reporting on documents that have been translated into North Sami in the judicial, public transport and financial sectors.

10.1.c:

Communication with NAV

Good communication and mutual understanding of challenges and opportunities are important for ensuring good cooperation between the public and advisors at NAV offices. Sami speakers have the same rights as other groups to interpreting services, and NAV will ensure that they are provided when necessary.

New police case management and archive system

In 2019, the police introduced a new case management and archive system. The system has been set up so that all users can use letter templates in North Sami and South Sami. The system covers the area of leadership, management and support functions, in addition to administrative matters. Preparation of Sami letter templates is a first step on the road to enabling the police to make further adaptations for case-management support in Sami in the case management areas in question.

Article 10.2 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g)

10.2(a, b, c, d, e, f):

The Sami Act and The Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket

The Sami Act entitles an individual who applies in Sami to local public bodies in the Sami language administrative districts to receive a reply in Sami. This applies to both written and verbal enquiries. Moreover, an individual who applies in writing to a regional public body in the Sami language administrative district has the right to a written reply in Sami. Acts and regulations of particular interest to the whole or parts of the Sami population shall be translated into Sami. Announcements from public bodies that have particular application to the whole or parts of the population of the administrative area shall be made in both Sami and Norwegian. Forms for use when dealing with a local or regional public body in the administrative area shall be available in both Sami and Norwegian.

In its report, the Sami Language Committee submitted a proposal that the provisions of the Sami Act be updated. The ministries will follow up these proposals. See also the information on the Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket elsewhere in the report.

10.2.g:

See the description of place names and road signposting under Article 7.1.a.

Article 10.3.b

Services provided in North Sami by NAV

NAV does provide services in North Sami, but these services are used very little; see Article 10.1. a (iii). It is challenging for NAV to recruit employees who have both Sami language skills and the necessary qualifications to work in NAV. It can also be difficult to maintain North Sami skills in the organisation when the language is not used.

Article 10.4.a

New interpreting act

A draft bill for a new interpreting act was distributed for hearing in 2019. Among other things, it is proposed that public agencies should be obliged to use interpreters in certain situations. The rights of the national minorities and the Sami are discussed in the hearing document in sections 3.18, 3.19 and 5.1.2.6.

The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) reports annually on the need for interpreters. The aim is to contribute data on interpreting assignments carried out in the public sector, by showing the proportion of assignments performed by qualified interpreters and by identifying the languages that are most in demand and establishing where the lack of qualified interpreters is greatest. Data on which languages are most in demand provide vital information to Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet) when it decides which languages to provide in its courses for qualifying as interpreters.

In the absence of qualified interpreters for the required language, interpreting via two languages by video link can be used (relay interpreting). If no qualified interpreter can

be found because there are only a very few qualified interpreters in the language in question, the agency can use an interpreter without formal interpreting qualifications.

The right for Sami speakers to use their language is laid down in the Sami Act. The Sami Act gives the right to use a Sami language in meetings with public agencies, mainly in the Sami language administrative district. This also implies a right to an interpreter, irrespective of Norwegian language skills.

Article 10.5

The Population Registry Act

The Population Registry Act uses the term 'name', not 'first name' and/or 'last name'. Pursuant to section 3-1-1 (a) of the Population Registry Regulations, 'names can be registered in their original scripts prior to transliteration to the Norwegian alphabet'. Special Sami scripts can thus be used in the registry.

As of 22 October 2019, persons who speak one or more Sami languages can register this in the National Population Registry in the Tax Administration's new registry system. The purpose of allowing persons to register as users of Sami is to make it possible to study language developments and implement measures that promote Sami culture and language by offering data from the National Population Registry.

ARTICLE 11

Media

Article 11.1 (aiii, bi, cii, ei, fii, g)

11.1.aiii:

See the information about NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3.

11.1.bi:

Funding for digitalisation of local radio

Guovdageainnu Lagasradio (Radio GLR) and Radio DSF are local radio stations that broadcast in both Norwegian and North Sami and receive funding through the grant scheme 'Grants for local audio and visual media'. In 2019 they received investment grants for digitalisation of local radio, project funding for local programme productions, operating grants for local radio programmes for ethnic and language minority groups, and grants for individual skills-building programmes.

The resources granted through this scheme amounted to almost NOK 20 million in 2019.

11.1.cii:

See also the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 above for North Sami.

11.1.ei:***Platform-neutral grant scheme for Sami newspapers***

The grant scheme for Sami newspapers and Sami-language newspaper pages is intended to facilitate democratic debate, opinion formation and language development in Sami communities, and is subject to special regulations. According to the regulations, 'Sami newspaper' means a newspaper whose main target group is the Sami people. In other words, Norwegian-language newspapers that also target this group also qualify for grants. The scheme only allows grants for Sami newspapers that are published on paper.

In 2019, the Norwegian Media Authority distributed almost NOK 34 million. The Sami dailies *Awir* (North Sami) and *Ságat* (mainly Norwegian) received NOK 18.81 million and NOK 13 million, respectively. The local newspaper *Snåsnningen* received NOK 625 968 for inserts in South Sami, and the local newspaper *Nordsalten* received NOK 725 427 for inserts in Lule Sami.

The Media Pluralism Commission was of the view that the current grant scheme gives Sami newspapers little incentive to go in for digital business models, and therefore proposed to make the grant to Sami media platform-neutral, so that the scheme will provide a greater stimulus for innovation and more effective distribution. The Government has proposed statutory amendments that will make the scheme platform-neutral, which may result in improved distribution, more Sami content, more participants and increased media pluralism also for South and Lule Sami. The proposal is to be distributed for hearing in the course of spring 2020.

11.1.fii:

See the information under Article 11.1.bi above.

11.1.g:

No input.

Article 11.2***Freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of information***

The goal of the Government's media policy is to facilitate freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of information. Consequently, there are no specific restrictions on reception of or retransmission of broadcasts or publication of journalistic work or social discourse in North Sami or other minority languages.

ARTICLE 12

Cultural activities and facilities

Article 12.1 (a, d, e, f, g, h)

12.1.a:

We refer to the account of the Norwegian Film Institute and the work of the National Library under Article 7.1.a and the discussion of museums and Sami sport under Article 5 of Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

12.1.d:

We refer to the account of the white paper no. 8 (2018–2019) *The Power of Culture* and the work of the *Arts Council Norway* under Article 4 and 5 of Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

12.1.e:

There are currently no requirements to the effect that cultural activities must have personnel available who fully master North Sami or other regional or minority languages.

12.1.f:

See the information about the International Sami Film Centre (ISFI) under Article 7.1.a.

12.1.g:

See the information about the National Library's work under Article 7.1.a.

12.1.h:

Divvun

Divvun is a unit at UiT The Arctic University of Norway which creates various language tools for the Sami languages in cooperation with Giellatekno at the same university. Divvun develops and operates error correction programs, spell check programs and keyboards for various IT platforms. In 2020 Divvun launched a new grammar check program for North Sami. Divvun's grant was increased by NOK 950 000 in 2020 to cover the development of Sami speech technology for South and Lule Sami. Text-to-speech technology makes it possible to hear text on websites spoken aloud.

See also the account of Sámi Giellagáldu under Article 7.1.i.

Article 12.2

We refer to the report on operating grants for museums under Article 7.1.a and the report on the Sami national theatre, *Beaiváš*, under Article 5 of Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

Article 12.3

The Frankfurt Book Fair

In 2019 Norway was guest of honour at the Frankfurt Book Fair. The project is Norway's biggest cultural effort abroad in modern times, with hundreds of activities in the German-language area throughout 2019. During the book fair, the Museum Angewandte Kunst (museum of applied art) had a project they called 'House of Norway', with emphasis on cultural exchange between Norway and Germany, and with an innovative and multidisciplinary presentation of Norwegian and Sami art and culture. The Sami national theatre, Beaivváš, put on 24 performances of the play Johan Turi in North Sami, with English and German surtitling. The project also had an exhibition of Sami contemporary artists such as Jørn Are Keskitalo, Britta Marakatt-Labba, Máret Anne Sara and Joar Nango, which provided insight into Sami art, architecture and culture.

On the main stages (two stages at Norway's guest pavilion) themes such as nature and the environment, polar and northern areas, Sami literature and culture, freedom of expression, feminism and gender equality, modern family life, diversity and identity in a changing Europe were illustrated. Sami literature, poetry and music were presented and debated. Sami culture was illustrated in several of the 115 items on the programme.

ARTICLE 13

Economic and social life

Article 13.2 (c,e)

13.2.c:

Measures at Finnmark Hospital

Interpreters have to be used in the health and care services outside the core Sami areas. The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority (RHF) started a North Sami interpreting project at Finnmark Hospital in 2013. The result is that interpreters are now employed on a rotating basis in the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority, from 08.00 to 22.00 every day. Funds are also allocated for training interpreters.

