



Norwegian Ministry  
of Local Government and Modernisation

Report

# The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Fifth Periodic Report



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# Preamble

## Foreword

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The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (the Framework Convention) in 1994. The Framework Convention entered into force in 1998 and was ratified by Norway in 1999. The states parties that have ratified the Framework Convention are required to report to the Council of Europe on their implementation of the Framework Convention every five years.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has the main responsibility for implementing the Framework Convention, and has prepared the fifth periodic report in cooperation with other ministries concerned.

This fifth report describes the measures that have been implemented over the past five years, with reference to the Council of Europe's recommendations. The report covers matters pertaining to Jews, Kvens, Norwegian Finns, Roma, Romani people/Taters and Forest Finns. These groups are recognised as national minorities in Norway. This is the first time Norway reports on Sami affairs under the Framework Convention. This change has been made at the request of the Sámediggi (the Sami Parliament) and does not imply that the rights of the Sami as an indigenous people or follow-up of the state's obligations towards indigenous peoples are limited or given less priority. With regard to the situation of the Sami people, reference is also made to Norway's report on ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, submitted to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2018.

In line with the Council of Europe's outlines for the states' fifth report on the implementation of the Framework Convention, this report has been divided into three parts:

**Part I Measures to raise awareness about the fourth monitoring cycle;**

**Part II Measures to address key findings;**

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

The report is based on the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers. The recommendations of the Committee of Ministers have been adopted at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, and reflect and partly overlap with the Advisory Committee's own recommendations. To avoid repetition and duplication, the Advisory Committee's recommendations have therefore not been included where they correspond with recommendations from the Committee of Ministers. This applies mainly to the Advisory Committee's key findings and to certain recommendations under the various articles of the Framework Convention. Part III of the report, which reviews the Council of Europe's

recommendations article by article, indicates which recommendations are from the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee respectively.

Since reporting on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is coordinated, discussions in the respective reports are cross-referenced to avoid repetition. In order to obtain a full picture of 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 affect them. The national minority organisations, Sami organisations and the Sámediggi (the Sami Parliament) were briefed at an early stage in 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 the shadow reports.

The national minority organisations, as well as 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. This input was assessed and followed up by the relevant ministries. To facilitate the involvement of the affected groups in preparing Norway's fifth periodical report, a draft report was first drawn up in Norwegian as usual and then translated into English before being submitted to the Council of Europe.

Norway's fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Framework Convention is therefore available in Norwegian and English and can be found on the Norwegian Government's website.

Other documents pertaining to all of Norway's periodic reports on the Framework Convention are available on the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation's website: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtpalte/rapporter-og-pa-rammekonvensjonen/id458136/>

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

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](mailto:postmottak@kmd.dep.no)

# The Sami people and Sami affairs in Norway

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*This is the first time Norway reports on Sami affairs under the Framework Convention. It is being done at the request of the Sámediggi and implies no changes to the rights of the Sami as an indigenous people or to the follow-up of Norway's obligations towards indigenous peoples.*

## The Sami in Norway

The Sami people are recognised as an indigenous people in Norway. Since no public register of Sami exists, we do not know how many Sami live in Norway.

Norway's Sami policy is based on the acknowledgement that Norway was originally established on territory belonging to two peoples – Sami and Norwegians – and that both peoples have the same rights and entitlements to develop their culture and language. This principle of equality is established in Article 108 of the Norwegian Constitution. The Sami are recognised as an indigenous people because they descend from people who inhabited the country when the current national borders were drawn, and have retained some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions; see Article 1 of ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

## Sami languages

North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami are the three Sami languages that are actively used in Norway. The Sami languages are important to individual language users, the Sami population, and for developing the Sami community. The Sami languages are not merely a means of communication; they are also closely linked to Sami identity, cultural heritage and affiliation. UNESCO's atlas of endangered languages lists North Sami as definitely endangered and South Sami and Lule Sami as severely endangered. In Finnmark, North Sami is the majority language in two municipalities: Karasjok and Kautokeino. The Sami languages are minority languages in the rest of the country's municipalities.

The Act of 12 June 1987 no. 56 concerning the Sámediggi (Sami Parliament) and other Sami legal matters (the Sami Act), section 1-5 establishes that Sami and Norwegian are languages of equal worth. Chapter 3 of the Sami Act applies within the Sami language administrative district. Within the Sami language administrative district, Sami and Norwegian shall have the same status, and citizens have language rights in their dealings with public bodies. This applies to the translation of rules, announcements and forms into Sami, the right to a reply in Sami, the extended right to use Sami in the judicial system, the extended right to use Sami in the health and social sector, individual church services, the right to leave of absence for educational purposes, and the right to be taught Sami. The Sami language administrative district comprises the municipalities of Karasjok, Kautokeino, Nesseby, Porsanger, Tana, Kåfjord, Lavangen and Tjeldsund in the North Sami area, Hamarøy in the Lule Sami area, and Hattfjelldal, Røros, Røyrvik and Snåsa in the South Sami area.

## The legal basis for Sami policy

Under both national and international law, the Norwegian authorities are obliged to create conditions that enable the Sami people to safeguard and develop their language, culture and way of life. In accordance with Article 108 of the Norwegian Constitution and the Sami Act, the Government aims to enable the Sami people to safeguard and develop their language, culture and way of life. Furthermore, Norway has other obligations under international law that set guidelines for Sami policy, among them the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 27.

## The Sámediggi (the Sami Parliament)

The Sámediggi was established in 1989. The Sámediggi is an independent, democratically elected body, and serves as the representative voice of the Sami people. The business of the Sámediggi covers all matters that particularly concern the Sami people. By virtue of its status and role, the Sámediggi is the leading contributor to the drafting of the Government's Sami policy and serves as an advisory body on Sami policy issues.

The Sámediggi comprises 39 representatives, elected by and among the Sami people, based on the Sámediggi's electoral roll. As of 30 June 2019, the number of voters registered in the Sámediggi's electoral roll was 18 103. Sámi parliamentary elections are held every fourth year, at the same time as the elections to the Storting (the Norwegian parliament).

The Sámediggi's activities are twofold: to promote political initiatives, and to perform administrative tasks.

As a political body, the Sámediggi is not subordinate to the government, and is therefore not subject to government executive or supervisory authority.

The Executive Council is the Sámediggi's highest political body, and is responsible for the day-to-day executive policies of the Sámediggi and the general management of the Sámediggi. The Executive Council manages the Sámediggi's budget and can appoint boards, councils and committees to administer the Sámediggi's grant allocations. In accordance with budget resolutions adopted by the Sámediggi's Plenary Assembly, the Sámediggi is also responsible for setting rules for the grants.

As an indigenous people, the Sami have the right to be consulted in matters that may directly affect them. To ensure that work on matters that may directly affect the Sami people is carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Government and the Sámediggi agree to conduct consultations in accordance with the *Procedures for consultations between state authorities and the Sami Parliament*.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has responsibility for coordinating government policies that affect the Sami people in Norway, and must create comprehensive and cohesive policies across sectors and administrative levels. Each sectoral ministry is responsible for following up government policy towards the Sami in their respective sectors.

## **Norwegian assimilation policy**

The Sami in Norway were subjected to an extensive policy of assimilation by the Norwegian authorities. The so called Norwegianisation policy lasted for more than 100 years, from around the mid 1800s. The aim of this official policy was assimilation. The Norwegianisation policy had severe impacts on Sami language and culture. On 20 June 2017 the Storting approved the appointment of a commission to investigate the Norwegianisation policy that was practised towards Sami and Kvens/Norwegian Finns.<sup>1</sup> The commission will present its report to the Storting by 1 September 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> The Forest Finns have since been included in the mandate.



# Part I

## Measures to raise awareness about the fourth monitoring cycle

### **a. Publication of the results after the fourth reporting cycle (publication, communication and translation)**

The Council of Europe's comments and recommendations have been communicated via the following channels:

- Publication of the documents in English and Norwegian on [www.regjeringen.no](http://www.regjeringen.no).<sup>2</sup>
- Transmission of the Council of Europe's comments and recommendations to the ministries and civil society.
- Presentation of the Council of Europe's recommendations on the Contact Forum for national minorities in 2018.

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

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

Many of the measures described in this report are implemented at regional and local level. See the report on the individual measures.

### **c. Participation by national minorities and other actors in implementing the Framework Convention and their involvement in preparing the fifth periodical report**

The Government aims to develop a comprehensive policy for the national minorities in dialogue with the national minority organisations. The national minority organisations participate in the annual Contact Forum between the national minorities and the central authorities. In addition, ministries and directorates initiate dialogue meetings with national minorities whenever relevant, and the minorities are entitled to give input to public hearing on an equal footing with other parties. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has also held meetings with the organisations individually, at the request of the minorities. From 2019 the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation plans to hold regular annual meetings with the national minority organisations in addition to meetings in the Contact Forum. In some cases the ministry has also held meetings with individuals from the groups.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/nasjonale-minoriteter/midtspalte/rapporter-rammekonvensjonen/id458136/>

To enable the national minorities to participate in implementing the Framework Convention, a separate grant scheme for national minorities was established in 2000. The grant scheme was described in Norway's third report. In 2020 the Storting allocated NOK 7.3 million to the grant scheme. From 2019 the responsibility for administrating the grant scheme was transferred to Arts Council Norway. The largest portion of the funding, around 70 per cent, will be allocated to the organisations as operating grants. The remaining funds will be allocated to various projects that help promote the national minorities' language, culture and identity. Between 2015 and 2020, approximately NOK 30.8 million in operating grants was allocated. Operating grants were allocated to nine organisations in 2015 and to seven in 2020. Two organisations have been discontinued during that period. Between 2015 and 2020, grants worth a total of NOK 15 million were allocated to 97 projects.

Overview of funding from the grant scheme allocated to national minorities, 2016–2020:

2016	7 100 000
2017	7 199 000
2018	7 293 000
2019	7 293 000
2020	7 257 000

See the appendix for more information about the various grant schemes. Information on transfers to the Sámediggi and on Sami affairs is also presented in the section entitled *Grants to national minorities from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation*.

## Part II

# Measures to address key findings

Recommendations from the Committee of Ministers that require immediate action are cited in text boxes below. The remaining text gives an account of the Norwegian authorities' follow-up measures.

**address adequately and without delay the problems identified in the 2015 ad hoc Committee's report on assimilation policies towards the Tater/Romani minority by taking effective measures to rebuild trust, including by broadening awareness of the recognition of public responsibility; expand knowledge about this minority and encourage dialogue within the community, with the authorities and society at large;**

### **NOU 2015: 7 Assimilation and Resistance: Norwegian policies towards Tater/Romani people from 1850 to the present**

In 2018 the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation established a reference group to follow up Official Norwegian Report (NOU) 2015: 7 *Assimilation and Resistance: Norwegian policies towards Tater/Romani people from 1850 to the present*, whose mandate had been to provide input on how the report should be followed up. The group comprised members of the Romani people/Tater organisations and individuals from the minority. The group members were selected based on proposals submitted. The main topic discussed by the group was future management of the collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters. The reference group's input formed part of the decision-making basis when it was decided that the collective reparation should be managed as a grant scheme under the auspices of Arts Council Norway.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has created a website providing information on how NOU 2015: 7 is being followed up.

NOU 2015: 7 will be followed up in a white paper on national minorities which the Government will publish by the end of 2020.

### **Education**

In accordance with the Regulations on a framework plan for the content and tasks of kindergartens and with the curriculum for primary and lower secondary education, including the Core curriculum – values and principles for primary and lower secondary education, children and pupils shall learn about national minorities. The educational activities in kindergartens and schools must be based on values and general principles including respect for human dignity, equality and solidarity. Diversity must be viewed as a resource, and all discrimination must be combated. All children are entitled to a place in a kindergarten from the age of one, have a right and obligation to 10 years of primary and lower secondary school from the age of six, and have a right to three years of upper secondary education.

New curricula for primary and lower secondary education will apply from school year 2020. The pupils must learn about national minorities and the Sami/indigenous people in multiple subjects. The national minorities are explicitly included in the competence aims for the subject curricula in social studies and Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, and are implicitly included in the subject curricula in subjects such as Norwegian, history, food and health, and art and crafts.

**step up efforts to preserve and develop Tater/Romani and Roma cultural identities by combating discriminatory attitudes towards their travelling lifestyle and by facilitating access to education; ensure that alternative measures to placing children in care are put in place whenever possible and that placing children in care remains a measure of last resort; intensify efforts to preserve family ties and the cultural identities of the children when placement in foster families occurs, including through the recruitment of foster families belonging to the same minority and the promotion of a broad understanding of Roma culture among child welfare services;**

## Child Welfare Act

A fundamental principle is that the child welfare service must take children's linguistic, cultural and religious background into account. This applies to everyone in Norway from a minority background. In the new Child Welfare Act, which has been distributed for hearing, the Government proposes showing this by establishing by law that the child welfare service must take children's cultural, linguistic and religious background into account in its work.

The Child Welfare Act Committee presented its proposal for a new Child Welfare Act in an Official Norwegian Report (NOU 2016: 16 *Ny barnevernslov – sikring av barnets rett til omsorg og beskyttelse*). Parts of the proposal have been followed up through amendments to the current Child Welfare Act; see Prop. 169 L (2016–2017). The amendments entered into force on 1 July 2018. Among other things, it was established by law that the decisions of the child welfare service and the county social welfare board must take into account the child's point of view, what weight was given to the child's point of view, and how the child's best interests were determined. The preparatory works for the provision specify that it should be clear from decisions regarding children from ethnic minorities how the children's language and culture are taken into consideration.

In 2018 a provision was incorporated into the Child Welfare Act requiring the child welfare service to always assess whether someone in the child's family or close network could be selected to provide the foster home. When making its assessment, the child welfare service must facilitate the use of tools and methods for network involvement if expedient. The hearing document on the new Child Welfare Act, which was distributed for hearing, also proposes that the child welfare service facilitate involvement of the child's family and network not only in selecting the foster home, but in all phases of a child welfare case. Furthermore, when selecting a placement following a care order, account must be taken of aspects such as the child's religious, linguistic and cultural background; see section 4-15 of the Child Welfare Act.

The ministry has also launched a large-scale competence-building initiative for the municipal child welfare service. The ministry has attached considerable weight in this initiative

to raising the levels of relational competence and cultural understanding among child welfare service personnel. Among other things, a new continuing education programme in minority competence in the child welfare service has been established at the VID Specialized University in Stavanger. A continuing education programme has also been developed for the way in which the child welfare service works with children and families from minority backgrounds, including indigenous peoples and national minorities.

### **The child welfare service's assistance measures**

When the conditions for a care order are satisfied, few measures are available beyond placing the child in care, out of consideration for the child. However, a clear objective is to strengthen the child welfare service's assistance measures to avoid the need for placements. Work has been initiated on preparing and focusing specialised assistance measures and specialised services provided by the state for families with infants and young children. The services will be geared towards children and families where the risk of children being taken into care is high. Work is also being done to develop clearer models for the municipal child welfare service's work on assistance measures, with a view to making this work more systematic and effective. As part of this work, a pilot will be launched in autumn 2020 to test a basic model for assistance measures in selected municipalities.

### **Intensified efforts to preserve family ties and cultural identity**

The most important measure to 'intensify efforts to preserve family ties and the cultural identities' of children who must be placed in care is to increase the number of foster homes in the child's family and network. This number has increased considerably in recent years. In 2018 the number of new placements in ordinary foster homes was around 58 per cent in families and networks, while the corresponding number in 2014 was 43 per cent. However, these numbers continue to vary widely between municipalities, and from 2021 the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs aims to strengthen the county governors' role in and capacity to follow up municipal efforts in this area.

The child welfare service's statistics provide little information about how many children were placed in foster homes with the same minority background as theirs. It is doubtful whether it is possible to obtain these statistics due to privacy considerations, etc. This type of data is probably more suitable for research purposes. In this connection we refer to the following new research project: <https://www.norceresearch.no/nyheter/viktig-at-fosterforeldre-tar-hensyn-til-migrantbarns-bakgrunn>

### **School guidance for Roma pupils**

School guidance for Roma pupils (previously called 'Roma mentors') in the City of Oslo aim to improve pupils' learning outcomes, reduce absenteeism and increase the number of pupils who complete primary and lower secondary education. The school guidance programme for Roma pupils was expanded with more employees in 2019.

## Action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion

In December 2019 the Government launched its Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion (*Handlingsplan mot rasisme og diskriminering på grunn av etnisitet og religion (2020-2023)*). The action plan points out that racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion affect many different groups in Norwegian society. Representatives from national minorities are represented in the reference group for the action plan and the Sámediggi has appointed a member to the reference group. One measure in the plan will be to develop more knowledge about racism and discrimination targeting different groups, including the Sami and national minorities.

**develop a comprehensive and adequately resourced plan to revitalise and promote the Kven language including through developing language teaching in education, teacher training, language centres and an increased presence in the media so as to ensure that persons belonging to the Kven minority can maintain and develop their cultural identities and actively use their language in the public sphere;**

### Kven language nest

The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training allocates grants to strengthen the provision of Kven in kindergartens. Among other things, the funds are used to finance a project for a Kven language nest in a kindergarten in Porsanger (*Kvensk språkreir i barnehagen i Porsanger*). The Kven language nest is a collaborative project between the Norwegian Kven Association (*Ruijan Kveeniliitto*), Porsanger municipality, UiT The Arctic University of Norway and the Kven Institute (*Kainun institutti*). A language nest is an educational strategy for working with children from language minorities. Language is learned by practising it in all situations. The aim is that the language nest will strengthen the child's ties to local culture, history and identity. The Kven language nest programme has been associated with kindergartens in Porsanger. The project has been expanded to provide Kven "language shower" programmes for pre-school children in other municipalities.

### Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation

In 2017 the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) changed its service for the Kven/Norwegian Finnish minority from a weekly Kven-language news programme on NRK radio to a website, [www.nrk.no/kvensk/kvääni](http://www.nrk.no/kvensk/kvääni), providing content for and about the Kven/Norwegian Finnish minority. Users of the website can read and hear the Kven language and be updated on what is happening in the Kven/Norwegian Finnish community in Norway. NRK's stated aim for the programme was as follows: 'By using the website, users should also be inspired to learn more about the culture and to learn the language'. NRK Kvääni had a total of 132 000 page views between 1 January and 2 December 2018, and 29 articles had more than 1 000 page views. According to NRK, approximately every third user is based in Oslo, while most of the remaining users are based in the counties of Troms and Finnmark.

In 2018 NRK Kvääni developed new short-form videos for children and young people where they could learn words and phrases in Kven. NRK hopes this can 'inspire children, youth and adults to start learning Kven and to start using the endangered Kven 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.

**strengthen and fund adequately the complaint mechanism resulting from the reform of the Equality and Non-Discrimination Ombudsperson; increase awareness of persons belonging to national minorities about this instrument, by providing information in languages other than Norwegian.**

## Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud has information in North Sami and English on its website. As one measure in the Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion, an information campaign will be launched showing how to lodge complaints against discrimination based on ethnicity and religion. The aim for the campaign is to contribute to raising awareness about the rights of the individual. In 2020 the Government increased allocations to the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud and the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal by NOK 3 million each as the result of amendments to the activity and reporting duties in the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. Among other things, this will help strengthen guidance for and processing of discrimination cases.

## Part III

# Further measures to implement the Framework Convention

The recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and the Advisory Committee are cited article by article in the text boxes below. The remaining text gives an account of the Norwegian authorities' policies and measures of relevance to the relevant articles in the Framework Convention.