A skills supplement has been introduced at Finnmark Hospital for some occupational groups with a knowledge of Sami language and culture. The Sami National Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (SANKS) has developed a course in Sami language and cultural understanding that is offered to employees at Finnmark Hospital. In 2019 an e-learning course was developed that is mandatory for all employees at Finnmark Hospital.

Sami specialist health services (Sámi klinihkka)

In 2020 Sami specialist health services were gathered in a separate division – Sámi klinihkka. The division contains a Sami specialist medical centre with some local doctors in addition to ambulant doctors from other hospitals in Finnmark and SANKS. The clinic also offers programmes in mental health care and substance abuse for the Sami population of Norway. A geriatric team is being developed to ambulate in the Sami administrative

municipalities, and a Sami joint learning and coping programme for somatic and mental health care and substance abuse. The establishment of the Sami health division should strengthen the work of improving the health services provided to the Sami population.

13.2.e:

No input.

ARTICLE 14

Transfrontier exchanges

Article 14.b

See the information about Norwegian-Russian cultural cooperation under Article 18 of Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

See also what was reported under Article 12.1.h.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

3. Promote services in all Sami languages in hospitals and retirement homes

Interpreting project

Some Sami have difficulty in communicating with the health service owing to language and cultural challenges ('Samer snakker ikke om sykdom' (Sami don't talk about illness) is the title of a doctoral thesis). As a result, the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority launched a Sami interpreting project in 2013. The result is that interpreters are employed on an ambulant basis in the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority, from 08.00 to 22.00 every day. All general practitioners and patients can book an interpreter in advance. Visits are paid to relevant municipalities, Sami senior citizens councils and other user organisations to inform them of the service. Interpreters will be used outside the core Sami areas. Interpreters attached to the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority can also be used at other hospitals in Norway.

Recommendations for immediate action for North Sami from the Committee of Experts

a. Ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals and retirement homes offer services in North Sami.

Sami language in the health and care services

An interpreting service has been established through the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority for services in institutions in Nordland county and Troms and Finnmark county. The health and care services will as far as possible use interpreters as needed. The Directorate of Health has developed guidelines for use in institutions for the elderly with Sami residents. Phrase books containing the most commonly used words and expressions in North, South and Lule Sami have also been developed.

b. Ensure that all official registers support Sami characters.

Upgraded population registry

Sami speakers experience changes associated with character sets more often than users of Norwegian. There are a number of characters in Sami that differ from those used in Norwegian. These are the characters Áá Čč Đđ Nŋ Šš ƦƦ Žž (North Sami) Áá, Nŋ (Lule Sami), İi and Öö (South Sami).

In the upgraded population registry, which will be fully in use in 2020, Sami characters can be used.

Support for Sami characters

Many public agencies have systems based on character sets without support for Sami characters. In the long term this will change. In spring 2011 the authorities set a requirement that when making major changes in, installing new or further developing technical systems, all public agencies are to use a system called UTF-8. This system supports the Sami characters. The requirement formed part of a revision of regulations for IT standards. The regulations apply to all central and local government agencies subject to the Public Administration Act.

White paper on Sami languages and digitalisation

In late August 2020, the Government submitted a white paper to the Storting (Norwegian Parliament) on Sami languages and digitalisation (Meld. St. 31 (2019-2020) Samisk språk, kultur og samfunnsliv – digitalisering). Here, the Government places emphasis on the opportunities that digitalisation can provide for Sami language users and highlights the Sami digital language tools that have already been developed.

Further recommendations from the Committee of Experts for North Sami

c. Enhance the availability of translation and interpretation from and into North Sami for speakers in contact with authorities and public services, by promoting and supporting the training and recruiting of translators and interpreters.

See the information about the Sami interpreting project at the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority under recommendation no. 3 above from the Committee of Ministers.

Lule Sami

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in
accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i)

7.1.a:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.b:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.c:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.d:

See the information under the same article for North Sami and on the new interpreting act under Article 10.4.a for North Sami.

7.1.e:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.f:

Lule Sami study programmes

Nord University offers primary and lower secondary teacher education programmes in Lule Sami, is developing Lule Sami kindergarten teacher education programmes and offers a bachelor's degree programme in Lule Sami. Nord University's budget for 2020 included a grant of NOK 5 million to develop Lule and South Sami academic groups.

Nord University has developed a Lule Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education programme for grades 1 – 7 which was established and recruited its first students in 2018, and cooperates closely with the regional authorities on recruitment to this programme. The Lule Sami teacher education programmes have Norwegian as its medium of instruction, but provide a qualification in Lule Sami. A Lule Sami teacher education programme will give children in the region a better opportunity to learn their mother tongue. It will also contribute to keeping the language alive.

See also the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.g:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.h:

South and Lule Sami primary and secondary school and kindergarten teacher education programmes

The Ministry of Education and Research has laid down national framework regulations for a Sami kindergarten teacher education programme and Sami general, i.e. primary and lower secondary teacher education programmes. The programmes are equal in worth to the corresponding Norwegian programmes. In 2018, Nord University established South

and Lule Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education programmes for grades 1 -7. In autumn 2021, Nord University is planning to start a South and Lule Sami work-based kindergarten teacher education programme. Nord University also offers language programmes in South Sami and Lule Sami. The language programmes can form part of a degree programme that is supplemented by a programme in educational theory and practice (PPU).

7.1.i:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.2

Not relevant.

Article 7.3

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.4

Consultations with the Sámediggi

The Sámediggi is consulted in accordance with the Procedures for consultations between state authorities and the Sami Parliament regarding legislative amendments and measures that concern Lule Sami affairs.

See also the information on a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.5

Not relevant.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

2. Protect and promote Lule Sami and South Sami in education and media

See the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

3. Promote services in all Sami languages in hospitals and retirement homes

See the information about the recommendation under the treatment of North Sami above.

Recommendations for immediate action for Lule Sami from the Committee of Experts

- a. Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Lule Sami at all appropriate stages, including by distance learning, and with sufficient capacity and availability, including teacher training and teaching materials, at least at pre-school and primary level.**

Primary and lower secondary school education in Lule Sami

In autumn 2018, Nord University established a primary and secondary school teacher education programme in Lule Sami. The programme has few students, but Nord University is working systematically and well on recruitment, in collaboration with the Sámediggi and the Governor of Nordland county. Nord University is also working to prepare for workplace-based kindergarten teacher education programmes in Lule Sami with start-up in 2021.

- b. Encourage the use of Lule Sami, in speech and writing, in education, media as well as in cultural activities.**

Follow-up of the Action Plan for Sami Languages

The Action Plan for Sami Languages, submitted in 2009, had special measures for South and Lule Sami. The action plan period came to an end in 2017. From and including the National Budget for 2018, funds for follow-up of measures for South and Lule Sami in the action plan were transferred to the Sámediggi.

The Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket contains proposals for a number of measures to strengthen Lule Sami and South Sami. The Government is following up the Committee's report in dialogue with the Sámediggi.

See also the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

- c. Ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals and retirement homes offer services in Lule Sami.**

Health and care services

There are not sufficient personnel available to provide health and care services in Sami throughout Norway. The health and care services will as far as possible use interpreters as needed. The Norwegian Directorate of Health has developed guidelines for use in institutions for the elderly with Sami residents. Phrase books containing the most commonly used words and expressions in North, South and Lule Sami have also been developed. The Sami National Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (SANKS) has developed an e-learning program that is offered to health and care service employees. Several service providers offer a skills supplement for trained personnel with a knowledge of Sami language and culture.

Further recommendations for Lule Sami from the Committee of Experts

d. Take resolute action to raise awareness about Lule Sami as a minority language in Norway and facilitate its recognition in education, teacher education and media as an expression of cultural wealth.

Draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act

In 2019 the Ministry of Culture distributed for hearing a draft bill for a comprehensive language act that recognises all Sami languages. According to the draft bill, public bodies will be responsible for using, developing and fostering Sami languages, including Lule Sami; cf. the rules in Chapter 3 of the Sami Act.

See also the responses under Article 7.1.g and 7.1.h on Lule Sami and the information in the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

e. Provide facilities enabling non-speakers of Lule Sami, including adults, to learn it.

Teacher education programmes are provided in South and Lule Sami that are taken by both primary and lower secondary school student teachers and qualified teachers. Nine students are engaged in South and Lule Sami teacher education programmes as of spring 2020, and twice as many are taking the subjects in or in combination with another teacher education programme.

f. Ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not create obstacles for the promotion of Lule Sami.

Changed municipal structure

On 1 January 2020, Tysfjord municipality was divided into two. The municipality was a Lule Sami language administration municipality. Half of the municipality was combined with Hamarøy municipality, which became part of the Lule Sami language administrative district on 1 January 2020. The other half of Tysfjord municipality was incorporated into Narvik municipality. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has been consulting with Narvik municipality, the Sámediggi and local Sami interests as to how Narvik municipality is to make provision for the speakers of Lule Sami who were transferred to Narvik. The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has made special funds available to Narvik municipality in 2020 to provide for these language users.

g. Offer Lule Sami as an adult education and continuing education.

Individuals who have completed primary and lower secondary school or the equivalent, but who have not completed upper secondary school, have the right, on application, to upper secondary education for adults from the year they turn 25. The education for adults must be adapted to individual needs. The right can be met through a distance

learning programme. This means that the county council can provide teaching in Lule Sami to adults if they need it to complete further education.

h. Ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Lule Sami.

New curricula

New curricula will apply for the school year starting in autumn 2020. The pupils must learn about the Sami and the national minorities in several subjects, and the topic forms a part of different curricula, both as a competence aim in subjects and in the other texts 'About the subject'. In social studies, for example, there is a competence aim for Sami as an academic subject and the national minorities at all levels for which aims have been specified. The curricula also contain information about Sami, indigenous peoples and national minorities in other subjects such as Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, faith and ethics, food and health and arts and crafts.

i. In territories other than those in which Lule Sami is traditionally used, extend teaching in or of Lule Sami at all the appropriate stages of education.

See the information under Article 7.1.h for Lule Sami and the general information about the right to be taught Sami under Article 8.1.biv for North Sami.

j. Continue efforts to use or adopt additional place names in Lule Sami, in cooperation with the speakers.

Sami place names

Sami place names are considered by the place name service, which lies under the Sámediggi. The Sámediggi also appoints consultants for South, Lule and North Sami place names. Their task is to provide linguistic guidance and advice on the spelling of place names.

The Place Name Act makes it possible to adopt and use Sami place names with Lule Sami spelling.

k. Ensure that all official registers support Sami characters.

See the response to the same recommendation for North Sami.

l. Enhance the offer of radio and television programmes and printed media production in Lule Sami.

See the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

South Sami

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in
accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i)

7.1.a:

The South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre (Saemien Sijte)

The Ministry of Culture has made major investments in building Sami cultural venues in the Sami areas. In 2018 the Storting decided to embark on a project for a new building for the South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre Saemien Sijte in 2019. The building project is under way and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2021. The objective of the project is for Saemien Sijte to have functional premises and outdoor spaces so that the museum can administer, mediate, conduct research on and renew South Sami identity, language and cultural heritage, serve as a venue and meeting place, as well as act as a Sami research and mediation institution, and provide the public with increased knowledge and understanding of South Sami history, culture and presence. The estimated cost of the building project is NOK 126.2 million (price level as of July 2020).

See also the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.b:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.c:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.d:

New municipalities in the Sami language administrative district

Since the last report, two South Sami municipalities have been incorporated into the Sami language administrative district: Hattfjelldal in 2017 and Røros in 2018. This means that several provisions in the language rules in the Sami Act are applicable in the municipalities, and that the municipalities will receive grants from the Sámediggi to enable them to meet these undertakings.

See the information under the same article for North Sami and the information about the new interpreting act under Article 10.4.a for North Sami.

7.1.e:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.f:

South Sami education programmes

Nord University offers a South Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education programme for grades 1-7 and is developing a workbased South Sami kindergarten teacher education programme from 2021. The university cooperates closely with regional authorities on recruitment to these programmes.

Nord University is engaged in developing language programmes in South Sami. The university's budget for 2020 included a grant of NOK 5 million added to the frame for developing Lule Sami and South Sami academic groups.

The South Sami teacher education programme has Norwegian as its medium of instruction, but provides a qualification in South Sami. A South Sami teacher education programme will give children in the region a better opportunity to learn about their mother tongue. It will also contribute to keeping the South Sami language alive.

See also the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.g:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

7.1.h:

See the information under the same article for Lule Sami.

7.1.i:

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.2

Not relevant.

Article 7.3

See the information under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.4

Consultations with the Sámediggi

The Sámediggi is consulted in accordance with the Procedures for consultations between state authorities and the Sami Parliament regarding legislative amendments and measures that concern South Sami matters.

See also the reporting on a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act under the same article for North Sami.

Article 7.5

Not relevant.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

2. Protect and promote Lule Sami and South Sami in education and media

See also the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

3. Promote services in all Sami languages in hospitals and retirement homes

See the information about the recommendation under reporting on North Sami above.

Recommendations for immediate action for South Sami from the Committee of Experts

a. Provide forms and means for the teaching and study of Lule Sami at all appropriate stages, including by distance learning, and with sufficient capacity and availability, including teacher training and teaching materials, at least at pre-school and primary level.

Primary and lower secondary teacher education programme in South Sami

In autumn 2018, Nord University established a primary and lower secondary school teacher education programme in South Sami. The programme has few students, but Nord University is working systematically and well on recruitment, in collaboration with the Sámediggi, the county governors of Nordland and Trøndelag, Trøndelag County Council and the bilingual municipalities in the county. Nord University is also engaged in preparing workplace-based kindergarten teacher education programmes in South Sami with start-up in 2020.

b. Encourage the use of Lule Sami, in speech and writing, in education, media as well as in cultural activities.

Saemien Sijte

In December 2018 the Storting decided to launch a construction project for a new building for the South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre (Saemien Sijte) in 2019. See the information under Article 7.1.a above.

See also the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami and the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 for North Sami.

c. Ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals and retirement homes offer services in Lule Sami.

See the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami.

Further recommendations for South Sami from the Committee of Experts

d. Take resolute action to raise awareness about Lule Sami as a minority language in Norway and facilitate its recognition in education, teacher training and media as an expression of cultural wealth.

Draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act

In 2019, the Ministry of Culture distributed for hearing a draft bill for a comprehensive language act that recognises all Sami languages. According to the draft bill, public bodies will be responsible for using, developing and strengthening Sami languages, including South Sami; see the rules in Chapter 3 of the Sami Act.

See also the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami and general information on the draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act above in this report.

e. Provide facilities enabling non-speakers, including adult non-speakers, of South Sami to learn it.

A beginner course in South Sami for adults has been set up and launched at Aajege (Røros) and Gielem Nasted (Snåsa) language centres in collaboration with the Sami University of Applied Sciences and Nord University.

See also the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami above.

f. Ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not create obstacles to the promotion of South Sami.

Merging of South and North Trøndelag counties

On 1 January 2018, South and North Trøndelag counties were merged. Large parts of the South Sami areas were thereby gathered into one county. The merging of the counties has strengthened the coordination of efforts for the South Sami language.

g. Offer South Sami as a subject in adult and continuing education.

Individuals who have completed primary and lower secondary school or the equivalent, but who have not completed upper secondary school, have the right, on application, to upper secondary education for adults from the year they turn 25. The programme for adults must be adapted to individual needs. The right can be met through a distance learning programme. This means that the county administration can provide teaching in South Sami to adults if they need it to complete upper secondary education.

h. Ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Lule Sami.

See the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami.

i. In territories other than those in which South Sami is traditionally used, extend teaching in or of South Sami at all appropriate stages of education.

See the information under Article 7.1.h for Lule Sami and the general information on the right to be taught Sami under Article 8.1.biv for North Sami.

j. Continue efforts to use or adopt additional place names in South Sami, in cooperation with the speakers.

Sami place names

The Place Names Act makes it possible to adopt and use Sami place names with South Sami spelling.

See also the response to the same recommendation for Lule Sami.

k. Enhance the offer of media programmes and printed media production in South Sami.

See the information on the new provision in NRK's articles of association under Article 7.3 on North Sami.

Kven

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in
accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i)

7.1.a:

The work of the Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway strives to give visibility to and strengthen the Kven language.

Through its work on Kven place names, the Language Council has promoted and given visibility to the wealth of Kven place names in the public domain. In 2018 the Language Council produced three short films about Kven place names through the project *Meän paikat – meän muistot* (Our places – our memories).

The Language Council has also presented cultural programmes conducted in minority languages at official arrangements. The Language Council has an annual arrangement called Language Day at which Kven/North Finnish culture and the Kven language have been topics.

The members of the Language Council have on specific occasions also personally used Kven in written or verbal form, and by so doing have actively contributed to giving the minority language visibility and raising its functional standing in society.