## Article 3

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

**15. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to engage in a dialogue with the Sami Parliament and other Sami representatives on an article-by-article application of the Framework Convention, in particular in relation to the additional protection the Convention may provide in terms of substantive rights, for instance linguistic rights, including for those living outside the Sami administrative area so as to enable them to maintain and develop their cultural identities.**

## Reporting on Sami affairs under the Framework Convention

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has been in contact with the Sámediggi regarding reporting on Sami affairs under the Framework Convention. In case no. 29/17 regarding the annual report from the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, the Sámediggi's Plenary Assembly determined that '[t]he Sámediggi sees a need for Norway's monitoring of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention to also include monitoring the rights of the Sami people as a minority in Norway'. In December 2019 the Sámediggi confirmed its wish for reporting on the Sami people and Sami affairs under the Framework Convention.

## Article 4

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1. *The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection under the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.*
2. *The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality between*



*persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.*

3. *The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.*

## **Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

The Kvens/Norwegian Finns and the Sami have historically been subjected to an extensive policy of assimilation (Norwegianisation) by the Norwegian authorities. The Norwegianisation policy has severely impacted the language and culture of the Kvens/Norwegian Finns and the Sami. On 20 June 2017 the Storting approved the appointment of a commission to investigate the Norwegianisation policy that was practised towards Kvens/Norwegian Finns and Sami.<sup>3</sup>

The mandate charges the commission with three tasks:

1. Undertake a historical mapping to describe the policy and actions carried out by the Norwegian authorities against the Sami and Kvens/Norwegian Finns, locally, regionally and nationally.
2. Investigate the impacts of the Norwegianisation policy. The report must bring to light any long-term effects that are still felt today.
3. Propose measures for continued reconciliation.

The commission will present its report to the Storting by 1 September 2022.

## **Prohibition of discrimination in the Norwegian Constitution**

In 2014 a new chapter E on human rights was incorporated into the Norwegian Constitution, thereby establishing by constitutional principle the right of equality under the law and the prohibition of discrimination in Article 98 of the Norwegian Constitution. The provision is not linked to any specific basis for discrimination, and implies, among other things, the prohibition of discrimination based on affiliation with a national minority.

## **The work of the courts**

Under the auspices of the Norwegian Courts Administration, the courts have worked to ensure that judges are not influenced by factors that have no significance for a case, such as religion or ethnicity. Awareness of such factors is raised through reflection and dialogue in seminars for judges. In addition, the Norwegian Courts Administration has created a special forum (the Sami Forum) which helps increase general knowledge about and expertise on legal protection for indigenous peoples and other ethnicities and their cultures. This work has been in progress for some time, but has had clearer direction since 2015.

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<sup>3</sup> The Forest Finns have since been included in the mandate.

22. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to ensure that the outcome of the reform of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombudsperson will strengthen effectively the complaint mechanism, amongst others by increasing awareness of persons belonging to national minorities about this instrument, including by targeting women and by providing information in languages other than Norwegian. National minority representatives should be consulted on the reform. Authorities should also grant free legal aid enabling victim to bring cases of discrimination based on ethnicity before judicial and administrative bodies.

23. The authorities should take steps to ensure that with respect to the application of the equality legislation to persons belonging to national minorities, the co-ordination between the central and local levels is improved. The authorities should also implement measures to raise awareness about these matters on the local level. Comprehensive equality legislation should be adopted without delay and address the problem of possible compound multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

## **Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud**

The national minority organisations and the Sámediggi were commenting bodies in connection with the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud's work on the reform.

Read more about the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud in Part II Measures to address key findings.

## **Measures in the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion**

See the reporting on the information campaign in Part II Measures to address key findings.

## **Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act**

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act aims to improve the position of women and minorities, and it is prohibited under the law to discriminate on the basis of ethnicity. By ethnicity means, among other things, national origin, descent, skin colour and language.

A new Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act covering all bases for discrimination was adopted by the Storting in 2016. The act also prohibits multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The activity and reporting duty in the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act was made more stringent on 1 January 2020. The amendments specify in more detail the duties of employers in both the public and the private sectors. The amendments regarding public authorities apply not only to their role as employers. The activity duty of public service providers and public authorities is also specified.

Among other things, the legislative amendments require employers to pay particular attention to multiple discrimination.

## Legal Aid Committee

In October 2018 the Government appointed a committee to review the free legal aid scheme. The Legal Aid Committee published its Official Norwegian Report (NOU 2020: 5 *Likhet for loven – Lov om støtte til retts hjelp*) on 30 April 2020. The committee was to conduct a broad review of the current rules and propose changes to adapt the scheme to today's needs. Among other things, it was to assess the need for specific provisions on free legal aid in the area of equality and discrimination.

The Legal Aid Committee points out that the need for legal aid in discrimination cases is normally met by the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud and the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal. The Ombud offers legal advice in individual cases. The Tribunal deals with complaints of discrimination and harassment. There is no charge for having a case heard by the Tribunal, and no need for a lawyer. The Legal Aid Committee proposes a discretionary provision to the effect that legal aid may be granted where special grounds render it reasonable to do so. When the discretionary provision is applied, the committee proposes that weight be attached to any decisions or opinions issued by the courts, other conflict settlement bodies, ombuds or interest organisations when considering whether or not legal aid should be granted. The committee points out that individuals whose complaints are upheld by the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal should normally be granted legal aid if the other party brings the case before the courts. The report has been distributed for public hearing with a response deadline of 9 October 2020.

**27. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to ensure that increased attention is paid in future to adopting measures which effectively and appropriately address the needs of persons belonging to all national minorities and specifically those of women, within the broader framework of measures targeting the fight against ethnic discrimination. These measures should be thoroughly implemented by the various authorities responsible, and be adequately resourced in order to ensure effective access to rights for persons belonging to national minorities.**

**28. The Advisory Committee also encourages central and local authorities to ensure that knowledge about national minorities and competencies to deal with cultural diversity are improved in the public sector, for instance through training. Care should be taken during this process to ensure effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities.**

## Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion

Public services constitute a separate focus area in the Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion. The plan includes a measure to promote cross-sectoral cooperation so as to ensure that services are equal and do not discriminate against ethnic minorities. The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs coordinates the Forum on Ethnic Discrimination, which comprises six directorates, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation and the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud. The forum serves as a meeting place for government bodies which must ensure that public services are equal and do not discriminate against ethnic

minorities. As a part of the measure the forum will be tasked with conducting a survey of equal public services. On this basis, the forum will propose measures and efforts to promote equal services.

### **Independent prohibition of multiple discrimination**

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act contains a provision specifically prohibiting multiple discrimination. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act particularly aims to improve the position of women and minorities. The Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion includes grounds other than ethnicity where relevant. Gender is particularly important in this connection.

### **Centre for Sami Health Research**

In the spring of 2019, the Centre for Sami Health Research conducted a public health survey in Troms, Finnmark and Nordland on quality of life and mental health. The survey included some questions addressed to the Kven/Norwegian Finnish population. The findings were published in a report in June 2020. The topics included questions about ethnic background, language, sense of community and belonging in the municipality in which they grew up and the municipality in which they currently reside, boarding schools and discrimination. The results offer in-depth insights into the participants' attitudes and thoughts on their childhood, their present situation and the future.

### **Action Plan against Antisemitism**

In 2016 the Government launched the Action Plan against Antisemitism (2016–2020). The plan contains 11 concrete and targeted measures against antisemitism, the purpose of which is to help reduce antisemitism in Norway. All the measures have been implemented and are either currently in progress or have been completed. The ministries involved are in close dialogue on monitoring the various measures set out in the action plan. The Government has decided that the action plan will be renewed and continued after 2020.

### **Information measures against antisemitism**

Since 2015 the Jewish Community of Oslo has been allocated grants for information measures to help combat antisemitism.

The aim of the information measures about Judaism and Jews in Norway is that people who receive information through the measures gain more awareness and knowledge about Jews in Norway, Judaism and antisemitism.

In 2020 the Jewish Community of Oslo was allocated NOK 5.8 million for work on measures against antisemitism (information measures). Among other things, the Jewish Community of Oslo has developed a website providing information on Judaism and Jewish life in Norway. The Jewish Pathfinders project (*Jødiske veivisere*) is another such information measure, and is included as a measure in the Government's Action Plan against Antisemitism (2016–2020). Under this measure, young people from the Jewish minority visit schools to talk about Jewish life and history in Norway and about what it is

like to be a minority in Norwegian society. The purpose is to combat prejudice and anti-semitism and to raise awareness about Jews and Jewish history in Norway.

### **Professorate for the prevention of racism and antisemitism**

In 2019, MF Norwegian School of Theology, Religion and Society was allocated funding from the National Budget to establish a professorate for the prevention of antisemitism and racism.

### **Sami Pathfinders**

Four young Sami Pathfinders give talks at schools throughout the country during the school year. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences is responsible for implementing the Sami Pathfinders project.

The purpose is to raise awareness about the Sami people and Sami affairs among young people in Norway. The measure is intended to facilitate dialogue between Sami youth and other young people and to help combat ethnic discrimination.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation fully finances this scheme with funding from the National Budget.

In 2017 the Sámi University of Applied Sciences was allocated NOK 1 million from the National Budget to develop websites providing information about the Sami language, culture and way of life, aimed at young people in particular. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences is responsible for operating the website.

### **Knowledge about and work on Sami affairs in the cultural sector**

White paper no. 8 (2018–2019) *The Power of Culture* emphasises the need for a broader and more diverse cultural offering: 'The art and the cultural expressions of minorities represent voices and experiences that must be included if we are to demonstrate the entire breadth of our arts and culture sector.' As part of its work on the report on Sami art and culture in arenas in Norway (*Utredning om samisk kunst og kultur på arenaer i Norge (2018)*), the Ministry of Culture investigated how underlying agencies and cultural institutions which receive government funding worked on Sami art and culture. The white paper emphasised that knowledge of and competence in Sami art and culture in the cultural sector were prerequisites for ensuring Sami art and culture a representative place in Norwegian cultural life. To follow up the white paper on culture, the Ministry of Culture has added wording concerning cultural diversity in its letters of grant commitment to institutions of a certain size and in letters of allocation to its underlying agencies. The wording emphasises that the institutions must assess their own scope for action to enable artistic and cultural expressions of the Sami and of national minorities to play a larger role in the cultural sector throughout Norway.

### **Knowledge and work on Sami affairs in the justice sector**

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has for many years made funding available to police districts with municipalities in the Sami language administrative district. The

aim is to promote knowledge of Sami language and culture in police districts with Sami populations. Finnmark police district was given national responsibility for administering the scheme in 2017.

Furthermore, a resource group was established comprising police officers with Sami background and/or Sami language skills. This group offers guidance to the National Police Directorate and the police districts on issues concerning Sami language and culture in the police force.

Work has begun on strengthening the Sami language in connection with cases where Sami children have been subjected to violence or abuse. The Children's House in Tromsø has also been assigned responsibility in this connection, and has hired a Sami-speaking psychologist. Access to police officers who can conduct forensic interviews in Sami in Finnmark is also provided. The Children's House in Tromsø opened a branch in Kirkenes in 2018. See further discussion of the Children's House under Article 10.

The Government is currently preparing a new action plan against domestic violence with a section dealing specifically with violence and abuse in Sami communities.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, in cooperation of the Sámediggi, has implemented several measures to promote research in and prevention of violence and abuse in Sami communities. Together with the Sámediggi, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security has initiated a research project on domestic violence. A report on domestic violence and abuse (*Om du tør å spørre, tør folk å svare*) was published in 2017. In the project, the National Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies examined the support services and police experiences of domestic violence in Sami communities. A key finding from the interviews of service personnel concerned the special challenges in dealing with service users with Sami background, particularly regarding taboo subjects like violence and abuse. This was linked to the importance – and often lack – of Sami language skills and cultural competence on the part of the police and the support services.

In 2018, NOK 500 000 was earmarked for a pilot project for further research into domestic violence in Sami communities. This research has been continued and strengthened in a new domestic violence research programme (2019–2024). In addition, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security has allocated funding for the prevention of domestic violence in Sami communities. The funds are distributed after dialogue with the Sámediggi about which measures should be given priority. The Sami Reindeer Herders' Association of Norway is one of the organisations which received project funding.

In 2016/2017 Nordland police district conducted a broad investigation into abuse cases in Tysfjord municipality, and the police district prepared its own report on its investigative work. The report describes how poor knowledge of the Sami language and culture posed a challenge for the police in its investigation of the abuse cases, and how the police therefore contacted expert communities like Árran Lule Sami Centre and *Sámi Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Mental Health and Substance Use* (SANKS) for the necessary expertise.

A special project has been carried out to follow up the abuse cases in Tysfjord. The Jasska/Trygg project has five subprojects covering the management of abuse cases and

preventive measures. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has allocated a total of NOK 9.9 million up to 2020 for carrying out the project, of which NOK 2.4 million is for the subproject on trust building.

**32. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to identify alternative ways of gathering disaggregated, anonymous data on the situation of persons belonging to national minorities to enable the adoption and implementation of effective policies for the protection of national minorities.**

## Population Register Act

Section 3-1 of the Population Register Act specifies what information may be registered for each national identity number. Information on Sami languages and registration on the Sámediggi's electoral roll may be registered. The regulations pertaining to the act specify that by Sami languages is meant North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami. Sami script may be used in the register.

## Development of online resources

In spring 2020 the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs published an online resource aimed at collecting statistics and research dealing with aspects of living conditions and equality for ethnic and religious minorities. The directorate works continually on developing new knowledge. New research on racism and discrimination to which the Sami and national minorities are subjected will be developed as one of the measures in the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion.

Reference is otherwise made to the responses given above (under recommendation 27 and 28) regarding the public health survey in Troms, Finnmark and Nordland and questions addressed to the Kven/Norwegian Finnish population.

## Article 5

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

## Annual white paper to the Storting on Sami language, culture and way of life

In spring 2018 the Government reached agreement with the Sámediggi to group most of the allocations to the Sámediggi into a single budget chapter and item in the National Budget. As part of this agreement, the Government also established a system whereby every spring it presents a white paper to the Storting outlining future Sami policy. The

white paper should discuss trends in Sami language, culture and way of life and the services provided to the Sami population. The white paper can give an account of the Government's goals in its Sami policy and of what it considers to be the most important future challenges. The Sámediggi's assessments must be presented. The Sámediggi's annual report is always appended to the white paper. The topic for the white paper in 2019 was language. In 2020 the topic is digitalisation.

### **Arts Council Norway: national coordinator for increased diversity, inclusion and participation in the cultural sector**

From 2020 Arts Council Norway serves as national coordinator for increased diversity, inclusion and participation in the cultural sector and will strengthen its efforts in this area. This is not an isolated project, but rather a continuous and ongoing task. The goal is to develop a national, long-term effort to mobilise cultural institutions and the cultural sector generally to take strategic action. NOK 4.4 million is earmarked for this work in 2020.

### **Roma Culture and Resource Centre (Romano Kher)**

In 2015 the Prime Minister apologised for the racist exclusion policy pursued by Norwegian authorities towards the Norwegian Roma before, during and after World War II. The Prime Minister also promised collective reparation. Roma representatives have long wished for a culture centre where they can gather. The Roma Culture and Resource Centre (*Romano Kher*) which opened in 2018, is the result of the collective reparation. Dialogue with representatives of Norwegian Roma has played a vital role in the planning of the Roma Culture and Resource Centre. Norwegian Roma participate in and have a say in decision-making processes concerning the content and operation of the centre. The centre is a place where Roma acquire knowledge and new skills and where Roma children can play and learn. The Roma Culture and Resource Centre is also intended to provide a meeting place between Roma and the majority population. Many of those who work at the centre have Roma background. The centre houses a bridge-building service for Roma, assisting Roma in their dealings with the public sector, and arranging courses for and giving talks to public agencies. The centre also runs its own online TV channel, Nevimos Norvego, producing content in both Norwegian and Romanes.

### **Religious and Life Stance Communities Act**

The Church of Norway and other religious and life stance communities receive public funding as a material basis for freedom of religion and belief. In April 2020 the Storting adopted a new Religious and Life Stance Communities Act which takes effect 1 January 2021 (Prop. 130L (2018-2019) *Lov om tros- og livssynssamfunn*; see Innst. 208 L (2019-2020)). In accordance with Article 16 of the Norwegian Constitution, the Church of Norway, as the established church of Norway, and all religious and life stance communities are to be supported on equal terms. Under the new act, the grant schemes for the Church of Norway and other religious and life stance communities are continued.



## Information on minority languages

The Language Council of Norway works to preserve and promote the national minority languages Kven, Romanes and Romani. Norway's language policy aims to preserve these languages. One of the tasks of the Language Council is to increase the use of the national minority languages and to promote their status.

One of many measures to avoid a minority facing prejudice and obstacles to preserving and using their language in the public sphere is to inform the majority society of the existence and status of the minority languages and of their right to use them. The Language Council regularly publishes articles on this topic on its website and in the media.

## Building projects

In 2018 the Storting approved the initiation of a new building project for the South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre (*Saemien Sijte*) in 2019. The building project is currently under implementation and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2021. The goal of the project is to provide the South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre with functional premises and outdoor spaces so that the museum can administer, mediate, research and strengthen South Sami identity, language and cultural heritage, serve as a venue and meeting place and as a Sami institution for research and dissemination, and to raise public awareness and understanding of South Sami history, culture and presence. The estimated cost of the building project is NOK 126.2 million (based on July 2020 price levels). The South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre is a repository for South Sami objects that are being returned under the Bååstede project.

In the Bååstede project around 1 600 Sami cultural artifacts will be transferred from Norsk Folkemuseum to six Sami museums. Sami cultural heritage plays an important identity-forming role among the Sami population. The project will make Sami cultural heritage available for research and mediation in an environment where the traditions and knowledge these objects carry with them still exists.

Beaiváš, the Sami national theatre, needs new premises. In 2018 the Norwegian Government determined that planning work for new premises for the Sami national theatre, Beaiváš, and the Sami Upper Secondary School and Reindeer Husbandry School should be based on co-locating these institutions in Kautokeino. The Sámediggi Plenary Assembly supports the plan for co-location. In 2020 the Government has allocated NOK 6 million to the preliminary planning work for the new building. The preliminary project is due for completion in spring 2021.

The Á'w Skolt Sámi Museum in Neiden opened to the public in June 2017. The museum is a branch of the merged Tana and Varanger Museum. The museum receives operating funds from the Sámediggi. The museum was built with an investment grant (NOK 42 million) from the Ministry of Culture, but had to address a number of claims and changes before it finally could be opened to the public. The museum is a repository for East Sami/Skolt Sami objects that are being returned under the Bååstede project. Exhibition information in the Á'w Skolt Sámi Museum is available in the Skolt Sami language.

In the 2019 National Budget, the Ministry of Culture allocated a total of NOK 43 million to Vadsø municipality, which bought Lille-Marienlyst, a building previously used by NRK in Vadsø. The building is to be used by Varanger Museum as a national museum for Kvens/Norwegian Finns and to host other Kven/Norwegian Finnish cultural activities. The municipality's Kven Language Centre is also located in the museum premises. Today the museum is responsible for Kven/Norwegian Finnish cultural history.

In 2019 the Ministry of Culture pledged NOK 90 million for a new building at the Glomdal Museum in Elverum, which will resolve the need for a joint repository for the Anno Museum and the Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway and help professionalise the museums' administration and documentation of their collections.