Grant schemes in Arts Council Norway and the Norwegian Cultural Fund

A grant scheme for national minorities was established in 2000. The scheme has been administered by Arts Council Norway since 2019. Grants specifically for language projects can be applied for through the scheme. However, other projects will often also have a language aspect. Operating grants for national minority organisations can also be applied for. The aims of these organisations will often include strengthening the culture, language and self-organisation of the national minority.

The Norwegian Cultural Fund administers many grant schemes targeting the field of art and culture. Several of the projects that have received grants, in the spheres of literature, cultural preservation, performing arts and music, have a strong language dimension (see appended list of grants).

Grants to museums

The Ministry of Culture annually allocates substantial operating grants to a number of museums around Norway that play a special part in the management and mediation of the cultural heritage and languages of national minorities. Varanger Museum and Nord Troms Museum, for example, present Kven/North Finnish culture. A number of other museums have recently staged temporary exhibitions that mediate information about minority cultures.

Report on the status of the Kven language in relation to the Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is conducting a survey for Lule Sami, South Sami and Kven, intended to form a knowledge base for use in determining whether Norway should also include these languages in undertakings in Part III of the Charter. The review is being conducted in deliberation with the ministries concerned, and a draft report will be shared with academic linguistic communities, Sami and Kven organisations for comments. The Sámediggi will be consulted. When the report is completed, it will be published on the Ministry's website.

Report on official name for the Kingdom of Norway

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is working on a report on an official name for the Kingdom of Norway in Kven.

See also the report on Sami and Kven place names under Article 10.2.g for North Sami.

7.1.b:

Troms and Finnmark county administration

The Kven language has traditionally been used in Nord-Troms and Finnmark. With effect from 1 January 2020, the counties were merged into one county, under Troms and Finnmark county administration. Troms and Finnmark county administration is responsible for distributing funds via grant schemes for Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture.

Kven language prize

In 2017 the Language Council established a Kven language prize (Kväänin kielipalkinto), a prize awarded to persons, institutions or organisations that have made a substantial contribution to promoting the Kven language in written, verbal or other form. The prize is awarded every two years, and was awarded to language researcher Eira Söderholm and textbook author Agnes Eriksen in 2017, and to journalist Liisa Koivulehto in 2019.

Grants to the Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)

The Ministry of Culture allocates grants to the Kven Institute (Kainun institutti). This is a national centre for Kven language and culture. The national responsibilities of the institute are to run the Kven Language Assembly (Kväänin kielitinka) and to engage in activities that provide information about language and culture. The purpose of the institute is to document and mediate knowledge and information about the Kven language and culture, and to promote use of the Kven language in the community (see also Norway's seventh periodic report).

In 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Kven Institute received grants of NOK 5.619 million, NOK 5.740 million and NOK 6.675 million kroner, respectively, from the Ministry of Culture.

Grants to Ruijan Kaiku

The Ministry of Culture gives grants to Ruijan Kaiku, a 'newspaper for Kvens, Norwegian Finns and Finlanders in Norway', founded in 1995.² Ruijan Kaiku is a trilingual newspaper that primarily writes in Norwegian, Kven and Finnish, but also in Meänkieli and Swedish.

² <https://www.ruijan-kaiku.no/omruijankaiku/>

The newspaper has subscribers in Norway, Sweden and Finland. In 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, Ruijan Kaiku received grants of NOK 1.176 million, NOK 1.200 million, NOK 1.230 and NOK 1.265 million kroner, respectively, from the Ministry of Culture. In addition, the newspaper received NOK 750 000 in 2017, NOK 800 000 in 2018 and NOK 805 000 in 2019 from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation through grant schemes for Kven language and culture. In 2020, a grant of NOK 830 000 was awarded by Troms and Finnmark County Council, which administers the grant scheme for Kven language and culture with effect from 2020.

7.1.c:

Targeted plan 2017–2021 – further efforts for the Kven language

In January 2018 the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation submitted a targeted plan 2017–2021 for further efforts for the Kven language. Kven language communities and organisations provided input for the plan. The plan comprises measures at the levels of pre-school and school, higher education and research, and Kven in the public sphere.

7.1.d:

Development of Kven language technology

The Kven Institute is collaborating with the research group Giellatekno to develop Kven language technology. Among other things, a Kven analytical program, interactive teaching tools, a spell check program, a Kven corpus and a digital dictionary have been developed. The Kven Institute and partners have initially based their work on the Porsanger dialect. However, the language technology team is working to expand the language technology tools to include more dialectic variants.

The work has been partly financed through resources from the grant scheme for Kven language and culture from the budget of the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. Kven language technology will make it simpler to use written Kven in both private and public sector activities.

See also the information about the new interpreting act under Article 10.4.a for North Sami.

7.1.e:

Meetings with national minority organisations

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation arranges annual Contact Forums where representatives of the national minority organisations attend. In order to increase the number of young participants at the forum, extra places are reserved for persons under the age of 30. During the reporting period the ministry has also held meetings with some of the organisations individually at the request of the minorities themselves.

At the request of the organisations, in 2019 the ministry conducted meetings with each individual organisation on their respective home grounds. Arrangements will also be made to hold annual meetings with the individual minorities in the future. A youth panel has also been established, with representatives of all the national minorities, with a view to obtaining input for the ongoing work on the white paper on national minorities.

The work of the Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway has been tasked with contributing to the follow-up of the Kven language. The Language Council and the Kven Institute have drawn up an agreement for collaboration and hold annual meetings. The Language Council attends meetings of the Kven Language Assembly when possible. In this way the Language Council contributes to the work on language standardisation together with the Kven Institute and Kven Language Assembly.

7.1.f:

Right to be taught Kven

In 2019 an amendment made to the Norwegian Education Act states explicitly that pupils with Kven/Norwegian Finnish background have a right to be taught Kven if at least three pupils request it. The right applies to schools providing primary and lower secondary education in Troms and Finnmark. This right previously only appeared in the curriculum for Finnish as a second language. As a consequence of the statutory amendment, the name of the curriculum has also changed to 'Curriculum for Kven or Finnish as second language'. There is information about this right on the website of the Directorate for Education and Training, and further information is provided on what this right implies. The Directorate for Education and Training has also produced an information film about the right, which was ready for school start in August 2020.

7.1.g:

Kven language centres

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has allocated funding for four Kven language centres in Vadsø, Porsanger, Storfjord and Kvænangen, in addition to Halti Kven Culture Centre in Nordreisa. The language and culture centres offer courses in the Kven language, and are important meeting places for the use of Kven.

Kven in primary and lower secondary school

The option of Kven in primary and lower secondary school will give Kven children a better opportunity to learn their mother tongue. As indicated in Article 7.1.f above, this right has now been defined in the rules. It may help to revitalise the language and keep it alive. The name of the curriculum has also been changed to emphasise the Kven language.

Language cafés

Together with the Kven Institute and the Kven Language Assembly, the Language Council of Norway arranged two language cafés in 2017, in Alta and in Skibotn. Language cafés serve as meeting places where the members of a local community can use Kven, learn Kven, and generally shine a spotlight on the Kven language. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has also awarded grants to local language cafés from the grant scheme for Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture.

7.1.h:

Grant for a research project

In connection with the start of the Government's work on languages, the Research Council of Norway allocated NOK 6 million in 2016 to the project 'Intangibilization, Materializations and Mobilities of Kven Heritage: Contemporary Articulations in Fields of Family, Museums and Culture Industry'. This is a three-year project scheduled to end in

2020. The project is investigating how cultural heritage emerges when people return to ideas about the past, and to places that symbolise the past.

Studies of the Kven language

UiT The Arctic University of Norway offers one-year courses in Kven and bachelor's and master's degree programmes in Kven. The Ministry of Education and Research has supported the development of Kven as a subject in the teacher education programme with funding from the National Budget. The study can be chosen by students at primary and lower secondary level or at upper secondary level or taken as continuing education for qualified teachers. Grants have also been made for recruitment purposes. A scheme has been introduced whereby those who take Kven as part of their teacher education have some of their study loan from the Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund cancelled.

The Language Council of Norway's Kven place name service

The Language Council has a separate section for work on place names. Within this section there is a special Kven place name service.

The Kven place name service is one of the Language Council's most important fields of work regarding the Kven language. This work is based entirely on data obtained from Kven-speaking sources who still remember the traditional Kven names in a given area. The Language Council has a grant scheme for funding persons, organisations or institutions willing to work on collecting Kven place names.

Grants for Kven language-promoting measures

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has allocated grants for the establishment and operation of Kven language and cultural centres, in addition to a number of measures for the Kven language; see Appendix 1.

7.1.i:

Cooperation

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is aware that the Norwegian Kven Association (Ruijan Kveeniliitto) and the Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet) are in contact with similar organisations in Sweden and Finland.