## **Subordinate agencies in the Ministry of Culture and cultural actors which receive government funding**

A survey on Sami art and culture in Norway carried out by the Ministry of Culture (*Utredning om samisk kunst og kultur på arenaer i Norge (2018)*) shows that while all its subordinate agencies safeguard Sami art and culture to a lesser or greater degree, the situation for other cultural institutions receiving government funding varies considerably. Nonetheless, several see a potential for more cooperation and sharing of expertise between Sami and Norwegian cultural actors and institutions.

## **Museums**

The Ministry of Culture annually awards operating grants to many museums that play a special role in administering and mediating the cultural heritage and languages of the national minorities and their languages.

### ***Forest Finnish Culture***

The *Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway* is a consolidated museum and serves as a hub for Forest Finnish culture by documenting and mediating the Forest Finns' distinctive history, culture and traditions. The museum manages objects, photographic material and collections of buildings, including Finnetunet, a settlement comprising buildings and collections of objects showing building traditions, farm environments and living conditions in the 1900s.

### ***Jewish culture***

The Oslo Jewish Museum and the Jewish Museum Trondheim document and mediate knowledge about Jewish life and history in Norway, and part of their social mission is to combat antisemitic attitudes in society. Both museums work with schools, and offer a comprehensive programme of exhibitions and events. The Jewish Culture Festival in Trondheim is arranged annually in close cooperation with the museum. Maintaining the increased level of funding for the museums and the Jewish Culture Festival in Trondheim are some of the measures in the Government's action plan against antisemitism (2016-2020).

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

The Romani section at the Glomdal Museum/Anno Museum has had national responsibility for documenting Romani people/Tater culture and history since 1997. In 2006 the museum opened a broad-based, year-round exhibition in the main building. In 2015 the

museum opened the travelling exhibition on Romani people/Tater culture and history entitled *Latjo Drom*. The exhibition is aimed at school children, and shows the different ways in which the Romani people/Taters came to be – and still are – subjected to discrimination.

The Haugaland Museum has focused on Romani culture and Romani boat travellers for more than 10 years, and has gained insight and expertise in Romani cultural heritage and in the difficult topics associated with it. The museum arranges educational programmes and talks on the history of the Romani people for school children.

### ***Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture***

Vadsø Museum (*Ruija Kven Museum*) is a branch of Varanger Museum. Vadsø Museum has responsibility for Kven/Norwegian Finnish history and culture, and is the local museum for the Vadsø region.

*Nord-Troms Museum* focuses on diversity, primarily on the administration and mediation of Kven, Norwegian and Sami cultural heritage. *Tørfoss Kven farm*, situated in Nordreisa municipality, is the museum's main site, and stands as a reminder of the Kven migration to Northern Norway in the 1700s and 1800s. The oldest of the preserved buildings date from the early 1700s when the farm was established.

In 2019 the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation allocated funding for three new Kven language centres in Vadsø, Porsanger and Kvænangen. These come in addition to the language centre already established in Storfjord and the Halti Kven Culture Centre (*Halti kvenkultursenter*) in Nordreisa.

### ***Coastal Sami culture***

Nord-Troms Museum also manages and mediates the *Holmenes Coastal Sami farm* in Kåfjord municipality. The farm dates back to 1850 and is a typical example of a Coastal Sami farm in Nord-Troms from that period.

## **Diversity Network**

The purpose of the Diversity Network is to promote the work done on minorities and cultural diversity in the Norwegian museum sector by creating forums, exchanging experiences and carrying out projects. In 2018 the Diversity Network published a book entitled *Et inkluderende museum. Kulturelt mangfold i praksis* (An inclusive museum: cultural diversity in practice). This collection of articles offers an overview and analysis of measures to include minority groups implemented at nine museums around Norway over the past 10 years.

See also responses given above (under recommendation 27 and 28) *regarding Knowledge about and work on Sami affairs in the cultural sector*.

## **Arts Council Norway's work on Sami culture**

Sami artists and cultural actors can apply to Arts Council Norway's grants scheme on an equal footing with other cultural actors. Arts Council Norway also focuses on knowledge development in Sami art, culture and language through meetings, seminars and

measures and through close dialogue with the Sámediggi to find ways to cooperate on promoting Sami language and culture.

Here are some of the activities that were carried out under the auspices of Arts Council Norway during the reporting period:

- Arts Council Norway's annual conference 2017 entitled 'Samisk vrede' (Sami rage) turned the spotlight on Sami art and culture and its role in Norway.
- May 2018: Pan-Sami conference in Inari where one of the topics of discussion was Sami intangible cultural heritage. Arts Council Norway gave a talk at the conference and funded participation by the UNESCO Secretariat.
- July 2018: Seminar on Skolt Sami culture and history during the Riddu Riđđu Festival. Contribution from the Ä'vv Skolt Sámi Museum in Neiden and a discussion with Skolt Sami from the Norwegian, Finnish and Russian sides of the border.
- 2019: October/November: Arts Council Norway led a session during a conference in Finland dealing with forced migration and the history of indigenous peoples. Participants from Greenland, Norway and Sweden.
- 2019: A three-day seminar on Sami intangible cultural heritage, with participants from the Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish sides of the border. The Sami parliaments from all three countries were represented. The seminar was a collaborative project between the Sámediggi and Arts Council Norway, and was facilitated by UNESCO consultants.

## **Sami sports**

Annual grants are allocated to Sami sports (special Sami sport disciplines) from national lottery funding for sports purposes. The purpose of the grant is to maintain and further develop Sami sports activities that are part of Sami traditional culture. The funds are also intended to promote sport and physical activity in the population. The grant is primarily intended to fund activities for children (6–12 years) and youth (13–19 years). The grant is disbursed to the Sámediggi, which is responsible for distributing the funds. Grants worth NOK 1.5 million were allocated for this purpose in 2020.

In addition, Sami sports can receive funding from lottery funds for infrastructure needs through existing grant schemes for sports facilities, for example from the category Sami facilities. These cover facilities for sports and activities that are part of Sami culture, and not for ordinary sports activities that are organised by Sami sports organisations. Sami sports can also receive funding from grant schemes for local clubs and associations.

## **Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)**

The Ministry of Culture allocates funds to the Kven Institute (*Kainun institutti*). This is a national centre for Kven language and culture. The centre is located in Porsanger municipality. The institute was officially opened in 2007. Its national tasks are to operate the Kven Language Assembly (*Kväänin kielitinka*) and to arrange information activities on language and culture. The institute's purpose is to develop, document and mediate knowledge and information on Kven language and culture and to promote the use of the Kven language in society (see also Norway's seventh periodic report). The Kven Institute received NOK 5.619 million from the Ministry of Culture in 2017, NOK 5.740 million in 2018, and NOK 6.675 million in 2019.

## White paper on cultural heritage policy

The Government has presented its cultural heritage policy in a white paper (Meld. St. 16 (2019–2020) *Nye mål i kulturmiljøpolitikken*). The white paper describes the Sámediggi's autonomous role as the administrative authority for Sami cultural policy for the whole of Norway. The Sámediggi holds a role and authority in administering cultural heritage similar to that held by county councils for non-Sami cultural heritage in their respective counties. In 2020 the Sámediggi was assigned expanded authority and tasks for Sami cultural heritage equivalent to those assigned to the county councils for non-Sami cultural heritage under the regional reform. The white paper also refers to ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and to examples of what obligations derive from Norway's ratification. Furthermore, the white paper refers to the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and to the obligations imposed on states under the convention to create conditions enabling minorities to express their identity. The white paper also refers to a new cultural heritage act to be prepared by the Government.

## Cultural heritage

### ***Setting of the protection limit at 1917***

During discussion of amendments to the protection limit for Sami cultural heritage in the Cultural Heritage Act (Prop. 42 L (2017–2018) *Endringer i kulturminneloven (fredningsgrensen for samiske kulturminner)*), the Storting adopted a proposal to amend the automatic protection limit for Sami cultural heritage. The limit was changed from a 100-year floating limit to a fixed year set at 1917. One purpose for this was to ensure that the scope of protected cultural heritage for which the Sámediggi has administrative responsibility did not cover physical traces which are no longer a natural part of Sami culture and commercial activity. The year 1917 marked the centenary of the first Sami national convention in Trondheim.

### ***Transfer of authority and tasks associated with cultural heritage***

As a result of the regional reform, considerable authority was transferred from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage to the Sámediggi with effect from 1 January 2020. The Sámediggi holds authority similar to the regional cultural heritage authority in the county councils, except that it pertains to the administration of automatically protected Sami cultural heritage and applies to the whole country.

### ***Building registration project 2011–2019***

In 2011 a project was launched for the purpose of registering all automatically protected Sami buildings. It applies to all buildings erected before 1917. The project was a cooperative effort by the Ministry of Climate and Environment, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Sámediggi. The project was formally completed in 2017 and all supplementary work was completed in 2019. The registrars covered the inland areas in the south to Troms and Finnmark in the north. The number of automatically protected buildings is now 885. The final number of automatically protected Sami buildings is expected to be between 900 and 1 000. The buildings have been registered in Askeladden, a national database of automatically protected cultural heritage. The register will serve as an important tool for future administration of buildings.

### ***Other measures implemented between 2015 and 2020 of significance for Sami cultural heritage***

The Sámediggi has received a total of NOK 2 million in government grants during the period 2015–2020 (National Budget, chapter 1429, item 70) through the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's conservation programme (BARK) for selected archaeological cultural heritage and cultural environments. The grants are used to fund presentation, upkeep and facilitation of automatically protected Sami cultural heritage. The projects cover signposting and a variety of information measures, culture trails and other measures and facilities that will make cultural heritage more accessible to the public. Universal design is included as far as possible. The programme gives priority to cultural mediation projects that spotlight the cultural and geographical breadth of Sami cultural heritage and history, and which seek to maintain the complexity of the Sami languages through information measures. The government grants simultaneously trigger a contribution of at least 50 per cent from the Sámediggi and other partners for such purposes.

Furthermore, the Sámediggi has, in cooperation with Finnmark County Council and UiT The Arctic University of Norway/Tromsø Museum, prepared a submission to have an Arctic cultural landscape in Varanger called Várjjat Siida inscribed on the World Heritage List. This area covers several archaeological sites, including Mortensnes/Ceavccageađge, which shows signs of settlements, hunting, religious activities, etc. dating from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages. In 2019 experts from ICOMOS assessed the site to form a basis for advising Norway about proposing Várjjat Siida as a potential World Heritage site. Pending a recommendation by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Ministry of Climate and Environment will decide whether Várjjat Siida will be added to the tentative list of areas which Norway intends to nominate as a World Heritage site.

As part of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's work on establishing a nationwide register of cultural and historical landscapes of national interest (KULA), landscapes with cultural histories linked to the Sami and the national minorities are to be safeguarded. KULA is a tool for use by municipalities and relevant sectors to safeguard important landscape assets in their planning activities. Cultural history associated with the Sami and the national minorities is safeguarded in the project by the use of selection criteria for landscapes and by the Sámediggi preparing proposals for areas in the relevant counties in cooperation with the county administrations. The report for Troms was completed in 2018 and covers several landscapes representing Sami and Kven cultural history.

In the interdisciplinary joint initiative between the Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, *Utvalgte kulturlandskap i jordbruket* (selected cultural landscapes in agriculture), the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Norwegian Agriculture Agency work closely with the county governors, county administrations and landowners on managing valuable natural and cultural heritage assets. Agricultural landscapes with Sami and Forest Finnish natural and cultural heritage are also safeguarded under this initiative by facilitating and funding their operation, upkeep and investments.

### ***Protection of cultural heritage associated with the national minorities***

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has commissioned the Directorate for Cultural Heritage to prepare a representative protection list by 2020. The protection list is part of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's work on following up the 2015 protection

strategy for cultural heritage management. This task refers back to white paper no. 16 to the Storting (2004–2005) *Living with our Cultural Heritage*, which states that the geographic, social, ethnic, commercial and historical breadth of permanently protected cultural heritage and cultural environments must be improved and that a representative selection must be protected by 2020. This is reiterated in the white paper on cultural heritage policy (St.meld. nr. 35 (2012-2013) *Framtid med fotfeste*).

The white paper formed the basis for the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's work on the protection strategy towards 2020. This work revealed that cultural heritage associated with the national minorities was heavily underrepresented.

In the protection strategy the Directorate for Cultural Heritage has made a commitment to follow up the national objectives by giving priority to protecting national minorities' cultural heritage up to 2020. The absence of cultural heritage associated with the national minorities in the portfolio of protected cultural heritage in Norway has been the starting point for the Minority Project, and will rectify the inadequate representativeness of this category of cultural heritage on the protection list and give this important part of our history its rightful place.

The Minority Project is organised with broad involvement from the minority groups, who themselves contribute stories, perspectives and priorities as well as selected objects they wish to see safeguarded. The minority groups are represented by their national minority organisations. Cooperation has also been established with regional cultural heritage management authorities, the museum sector and local communities. A work plan that focuses on each individual minority group has been established.

The work on the Forest Finn minority has shown the most progress; the Directorate for Cultural Heritage will complete this work in the course of 2020. The work on the Kven/ Norwegian Finnish minority has also made good progress, and the work on Jewish cultural heritage will commence in 2020. The progression of the work on the remaining minority groups will then be decided, and will be based on important experiences gained from the first subprojects.

### **Protection orders**

The first protection orders for cultural heritage associated with national minorities came in 2019:

- Abborhøgda (Forest Finnish cultural heritage site)
- Orala (Forest Finnish cultural heritage site)
- Old school building in Sappen (Kven cultural heritage site)
- Tørfoss Kven farm (Kven cultural heritage site)

### **Basic support to voluntary and youth organisations**

Basic support to voluntary and youth organisations is allocated from the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs's budget and distributed by the Allocation Committee according to the regulations concerning grants to voluntary youth organisations (*Forskrift om tilskudd til frivillige barne- og ungdomsorganisasjoner*). The regulations contain a specific provision (section 14) to allow small organisations which, for exceptional reasons – such as their recruitment base – do not meet the ordinary criteria, to also receive grants. This

can be of particular interest to national minority organisations and Sami children and youth organisations.

**36. The authorities should ensure that the existing support at the local, regional and national level for cultural activities of persons belonging to national minorities is administered in a way which allows for sustainability of minority institutions and of projects. All decisions on the local, regional and national level should be taken in close consultation with minority representatives, thus taking into consideration their priorities, such as the museum project proposed by the Forest Finns.**

## **Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture**

Troms and Finnmark County Council administers grants from the National Budget for Kven language and culture measures. Grants worth NOK 10.5 million were allocated in the 2020 budget. The aim of the grant scheme is to help to revitalise the Kven language and promote Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture. Applications for Kven language measures and measures for children and youth are given priority under this grant item in the National Budget.

## **Grant schemes**

Arts Council Norway has administered three grant schemes since 2019. Previously these grant schemes were administered by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. The three grant schemes and their purposes are:

1. *Project grants for national minorities*

The purpose of this scheme is to help promote the language, culture and identity of national minorities. Promoting the language and identity of children and young people is a specific goal.

2. *Operating grants for national minority organisations*

The purpose of this grant scheme is to promote the culture, language and self-organisation of national minorities. One objective is for national minorities' own organisations to be able to advocate for their interests in relation to the relevant authorities.

3. *Collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters*

The purpose of the scheme is to contribute to preserving, developing and giving visibility to the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters.

The Romani people/Taters must be involved in the work on the grant scheme.

The grant scheme for Kven language and culture is administered by Troms and Finnmark County Council. The purpose of the scheme is to contribute to revitalising the Kven language and to promote Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture, especially to promote the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish identity of children and youth.

## **Language Council of Norway**

The Language Council of Norway's active work on minority languages is conducted in cooperation with the minorities themselves, often with the Language Council playing only an advisory role. The Language Council participates as adviser/observer at meetings



between Romani people/Tater associations that are intended to lead to revitalisation and standardisation of the Romani language. The Language Council plays a similar role for the Roma Culture and Resource Centre with respect to the standardisation of Romanes. The work on Kven place names is always based on data collected from Kven-speaking informants who remember the traditional Kven place names.

## The Sámediggi

Funding for Sami culture and language is allocated from the National Budget in the form of a block grant that is administered by the Sámediggi. The budget allocation allows the Sámediggi scope to decide for itself how funding should be distributed among the various measures. See also Appendix Grants to national minorities from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

**41. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to address adequately and without delay the problems identified in the ad hoc Committee's 2015 report on assimilation policies towards the Tater/Romani minority in close consultation with persons belonging to minority groups. To this goal they should take effective measures to rebuild trust, including by broadening awareness of the recognition of public responsibility, to expand knowledge about this minority and to encourage dialogue within the community, with the authorities and society at large.**

**42. It also calls on the authorities to acknowledge the trans-generational effects of past traumatising policies of assimilation and to improve the understanding of discriminatory patterns still affecting the Tater/Romani minority. Access of persons belonging to the Tater/Romani minority to the existing redress mechanism, such as the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombudsperson, and smooth management of the Tater/Romani People's Cultural Fund, as a means of promoting the minority culture and language, should be improved.**

## White paper on national minorities

The Government is preparing a white paper on its policy for national minorities which it plans to publish by the end of 2020. Among other things, the white paper will describe policy trends in this area over the past 20 years and how the Government can contribute to promoting the national minorities' language, culture and situation in Norwegian society in the future.

In preparing the white paper, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has held meetings with the national minorities, including separate meetings with young representatives of the national minorities, to obtain input to the white paper.

To obtain an outsider perspective of how the policy instruments work, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation decided to commission an external review as part of its preparatory work for the new white paper. The ministry assigned this task to the Telemark Research Institute. Unfortunately, the report submitted in March 2020 contained several methodical and theoretical weaknesses, especially in its discussion and analysis of policy and administration. However, the report points out that some

communities within the national minorities are highly critical of the ministry's administration and other work, and that these communities have little confidence in the ministry or in public authorities in general.

## **Collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters**

Since 2019 the collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters has been administered by Arts Council Norway as a grant scheme.

According to the regulations for the grant scheme for the collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters, Arts Council Norway's administration shall make decisions on individual applications for grants. The regulations state equally clearly that the Romani people/Taters must be involved in this work.

Arts Council Norway works in a number of ways to ensure such involvement:

- a. The work on appointing an expert group is now in the final phase. The group will be appointed for one year so that practice can be adjusted in dialogue with representatives of the Romani people/Taters.
- b. Arts Council Norway has engaged in dialogue with the organisations which receive operating grants, among them two organisations representing the Romani people/Taters. This dialogue will be continued moving forward.
- c. Arts Council Norway has regular contact with applicants, grant recipients and other actors, and provides information and guidance on the grant schemes.

Arts Council Norway develops and implements measures to promote real and effective participation. It is too early to assess whether the measures sufficiently satisfy the principles set out in the Framework Convention.

## **Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud**

A new system of enforcement in discrimination matters was introduced on 1 January 2018. The system of enforcement was previously organised as a two-tier system. The Ombud was the first statutory authority in the complaints procedure, and issued non-binding opinion on whether or not discrimination had occurred. The Ombud's opinions could be brought before the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal for a binding decision. In essence, the changes meant that the law enforcement tasks were reassigned from the Ombud's portfolio and that all complaints would be enforced by a new tribunal – the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal – in one statutory authority. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud therefore has no authority to award damages.

If a case is brought before the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal and the tribunal finds that discrimination has occurred, it can award damages in employment cases.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal provides information in North Sami on its website.

## Language Council of Norway

The Language Council of Norway regularly publishes informative articles dealing with the minority languages and minorities' rights to use them, including Romani and Romanes.