The Language Council has taken an initiative to establish closer cooperation on the national minority languages in Norway and Sweden. Meetings have been held between those responsible for minority languages in Norway's and Sweden's language councils. The member of the Swedish Language Council responsible for Meänkieli has visited the Language Council in Norway.

Article 7.2

Measures to strengthen the Kven language

Positive special measures have been initiated to develop and strengthen Kven. The establishment of Kven language and cultural centres, Kven programmes in kindergartens, the teaching of Kven in school and the work of developing Kven at the Kven Institute are helping to promote equality between Kven and other languages in the region.

Article 7.3

The Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway works to disseminate information about the minority languages and their situation to the majority population. The Language Council publishes the quarterly periodical *Språknytt* and regularly publishes signed articles on its website and in the daily press, with information about the minority languages. In 2019 a special edition of *Språknytt* was dedicated to the Kven language. In this edition the editorial by the director of the Language Council was written in Kven (followed by a Norwegian translation).

The work of the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training

In 2014 the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training published the information booklet *Norway's national minorities*. In connection with new curricula for primary and secondary education from autumn 2020, the Directorate for Education and Training has amended the introductory paragraphs of the booklet to update information about the framework plan for kindergartens, the national curricula for primary and lower secondary school and other rules and regulations. The booklet's target group is school and kindergarten personnel. National minorities are discussed in the primary and lower secondary school core curriculum. It is stressed that they have the status of national minorities in line with our international undertakings, that they have contributed to shaping Norway's cultural heritage, and that the teaching is intended to provide knowledge about these groups. Pupils are to learn about the national minorities in several subjects, and the topic forms a part of different curricula, both as competence aims in subjects and in the other texts 'About the subject'. In social studies, for example, there are aims for knowledge about the national minorities with good progression at all stages for which aims are specified. The curricula also contain information about national minorities in other subjects such as Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, food and health, and arts and crafts.

In recent years, the Directorate for Education and Training has allocated NOK 800 000 for the promotion of the Kven language in kindergartens. These resources are largely used for projects under the auspices of the Kven Institute.

In addition, the Directorate for Education and Training allocated NOK 1.6 million in 2020 for the development of teaching tools in Kven and Finnish as second languages. These resources have mainly been allocated to the County Governor of Troms and Finnmark, who uses them for projects such as online gatherings for teachers of Kven and Finnish.

Municipalities can apply to the County Governor of Troms and Finnmark for study grants for their teachers. The County Governor annually has two full study grants for distribution. The number of applications varies. In 2019, one teacher took 30 credits in autumn 2019, and there are usually fewer applicants than there are study grants available for distribution. The County Governor of Troms and Finnmark holds annual meetings with teachers who teach Kven or Finnish according to the curriculum. The new curricula are the topic for 2020. A regular network has also been set up for Kven and Finnish teachers, who meet for academic presentations and to exchange experiences.

NRK Kvääni

In 2017 NRK revised its programme for the Kven/Norwegian Finnish minority from having one weekly news broadcast in Kven to establishing the website nrk.no/kvensk/kvääni, which has content for and about the Kven/Norwegian Finnish minority. The website enables users to read and listen to the Kven language and to keep up to date with events in the Kven/Norwegian Finnish community in Norway. NRK's goal for the website is stated as follows: 'By using the website, the public shall also be inspired to learn more about the culture, and to learn the language.' NRK Kvääni had a total of 132 000 visits in the period 1 January – 2 December 2018, and 29 articles were viewed more than 1 000 times. NRK reports that approximately every third user is based in Oslo, while most of the remaining users are based in Troms and Finnmark county. According to NRK, the online editorial team is working on more audiovisual recordings.

In 2018 NRK Kvääni developed new short-form videos for children and young people where they can learn words and phrases in Kven. NRK hopes this may 'inspire children, adolescents and adults to start learning Kven and to use Kven, which is an endangered language.'

In the public broadcasting report (most recently from 2018), the Norwegian Media Authority concluded that NRK satisfied the requirement to provide programmes for national and language minorities.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

1. Implement a structured policy for Kven/Finnish, giving priority to offering education and a stronger presence in the broadcast media;

With regard to the use of the terms 'Kven' and 'Finnish', we refer to the general discussion above, under 'Introduction, Regional or minority languages in Norway'. All measures for Kven apply to the traditional language, regardless of the designation users of the language apply to their language.

Targeted plan 2017–2021 – further efforts for the Kven language

In January 2018 the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation presented Targeted plan 2017–2021 for further efforts for the Kven language. The plan was developed against a backdrop of input from Kven/Norwegian Finnish communities and organisations, and in contact with ministries and central government authorities with responsibility for the Kven language. The plan contains measures for teaching Kven in kindergartens and schools, higher education and research and Kven in the public sphere.

NRK has set up a separate website for Kven news: NRK Kvääni. In 2019 the Kven newspaper Ruijan Kaiku had weekly radio broadcasts in Kven. The project is financed by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

See also the information about NRK Kvääni under Article 7.3 above.

Recommendations for immediate action for Kven from the Committee of Experts

a. Adopt and implement national and regional action plans for Kven

Action plan for Kven

In 2017 Troms county administration submitted an action plan for Kven for the period 2017–2020. Troms and Finnmark counties were merged with effect from 1 January 2020. From the same date, the new county administration took over the administration of funding for the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture from the budget of the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

See also information about the Targeted plan 2017–2021 – further efforts for the Kven language above.

b. Take appropriate measures to reintroduce Kven in broadcasting.

See the response regarding NRK's efforts under Article 7.3 for Kven above.

c. Improve the situation of Kven in primary and secondary education and enhance the offer of Kven language nests in pre-school education.

New curriculum

A new curriculum has been set for Kven or Finnish as second language for primary and secondary education. It applies from 1 August 2020. Support material for the curriculum and the legal amendment has also been prepared. The Directorate for Education and Training is also to make a short information and motivation film about the right to be taught Kven or Finnish as a second language. The film targets both parents and pupils, and will be ready for school start in autumn 2020. The County Governor of Troms and Finnmark is also announcing resources for developing teaching tools in Kven and Finnish and arranging a gathering for teachers of the subjects.

Kven kindergarten education

The Directorate for Education and Training allocates resources for boosting kindergarten educational programmes. 'Kven language nest' is a collaboration between the Norwegian Kven Association, Porsanger municipality, UiT The Arctic University of Norway and the Kven Institute. The language nest is a pedagogical method of working for children from language minorities. The language is learned in practice by using it in all situations. The goal is that the language nest should strengthen children's affiliation with local culture, history and identity. The Kven language nest programme has been associated with kindergartens in Porsanger. However, the project has been expanded to provide pre-school children in more municipalities with Kven 'language shower' programmes.

See also what has already been written about the right to be taught Kven in primary and lower secondary school under Article 7.1.f on Kven and in Targeted plan 2017–2021 – further efforts for the Kven language under Article 7.1.c.

Further recommendations for Kven from the Committee of Experts

d. Take resolute action to raise awareness about Kven as a minority language in Norway.

Kven organisations are working to increase awareness of the Kven language in Norway. Their activities are covered by the organisations' operating grants from the Norwegian state. The Kven language centres and the Kven Cultural Centre in Troms and Finnmark are doing important work to raise awareness of the Kven language. The centres receive operating grants from the state.

e. Ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not create obstacles for the promotion of Kven.

Troms and Finnmark counties were merged with effect from 1 January 2020. Since this date, the grant scheme for Kven language and culture has been administered by the new county administration.

f. Improve the provision of facilities enabling non-speakers, including adult non-speakers, of Kven to learn it.

g. Promote the study and research on Kven at universities or equivalent institutions.

Studies of the Kven language

Targeted plan 2017–2021 – further efforts for the Kven language includes measures for enhancing teachers' Kven language skills. The Ministry of Education and Research has granted NOK 750 000 to support the work of developing a Kven teacher training programme at UiT The Arctic University of Norway. In 2018 the County Governor of Troms and the County Governor of Finnmark received NOK 500 000 in grants for measures to recruit students to a Kven teacher education programme. In 2019 a scheme was introduced for cancelling study loans for those who take 60 credits in Kven as part of their teacher education programme.

UiT The Arctic University of Norway offers a one-year course (60 credits) in Kven language, grammar and culture, a bachelor's degree in which students can choose Kven, and a line of study within the master's degree programme in language and literature, with 80 credits in Kven. In 2019 the university announced the option of taking Kven in the primary and secondary teacher education programme, but because of lack of applications, they decided instead to offer the programme as further education.