See also the reporting under Article 12 on the work on developing new curricula.

**46. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to make efforts to ensure that Roma cultural identity is preserved and developed by facilitating their travelling lifestyle, for instance with respect to access to campsites.**

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of ethnic or national origin. Romani people/Taters and Roma are protected under the act. If someone is denied access to a campsite because the owner says he/she has negative experiences with Roma in general, this is discrimination. Such discriminatory treatment is illegal.

It also follows from the General Civil Penal Code that it is prohibited for commercial activities to deny a person goods or services because of their national or ethnic origin. The General Civil Penal Code is enforced by the police. Civil rights protection against discrimination is provided under the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud has published information specifying which laws and regulations apply: <https://ldo.no/en/diskriminert/nyheter-og-fag/News/Featured-news/Diskriminering-pa-campingplasser/>

**47. As regards Roma children, the authorities should step up efforts to ensure that alternative measures to placing children into care are put in place whenever possible, that adequate support is provided to families during the process and that placement in care remains a measure of last resort. When placement in foster families occurs, the authorities should aim to preserve to the maximum extent the family ties and cultural identities of the children, including through the recruitment of foster families belonging to the respective minority. Finally, a broad understanding of Roma culture should be promoted among child welfare services.**

See the reporting on the Child Welfare Act in Part II Measures to address key findings.

## Article 6

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

## **Interfaith dialogue**

Religious diversity can result in conflicts or tensions over values. Interfaith dialogue is an important tool in a diverse society for reducing or preventing conflicts, not only between religious and life stance communities but also in society at large. A distinctive feature of interfaith dialogue in Norway is that it includes both religious and life stance communities. Grants are allocated from the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs's budget to the Christian Council of Norway and the Council for Religious and Life Stance Communities. These organisations serve as dialogue facilitators and umbrella organisations. They are bridge builders between religious and belief communities, civil society and the public sector, as well as dialogue partners for the authorities on issues of religion and belief.

## **Information and security measures**

The Jewish Community of Oslo receives funding from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation's budget for security measures at the synagogue. The Jewish Museum Trondheim has in recent years received funding for information and security measures from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation's budget. The synagogue in Trondheim is located in the same building as the museum. Any additional security measures for Jewish institutions are provided by the police and the Norwegian Police Security Service in contact with the Jewish communities in Oslo and Trondheim.

## **Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion**

In December 2019 the Government launched its Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion (*Handlingsplan mot rasisme og diskriminering på grunn av etnisitet og religion (2020-2023)*). The action plan points out how racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion affect many different groups in Norwegian society. The action plan contains 50 measures in various areas in society: knowledge and research, forums, debate and democracy, children, youth and education, employment, housing, the criminal proceedings chain, public services and international efforts. Closer dialogue between different groups is a key objective for the plan. One measure in the plan will be to develop new knowledge about racism and discrimination targeting different groups, including Sami and national minorities. A reference group has been appointed to work on the plan. The group will also give input on how the plan should be followed up. Representatives of Sami and national minorities participate in the reference group.

## **NRK's obligations towards national minorities**

The obligations of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) towards national and language minorities include a requirement to provide programmes specifically for these groups. Furthermore, NRK must promote knowledge of different groups and of the diversity of 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.

## Arts Council Norway

With effect from 2019 Arts Council Norway administers three grant schemes for national minorities. One of the grant schemes is collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters (*Den kollektive oppreisningen til romanifolket/tatere*). Arts Council Norway wants to ensure real and effective participation, and is under way with processes that ensure involvement of the Romani people/Taters in the work that concerns them. This will enable Arts Council Norway to make better decisions about which measures should be funded, and may help promote good coordination between different actors.

In 2019 Arts Council Norway had several meetings with organisations/actors from the national minorities. With effect from 2020, Arts Council Norway plans to hold annual meeting with all the organisations which receive operating grants.

See also previous information on the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act under Article 4 and on the Roma Culture and Resource Centre under Article 5 above.

**53. The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to ensure without delay implementation of the initiatives in place to counter hate speech and to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, in particular the strategy to prevent and combat hate speech, and continue firmly to condemn derogatory and intolerant language in public discourse. Trust-building measures between persons belonging to national minorities and the institutions and the society at large, including spreading knowledge and awareness of national minorities, should be an integral part of the strategy.**

See the reporting under section 46 above.

## Strategy against hate speech

In 2016 the Government launched the Strategy against Hate Speech (2016–2020). The strategy contains the following focus areas: forums for discussion, children and youth, the legal system, employment, the media sector, and knowledge and research. The strategy will be assessed externally in 2020. One objective of the strategy is to create arenas for dialogue, tolerance, and awareness of the impacts of hate speech by arranging conferences and dialogue meetings on hate speech and by supporting the Stop Hate Speech campaign. The Stop Hate Speech campaign is part of the European No Hate Speech Movement that was launched by the Youth Department of the Council of Europe in 2013. The Government is now stepping up its support for the campaign.

The strategy against hate speech is pioneering work which has also facilitated new research being conducted into hate speech. The strategy will be assessed by Oslo Metropolitan University (Oslo Met)/Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research NIBR in 2020.

## New Freedom of Expression Commission

The Government has approved the mandate for a new Freedom of Expression Commission. The commission will conduct a comprehensive review of the status of

freedom of expression in Norway and will consider measures to counteract the spread of hate speech and other illegal forms of expression in social media.

## **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 group hostility and undemocratic attitudes: prejudice, racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia, hate speech and extremism. In 2018 Dembra launched Dembra for Teacher Education, a collaboration between six teacher education institutions to develop learning resources for teacher education and teachers in schools. This is a component in the follow-up of the Government's Action Plan against Antisemitism (2016–2020) and related actions plans and strategies. In line with the renewal of school subjects, Dembra will provide input to schools on how to best implement activities dealing with values such as human dignity, diversity and interdisciplinary topics.

The Dembra for Teacher Education initiative will be continued for two years from 2020 and be expanded to five new teacher education institutions. The Dembra for Teacher Education website was launched in autumn 2019. Dembra, which so far has been limited to lower and upper secondary school level, will be expanded to the primary school level from 2020. The Narvik War and Peace Centre will join the country's other peace and human rights centres in working on this initiative in 2020. The Dembra resources will be translated into North Sami.

The Dembra resources are available at [www.dembra.no](http://www.dembra.no). The teaching materials and information published on the website cover topics such as 'the mechanisms of group hostility', 'racism and other forms of group hostility', 'radicalisation and violent extremism', 'identity, diversity and belonging' and 'democracy, citizenship and critical thinking' and are openly and freely available for use in all schools and teacher education institutions.

### **Further recommendations to Norway from the Committee of Ministers, Resolution adopted on 2 May 2018**

**- pursue efforts to combat hate speech and to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue through the effective implementation of the forthcoming strategy to prevent and combat hate speech, direct the strategy to building trust between national minorities and the institutions and society at large, and continue to firmly condemn derogatory and intolerant language in public discourse; prioritise the implementation of hate crime measures in order to guarantee more effective recording, investigation and prosecuting of alleged hate crimes against persons belonging to national minorities; intensify efforts to raise public trust in the police;**

**57. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to ensure that the measures foreseen concerning hate crime are effectively implemented so as to guarantee that hate crimes against persons belonging to national minorities are more efficiently recorded and investigated by the police, and the alleged culprits duly prosecuted.**

**58. The authorities should intensify efforts to raise public trust in the police by both improving the knowledge of law enforcement officials about minorities in close consultation with them, in particular about the Tater/Romani and the Roma minorities, and by sanctioning discriminatory attitudes. The authorities should take appropriate steps to raise awareness about the legal remedies available and to build trust among persons belonging to national minorities regarding the effectiveness of such remedies.**

## **Strategy against Hate Speech, Action Plan against Antisemitism, and Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination based on Ethnicity and Religion**

In 2016 the Government announced the Strategy against Hate Speech (2016–2020) and the Action Plan against Antisemitism (2016–2020). Both documents contain measures for high-quality investigation into cases of hate crime in all the country's police districts. As part of this effort, the police have developed a guide on how to apply the General Civil Penal Code and how these types of cases should be registered by the police. Sound registration procedures help improve the quality of the subsequent steps in an investigation. Accurate registration also reduces the number of unrecorded cases and improves data collection and internal quality assurance of statistics on hate crimes.

In line with the Action Plan against Antisemitism, the police has implemented a function for registering hate crimes with antisemitic motives. The Government's action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion (*Regjeringens handlingsplan mot rasisme og diskriminering på grunn av etnisitet og religion (2020–2023)*) also contains measures for building police competence in dealing with hate crimes.

Common features of all the measures are the Government's objectives to give priority to hate speech and hate crime in all police districts and to increase confidence that the police investigate these types of crimes on a par with other serious violations of integrity. This will lead to more people deciding to report cases and decrease the incidence of unreported crimes.

### **Overview of hate crime**

In 2019 the number of reported cases of hate crime was 761, representing an increase of 22 per cent on the preceding year and of as much as 119 per cent on the preceding five-year period. In 2019 the number of prosecutions in cases registered as hate crimes was 744. The number of prosecutions has more than doubled since 2015. The clearance rate for the whole period has been between 46 and 49 per cent. Seventy-five legally binding penalties were imposed in 2019 for violations of the General Civil Penal Code, section 185 (hate speech) and section 186 (discrimination). These comprise 15 writs, eight waivers of prosecution, eight transfers to the National Mediation Service and 44 convictions. Six cases ended in acquittal.

### **Norwegian General Civil Penal Code**

The General Civil Penal Code of 2005, which replaced the Penal Code of 1902, entered into force on 1 October 2015. The General Civil Penal Code of 2005 continues to provide

criminal protection against discrimination, however the rules are made stricter in some aspects. Discriminatory or hateful statements fall within the scope of section 185 of the General Civil Penal Code. Discriminatory or hateful statements mean threatening or insulting a person or promoting hate of, persecution of or contempt for another person based on specific characteristics such as skin colour, national or ethnic origin, religion or life stance. In addition, some forms of discriminatory treatment based on such grounds may be punishable as discrimination under section 186 of the General Civil Penal Code. Furthermore, in determining whether certain criminal acts shall be deemed to be aggravated, special emphasis shall be placed on whether the acts were motivated by the aggrieved person's skin colour, national or ethnic origin, religion or life stance; see section 264 (aggravated threats), section 272 (aggravated physical assault), section 274 (aggravated bodily harm) and section 352 (aggravated vandalism). Pursuant to section 77 of the General Civil Penal Code, which applies in all criminal proceedings, it is also an aggravating circumstance in connection with sentencing that the offence was motivated by factors as mentioned or by other circumstances relating to groups with a particular need for protection.

### **Director of Public Prosecutions, National Police Directorate and the National Police University College**

The Director of Public Prosecutions has for many years highlighted hate crime as one of the types of cases to which all Norway's police districts must give the same priority as for other serious crimes. A comprehensive reform of the police force will facilitate the pooling of resources and raise the level of professional expertise in the police districts. At the same time, procedures that are more stringent have been established for prioritising and quality assuring criminal proceedings when penal cases are reported. The National Police Directorate has prepared a guide for the police districts so that aggravating factors can be given due consideration as required by law in connection with hate crimes. The National Police Directorate will also consider how a national specialist unit in hate crime could be set up to provide support for all police districts. The Norwegian Police University College offers a further education programme in the prevention and investigation of hate crime.

## **Article 7**

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

The rights of freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, freedom of thought and freedom of religion are protected under the Norwegian Constitution (Articles 16, 100 and 101). These rights have general application, independent of affiliation with a national minority. Freedom of thought and conscience is not mentioned explicitly in the Norwegian Constitution but, in connection with adoption of the new chapter E on human rights, the Storting assumed that freedom of thought and conscience was well protected by the right to freedom of religion in Article 16. Moreover, the European Charter for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which protect all the rights



mentioned in Article 7, have been incorporated into the Norwegian Human Rights Act. In the event of a conflict, the provisions in the conventions that have been incorporated into the Human Rights Act take precedence over provisions in other legislation.

See also the reporting on the appointment of a new free speech commission under Article 6.

## Article 8

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

These rights are protected by the right to freedom of religion under Article 16 of the Norwegian Constitution.

## Article 9

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

### **Grant scheme for Sami newspapers and inserted newspaper pages in Sami-languages**

The Norwegian Media Authority administers a government grant scheme for Sami newspapers and Sami-language newspaper pages. The scheme is intended to facilitate democratic debate, formation of opinion and language development in the Sami community, and is regulated by specific regulations. The Norwegian Media Authority distributed almost NOK 34 million to Sami newspapers in 2019.

The government has proposed to make the scheme platform neutral, which may provide better distribution, more Sami content, more media actors and increased media diversity

also for South and Lule Sami. The aim is to put the proposal out on a public hearing in spring 2021. We also refer to the discussion of the platform-neutral grant scheme for Sami newspapers in the report on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Article 11.1. ei concerning North Sami.

## **Kven newspaper**

The Ministry of Culture allocates grants to *Ruijan Kaiku*, which is a 'newspaper for Kvens, Norwegian Finns and Finns in Norway', founded in 1995.<sup>4</sup> *Ruijan Kaiku* is published in print and online editions, and is a trilingual newspaper written primarily in Norwegian, Kven and Finnish but also in Meänkieli and Swedish. The newspaper has subscribers in Norway, Sweden and Finland. In 2017, 2018 and 2019 *Ruijan Kaiku* received NOK 1.176 million, NOK 1.200 million and NOK 1.230 million respectively from the Ministry of Culture. The newspaper also received NOK 750 000, NOK 800 000 and NOK 805 000 respectively from the grant scheme for Kven language and culture, which was administered by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation until 2019.

## **Grant for the digitalisation of local radio**

Guovdageainnu Lagasradio (Radio GLR) and Radio DSF are local radio stations that broadcast in both Norwegian and North Sami and that receive funding through a grant scheme for local audio and visual media (*Tilskudd til lokale lyd- og bildemedier*). In 2019 they received investment grants for the digitalisation of local radio, project funding for local programme productions, operating grants for local radio stations for ethnic and minority language groups, and grants for individual competence-building measures.

The grants allocated through the scheme in 2019 amounted to almost NOK 20 million.

## **NRK and NRK Sápmi**

With effect from 2018 a new provision was incorporated into NRK's articles of association stating that NRK must help promote the Sami languages and Sami identity and culture. The provision clearly states that NRK must offer content in all the three Sami languages. NRK points out that it provides a daily media service to the Sami population and helps make the Sami community and Sami culture visible to the Norwegian general public.

NRK Sápmi's strategy is threefold: more multilingual content, more content directed at younger target groups, and stories which to a greater extent concerns the Sami people and the Norwegian population in general. In addition to traditional TV broadcasting, NRK has increased its investment in digital content on online TV, Facebook and Instagram in order to reach young Sami audiences. In 2018 NRK Sápmi expanded its news and current affairs service online and on mobile devices with regular news updates and more focus on national Sami affairs of relevance far beyond local communities.

Article 100 of the Norwegian Constitution protects the aspects of freedom of expression mentioned in Article 9, paragraph 1, first sentence.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ruijan-kaiku.no/omruijankaiku/>

**63. The Advisory Committee urges the authorities to take action in order to enhance significantly the presence of TV and radio broadcasting in Kven, as well as to secure support for all minorities to increase their media presence in broadcasting, printed and online media. The authorities should also ensure that national minority programmes are mainstreamed to expand knowledge and awareness of national minorities among the general public.**

**64. It also calls on the authorities to raise awareness among persons belonging to national minorities about the PCC complaint procedure and to encourage different media to employ more persons belonging to national minorities.**

## Ruija radio

The *Ruijan Kaiku* newspaper has launched Ruija Radio to broadcast radio programmes and podcasts in the Kven language. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has allocated funding for its establishment. In 2020 the Norwegian Media Authority allocated NOK 25 000 for the operation of Ruija Radio.

## NRK's obligations towards national minorities

NRK's obligations towards national and language minorities include a requirement to provide programmes specifically for these groups. Furthermore, NRK must promote knowledge of different groups and of the diversity of 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.

We also refer to the discussion of [www.nrk.no/kvensk/kvääni](http://www.nrk.no/kvensk/kvääni) in Part II Measures to address key findings.

## Article 10

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

## **Rules governing language in the Sami Act**

The rules governing language in the Sami Act contain provisions entitling anyone who makes an application in Sami to a local public body in the administrative district for Sami language to receive a reply in Sami. Anyone writing to a regional public body in the administrative district has the right to receive a written reply in Sami. The rules governing language in the Sami Act also contain provisions applying to the right to use Sami in communication with courts of law, the police and prosecuting authorities whose jurisdiction comprises all or parts of the administrative district. The administrative district for Sami language comprises 13 municipalities in the counties of Troms and Finnmark, Nordland and Trøndelag.

## **The Children's House**

Eleven Children's House facilities have been established in Norway. The Children's House service was established to ensure that children and other particularly vulnerable groups who may have been subjected to violence or sexual abuse that has been reported to the police are followed up in a good and coordinated way. The Children's House services facilitate interviews and medical examinations, offer treatment and follow-up, and coordinate interdisciplinary and inter-agency collaboration. The Children's House in Tromsø is assigned the specific national task of providing these services to children of Sami background who are subjected to abuse.

## **The judicial system**

It follows from the Criminal Procedure Act, section 177 that anyone who is arrested must be informed of the offence of which he/she is suspected of having committed. The information must be given in a language the person understands, using an interpreter if necessary. The provision is supplemented by the Criminal Procedure Act section 175, which states that a decision to arrest shall be in writing. See also the Prosecution Instructions, section 9-1 regarding decisions in writing and section 2-8, which stipulates that the public authorities have a duty to arrange for translation of certain decisions and documents when the person charged does not understand Norwegian. They also have a duty to translate case documents to the extent deemed necessary to protect the interests of the person charged in the case.

Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, section 232, the suspect shall be informed of the nature of the case before being examined by the police. In practice, this is often done by reading aloud any charge in the case. This right is supplemented by the provision in section 2-8 of the Prosecution Instructions concerning the duty of the public authorities to arrange for translation.

The Criminal Procedure Act, section 230 concerning police interviews is understood to mean that an interpreter must be used in interviews wherever necessary. The Committee on Criminal Procedure, which in 2016 presented its proposal for a new Criminal Procedure Act, proposed rules for conducting interviews which specifically state that anyone not sufficiently proficient in the Norwegian language has the right for communication to be conducted in a language the person understands, using an interpreter if necessary. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is currently considering the proposals of the Committee on Criminal Procedure.

It follows from the Courts of Justice Act, section 135 that when someone who cannot speak Norwegian takes part in court proceedings, an interpreter must be used.

When it comes to Sami language, it follows from the Sami Act, section 3-4 that, in the case of courts of law whose jurisdiction comprises all or parts of the Sami language administrative district, any person has a right to speak Sami in court proceedings. Police and prosecuting authorities whose jurisdiction comprises all or parts of the Sami language administrative district are also subject to the same rule that any person has a right to speak Sami during interviews held in the offices of those bodies.

In 2019 a guide was prepared for the courts to ensure that Sami cases were properly processed regarding both case proceedings and judicial decisions (Samiske saker i domstolene – en veileder).

### **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, to ensure it as a societal language usable in all areas and by all members of Norwegian society. Another purpose is to ensure the protection and status of the languages for which Norway has responsibility (Sami languages, national minority languages and Norwegian sign language). According to the draft bill, public sector bodies will have responsibility for using, developing and promoting Sami languages; see the rules in chapter 3 of the Sami Act. Public bodies will also have responsibility for protecting and promoting Kven, Romani and Romanes.