UiT The Arctic University of Norway has chosen to develop material for flexible learning, and in collaboration with the Norwegian Kven Association has established a mentor scheme for students who study the Kven language. The goal is for students who study Kven to be more confident about using the language, for example for teaching.

h. Strengthen the consultation mechanism with the Kven speakers in order to be able to take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the Kven speakers.

Contact Forum between national minorities and central authorities

Annual Contact Forums are held between national minorities and central authorities. Issues of common interest to the minorities are taken up at the forum, and the representatives of the different national minorities also have the opportunity to discuss various issues among themselves.

Romanes

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in
accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Romanes is recognised as a non-territorial language under the Minority Language Charter. According to Article 7.5, the parties undertake to apply, with appropriate amendments (*mutatis mutandis*), the principles laid down in Article 7.1–7.4 of non-territorial languages, with the possible restrictions arising from Article 7.5, second sentence.

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i), cf. Article 7.5

7.1.a:

Romanes was recognised as a minority language in Norway in 2005.

7.1.b:

Norwegian Roma live in various parts of Norway, most of them in central eastern Norway. Romanes is the first language of the majority of the Roma.

7.1.c and d:

A grant scheme for national minorities was established in 2000. The scheme has been administered by Arts Council Norway since 2019. Applications can be made for grants for projects designed to strengthen the languages of national minorities. Through this scheme, grants have been made for the translation of books and material into Romanes. Operating grants for national minority organisations can also be applied for. Among the objectives is to strengthen the culture, language and self-organisation of national minorities.

See also the account of the new interpreting act under Article 10.4.a for North Sami.

7.1.e:

Meetings with national minority organisations

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation arranges annual Contact Forums where representatives of the national minority organisations attend. In order to increase the number of young participants at the forum, extra places are reserved for persons under the age of 30. During the reporting period the ministry has additionally held meetings with some of the organisations individually at the request of the minorities themselves.

At the request of the organisations, in 2019 the ministry travelled to hold meetings with each individual organisation on their home ground. Arrangements will also be made to hold annual meetings with the individual minorities in the future. A youth panel has also been established, with representatives of all the national minorities, to provide input for the ongoing work on the white paper on national minorities.

7.1.f:

Romanes is not a standardised written language. There have been no major efforts for teaching or studies of Romanes.

7.1.g:

See the information under Article 7.1.f for Romanes.

7.1.h:

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation made a grant of NOK 50 000 for translation of a children's book to Romanes in 2017, and NOK 50 000 for the production of an audio book in Romanes in 2018. Arts Council Norway granted NOK 30 000 for an audio book in Romanes in 2019.

See also the information under Article 7.1.f for Romanes.

7.1.i:

See the information under Article 7.1.f for Romanes.

Article 7.2, cf. Article 7.5

A draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act was distributed by the Ministry of Culture for hearing in 2019. In the draft bill, Romanes is given the status of a national minority language in Norway. The draft bill imposes upon public bodies the responsibility for protecting and promoting Romanes. The draft bill does not imply sanctions, but the Language Council has the statutory responsibility of advising public bodies.

Article 7.3, cf. Article 7.5***The Language Council of Norway***

The Language Council of Norway works to strengthen and give visibility to the Romanes language. The Council works to disseminate information about the minority languages and their situation to the majority population. The Council publishes the quarterly periodical *Språknytt* and regularly publishes signed articles containing information about the minority languages on its website and in the daily press.

The work of the Directorate for Education and Training

In 2014 the Directorate for Education and Training published the information booklet *Norway's national minorities*. In connection with new curricula for primary and secondary education from autumn 2020, the Directorate for Education and Training has amended the introductory paragraphs of the booklet to update information about the framework plan for kindergartens, the national curriculum for primary and lower secondary school and other rules and regulations. The target group of the booklet is school and pre-school personnel. National minorities are discussed in the primary and lower secondary school core curriculum. It is stressed that they have the status of national minorities in line with our international undertakings, that they have contributed to shaping Norway's cultural heritage, and that the teaching is intended to provide information about these groups. Pupils will learn about the national minorities in several subjects; the topic forms a part of different curricula, both as competence aims in subjects and in the other texts 'About the subject'. In social studies, for example, there are aims for competence concerning the national minorities with good progression at all stages for which aims are specified. The curricula also contain information about national minorities in other subjects such as

Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, food and health, and arts and crafts.

Article 7.4; cf. Article 7.5

See the information under Article 7.1.e for Romanes.

See also the information on a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act under Article 7.2 for Romanes, above.

Article 7.5

See the responses under Article 7.1–7.4 above.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

4. Develop a strategy and take proactive measures to promote Romani and Romanes, in cooperation with the speakers

The work of the Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway works to strengthen and give visibility to Romani and Romanes. In recent years, the Language Council has attended in an advisory capacity a number of joint meetings of organisations of the Romani people/Tater, at which the main topic was revitalisation and standardisation of Romani. The Language Council has had the same role at a series of meetings with the Roma Culture and Resource Centre (Romano Kher), at which work to standardise Romanes was the main topic. Both these series of meetings are planned to continue in the future, and the Language Council will continue to offer its expertise in order to provide advice in the revitalisation and standardisation work at these meetings. The Roma Culture and Resource Centre reports a goal of a project to develop an ABC book to form the basis for the spelling of Romanes in Norway, and which can be used for teaching. In addition, an online resource, based on the ABC book and containing practical exercises, will be created.

5. Provide for the teaching and study of Romani and Romanes at all appropriate levels

We refer to what has been reported for Romanes above.

Recommendations for immediate action for Romanes from the Committee of Experts

a. Provide information about the situation of Romanes as a separate language.

Romano Kher – The Roma Culture and Resource Centre and the Language Council of Norway

Romano Kher was established in 2018 as a result of the Norwegian state's collective reparation to the Norwegian Roma people. The centre has established a collaboration on the Romanes language with the Language Council. One of the goals of the Language Council's work with Romanes has been to improve documentation of the language.

Please also see further information on Romano Kher under Article 5 of Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

b. Take proactive steps to promote Romanes, in cooperation with the speakers.

Romano Kher has translated books and publications from Norwegian to Romanes, in collaboration with Roma speakers of the language.

c. Encourage the use of Romanes, in speech and writing, in education, in media as well as in cultural activities and facilities.

Online television channel with news for and with Roma people

Romano Kher is responsible for Nevimos Norvego (News Norway), an online television channel with news for and with Roma people. The channel's platform is the Facebook page 'Nevimos Norvego'. The channel broadcasts news and debates in both Romanes and Norwegian.

NRK's undertakings

NRK's undertakings to national and language minorities include a requirement that NRK must provide programmes for these groups. In the public broadcasting report (most recently from 2018), the Norwegian Media Authority concluded that NRK satisfied the requirement to provide programmes for national and language minorities. NRK also undertakes to mediate information about various minority groups and about the diversity of Norwegian society.

d. Eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Romanes.

See information about a draft bill for a comprehensive language act under Article 7.2 for Romanes.

e. Promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Romanes among the objectives of education, teacher training and media.

Knowledge about national minorities

National minorities are discussed in the general part of the primary and lower secondary school curriculum. It is stressed that they have the status of national minorities in line

with our international undertakings, that they have contributed to shaping Norway's cultural heritage, and that the teaching is intended to provide information about these groups. Pupils will learn about the national minorities in several subjects, and the topic forms a part of different curricula, both as competence aims in subjects and in the other texts 'About the subject'. In social studies, for example, there are aims for competence concerning the national minorities with good progression at all levels for which aims are specified. There is also explicit content on national minorities in other subjects such as Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, food and health, and arts and crafts.

Democratic preparedness against racism and antisemitism

Democratic preparedness against racism and antisemitism (Dembra) is a government-funded programme that supports schools and teacher education programmes in activities to prevent inter-group hostility and undemocratic attitudes. See further mention of Dembra in Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention Protection of National Minorities under Article 6.

See also the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under recommendation c. for Romanes.

Further recommendations for Romanes from the Committee of Experts

f. Facilitate the recognition of Romanes and take resolute action to raise awareness about Romanes as an expression of cultural wealth.

See the information on a draft bill for a comprehensive language act under Article 7.2 for Romanes and the information about NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under recommendation c. for Romanes.

g. Encourage university-level research on and teaching on Romanes.

See the information under Article 7.1.f for Romanes.

h. Promote transnational exchanges in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Romanes

See the information under Article 7.1.f for Romanes.

i. Strengthen the consultation mechanism with the Romanes speakers in order to be able to take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the Romanes.

See the information under Article 7.1.e for Romanes.

Romani

Part II

Objectives and principles aimed for in
accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1



ARTICLE 7

Objectives and principles

Romani is recognised as a non-territorial language under the Charter. According to Article 7.5, the parties undertake to apply, with appropriate amendments (*mutatis mutandis*), the principles laid down in Article 7.1–7.4 on non-territorial languages, with the possible restrictions arising from Article 7.5, second sentence.

Article 7.1.(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i), cf. Article 7.5

7.1.a:

Romani was recognised as a minority language in Norway in 2005.

7.1.b:

The Romani people/Taters live in various parts of the country, and Romani is used by some of them where they live.

7.1.c:

A grant scheme for national minorities was established in 2000. The scheme has been administered by Arts Council Norway since 2019. Applications can be made for grants from the grant scheme for projects designed to strengthen the languages of national minorities, and grants have been made for Romani language projects. Operating grants are also given to national minority organisations from the grant scheme. Among the objectives is to strengthen the culture, language and self-organisation of national minorities.

A separate grant scheme, administered by Arts Council Norway, was established for the Romani people/Taters in 2019. Grants for language and culture projects for the Romani people/Taters are made via the grant scheme, and the population will be involved in the work on the grant scheme. In 2017 and 2018, grants for Romani language projects were made via a temporary grant scheme administered by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

7.1.d:

The Language Council arranged a seminar on Romani language, culture and music in 2017. The Language Council also takes part in a collaboration with Romani/Tater organisations on revitalisation of the language.

See also the account of the new interpreting act under Article 10.4.a for North Sami.

7.1.e:

Meetings with national minority organisations

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation arranges annual Contact Forums where representatives of the national minority organisations attend. In order to increase the number of young participants at the forum, extra places are reserved for persons under the age of 30. During the reporting period, the ministry has also held meetings with some of the organisations individually at the request of the minorities themselves.

At the request of the organisations, in 2019 the ministry travelled out to hold meetings with each individual organisation on their home ground. Arrangements will also be made to hold annual meetings with the individual minorities in the future. A youth panel has also been established, with representatives of all the national minorities, to provide input for the ongoing work with the white paper to the Storting on national minorities.

7.1.f:

Doctoral thesis on Romani

A doctoral thesis on the history of the Romani language was written in 2016.

No measures have been implemented for teaching or studies of Romani.

7.1.g:

See the information under Article 7.1.c for Romani.

7.1.h:

Grants for language projects

In 2017 and 2018, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation granted funding totalling NOK 100 000 for the arrangement of seminars about Romani. Funding has also been granted for the development of a Romani app, intended to facilitate language-learning. In 2019, a grant of NOK 100 000 for a Romani language project was made by way of the grant scheme for the Romani people/Taters, which is administered by Arts Council Norway.

7.1.i:

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is aware that there has been cooperation between Norwegian Romani people/Taters and representatives from Sweden on a language project that is funded by way of a grant scheme administered by the ministry.

Article 7.2, cf. Article 7.5

In 2019 the Ministry of Culture distributed a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act for hearing. In the bill, Romani is given the status of a national minority language in Norway. The bill imposes upon public bodies the responsibility for protecting and promoting Romani. The bill does not imply any sanctions, but the Language Council has the statutory responsibility for advising public bodies.

Article 7.3, cf. Article 7.5

The work of the Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway strives to give visibility to and strengthen Romani. The Language Council has worked to disseminate information about the minority languages and their situation to the majority population. The Language Council publishes the quarterly periodical Språknytt. In an edition of Språknytt in 2018, Sergej Munkvold published an article containing popular science information on Romani. The Language Council also regularly publishes signed articles on its website and in the daily press, with information about the minority languages.

NRK's undertakings

NRK's undertakings to national and language minorities include a requirement that NRK must provide programmes for these groups. NRK is also required to mediate knowledge about various minority groups and about the diversity in Norwegian society. In the public broadcasting report (most recently from 2018), the Norwegian Media Authority concluded that NRK satisfied the requirement to provide programmes for national and language minorities.

See also the information about the work of the Directorate for Education and Training under Article 7.3 for Romanes.

Article 7.4, cf. Article 7.5

See the information under Article 7.1.e for Romani.

See also the information on a draft bill for a new, comprehensive language act under Article 7.2 above for Romani.

Article 7.5

See the responses under Articles 7.1–7.4 above.

Follow-up of recommendations from the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts

Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers

4. Develop a strategy and take proactive measures to promote Romani and Romanes, in cooperation with the speakers

See the information on the recommendation under the treatment of Romanes above.

5. Provide for the teaching and study of Romani and Romanes at all appropriate levels

We refer to what has been reported for Romani above.

Recommendations for immediate action for Romani from the Committee of Experts

a. Take proactive measures to promote Romani, in co-operation with the speakers.

A grant scheme administered by Arts Council Norway has been established to promote the development and visibility of the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters.

See also the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under Article 7.3 for Romani.

b. Encourage the use of spoken and written Romani in education, media as well as in cultural activities and facilities.

A grant scheme administered by Arts Council Norway has been established to promote the development and visibility of the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters.

See also the response to recommendation 'a.' above and also to the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under Article 7.3 for Romani.

c. Eliminate any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Romani.

See the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under Article 7.3 for Romani.

d. Promote the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Romani among the objectives of education, teacher education and media.

Knowledge about national minorities

National minorities are discussed in the general part of the primary and lower secondary school curriculum. It is stressed that they have the status of national minorities in line with our international undertakings, that they have contributed to shaping Norway's cultural heritage, and that the teaching is intended to provide knowledge about these groups. Pupils will learn about the national minorities in several subjects; the topic forms a part of different curricula, both as competence aims in subjects and in the other texts 'About the subject'. In social studies, for example, there are aims for competence concerning the national minorities with good progression at all levels for which aims are specified. There is also explicit content on national minorities in other subjects such as Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, food and health, and arts and crafts.

See also the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under Article 7.3 for Romani.

Further recommendations for Romani from the Committee of Experts

e. Facilitate the recognition of Romani and take resolute action to raise awareness about Romani as an expression of cultural wealth.

We refer to the reporting on a draft bill for a comprehensive language act under Article 7.2 for Romani and to the account of NRK's undertakings in relation to national and language minorities under Article 7.3 for Romani.

f. Continue efforts to encourage university-level research on and teaching of Romani.

No input.

g. Promote transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for the benefit of Romani.

No input.

h. Strengthen the consultation mechanism with the Romani speakers in order to be able to take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the Romani speakers.

No input.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Grants for language measures from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation administered the grant scheme for national minorities up to 2019 and a temporary grant scheme for the Romani people/Taters in 2017 and 2018. The schemes have been administered by Arts Council Norway since 2019. The Ministry also administered the grant scheme for the Kven language and for Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture up to 2019. An overview of the grants allocated to the various minorities under the various schemes is presented below.

Grants to national minorities			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the culture and language of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2016	The Oslo Jewish Museum	Yiddish course	90 000
2017	Sjuvlino Kerr	Translation of children's book into Romanes	50 000
2018	Roma Culture and Resource Centre	Audio book in Romanes	50 000
Temporary grant scheme for the Romani people/Taters			
<i>Purpose: To contribute to restoring, developing and giving visibility to the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2017	National Association of Taters	Seminar on the Romani language	43 000
2018	National Association of Taters	Seminar on the Romani language	50 000
Grants for Kven language and culture			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2016	Halti Kven Culture Centre	Operations	700 000
2016	Storfjord Language Centre	Operations	700 000
2016	Ruijan Kaiku	Running of Kven newspaper	750 000
2016	Porsanger Parish	Easy readers in Kven	80 000
2016	Tana Kven Association	Language teaching	5 000
2016	Modhi Rohkee	Computer game Ruija	180 000

2016	Alta Kven Association	Language and culture evenings	20 000
2016	Troms County Council	Action plan for Kven language in Troms	300 000
2016	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	50 000
2016	Kven Institute (<i>Kainun institutti</i>)	Further development of Kven language tools	750 000
2016	Grom AS	Teaching tool for Kven language in kindergartens	400 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre	Operating funds	720 000
2017	Storfjord Language Centre	Operating funds	720 000
2017	<i>Ruijan Kaiku</i>	Running of Kven newspaper	750 000
2017	Kven Institute	Kven language nest in kindergartens	450 000
2017	Kven Institute	Kven language technology	700 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre	Work on documentation of Kven cultural heritage and Kven children's literature	200 000
2017	Alta Kven Association	Language and culture project	12 000
2017	Modhi Rohkee	Kven computer game	180 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre	Operating funds	720 000
2017	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	50 000
2017	Porsanger Parish	Easy readers in Kven	50 000
2018	Halti Kven Culture Centre	Operating funds	750 000
2018	Storfjord Language Centre	Operating funds	750 000
2018	Ruijan Kaiku	Running of Kven newspaper	800 000
2018	Porsanger municipality	Establishment of language centre	1 000 000
2018	Kvænangen municipality	Establishment of language centre	560 000
2018	Vadsø Museum	Establishment of language centre	1 000 000
2018	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Kielaalto - Kven language wave	300 000
2018	Alta Kven Association	Revitalisation of Kven language and culture	30 000
2018	Norwegian Kven Association	Kven language programmes	100 000
2018	Kven Institute	Teaching materials for Kven language nest	800 000
2018	Norwegian Kvens Lakselv	Revitalisation of language and culture	30 000
2018	Finnmark County Library	Kven literature	50 000
2019	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Operating grant	775 000
2019	Storfjord Language Centre	Operating grant	775 000
2019	Kvænangen Language Centre	Operating grant	775 000
2019	Porsanger Language Centre	Operating grant	452,000
2019	Vadsø Language Centre	Operating grant	415 000
2019	Ruijan Kaiku	Running of Kven newspaper	800 000
2019	Nordavis/Ruijan Kaiku	Pilot project: Kven radio broadcasts	90 000