The draft bill proposes to legislate Sami languages as indigenous languages in Norway. It establishes that the Sami and Norwegian languages are of equal worth, in accordance with the rules of the Sami Act, Chapter 3.

The draft bill proposes to legislate Kven, Romani and Romanes as national minority languages in Norway. It establishes that as linguistic and cultural expressions, Kven, Romani and Romanes are equivalent to Norwegian.

### **New interpreting act**

A draft bill for a new interpreting act was distributed for hearing in 2019. One provision proposed is the introduction of a duty for public bodies to use interpreters in certain situations. The rights of the national minorities and the Sami people are discussed in sections 3.1.8, 3.1.9 and 5.1.2.6 of the hearing.

The Directorate of Integration and Diversity reports annually on the need for interpreters. The purpose is to provide data on interpretation assignments carried out in the public sector by, among other things, showing the proportion of assignments performed by qualified interpreters and by identifying which languages are most in demand and 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 interpreting courses.

In the absence of qualified interpreters in a given 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.

**68. The Advisory Committee recommends that the authorities should develop and implement a comprehensive plan to revitalise and promote the Kven language including through developing further language nests, language centres and promoting adult education. It also calls on the authorities to earmark sufficient resources for this purpose, and to monitor regularly the results of such measures in order to ensure that persons belonging to the Kven minority can maintain and develop their cultural identities and actively use their minority languages in the public sphere.**

**69. The authorities should support the process of standardisation of Kven that takes into account a broad range of variants, whilst reinforcing confidence that Finnish will continue to be promoted.**

## Targeted plan for the Kven language

A targeted plan which stated continued effort for the Kven language (Målrettet plan 2017-2021 – videre innsats for kvensk språk) was launched by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation in January 2018. Kven communities and organisations have provided input to the plan. The plan includes measures in kindergartens, primary and lower secondary education, universities and university colleges, and the establishment of new Kven language centres.

We also refer to a more detailed discussion of the targeted plan in the responses to the Committee of Ministers and the Committee of Experts' recommendations concerning kven language in the eight periodical report on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

## Kven Institute and Research Centre for Saami Language Technology

The Kven Institute (*Kainun institutti*) works on Kven language technology. This work is done in cooperation with the Research Centre for Saami Language Technology (*Giellatekno*) and UiT The Arctic University of Norway. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has allocated funding for this work.

## Kven in kindergartens

Since 2017 the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training has funded several projects aimed at promoting the Kven language in kindergartens. The projects are managed by the Kven Institute (*Kainun institutti*). The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training has also provided funding to the Language Council of Norway to develop materials for Kven children in kindergartens. These funds have been used to further develop the [www.kvensk.no](http://www.kvensk.no) website in cooperation with the Kven Institute. The website contains songs, rhymes, an audio dictionary, fairy tales and teacher guidance.

## Development of teaching materials in Kven

The county governor allocates funding for developing teaching materials in the Kven language. A textbook series for grades 1–7 in Kven, a dictionary for the textbook series and a Kven grammar book for grades 5–7.

## The Language Council of Norway, the Kven Institute and the Kven Language Assembly

The Language Council of Norway has been tasked with contributing to following up the targeted plan for the Kven language. Dialogue between the Language Council and the Kven Institute (*Kainun institutti*) is formalised through annual meetings, in accordance with the plan. Standardisation of the Kven language is carried out through cooperation between the Kven Institute and the Kven Language Assembly (*Kväänin kielitinka*). The Language Council assists in this work.

## Language cafés

Together with the Kven Institute and the Kven Language Assembly, the Language Council arranged two language cafés in 2017, in Alta and Skibotn. Language cafés serve as meeting places where inhabitants of a community can use and learn Kven and bring the Kven language into the spotlight in other ways.

## Article 11

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

## 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. The regulations to the Act specify that ‘Sami languages’ means North Sami, Lule Sami and South Sami.

## Act relating to place names

Section 4 of the Act relating to place names provides that unless otherwise laid down in the Act, the starting point for determining how place names are to be written must be the local pronunciation that has been handed down. The spelling must adhere to the currently applicable spelling principles for Norwegian, Sami and Kven.

**71. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to continue ensuring the effective implementation of the existing legal framework on multilingual signs of place names, as well as to promote other public displays of multilingualism by municipalities. It calls on authorities to consult with national minorities when deciding on street names in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities.**

## 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.

Section 11 of the Place Names Act provides that Sami and Kven place names that are used by persons who reside permanently in or have commercial ties with a place must normally be used by public authorities, for example on maps, signposts and in registers, along with a Norwegian name where relevant.

The individual municipality decides what the place name is to be and is responsible for circulating proposed names among the local inhabitants for comments. Organisations or individuals with a connection to the name can appeal the decision.

A regulatory amendment in 2017 provides that Sami place names can also be written with Lule and Skolt Sami spelling, in addition to North and South Sami.

A legislative amendment in 2019 ensures that names of reindeer pasture districts must have decisions on spelling 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 countryside.

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

In 2019, about 180 new places in Troms and Finnmark, Nordland and Trøndelag received, or are in the process of receiving, signs with names in Sami or Kven.

## The Language Council's Kven place name service

The Place Names Act provides for the use and perpetuation of Kven place names as important national cultural heritage.



The Kven place name service is the government agency for advising on and processing issues relating to Kven names. The Kven place name service comes under the Language Council, and its work is one of the Language Council's focus areas with respect to the Kven language. The Kven place name service works actively to initiate and process place-naming cases. This work is based entirely on data obtained from Kven-speaking sources who still remember the traditional Kven names in a given area. The council also has a grant scheme for funding persons, organisations and institutions who are willing to work on collecting Kven place names.

The Norwegian and Kven place name service is a part of the Language Council, while the Sami name service is a part of the Sámediggi's language department.

## Article 12

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

**74. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to show flexibility and put in place best practices, such as distance education, to allow children belonging to Tater/Romani and Roma minorities to continue to have access to quality education while travelling.**

**75. The authorities should also take steps to increase their support for existing good practices as regards the education of Roma children by allocating more resources for the work of Roma mentors with the aim of improving co-ordination between schools, municipal guidance services and Roma families.**

**Further recommendations to Norway from the Committee of Ministers, Resolution adopted 2 May 2018**

**– improve access of Roma children to education by allocating more financial resources for ensuring the work of Roma mentors with the aim of improving coordination between schools, municipal guidance services and the families; engage in a dialogue with the Tater/Romani and the Roma minorities to consider flexible and pragmatic solutions in order to allow for provision of teaching and learning of the Romani and Romanes languages for those interested;**

## The school guidance programme for Roma pupils

The school guidance programme for Roma pupils in Oslo was supplemented by the appointment of more staff in 2019. The school guides (formerly called 'Roma mentors') aim to improve Roma pupils' learning outcomes, reduce absenteeism and increase the number of pupils who complete primary and lower secondary education. The school mentors also assist in coordination between school, pupil and home.

For further details, see paragraph 88 on Standardisation of the Romani and Romanes languages.

**80. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to ensure that in co-operation with national minorities, curricula, textbooks and other teaching materials appropriately reflect the history and diversity of society in Norway so that education provides broad knowledge on minorities as forming an integral part of Norwegian society.**

**81. The authorities should also direct efforts to ensure that the existing curricula are appropriately implemented and that training for teachers is provided in order to increase their knowledge of and teaching on national minorities and cultural diversity, as well as their competence to promote inclusion and dialogue in the classroom.**

## Teaching about indigenous peoples and national minorities

A new framework plan for the content and tasks of kindergartens (2017) stresses that kindergartens must contribute to children learning about the national minorities. The primary goal is that kindergartens must highlight, value and promote diversity and mutual respect and use diversity as a resource in their pedagogical practices. The framework plan concerns Sami kindergarten education in particular. The Sámediggi and the Ministry of Education and Research have consulted on the contents of a new framework plan for kindergartens. The plan also stresses that all pre-school children should know that the Sami are the indigenous people of Norway and learn about Sami culture. *Core curriculum – values and principles for primary and lower secondary education*, which will apply from 1 August 2020, establishes that the national minorities have contributed to shaping Norway's cultural heritage, and that teaching must provide knowledge about these groups. The new core curriculum was established in 2017, and from school year 2020 will apply to Norwegian and Sami schools alike. The core curriculum also establishes that Sami cultural heritage is a part of Norway's cultural heritage, and that the Sami languages are equal in worth to Norwegian. The core curriculum also contains information about the national minorities – Jews, Kvens/Norwegian Finns, Forest Finns, Roma and Romani people/Taters – as five peoples with century-long ties with Norway. It stresses that they have the status of national minorities in accordance with our international obligations, that they have contributed to shaping the Norwegian cultural heritage, and that educational programmes are intended to impart knowledge about these groups.

Pupils must learn about the Sami and the national minorities in several subjects, and they are included in 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 Sami and the national minorities with good progression at all stages

for which aims are specified. There is also explicit content on Sami/indigenous peoples/national minorities in other subjects such as Norwegian, natural science, Christianity, religion, philosophies of life and ethics, food and health, arts and crafts.

The Government appointed a special committee to look at the rules and regulations governing primary and secondary schooling. The committee submitted its report (NOU 2019: 23) containing a proposal for a new education act to the Ministry of Education and Research on 1 December 2019. The committee proposes that the right to be taught and to be taught through the medium of Sami should to a large extent be maintained. It proposes some expansions to these rights compared to the present situation. The committee proposes that the right of pupils with a Kven/Norwegian Finnish background to be taught Kven or Finnish should remain in its present form. On the basis of the report, the Ministry of Education and Research will submit a draft bill for a new education act in spring 2021.

## **Curriculum for social studies for primary and lower secondary school**

One goal of the curriculum for social studies for primary and lower secondary school is that pupils should be able to investigate the main features of the history of the national minorities in Norway and to give an account of the rights these peoples have in Norway today. The curriculum also places emphasis on pupils being able to give an account of the Norwegian assimilation of the national minorities and of the injustice to which they have been submitted, and to reflect over the consequences this has had at individual and societal level.

## **Teacher education**

Regulations relating to framework plans for primary and lower-secondary school teacher education (2017) require that the programmes must qualify students to provide teaching about Sami affairs, including knowledge of the status of indigenous peoples internationally, and about the right of Sami pupils to teaching in line with the Education Act and the current national curriculum. This is further stressed in the national guidelines for the educational programmes. The framework plans do not specify the individual national minorities, but state that the educational programmes must be based on the Education Act and current primary and secondary school curricula. This implies that the programmes must prepare all students to teach about national minorities. Similar requirements are laid down in the framework plan for kindergarten teacher education, which must comply with the Kindergarten Act and applicable regulations, which include knowledge of national minorities.

An academic anthology<sup>5</sup> was compiled in 2016 which shows potential available resources for information on Sami and national minorities. The authors target students and teachers in the field of teacher education in particular. In 2018, the Ministry of Education and Research granted resources to UiT The Arctic University of Norway, which has developed a course in Kven which can form part of the primary and secondary school teacher education programme. A scheme for cancelling the study loans of teachers with Kven as

<sup>5</sup> Aamotsbakken, Askeland (Cappelen Damm, 2016): *Folk uten land? Å gi stemme og status til urfolk og nasjonale minoriteter* (Peoples without countries? Giving a voice and status to indigenous peoples and national minorities).

a teaching subject has also been introduced. In 2019, MF Norwegian School of Theology, Religion and Society was granted funding for the establishment of a professorate with emphasis on the prevention of racism and antisemitism, which is particularly relevant for teacher education. The Dembra teacher education programme is an important initiative, and is mentioned earlier in this report under recommendation 53.

## **Framework plan for the content and tasks of kindergartens**

The framework plan for the content and tasks of kindergartens (2017) considers individual national minorities under the subject area 'Local community and society'. Kindergartens must contribute to children learning about the national minorities. As a general goal, kindergartens must highlight, value and promote diversity and mutual respect and use diversity as a resource in their pedagogical practice.

Kindergarten personnel must highlight linguistic and cultural diversity, support the children's different cultural expressions and identities and promote diversity in communication, language and other forms of expression.

Sami kindergartens must promote the children's Sami language skills, strengthen their Sami identity and promote Sami values, culture and traditional knowledge. Sami kindergartens must contribute to preserving and further developing the Sami cultural heritage and promote modern-day Sami language, culture, ways of life and values. Kindergartens must enable children to discover the diversity of their own culture and those of others and to develop respect for and solidarity with the diversity that exists in Sami culture.

Sami is the primary language in Sami kindergartens, and the personnel are required to master a Sami language and have a knowledge of Sami culture. The framework plan's guidance for Sami kindergartens applies similarly to Sami departments in other kindergartens.

In other kindergartens with Sami children, the Sami children must receive support in preserving and developing their language, their knowledge and their culture, regardless of where in Norway they live. The content of the kindergarten service provided to Sami children outside Sami districts must be adapted to the children's Sami background. This means that Sami children and parents have a right to expect the personnel to have a knowledge of, and place emphasis on the Sami culture also being a part of the kindergarten's content. Arrangements must be made for the children also to encounter Sami language.

The personnel in all kindergartens must contribute to the children learning that the Sami are the indigenous people of Norway and to their learning about Sami culture.

## **Information booklet 'Norway's national minorities'**

In 2014 the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training published the information booklet entitled 'Norway's national minorities', which targets kindergarten and school personnel. The directorate was in close contact with the national minorities over the preparation of the booklet.

In connection with new curricula for primary and secondary education from autumn 2020, the directorate 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.

## Article 13

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

### Education Act

Pursuant to section 2-12 of the Education Act, all private primary and lower secondary schools must be approved by the Ministry of Education and Research, and this approval must be given to schools that meet the requirements in the Act. Persons belonging to national minorities have the same right as others to apply for such approval. Approval of a private primary and lower secondary school pursuant to the Education Act does not confer a right to state support.

### Independent Schools Act

The Independent Schools Act allows applications by independent schools (primary and secondary schools) to be approved on the basis of one of the principles ensuing from the Act. The approval scheme does not distinguish between Christian schools and schools run on the basis of other religions or philosophies of life. Pursuant to the Independent Schools Act, independent schools must be open to everyone who meets the conditions for admission. It is a statutory requirement that education programmes in independent schools must aim to develop respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In addition, the education programmes must prepare pupils for a responsible life in a free society in a spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance and gender equality (Independent Schools Act, section 1-1 Objectives). Persons belonging to national minorities have the same right as others to apply for approval as an independent school, or to apply for admission as pupils at independent schools.

## Article 14

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1. *The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn his or her minority language.*
2. *In areas inhabited traditionally or in substantial numbers by persons belonging to national minorities, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.*
3. *Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language or the teaching in this language.*

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

Since 2018, Nord University has provided a South and Lule Sami primary and lower secondary teacher education programme. In 2021 the university plans to start a South and Lule Sami kindergarten teacher education programme (workbased).

### Requirement of qualification in distance learning didactics

The regulations on framework plans for Sami primary and lower secondary teacher educations (2017) contain a requirement that all candidates shall have a qualification in distance learning didactics.

**86. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to intensify their efforts to develop Kven language teaching and learning by ensuring continued funding for early education initiatives, including language nests. They should also provide teaching and learning opportunities in and of Kven in compulsory education more widely and systemically, including outside the traditional geographical areas in order to take into account social trends of moving to urban centres. In addition, the authorities should increase efforts to raise the number of students of Kven in higher education by means of financial incentives.**

**87. The authorities should also adopt measures to improve teacher training in the Kven language as part of the broader scheme to revitalise this language.**

**88. The Advisory Committee calls on the authorities to engage in a dialogue with both the Tater/Romani and the Roma minorities in order to consider flexible and pragmatic solutions to allow for the provision of teaching and learning of Romani and Romanes languages for those interested in receiving such an education.**

### Teaching of Kven or Finnish

Section 2-7 of the Education Act provides that pupils with a Kven/Norwegian Finnish background in Troms and Finnmark have the right to be taught Kven or Finnish when so required by at least three pupils. Since autumn 2019, UiT The Arctic University of Norway has offered a teacher training programme for Kven.

### Stepping up the provision of Kven pre-school education

Since 2017, the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training has offered funding to step up the provision of Kven pre-school education. The directorate has granted funding for several projects designed to promote the Kven language in kindergartens. Projects such as language showers/language nests in kindergartens are run by the Kven Institute.

## Standardisation of the Romani and Romanes languages

The Language Council of Norway has an advisory role in the work of both the Romani people/Taters and the Roma to develop a standardised written language for their respective languages. A standardised written language will be an important factor for teaching in these two languages.

## Article 15

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

### General remarks on effective participation

National minority organisations attend the annual Contact Forum between national minorities and central authorities. In addition, ministries and directorates initiate meetings to engage in dialogue with national minorities when relevant, and the minorities are entitled to provide input to public hearings on an equal footing with other parties. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has also held meetings with organisations individually at the request of the minorities. With effect from 2019, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation plans to have regular annual meetings with the national minority organisations in addition to the meetings in the Contact Forum. In some cases the ministry has also held meetings with individuals from the groups.

The consultation scheme between government authorities and the Sámediggi is designed to ensure that the Sámediggi and the Sami are involved in decision-making processes in cases that may affect them (Procedures for consultations between state authorities and the Sámediggi, 2005). Central government authorities may also have a duty to consult other Sami interests in addition to the Sámediggi. This applies particularly to cases that directly affect Sami industries, such as reindeer husbandry.

In November 2019 the Government distributed for hearing a proposal to codify rules on consultations in a new chapter of the Sami Act. The proposal would make it statutory for the Sámediggi and other representatives of Sami interests to have the right to be consulted in cases that may directly affect Sami interests. It has been proposed that the duty to consult should apply to government bodies at central, county and municipal level. The consultations should be conducted in good faith and with the purpose of reaching agreement on proposed measures.

Several ministries involve and hold a dialogue with the Sámediggi, also in matters beyond what, strictly speaking, follows from the consultation undertakings. We will mention some examples from the work of the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Culture.

#### ***The Ministry of Education and Research's involvement of the Sámediggi***

The Ministry of Education and Research consults the Sámediggi in all matters that affect Sami interests, such as white papers, legislative work, the establishment of framework

plans for kindergartens and curricula for primary and secondary education, the establishment of framework plans for study programmes, the formulation of allocation letters, etc. The Ministry of Education and Research and the Directorate for Education and Training have regular cooperative meetings with the Sámediggi. In addition come dialogue meetings on special cases with a view to involving the Sámediggi at an early stage.

### ***The Ministry of Culture involvement of the Sámediggi***

In the period covered by this report, the Ministry of Culture has been in close dialogue with the Sámediggi on the formulation of text concerning Sami affairs that is to form part of white papers prepared in the ministry, white paper no. 8 (2018–2019) *The Power of Culture* and upcoming white papers on language policy, museum policy and on policy for the artists.

## **User councils in municipal health and care services and in the specialist health service**

It is usual to establish user councils in both municipal health and care services and the specialist health services, to protect the voice of the users. This can also include national minorities where they live.

## **Action plan against racism and discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity or religion**

The work on the action plan against racism and discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity or religion (*Handlingsplan mot rasisme og diskriminering på grunn av etnisitet og religion (2020-2023)*) has entailed dialogue with civil society, including a large input-conference and through a broadly composed reference group. The reference group will contribute to following up the action plan. The Sámediggi has been consulted.