2019	Kven Institute	Kven language technology	700 000
2019	Kven Institute	Kven board game	700 000
2019	Siivet AS	Kven e-book	250 000
2019	Sana-arkku	Kven TV programme – ‘The word trove’	300 000
2019	Nordreisa Kven-Finnish Association	Revitalisation of Reisa Kven	60 000
2019	Porsanger Parish Office	Easy readers in Kven	80 000
2019	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	320 000
2019	Grom AS	Kven language tool for kindergartens	530 000
2019	OsloMet	Kven songs and nursery rhymes in song app	105 000
2019	Idut AS	Publication of Kven novel	143 000

Appendix 2

Allocations for language programmes for national minorities from Arts Council Norway and the Norwegian Cultural Fund

The Norwegian Cultural Fund administers many grant schemes targeting the field of arts and culture. In the reporting period, Sami artists and cultural actors were allocated funding for literature, preservation of cultural heritage, performing arts and music. In Sami art and cultural activities there is often a close link between language, art, crafts and cultural heritage, and it is therefore neither practical nor possible to single out pure language projects among the allocated funds. We therefore confine ourselves to referring to the account of the grants for Sami purposes in the appendix to the report on the Framework Convention.

Kven

Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2019	Nord-Troms Museum	Our traditions live on – seminar on Kven intangible cultural heritage	70 000
2019	National Kven Association, Norway	Kven theatre – in Kven	70 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association	Youth project in the organisation	40 000
2019	Kvenland Federation	Network for Kven-Finnish folk music	70 000
2019	Astrid Serine Hoel	<i>Merenneidon helmet</i> – ‘The mermaid’s pearls’ Children’s show that promotes Kven identity and affiliation	80 000
2019	Idut AS	Publication of Kven novel <i>Johannes</i> by Alf Nilsen-Børsskog	150 000
2019	Kvenland Federation	Operating grant for development of organisations	550 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association	Operating grant for development of organisations	1 890 000
2019	Norwegian Finnish Association	Operating grant for development of organisations	440 000

Norwegian Cultural Fund: Mediation of literature

Purpose: Promote the mediation of a wide range of literature, primarily in Norwegian or Sami, to the general public.

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2016	Finnmark County Council	Finnmark International Literature Festival 2016 (The festival programme included Norwegian, Sami and Kven literature)	125 000
2017	Finnmark County Library	Finnmark International Literature Festival: Finnlitt 2018 (The festival programme included Norwegian, Sami and Kven literature)	175 000

Norwegian Cultural Fund: Interdisciplinary measures

Purpose: Promote new thinking, innovation and investigation through interdisciplinary cooperation across the fields of art and culture, and the sector's interaction with the general public.

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2017	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Grant to support the Paaskiviikko arrangement – Kven cultural event in Nord-Troms (Kven language, culture and history)	250 000
2018	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Grant to support the Paaskiviikko arrangement – Kven cultural event in Nord-Troms (Kven language, culture and history)	250 000
2019	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Grant to support the Paaskiviikko arrangement – Kven cultural event in Nord-Troms (Kven language, culture and history)	250 000
2020	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Grant to support the Paaskiviikko arrangement – Kven cultural event in Nord-Troms (Kven language, culture and history)	250 000

Romani

Norwegian Cultural Council: collective reparation for the Romani people/Taters <i>Purpose: Contribute to giving visibility to and developing this group's culture, language and history.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2019	The Taters' / Romani People's Human Rights Association	Language project	100 000
Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities <i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2019	Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket (National Organisation for the Romani People)	Gjerstadholmen, a memorial to the boat travellers	60 000
2019	Ammilo AS	Documentation and mediation of Romani Language project	155 000
2019	Taters' Association of Norway	Tater Christmas concert	60 000
2019	Skøyerstaten Theatre	<i>Se min ild.</i> Musical about Tater-Milla.	50 000
2019	Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket (National Organisation for the Romani People)	Cultural exhibition – language exhibition	60 000
2019	Taters' Association of Norway	Operating grant for development of organisations	480 000
2019	National Organisation for the Romani People	Operating grant for development of organisations	420 000
Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage <i>Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to provide an incentive for project-based efforts in the collection, documentation, preservation and mediation of materials that form the basis for increased knowledge about Norwegian history, art, culture and society up to the present day.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2018	Linda Mariana Aleksandersen	Pilot project for Romani language app	60 000
2019	Linda Mariana Aleksandersen	Language app for Romani	45 000
2019	May-Lill Ljosdal	Collecting, charting and transcribing the history and works of John Ljosdal	10 000

Romanes

Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2019	Iagori Cultural Association in Oslo	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival (language)	270 000
2019	Church City Mission/ Roma Culture and Resource Centre	Romane Chabenata – Roma cooking programme on YouTube (language)	120 000
2019	Church City Mission/ Roma Culture and Resource Centre	Barneblikk (Through the eyes of children) Enable Norwegian children of Roma background to express and explore what it means to them to be Roma today (language)	80 000
Norwegian Cultural Fund: literary mediation			
<i>Purpose: Promote the mediation of a wide range of literature, primarily in Norwegian or Sami, to the general public.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2019	Mikajela Nilsen	Aladdin as an audio book in Romanes (the fairytale of Aladdin told to Roma-speaking children)	30 000
Norwegian Cultural Fund: music			
<i>Purpose: Grant schemes intended to encourage the creation of new music and the recording and publishing of music, and for arranging, concert and touring activities throughout the country in all musical genres.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2015	Iagori Cultural Association	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2016	Iagori Cultural Association	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2017	Iagori Cultural Association	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2018	Iagori Cultural Association	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	200 000
2019	Iagori Cultural Association	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	200 000

Appendix 3

Grants for Kven language-promoting measures from Troms and Finnmark County Council

The administration of the grant scheme for the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture was transferred from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to Troms and Finnmark county administration with effect from 1 January 2020.

Grants for Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture			
<i>Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to contribute to revitalising the Kven language and to promote Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture, in particular to promote the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish identity of children and young people.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount
2020	Storfjord Language Centre	Operations	800 000
2020	Halti Kven Cultural Centre	Operations	800 000
2020	Kvænangen Language Centre	Operations	800 000
2020	Kven Language Centre Vadsø	Operations	800 000
2020	Porsanger Kven Language Centre	Operations	800 000
2020	<i>Ruijan Kaiku</i>	Running of Kven newspaper	830 000
2020	Lise Brekmo	Kven language feature film	120 000
2020	Kven Institute	Further development of Kven language app and board game	345 000
2020	Kven Institute, <i>Ruijan Kaiku/Altaposten, Ruijan kveenliitto</i>	Kven journalist trainee scheme – pilot project	368 000
2020	Kven Language Centre Vadsø	Kven podcast	77 000
2020	Ane Ragnfrid Huru	Kven book project	100 000
2020	Kvænangen Language Centre	Kven language pack for kindergarten children	75 000
2020	Kåfjord municipality	Kven language shower for kindergarten children	95 000
2020	Maureen Bjerkan Olsen	Bilingual book project	78 000
2020	Nordreisa Kven-Finnish Association	Revitalisation of Reisa Kven and Finnish everyday language	60 000
2020	<i>Ruijan Kaiku</i>	Kven radio broadcasts	150 000
2020	Siivet AS	Kven animated film for children	75 000
2020	Siivet AS	E-book in Kven and Norwegian	100 000

Published by:
Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Additional copies may be ordered from:
Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation

www.publikasjoner.dep.no

Telephone: + 47 22 24 00 00

Publications are also available on:

www.government.no

Publication number: H-2470 E

Photo: Colourbox.com / Kevin Pedersen

Design and layout: Norwegian Government Security
and Service Organisation 09/2020