## **Arts Council Norway**

The objective of Arts Council Norway when it comes to collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters is to fulfil the undertakings pursuant to the Framework Convention through the effective and real participation of the Romani people/Taters. This will enable Arts Council Norway to achieve greater accuracy in decisions taken, and to contribute to promoting good interaction among different actors. Arts Council Norway is engaged in processes to ensure the involvement of the Romani people/Taters in work that affects them.

Arts Council Norway has held several meetings with organisations/actors from national minorities. Since Arts Council Norway assumed responsibility for the administration of three different schemes for national minorities, they have held meetings with individual organisations and joint meetings with national minority organisations. Arts Council Norway has also attended the Contact Forum for national minorities for the past six years.



**92. The Advisory Committee reiterates its call on the authorities to increase opportunities and enhance mechanisms for persons belonging to national minorities to participate in decision-making processes, in particular when measures targeting them are planned and implemented. Similarly, their recruitment to the administration and the police should be promoted in order to send a clear message that diversity as an integral part of the society is valued across Norway.**

## **The consultation scheme between government authorities and the Sámediggi**

See above for further discussion of the consultation scheme between government authorities and the Sámediggi.

## **NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket<sup>6</sup>**

As part of the follow-up of the official government report on the Sami languages, NOU 2016: 18 Hjertespråket, work has been initiated to establish a forum for network gatherings across the justice sector so that the police, the correctional services and the courts more easily can exchange knowledge and experience relating to the recruitment of Sami-speaking employees, and to skills enhancement with respect to Sami language and culture in the different agencies.

**94. The Advisory Committee recommends that the authorities step up their efforts to facilitate access of persons belonging to the Tater/Romani and Roma minorities to employment and apprenticeship, as well as to reduce inequalities that Roma in particular experience in access to housing, including by conducting research to assess the situation.**

## **White paper on social housing policy**

In connection with the work on a white paper on social housing policy to be submitted in autumn 2020, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation will investigate the extent of any discrimination in the housing market.

## **Labour market policy**

Labour market policy is universal in design, with the goal that as many as possible should be able to take part in working life. Arrangements are being made through various priorities and efforts to enable vulnerable groups to obtain assistance in entering the labour market. The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) has a broad range of instruments that can be used to improve people's prospects of finding employment.

Labour market programmes are allocated by the local NAV offices after an assessment of the individual's needs and work capacity, and are viewed in light of the labour market situation. However, there are no special national labour market policy programmes or measures as such that target the groups covered by the Framework Convention.

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<sup>6</sup> For further details of the follow-up of NOU 2016: 18, *Hjertespråket*, see the reporting on Article 7.1.c of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages on North Sami.

Statistics Norway (SSB) does not prepare individual-based employment statistics (or statistics of any other type) for the groups targeted by the Framework Convention.

## Article 17

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1. *The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish and maintain free and peaceful trans-frontier contacts with persons lawfully staying in other States, in particular those with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.*
2. *The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, at both national and international level.*

### Kven organisations

Kven organisations cooperate with similar organisations in Sweden and Finland. This cooperation is financed by the organisations' operating grants.

### Participation of indigenous peoples in the UN

There are plans to conduct negotiations on enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples in the UN at the 75th General Assembly, in line with RES/71/321. Norway will participate actively in these negotiations.

See also the reporting under Article 18 below.

## Article 18

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

(Recommendation pertaining to Articles 17 and 18)

**96. The Advisory Committee encourages the authorities to pursue their efforts to promote good relations within the region by enhancing the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in the development and implementation of relevant co-operation agreements and by supporting cross-border initiatives between national minorities.**

### Nordic cooperation on Sami issues

The Norwegian authorities cooperate at administrative level with those in Sweden and Finland on Sami issues through the Nordic civil service body for Sami issues, which holds annual meetings. The Sámediggi also takes part in the Nordic civil service body for Sami issues. The presidents of the Sami parliaments and the ministers with responsibility for

Sami affairs have had regular cooperation since 2000, and meet regularly to exchange information and to discuss and deal with Sami issues of common interest.

In Norway, responsibility for formulating the content of a number of the Sami policy areas lies with the Sámediggi. The Sámediggi and the Sami parliaments of Sweden and Finland have established a joint cooperative body: the Sami Parliamentary Council. The Council is an important body in Nordic cooperation on Sami affairs.

See also the information on *Sámi Giellagáldu* in the reporting on Article 7.1.i of the Minority Languages Charter for North Sami.

## **Norwegian-Russian cultural cooperation**

The bilateral Norwegian–Russian cooperation on cultural exchange in the North is partly based on three-year programmes, where the cultural focus changes with the programme periods. In the present period, 2019–2021, indigenous culture is one of the focal areas. Four indigenous actors have received three-year grants to follow up the programme. The grants are to fund development of professional cooperation through the establishment and advancement of arenas and meeting places for cultural cooperation. The Ministry of Culture’s allocations for 2020 are distributed as follows:

Midt-Troms Museum	NOK 600 000
Riddu Ridđu Festival	NOK 190 000
The Sami Council	NOK 150 000
Sami Easter Festival	NOK 100 000

## **International Sami Film Institute (ISFI)**

In recent years the Ministry of Culture has improved the operating situation of the International Sami Film Institute (ISFI). ISFI is to strengthen Sami film throughout the Sami areas, and at the same time operate within a global network of film workers in indigenous films. In 2018 ISFI developed and launched the streaming service Sapmifilm.com during the Indigenous Film Conference in Kautokeino. The service is initially being offered to audiences in Norway, Sweden and Finland. The catalogue consists of Sami short-form, documentary and animation films. Sapmifilm.com offers the Sami people films in their own mother tongue, and also aims to foster knowledge of Sami culture, language and history. The long-term vision is for the catalogue to also contain films about other indigenous peoples and for it to be made available globally.

Allocations to ISFI in the reporting period 2017–2019 amounted to NOK 4.540 million, NOK 5.140 million and NOK 5.765 million for the respective years.

# Appendix

## Allocations to national minorities and indigenous peoples from Arts Council Norway and the Norwegian Cultural Fund

### Sami

<b>Arts Council Norway: creative industries</b>			
<i>Arts Council Norway administers three grants schemes that directly target cultural and creative industries: one targeting businesses, one targeting actors engaged in developing the arts and culture sector, and one targeting the institutional sector. The funds are intended to contribute to promoting the economy of Norway's cultural and creative industry in the long term.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2017	Audioland AS	Regional development. Arctic Song Lab.	300 000
2018	Dáiddadállu Artist Collective	Regional industry development. Giving visibility to Sami artists through film on social media.	690 000
2018	Berit Kirsten Sara	Business development. Heilå: Branding process, marketing strategy and visual profile.	200 000
2019	Sámi Artists' Union ( <i>Sámi Dáiddacehpiid Searv</i> )	Regional industry development. Sámi Dáiddafestivála (Sami Art Festival).	200 000
2019	Utenfor allfarvei forlag AS	Regional development. Network building and competence building in the publishing industry in Northern Norway. <i>Økt kvalitet = økt omsetning</i> (Higher quality = increased sales?).	450 000
2019	Sahkkon AS	Business development. International launch.	200 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage**

*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.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Fortellerhuset	<i>Lakseeventyr</i> (Being Salmon, Being Human)	150 000
2016	South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre ( <i>Stiftelsen Saemien Sijte</i> )	Lars Dunfjeld 1916–2016	95 000
2016	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Digitalisation of Sami film and audio material	70 000
2016	Cálliidlágádus AS	Sami building traditions	35 000
2016	Gollegompa Ardis Ronte Eriksen	Documents the building of a traditional sleigh	25 000
2016	FX Produksjoner AS Film og and TV	Dacca and the reindeer (working title)	200 000
2016	Norsk folkemuseum	Bååstede. The return of Sami cultural heritage.	500 000
2016	Halvari media	100 Sami portraits. Sami identity 2016.	200 000
2016	Orkana forlag AS	Cathrine Baglo: <i>Samer på ville veger</i>	50 000
2016	Ablemagic AS	Storytelling initiatives for children. <i>Tidsreise Sápmi</i> .	350 000
2017	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Riverboats in Porsanger	140 000
2017	Norsk folkeminnelag (Norwegian Folklore Society).	Fables, superstition and dreams: Isak Mikal Sabas (1875–1921). Sami folklore collection.	80 000
2017	Formidlingskraft AS	<i>Fornorskningens pris</i> (The price of Norwegianisation)	100 000
2017	Siivet AS	<i>Jakten på Laila</i>	150 000
2017	Orkana forlag AS	Caroline Serck-Hanssen: <i>Helgen i grenseland</i>	40 000
2017	Lásságámmi Foundation ( <i>Stiftelsen Lásságámmi</i> )	Registration/digitalisation. Valkeapääs photography collection (negatives).	100 000
2017	RiddoDuottarMuseat	<i>Goadit - Flyttbare hjem</i>	250 000
2017	Johs. H. Giæver A/S	Havnes and Annie Giæver. The story behind the photographs.	130 000
2018	Centre of Northern Peoples ( <i>Davvi álbmogiid guovddás</i> )	<i>Portretter fra Kåffjord. Historier om fornorskningen</i> (Portraits from Kåffjord. Stories of Norwegianisation).	100 000
2018	Forlaget Press AS	Marthe Tolnes Fjellestad. Sophus Tromholt: Portfolio.	75 000

2018	Govas film og mediaproduksjon AS	Traditional salmon fishing techniques	95 000
2018	Siivet AS	Šaamšik (Grandmother's cap)	300 000
2018	Coastal Federation (Forbundet KYSTEN)	Den samiske nordlandsbåten	60 000
2018	South Sami Museum and Cultural Centre ( <i>Stiftelsen Saemien Sijte</i> )	Beavnardahke	400 000
2018	Sami cultural association, Sør-Varanger (Samisk kulturforening i Sør-Varanger)	Preservation of cultural heritage, mediation of Sami traditional handicrafts (duodji) in Sør-Varanger.	150 000
2018	Sami Association of Performing Arts ( <i>Sámi Lávdí</i> )	<i>Samisk Scenekunstinstitutt</i> (working title)	180 000
2019	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Tradisjonshåndverk – Håndsagingstradisjon i Porsanger (traditional handicrafts. Traditional hand-sawing in Porsanger).	45 000
2019	Spartacus forlag AS	Isak Saba. <i>Optegnelser. Cállosat. Isak Sabas folkemminnesamling.</i>	25 000
2019	Orkana forlag AS	Lars Hætta and Anders Pedersen Bær. <i>Erindringer.</i>	45 000
2019	Finnmark Public Library	<i>Vi er også her!</i> Follow-up of forgotten groups projects.	180 000
2019	Utenfor allfarvei AS	Torggrim Halvari. <i>Same: 100 mennesker i Sápmi.</i>	50 000
2019	Sami Association of Performing Arts ( <i>Sámi Lávdí</i> )	<i>Samisk Scenekunstinstitutt del II</i>	300 000
2019	Asta Mitkija Balto	Documentary film: <i>Into the Land of Ice and Fire.</i>	200 000
2019	Lásságámmi Foundation ( <i>Stiftelsen Lásságámmi</i> )	Registration of Nils-Aslak Valkeapää's visual works of art	85 000
2019	Orkana forlag AS	Johan Borgos. <i>Samer ved storhavet.</i>	30 000
2019	Komafest AS	Komafest: Remixed	70 000
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: mediation of literature</b>  <i>The grant for mediation of literature should lead to a broad body of literature, primarily in Norwegian or Sami, being professionally mediated to the general public.</i></p>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2016	Sør-Trøndelag county administration	Tråante 2017 på biblioteket (series of events in libraries linked to the centenary celebrations for the first Sami congress).	30 000
2016	Sámi Girječálliid Searvi	Project funding for Tråante 2019 (series of events in Sápmi and Trondheim).	40 000

2016	Finnmark County Council	Finnmark International Literature Festival 2019	125 000
2016	Stiftelsen Ordkalotten Tromsø internasjonale litteraturfestival	Tromsø International Literature Festival 2016	300 000
2017	Stiftelsen Ordkalotten Tromsø internasjonale litteraturfestival	Tromsø International Literature Festival 2017	300 000
2017	Finnmark County Council	Finnmark International Literature Festival 2019: Finnlitt 2018	175 000
2018	Stiftelsen Ordkalotten Tromsø internasjonale litteraturfestival	Tromsø International Literature Festival 2018	300 000
2019	Stiftelsen Ordkalotten Tromsø internasjonale litteraturfestival	Tromsø International Literature Festival 2019	300 000
2019	Synnøve Persen	Sami literature programme 2019 (literature programme for the Sámi Artists' Union's art festival marking its 40th anniversary).	20 000
2019	Sámi Girječálliid Searvi	Sámi Artist Council 40th anniversary	30 000
2019	Narvik library	Samisk litteratur på tur (collaborative library project in Nordland that sends Sami-speaking writers on tour to the county's libraries).	100 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: interdisciplinary measures**

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Márkumeannu Searvi - Festival	Event funding. <i>Joikerevolusjon: Márkomeannu 2016.</i>	80 000
2016	Centre of Northern Peoples ( <i>Davvi álbmogiid guovddás</i> )	Project funding. Idar Kristiansen, anniversary exhibition.	90 000
2016	Lebesby municipality	Event funding. Skábma 2016. Festival for Sami and circumpolar Sami contemporary culture.	103 000
2016	Tana and Varanger Museum ( <i>Stiftelsen Deanu ja Várjjat museasiida</i> )	Project funding. <i>11 sámi áigegeva.</i>	250 000
2016	Kuntshall Trondheim AS	Event funding. <i>Framtid og tradisjonell kunnskap.</i>	135 000
2017	Márkumeannu Searvi	Event funding. Márkumeannu Searvi - Fra Tråante til Márkomeannu.	116 000
2017	Lebesby municipality, Culture	Event funding. Skábma 2017. Festival for Sami and circumpolar Sami contemporary culture.	164 000

2017	Tana and Varanger Museum ( <i>Stiftelsen Deanu ja Várjjat museasiida</i> )	Event funding. Opening of Á´wv Skoltesamisk Museum, Neiden 2017.	200 000
2017	Museums in Sør-Trøndelag (Museene i Sør-Trøndelag AS)	Event funding. Museums in Sør-Trøndelag AS. <i>Juoigat – en vandring i samisk musikk.</i>	200 000
2018	Lebesby municipality, Culture	Event funding. Skábma 2018. Festival for Sami and circumpolar Sami contemporary culture.	200 000
2018	Márkumeannu Searvi	Event funding. <i>Dáidda</i> (Kunst) anno 2018.	120 000
2018	Sami Centre for Contemporary Arts ( <i>Stiftelsen Sàmi Dàiddaguovddàs</i> )	Event funding. Samisk pedagogisk metode for kunst- og kulturformidling. 2018–2020.	900 000
2019	Sàmi dáiddačehpiid searvii	Sami Art Festival ( <i>Sámi dáiddafestivála</i> )	90 000
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: performing arts (dance and theatre)</b>  <i>Purpose: Contribute to promoting technical and competence development in the field of professional performing arts.</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Rohdeaass produksjoner	Performing arts project. <i>Tjijtjie.</i>	350 000
2016	Simone Grøtte	Performing arts project. <i>Glemt.</i>	700 000
2016	Hætta production	Guest performance. <i>Vidas extremas.</i>	100 000
2016	Leug AS	Guest performance. <i>Leahkit</i> at the TanZeit Festival.	47 000
2016	Leug AS	Guest performances. <i>Leahkit</i> and <i>Veggdans.</i>	64 000
2016	Sami Association of Performing Arts ( <i>Sámi Lávdí</i> )	Performing arts initiatives and publications. <i>Sápmi-India. Philosophy of the arts.</i>	75 000
2017	Haugen produksjoner	Performing arts project. <i>Digging into my magnificent trash bin I'm searching for my life.</i>	800 000
2017	Simone Grøtte	Performing arts project. <i>Å klore seg fast.</i>	750 000
2018	Draug produksjoner – Stina Ravdna Lorås	Performing arts project. <i>Don't pull me out.</i>	200 000
2018	Màrkomeannu Searvi	Performing arts project. <i>Màrkomeannu 2018.</i>	400 000
2018	Stiftelsen Ferske scener	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Blodklubben 2018.</i>	100 000
2018	Ibrahim Fazlic Produksjoner	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>En muslimsk negerjoik på svensk i Norge.</i>	100 000



2018	Sami Association of Performing Arts ( <i>Sámi Lávdí</i> )	Guest performance. <i>PopUp Sápmi</i> . Stamsund Theatre Festival. Stamsund.	32 000
2018	Ida Løken Valkeapää - Sentralen	Guest performance. <i>Odysséen</i> . Everything is a remix!	50 000
2019	Ada-da produksjoner Ada Einmo Jürgensen	Performing arts project. <i>Sinsitnine</i> .	465 000
2019	Ferske scene	Performing arts project. <i>Lyden av snø</i> .	900 000
2019	Ramona Salo Myrseth/ Catharina Skår Liisa	Performing arts project. <i>Den samiske halvtimen</i> .	200 000
2019	Siri Brock Johansen	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Håndtak 2019</i> .	100 000
2019	Anna-Katri Helander	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Máttaráhkáide 2019</i> .	38 000
2019	Kathrine Olsen Nedrejord	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Lappjævel 2019</i> .	100 000
2019	Scenekunstverket AS	Pilot project, performing arts. Alle våre brev (on the Norwegianisation policy of the 1800s and 1900s towards the Kven and Sami in Norway).	100 000
2019	Sami Association of Performing Arts ( <i>Sámi Lávdí</i> )	Performing arts initiatives and publications. Dialogue seminar Sami performing arts.	100 000
2019	Elle Sofe AS	Performing arts initiatives and publications. Sámi dance artists gathering 2019 and 2020.	150 000
2019	Klemetspele	Historical play. Klemetspelet. Ett landskap - to folk.	163 880
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: internship scheme</b>  <i>Purpose: Ethnic, cultural and linguistic background can prove obstacles to recruitment to jobs in the arts and culture sector. The scheme should counteract such structural discrimination by making jobs in the arts and culture sector more accessible for qualified applicants.</i></p>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2017	Kunstnerforbundet AS	One-year internship for trainee with Sami background as a key participant in Kunstnerforbundet's ongoing modernisation process.	400 000

<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: funding for artist-in-residence programmes</b> <i>Purpose: The scheme shall give artistic and cultural arenas in Norway opportunities to invite curators, programmers, independent organisers or artists to collaborate in programme development and art production projects. The purpose is to give these arenas more opportunities to develop content and competence in programming and programme development projects.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2016	Havferd AS	Arctic Calling Act I. Curator residencies for curator Hilde Methis, among others, who established the Sami Art Festival in 2008 and who has focused on Sami and Arctic projects for many years.	400 000
2018	Norwegian Crafts AS	Joar Nango. Norwegian Crafts 2019. Artist residency with the Sami artist Joar Nango. Part of Norwegian Crafts' focus on <i>duodji</i> , Sami handicrafts, in relation to handicrafts and society at large.	130 000
2018	Arctic Culture Lab	Four curators in residence from Arctic Culture Lab 2019. Curator residencies organised by a collaborative partner for several Kven and Sami institutions. The curators in residence will discuss and explore new artistic approaches and mediation concepts through thematising contemporary challenges in the coastal communities in the Arctic region. During the project the curators in residence will also build their knowledge of the Kven and Sami cultures.	150 000
<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: Room for Art (Rom for kunst)</b> <i>Purpose: The scheme shall contribute to providing the professional project-based arts and culture sector throughout the country in the fields of pictorial art, performing art, music, literature, interdisciplinary artistic expression and the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in the creative and cultural sector with adapted and appropriate infrastructure for production, mediation and professional development.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK

2016	Samovarteateret AS	Samovarteaterets Scene, Øst-Finnmark. Upgrading of theatre venue which frequently has Sami performers and Sami themes on its programmes.	230 000
2017	Vadsø Jazzklubb/ Varangerfestivalen	Kooperativet Kulturscene. Relocation to and upgrading of new cultural venue. Upgrading of theatre venue which frequently has Sami musicians on its programmes.	300 000
2018	Pikene på broen AS	Terminal B / Pikene på Broen. Upgrading of gallery and mediation rooms. Upgrading of gallery and mediation rooms for cultural enterprises which often include Sami themes in their programmes. The galleries will also be used for touring projects organised by the Sami Center for Contemporary Art, which is also a collaborative partner of Pikene på broen.	700 000
2019	Dáiddadállu Artist Collective	Dáiddadállu. Outline and pilot project. Pilot project for new premises for Dáiddadállu, an interdisciplinary Sami artist collective in Kautokeino.	350 000
2019	Vadsø kunstforening (Sami and Kven)	Vadsø kunstforening. Art venue. Galleri Ørtangen. Upgrading of gallery room for actors who focus on Sami and Kven identity in their 2020–2023 programmes.	200 000
2019	Vadsø Jazzklubb/ Varangerfestivalen	Kooperativet Kulturscene. <i>Vårbrudd</i> . Renovation of backstage areas. Upgrading of theatre venue which frequently has Sami musicians on its programmes	250 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: music**

*Purpose: Grant schemes that shall promote the creation of new music and for recording and publishing music, and for arranging, concert and touring activities throughout the country in all musical genres.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Stiftelsen samisk musikkfestival i Kautokeino	Sami Music Festival in Kautokeino	60 000
2016	Hilde Merete Methi	Dark Ecology	200 000

2016	Vadsø jazzklubb/ Varangerfestivalen	<i>Vesisaari</i> . Musical. 2015–2016.	100 000
2016	Alta Motettkor	Johan Sara jr. Composition for choir and chamber orchestra	145 000
2016	Márkomeannu Searvi	Márkomeannu Festival	200 000
2017	Marja Helena Fjellheim Mortensson	Traditional South Sami music from Hedmark	60 000
2017	Church of Norway National Council	North Sami hymn book (for Salbmagirji I and Salbmagirji II)	240 000
2017	Norsk Jazzforlag Hilde Hefte	Ánnásuolo - Ánnásuolo	90 000
2017	Hilde Merete Methi	<i>Marja Mortensson: Aarehgjire / Early Spring</i>	90 000
2017	Rieban BM Haglund Musikkproduksjon	<i>Issát Sámmol: Biggevuopmi čuorvu</i>	90 000
2017	Hilde Merete Methi	<i>Living Earth</i> . A series of concerts, performances and workshops.	300 000
2017	Liisa Kristiina Tuomaala	BU Komponeringsprosjekt MOKTA 2017	111 000
2017	Juoigoiid Searvi	Seminar on Sami traditional music. Yoik. 2018.	37 000
2017	Márkomeannu Searvi	Márkomeannu Festival	400 000
2017	Riddu Riđđu Festivála AS	Riddu Riđđu Festival	2 500 000
2017	Riddu Riđđu Festivála AS	Riddu Riđđu Festival	2 336 568
2017	Márkomeannu Searvi	Márkomeannu	250 000
2018	Frostworld Aggie Peterson	Newly composed lullabies for children under the midnight sun.	100 000
2018	Hilde Fjeringøy	South Sami yoik. Traditional music from Nordland.	105 000
2018	Rune Paulsen Intraact Production	Concerts in Ysteriet Kro og Scene, 2018	60 000
2018	Tynset Jazzklubb.	Tynset Jazzklubb - Spring 2019	50 000
2018	Transform	Concert series. TransformFOLK.	150 000
2018	Studio Spornes AS	Studio Spornes, 2019, 2020 and 2021.	200 000
2018	Vokal Nord	Vokal Nord 2018	3 500 000
2018	Marja Helena Fjellheim Mortensson	Marja Mortensson. November 2018–2019	150 000
2018	Vokal Nord	Vokal Nord 2019	3 650 000
2018	Tiger Safari AS	Ondt Blod. <i>Natur</i> .	90 000
2018	Marja Helena Mortensson	Marja Mortensson, Daniel Herskedal. Johkegaske, 2018.	88 000
2018	Márkomeannu Searvi	Márkomeannu	400 000
2018	Riddu Riđđu Festivála AS	Riddu Riđđu Festival	2 500 000
2019	Vadsø Jazzklubb/ Varangerfestivalen	Vadsø Jazzklubb, 2019-2020	275 000

2019	Sortland jazz- og viseklubb	Sortland jazz- og viseklubb, Spring 2019.	40 000
2019	Studenthuset City Scene AS	Studenthuset City Scene, 2018-2019	75 000
2019	Concert Union (Konsertforeninga)	Concert Union (Konsertforeninga) Blårollinger. Spring 2019. 01.02.2019–31.08.2019	75 000
2019	Skolen seng og duppe AS	Musikk på Myken 2019	60 000
2019	Stiftinga Hilmar Alexandersen	Stiftinga Hilmar Alexandersen Hilmar scena i Trøndelag 2020	600 000
2019	Ryfylkemuseet	Folk på fredag, 2020-2021	173 000
2019	Barnefestivalen AS	Minimusikk 2020	100 000
2019	Bodø Joint Parish Council	Bodø domkirkes musikkråd. 27 March– 2April.	100 000
2019	Vokal Nord	Vokal Nord – 2020.	3 700 000
2019	Marja Helena Fjellheim Mortensson	Marja Mortensson. 01.01.2020–31.12.2021.	130 000
2019	Stiftelsen Nordnorsk jazzsenter AS	SNNE – Det store nordnorske ensemblet 2020	400 000
2019	All things live Norway.	Mari Boine. Autumn 2019.	140 000
2019	Harald Skullerud	ASSU. Spring 2020. Autumn 2019.	65 000
2019	Eivind Fadnes	ISÁK. Spring 2019.	108 000
2019	John-Kåre Hansen	Ánnásuolo. 2019.	68 000
2019	Georg Buljo	Camilla Granlien & Georg Buljo. <i>Børli Ballader.</i>	90 000
2019	Kirkelig kulturverksted AS	Moenje. <i>Klarvær.</i>	90 000
2019	Grappa Musikkforlag AS	Vassvik – Gákti.	90 000
2019	Johan Sara jr.	Johan Sara jr. <i>Electronic Yoik.</i>	90 000
2019	Marja Helena Mortensson	Marja Mortensson, Daniel Herskeda. Raajroe 2020.	230 000
2019	Odd Halvdan Jakobsen	Alexander Årøen Pedersen. <i>Arctic Moods.</i>	75 000
2019	Arctic Philharmonic	Frode Fjellheim. <i>Nordnorske eventyr: Mitalus-Stallo og Luttak.</i>	160 000
2019	Riddu Riđđu Festivála AS	Riddu Riđđu Festival	2 675 000
2019	Márkomeannu Searvi	Márkomeannu	400 000

## Jewish

<b>Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities</b> <i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation for the minority group and to promote the culture and language of the national minorities.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2019	Jewish community in Trondheim	Project grant. Jødisk liv i det moderne, multikulturelle Norge (Jewish life in contemporary, multicultural Norway).	90 000
2019	Festival of Jewish Culture Trondheim	Project grant. Tjuvstart og familieforestilling.	130 000
2019	Oslo Jewish Museum	Project grant. Jødisk kultur - tradisjon og fornyelse (Jewish culture: Tradition and renewal).	130 000
2019	Jewish Community of Oslo	Operating grant	1 153 000
<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: interdisciplinary measures</b> <i>Purpose: Promote new thinking, innovation and exploration through interdisciplinary collaboration across the fields of art and culture, and the sector's interaction with the general public.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2017	Oslo Jewish Museum	Jødiske Kulturdager (Days of Jewish culture). 2017.	170 000
<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage</b> <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 NOK
2019	Forlaget Press AS	Oskar Mendelsohn: <i>Jødenes historie i Norge</i> (anniversary edition).	105 000
2019	Gründer film & Coexista AS	<i>Den forsvunne Cheiderboka</i> (working title)	250 000
<b>Arts Council Norway: museum programmes</b> <i>Purpose: The museum programmes shall stimulate development through prioritisation, openness, dialogue and reflection. Furthermore, they shall contribute to competence building, coordination and cooperation, and to developing tools and methodologies.</i>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2015	Helgeland Museum and the Jewish Museum in Oslo as collaborative partners.	<i>Grønsvik – mellom varm og kald krig.</i> Mediation of World War II and human dignity in the 20th century.	200 000

2016	Helgeland Museum and the Jewish Museum in Oslo as collaborative partners.	<i>Grønsvik – mellom varm og kald krig.</i> Mediation of World War II and human dignity in the 20th century.	100 000
2015	The Vestfold Museums and the Jewish Museum in Oslo as collaborative partners.	<i>Det angår også deg.</i> Focus on the impact of the Holocaust in Vestfold.	250 000
2016	The Vestfold Museums and the Jewish Museum in Oslo as collaborative partners.	<i>Det angår også deg.</i> Focus on the impact of the Holocaust in Vestfold.	450 000
2015	Collaborative project between the Valdres Museums and the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies.	Manifest – nasjonalistiske røster i Noreg og Sverige (Manifest: nationalist voices in Norway and Sweden).	100 000
2016	Collaborative project between the Valdres Museums and the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies.	Manifest – nasjonalistiske røster i Noreg og Sverige (Manifest: nationalist voices in Norway and Sweden).	200 000
2017	Collaborative project between the Valdres Museums and the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies.	Manifest – nasjonalistiske røster i Noreg og Sverige (Manifest: nationalist voices in Norway and Sweden).	300 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: performing arts (dance and theatre)**

*Purpose: Contribute to promoting professional and competence development in the field of professional performing arts.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2018	Beate Esthersdatter Myrvold	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Dans på knust glass - flukt og tilhørighet; en familiehistorie.</i> A multi-artistic performance with a narrator, dancer, actor and singer, piano, cello and violin.	50 000
2019	Stiftelsen Julebygdspølet	<i>Det store Julespelet</i>	88 880
2019	Operasjon Oleander	Historical play. <i>Operasjon Oleander.</i> Episode 2. 'Muldvarpen'.	70 000

<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: music</b>			
<i>Purpose: Grant schemes that shall promote the creation of new music and for recording and publishing music, and for arranging, concert and touring activities throughout the country in all musical genres.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Festival of Jewish Culture Trondheim	Composer Henning Sommerro: <i>Lea</i> . 2020.	150 000

## Kvens

<b>Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Nord-Troms Museum	Våre tradisjoner lever. Seminar on Kven intangible cultural heritage.	70 000
2019	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Kven theater in the Kven language	70 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveeniliitto</i> )	Youth project within the organisation	40 000
2019	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Network for Kven/Finnish folk music	70 000
2019	Astrid Serine Hoel	<i>Merenneidon helmet</i> (The mermaid's pearls). Performance for children promoting Kven identity and affiliation.	80 000
2019	Iđut AS	Publication of <i>Johannes</i> , Kven-language novel by Alf Nilsen-Børsskog.	150 000
2019	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Operating grant	550 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan Kveeniliitto</i> )	Operating grant	1 890 000
2019	Norwegian-Finnish Association ( <i>Norsk-finsk forbund</i> )	Operating grant	440 000



**Norwegian Cultural Fund: funding for artist-in-residence programmes**

*Purpose: The scheme shall give artistic and cultural arenas in Norway opportunities to invite curators, programmers, independent organisers or artists to collaborate on programme development and art production projects. The purpose is to give these arenas more opportunities to develop content and competence in programming and programme development projects.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2018	Arctic Culture Lab	Four curators in residence from Arctic, Arctic Culture Lab. 2019. Curator residencies organised by a collaborative partner for several Kven and Sami institutions. The curators in residence shall discuss and explore new artistic approaches and mediation concepts through thematising contemporary challenges in the coastal communities in the Arctic region. During the project the curators in residence shall also build their competence in Kven and Sami culture.	150 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: mediation of literature**

*The grant for mediation of literature should lead to a broad body of literature, primarily in Norwegian or Sami, being professionally mediated to the general public.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Finnmark County Council	Finnmark International Literature Festival 2019. (The festival programme included Norwegian, Sami and Kven literature).	125 000
2017	Finnmark County Library	Finnmark International Literature Festival 2019: Finnlitt 2018. (The festival programme included Norwegian, Sami and Kven literature).	175 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: interdisciplinary measures**

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Event support for Paaskiviikko 2016. Kven cultural days in Nord-Troms. (Kven language, culture and history).	250 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Event support for Paaskiviikko 2017. Kven cultural days in Nord-Troms. (Kven language, culture and history).	250 000

2018	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Event support for Paaskiviikko 2018. Kven cultural days in Nord-Troms. (Kven language, culture and history).	250 000
2019	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Event support for Paaskiviikko 2019. Kven cultural days in Nord-Troms. (Kven language, culture and history).	250 000
2019	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Event support for Paaskiviikko 2020. Kven cultural days in Nord-Troms. (Kven language, culture and history)	275 000

**Arts Council Norway: museum programmes**

*Purpose: The museum programmes shall stimulate development through prioritisation, openness, dialogue and reflection. Furthermore, they shall contribute to competence building, coordination and cooperation, and to developing tools and methodologies.*

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2015	Museum of Oslo in collaboration with Varanger Museum	Minorities and inclusion (organised by the Diversity Network). Mediation of Kven living culture and complexity in multicultural Varanger.	300 000
2016	Museum of Oslo in collaboration with Varanger Museum	Minorities and inclusion (organised by the Diversity Network). Mediation of Kven living culture and complexity in multicultural Varanger.	300 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: performing arts (dance and theatre)**

*Purpose: Contribute to promoting professional and competence development in the field of professional performing arts.*

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2019	Kultnett	Performing arts project. <i>Elmines brev</i> .	165 000
2019	Scenekunstverket AS	Pilot project, performing arts. <i>Alle våre brev</i> (on the Norwegianisation policy of the 1800s and 1900s towards the Kven and Sami in Norway).	100 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage**

*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.*

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2016	Finnmark County Library	Giving visibility to forgotten groups	300 000
2016	UiT The Arctic University of Norway	Kven cultural heritage for children and youth	50 000

2016	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveenilitto</i> )	Ung vinkling - kvensk arv	120 000
2017	Siivet AS	Viimeinen viimeisen	150 000
2017	Johs. H. Giæver A/S	<i>Havnes and Annie Giæver: historien bak fotografiene</i>	130 000
2018	Siivet AS	Kvenske historier	150 000
2018	Siivet AS	Ung i naturen - med de gamles kunnskaper	160 000
2019	Ruijan kvænit lemmijokilaiset RK-L	Courses in poling techniques and riverboat maintenance	20 000
2019	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Met olema ja tulema olemhaan. Kväänit Porsangissa (Kvens in Porsanger).	60 000
2019	Finnmark County Library	<i>Vi er også her!</i> Follow-up of forgotten groups projects.	180 000
2019	Siivet AS	De kappet vingene våre og ba oss fly	150 000

## Forest Finns

<b>Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Kunstbanken Hedmark kunstsenter	Slash & Burn - det flerkulturelle Hedmark. Collaborative project with the Norwegian Forest Museum and the Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway to promote Forest Finnish culture in their own region.	70 000
2019	Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies	To preserve the culture and knowledge base for Forest Finnish identity for new generations and to preserve Forest Finnish intangible cultural heritage by developing audiovisual learning and experience resources.	100 000
2019	Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway	Book manuscript for the 200th anniversary of Carl Axel Gottlund in 2021.	100 000
2019	TMM Produksjon AS	<i>Fremmed Blod</i> (formerly <i>Finnkjerringa</i> ). A documentary film telling the history of the Forest Finns.	100 000
2019	Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway	Trans-border language and culture project. Disseminate knowledge about Forest Finns, Kvens, Tornedalians and their relatives in north-west Russia.	100 000

2019	Det primitive teater	<i>Spillet om innvandrerne</i> . Open-air theatre production during the 26th Finnskogdagene event.	35 000
2019	Skogfinske interesser i Norge (interest group for Forest Finns in Norway)	Operating grant	170 000
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: performing arts (dance and theatre)</b>  <i>Purpose: Contribute to promoting professional and competence development in the field of professional performing arts</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Røsslyng teaterlag	Historical play. Veresspelet <i>Grensefolk</i> .	100 000
2019	Det primitive teater	Historical play. <i>Spillet om innvandrerne</i> .	88 880
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage</b>  <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></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Museum for Forest Finn Culture in Norway	Finnskogen botanical garden	500 000
2019	Åsnes municipality	Kultur på tur. Touring theatre and book bus through Finnskogen.	60 000

## Romani people/Taters

<p><b>Arts Council Norway: collective reparation to the Romani people/Taters</b>  <i>Purpose: To contribute to developing and giving visibility to the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters.</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Taterne/romanifolkets menneskerettighetsforening	Language project	100 000
2019	Audun Midling-Jenssen	Compose melody and notes for John Ljosdal's texts	60 000
2019	Elias Akselsen	<i>Glemte taterviser</i>	230 000
2019	Glomdal Museum and the Romani people/Taters	<i>Grundsetmarten og tidsreisen</i>	100 000
2019	Gunel Cedsal	<i>En mors hemmeligheter</i>	200 000
2019	Hilmar Bussi Karlsen-Rosenborg	Den magiske veien 2020	99 000

2019	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Romani house in Tysvær	150 000
2019	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Årosdagene	60 000
2019	Lillian Støen	Policy towards the Romani people/ Taters 1986– 2020	350 000
2019	Nedre Eiker municipality	The Taters' archaeology. Pilot project.	100 000
2019	Odd Marinius Smerud	Funding for book project <i>Jævla taterunge</i>	18 000
2019	Retro Music	<i>Karl den eldre og Karl den yngre</i>	133 000
2019	Richard Kaashagen Johansen	Taterliv - bilder og fortellinger om et folk i bevegelse og forandring (Tater life. Pictures and stories about a constantly moving, changing people).	400 000
2019	Stiftelsen Tater-Millas Venner	Tater-Millas hus	150 000
2019	StoriesToTell. Tor Segelcke	<i>De reisende - veien videre</i>	500 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Tater Christmas concert	80 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Arendalsuka	50 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Romanifolket/taternes bunad	150 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Youth gatherings	80 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Information booklet	95 000
2019	Advisory service for Romani people/Taters.	Self-help course for victims of debt	85 000
<p><b>Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities</b>  <i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i></p>			
Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2017	Skøyerstaten teater	Performing arts project. <i>Se min ild</i> (formerly <i>Je ska tala</i> ).	200 000
2019	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Gjerstadholmen. Memorial to the boat travellers.	60 000
2019	Ammilo AS	Documentation and mediation of Romani people. Language project.	155 000

2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Tater Christmas concert	60 000
2019	Skøyerstaten teater	<i>Se min ild</i> . Musical about Tater-Milla.	50 000
2019	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Cultural showcase: language showcase	60 000
2019	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Operating grant	480 000
2019	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Operating grant	420 000

**Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage**

*Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to encourage project-based collection, documentation, preservation and mediation of material that forms the basis for greater knowledge about history, art, cultures and community life in Norway up to the present day.*

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2017	Fotodama AS	Pilot project: De reisende i 2018	100 000
2018	Skøyerstaten teater	<i>Je ska tala</i> (working title)	50 000
2018	Linda Mariana Aleksandersen	Pilot project on Romani language app	60 000
2018	Linda Mariana Aleksandersen	Cultural event/gathering for Romani people 2018	60 000
2019	Linda Mariana Aleksandersen	Romani language app	45 000
2019	May-Lill Ljosdal	Collecting, mapping and transcribing the history and works of John Ljosdal	100 000

**Arts Council Norway: museum programmes**

*Purpose: The museum programmes shall stimulate development through prioritisation, openness, dialogue and reflection. Furthermore, they shall contribute to competence building, coordination and cooperation, and to developing tools and methodologies.*

Year	Recipient	Project	Amount NOK
2015	Anno Museum in collaboration with the National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> ) and the National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> ).	Renewing and disseminating the 'Latjo drom' exhibition	80 000

2016	Anno Museum in collaboration with National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> ) and the National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> ).	Renewing and disseminating the 'Latjo drom' exhibition	400 000
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: internship scheme</b>  <i>Purpose: Ethnic, cultural and linguistic background can prove obstacles to recruitment to jobs in the arts and culture sector. The scheme should counteract such structural discrimination by making jobs in the arts and culture sector more accessible for qualified applicants.</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2017	Anno Museum, a branch of Glomdal Museum.	An intern in connection with the museum's focus on the Romani people/Taters	400 000

## Roma

<p><b>Arts Council Norway: operating and project grants for national minorities</b>  <i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Kulturforeningen Yagori i Oslo	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival (language)	270 000
2019	Church City Mission/Roma Culture and Resource Centre	<i>Romane Chabenata</i> . Roma cooking programme on YouTube (language)	120 000
2019	Church City Mission/Roma Culture and Resource Centre	<i>Barneblikk</i> . Enable Norwegian children with Roma background to express and explore what it means to them to be Roma today (language)	80 000
<p><b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: mediation of literature</b>  <i>The grant for mediation of literature should lead to a broad body of literature, primarily in Norwegian or Sami, being professionally mediated to the general public.</i></p>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2019	Mikajela Nilsen	<i>Aladdin</i> in audio book format in Romanes (the story of Aladdin for Romanes-speaking children).	30 000

<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: music</b>			
<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>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2015	Kulturforeningen lagori	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2016	Kulturforeningen lagori	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2017	Kulturforeningen lagori	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	250 000
2018	Kulturforeningen lagori	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	200 000
2019	Kulturforeningen lagori	Yagori Gypsy Music Festival	200 000
<b>Norwegian Cultural Fund: preservation of cultural heritage</b>			
<i>Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to encourage project-based collection, documentation, preservation and mediation of material that forms the basis for greater knowledge about history, art, cultures and community life in Norway up to the present day.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Lowri Rees Produksjoner	Norwegian Roma. Preservation and mediation.	150 000
2018	Photographer Gorm K. Gaare	Roma memories. Interviews with time witnesses from the traumatic history of the Roma in Norway.	215 000
2018	Inger Solveig Sigfridson	Roma history and traditions in Scandinavia	55 000



## Grants allocated to Kven language and culture by Troms and Finnmark County Council.

Administration of the scheme was transferred on 1 January 2020 from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation to Troms and Finnmark County Council.

<i>Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to contribute to revitalising the Kven language and to promote Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture, especially to promote the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish identity of children and youth.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2020	Storfjord Language Centre	Operation	800 000
2020	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Operation	800 000
2020	Kvænangen Language Centre	Operation	800 000
2020	Kven Language Centre Vadsø	Operation	800 000
2020	Porsanger Kven Language Centre	Operation	800 000
2020	Ruijan Kaiku	Operation	830 000
2020	Ane Ragnfrid Huru	Book project	100 000
2020	Lise Brekmoe	Pilot project for Kven-language feature film	120 000
2020	ITU Kventeater AS / Halti næringsshage	Start-up project for ITU Kvääniteatteri SUS	400 000
2020	ITU teatteriforeeninki & Nord-Troms næringsshage	Ystävät. Pilot project for children's theatre satellite (artistic project)	180 000
2020	Kven Institute ( <i>Kainun institutti</i> )	Incentive award for Kven language app, further development of New Amigis in Kven	345 000
2020	Kultnett AS	Performance	30 000
2020	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Kven/Finnish folk music festival	100 000
2020	Kainun institutt (Kven Institute), Altaposten, Ruijan kveeniliitto (Norwegian Kven Association)	Kven-language journalist internship scheme. Pilot project.	368 000
2020	Kven Language Centre Vadsø	Quænkasten. Radio programme and podcast.	77 000
2020	Kven Language Centre Vadsø on behalf of Kväänin kieliverkko.	Kväänin kieliverkko: further development of Kven network for the language centres.	150 000

2020	Kvænangen municipality/ Kvænangen Language Centre	Minun kielipakka – Phase 1	75 000
2020	Kvænangen Language Centre and Marsil Andelov Al-Mahamid.	Å brodere et hjem – kvensk identitet i en global verden	40 000
2020	Kvænangen Qven and sjøsamisk forening	Kvenske håndarbeid- og håndverkstradisjoner i Kvænangen	150 000
2020	Kvääninouret	Project entitled <i>Kolme!</i>	100 000
2020	Kulturskolen in Kåfjord, Kåfjord municipality	Kven language showers for kindergarten children	95 000
2020	Kaivuonon kveeniseura	Promoting Kven identity in Kåfjord	87 000
2020	Maureen Bjerkan Olsen	Book project on bilingual storytelling	78 000
2020	Nordreisa Kven-Finnish Association (Raisin kveeni- suoma seura)	Revitalisation of everyday Reisa Kven and, Part II	60 000
2020	Nord-Troms Museum AS	<i>Rekonstruksjon av øks.</i> Documentation, mediation and preservation of cultural landscapes.	88 000
2020	Orkana forlag	Book project	200 000
2020	Porsanger Norwegian- Association ( <i>Porsanger norsk-finsk forening</i> )	Revitalisation of language and culture through activities	10 000
2020	RiddoDuottarMuseat	River boats in Porsanger, Part 2	140 000
2020	Ruija forlag	Development of Ruija forlag (publishing company)	90 000
2020	Ruijan Kaiku	Kven-language radio programmes on FM, DAB+ network, internet radio and podcast	150 000
2020	Siivet AS	Pilot project on Kven-language animation film for children	75 000
2020	Siivet AS	E-book in Kven and Norwegian	100 000
2020	Siivet AS	Interactive book for children	250 000
2020	Sør-Varanger historielag	History seminar on the establishment of the Petsamo corridor	20 000
2020	World Heritage Rock Art Centre – Alta museum IKS	Kven stories in Alta	175 000
2020	Åshild Karlstrøm Rundhaug	Book publication	80 000
2020	Kvääninouret (youth organisation of the Norwegian Kven Association)	Operation and development	80 000

## Grants to national minorities from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

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

Every year, around NOK 1 billion is allocated from the National Budget for Sami purposes. Approximately NOK 500 million of this amount is allocated as a basic allocation to the Sámediggi. The Sámediggi administers grants for Sami purposes via various measures and grant scheme.

### Romani people/Taters

<b>Operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Operating grant	520 000
2016	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Operating grant	400 000
2016	Romanifolkets kystkultur	Operating grant	200 000
2017	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Operating grant	460 000
2017	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Operating grant	410 000
2017	Oslo City Archive	Collection and digitalisation of photographs	150 000
2017	Skøyerstaten teater	Theatre production about Tater-Milla	150 000
2018	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Operating grant	470 000
2018	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Operating grant	410 000

**Temporary grant scheme for the Romani people/Taters**

*Purpose: To contribute to restoring, developing and giving visibility to the culture, language and history of the Romani people/Taters.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2017	Kristiansand municipality	Music project	175 000
2017	Laila Danielsen	Book project	60 000
2017	Foreningen GIA	Concerts	98 000
2017	Retro Music	Concerts	160 000
2017	Grammofon AS	Release of a CD	100 000
2017	Grammofon AS	Release of a CD	100 000
2017	Skøyerstaten teater	Theatre production about Tater-Milla	500 000
2017	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Seminar on national minorities	103 000
2017	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Seminar on the Romani language	43 000
2017	Anno Museum	Seminar on the Glomdal Museum as a meeting place	367 000
2017	Norwegian Helsinki Committee	Teaching of human rights, minority rights and political influence	400 000
2017	Meteoritt AS	Short film	209 000
2018	Meteoritt AS	Film project	410 000
2018	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Seminar on the Romani language	50 000
2018	Romano Kettanipa	Culture Festival	65 000
2018	Arken kulturhus/Z-forlag	Book publication	35 000
2018	National Association of Taters ( <i>Taternes Landsforening</i> )	Book publication	40 000
2018	National Organisation for the Romani People ( <i>Landsorganisasjonen for Romanifolket</i> )	Course in wire working	90 000
2018	Retro Music	Lecture, play and concert	150 000
2018	Hilmar Bussi Karlsen Rosenberg	Concert tour	300 000
2018	Anno Museum	Mediation, renewal and documentation	500 000
2018	Skøyerstaten teater	Theatre production about Tater-Mill	175 000
2018	Elias Akselsen	Tour	150 000
2018	Kristiansand kulturrullator	Music project	180 000
2018	Romano Kettanipa	Evening lecture on national minorities	75 000
2018	Anno Museum	Romanifolket/taterne på Gammelmartn	160 000

2018	Ludvik M. Karlsen	Release of a CD	80 000
2018	Våler municipality	Restoration work on Tater Milla's house	240 000
2018	Tater-Millas venner	Tater Milla's house: Christmas market and purchase of inventory.	300 000

## Roma

<b>Operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Romani kultura	Release of a CD	90 000
2016	Romani kultura	Marking of 8 April	100 000
2016	Kulturforeningen Iagori	International Gipsy Music Festival	470 000
2016	Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies	Book project on Roma people	150 000
2016	Photographer Gorm K. Gaare	Film on discrimination against the Roma	150 000
2017	Photographer Gorm K. Gaare	Multimedia exhibition on the Roma	100 000
2017	Kulturforeningen Iagori	International Gipsy Music Festival	450 000
2017	Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies	Book project on the Roma	150 000
2017	Photographer Gorm K. Gaare	Exhibition on the Roma	44 000
2017	Maria Rosvoll	Book project	180 000
2017	Lowri Rees	Preservation and mediation project	70 000
2017	Sjuvlano Kerr	Translation of children's book into Romanes	50 000
2018	Photographer Gorm K. Gaare	Documentary film	150 000
2018	Kulturforeningen Iagori	International Gipsy Music Festival	460 000
2018	Roma Culture and Resource Centre ( <i>Romano Kher</i> )	Audio book in Romanes	50 000

## Jews

<b>Operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Jewish Community of Oslo	Operating grant	1 120 000
2016	Oslo Jewish Museum	Course in Yiddish	90 000
2016	Jewish Museum Trondheim	Website on Jews in northern Europe	300 000
2016	Forlaget Press	Book project on the history of the Jews in Norway	250 000
2017	Jewish Community of Oslo	Operating grant	1 120 000
2017	Oslo Jewish Museum	Music project	150 000
2017	Jewish Museum Trondheim	Website on Jews in northern Europe	350 000
2018	Jewish Community of Oslo	Operating grant	1 130 000
2018	Oslo Jewish Museum	Jewish dance and music	150 000
2018	Jewish Museum Trondheim	Exhibition on the Holocaust in Trondheim and Northern Norway	400 000
2018	Jewish community in Trondheim (Det Jødiske samfunn i Trondheim)	Judaism in contemporary, multicultural Norway	100 000
2018	Medlitt AS	Theatre production on the Jews in Tromsø	130 000
2018	Forlaget Press	Book project on the history of the Jews in Norway	238 000

## Forest Finns

<b>Operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Skogfinske interesser i Norge (interest group for Forest Finns in Norway)	Operating grant	300 000
2016	Det primitive teater	<i>Spillet om innvandrerne</i>	45 000
2016	Grue municipality	Local curriculum on the history of the Forest Finns	50 000
2017	Skogfinske interesser i Norge (interest group for Forest Finns in Norway)	Operating grant	320 000

2017	Sinikka Langeland	Concert tour	100 000
2017	Atelier Austmarka	Sculpture project	50 000
2017	Det primitive teater	<i>Spillet om innvandrerne</i>	45 000
2018	Skogfinske interesser i Norge (interest group for Forest Finns in Norway)	Operating grant	340 000
2018	Scene Midt AS	Documentary film	100 000
2018	Det primitive teater	<i>Spillet om innvandrerne</i>	45 000
2018	Atelier Austmarka	Event in connection with installation of sculpture	40 000

## Kvens/Norwegian Finns

<b>Operating and project grants for national minorities</b>			
<i>Purpose: To mediate knowledge about the situation of the minority group and to promote the cultures and languages of the national minorities.</i>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveenilitto</i> )	Operating grant	1 720 000
2016	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Operating grant	355 000
2016	Norwegian-Finnish Federation (Norsk-finsk forbund)	Operating grant	400 000
2017	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveenilitto</i> )	Operating grant	1 800 000
2017	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Operating grant	530 000
2017	Norwegian-Finnish Federation (Norsk-finsk forbund)	Operating grant	420 000
2018	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveenilitto</i> )	Operating grant	1 850 000
2018	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Operating grant	540 000
2018	Norwegian-Finnish Federation (Norsk-finsk forbund)	Operating grant	430 000

**Grants for Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture**

*Purpose: The purpose of the scheme is to contribute to revitalising the Kven language and to promote Kven/Norwegian Finnish culture, especially to promote the Kven language and Kven/Norwegian Finnish identity of children and youth.*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount NOK</b>
2016	Halti Kven Culture Centre (Halti kvenkultursenter)	Operation	700 000
2016	Storfjord Language Centre	Operation	700 000
2016	Ruijan Kaiku	Operation	750 000
2016	Halti Kven Culture Centre (Halti kvenkultursenter)	Family camp	85 000
2016	Halti Kven Culture Centre (Halti kvenkultursenter)	Kven language and culture mediation development	100 000
2016	Porsanger parish (Porsanger menighet)	Easy readers in Kven	80 000
2016	Norwegian Kven Association (Ruijan kveenilitto)	Youth measures	260 000
2016	Kvenland Federation (Kvenlandsforbundet)	Kven/Finnish folk music	70 000
2016	Tana Kven Association (Tana kvenforening)	Language tuition	5 000
2016	Siivet AS	Animation film for children	250 000
2016	Modhi Rohkee	Ruija computer game	180 000
2016	Alta kvenforening	Language and culture evenings	20 000
2016	Troms County Council	Action plan for the Kven language in Troms	300 000
2016	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	50 000
2016	Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)	Further development of Kven language tool	750 000
2016	Grom AS	Teaching aid for the Kven language in kindergartens	400 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre (Halti kvenkultursenter)	Operation	720 000
2017	Storfjord Language Centre	Operation	720 000
2017	Ruijan Kaiku	Operation	750 000
2017	Siivet AS	Two film projects for children	250 000
2017	Varanger Museum	Mediation project for children and youth	100 000
2017	Centre of Northern Peoples (Senter for nordlige folk)	Website for and about Kvens	250 000



2017	Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)	Kven language nest	450 000
2017	Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)	Kven language technology	700 000
2017	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan Kveeniliitto</i> )	Kven pilots	250 000
2017	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Documentation of Kven cultural heritage and Kven-language children's literature	348 000
2017	Alta kvenforening	Language and culture project	12 000
2017	Vadsø primary school	Norwegian Finnish activities	100 000
2017	Modhi Rohkee	Kven computer game	180 000
2017	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	50 000
2017	Porsanger parish ( <i>Porsanger menighet</i> )	Easy readers in Kven	50 000
2017	Norwegian Kvens, Lakselv.	Language project	50 000
2017	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Kven/Finnish folk music festival	40 000
2017	ITU Kvensk teatertrupp	Kyläpeli. Open-air theatre production about Kven cultural heritage	90 000
2017	KultNett AS	Kven children's theatre	27 000
2017	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan kveeniliitto</i> )	Anniversary seminar	105 000
2017	Adalia film AS	Mitt yrke. Film project	90 000
2018	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Operation	750 000
2018	Storfjord Language Centre	Operation	750 000
2018	Ruijan Kaiku	Operation	800 000
2018	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Kielaalto – kvensk språkbølge	300 000
2018	Kvænangen municipality	Establishment of Kven Language Centre in Kvænangen	560 000
2018	Vadsø Museum	Establishment of Kven Language Centre in Vadsø	1 000 000
2018	Porsanger municipality	Establishment of Kven Language Centre in Porsanger	1 000 000
2018	Porsanger Parish Office ( <i>Porsanger kirkekontor</i> )	Easy readers in Kven	50 000
2018	Alta kvenforening	Visualisation of Kven language and culture in Alta	30 000
2018	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan Kveeniliitto</i> )	Children and youth activities and language projects	300 000

2018	Kven Institute (Kainun institutti)	Teaching materials for Kven language nest	800 000
2018	Varanger Museum	Conference: Ti år med kvensk språkting	60 000
2018	Siivet AS	Children's book	135 000
2018	Siivet AS	Film recordings. Kven stories.	100 000
2018	KultNett AS	Theatre production for children	37 000
2018	ITU Kvensk teatertrupp	Open-air theatre production. Kyläpeli 2018.	100 000
2018	Norwegian Kvens, Lakselv.	Revitalisation of language and culture	30 000
2018	Finnmark County Council	Strategy for Kven/Norwegian Finnish matters in Finnmark	100 000
2018	Finnmark County Library	Kven literature on literature festival	50 000
2018	Langfjord samfunnshus (community centre)	Kven evening	10 000
2019	Halti Kven Culture Centre ( <i>Halti kvenkultursenter</i> )	Operation	775 000
2019	Storfjord Language Centre	Operation	775 000
2019	Kvænangen Language Centre	Operation	775 000
2019	Porsanger Language Centre	Operation	452 000
2019	Vadsø Language Centre	Operation	415 000
2019	Ruijan Kaiku	Operation	805 000
2019	Nordavis/Ruijan Kaiku	Pilot project: Kven-language radio programmes	90 000
2019	Kven Institute ( <i>Kainun institutti</i> )	Kven language technology	700 000
2019	Kven Institute ( <i>Kainun institutti</i> )	New Amigos! board game in Kven	700 000
2019	Siivet AS	E-book: <i>Karine ja kandonu loru.</i>	250 000
2019	Sana-arkku	Kven language textbook	300 000
2019	Norwegian Kvens, Lakselv.	Project on Kven traditional handicrafts and meeting place	50 000
2019	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Summer camp	50 000
2019	Kvenland Federation ( <i>Kvenlandsforbundet</i> )	Network for Kven-Finnish folk music	50 000
2019	Kristin Mellem	Pilot project: Musical performance.	150 000
2019	Nordreisa Kven-Finnish Association ( <i>Nordreisa kvenskfinsk forening</i> )	Revitalisation of Reisa Kven	60 000
2019	Lise Brekmoe	Kven puppet show	60 000
2019	Skallelv bygdelag	Mini festival	70 000
2019	ITU Kvensk teatertrupp	Kyläpeli 2019	200 000

2019	Fenris film	Film project: Isä og Aftenstjernen	300 000
2019	Varanger Museum	Kven Week. Medication of Kven culture	100 000
2019	Porsanger Parish office	Easy-to-read books in Kven	80 000
2019	Nord-Hålogaland Diocesan Council	Kven hymn project	320 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan Kveeniliitto</i> )	Youth project Kveeninouret	200 000
2019	Norwegian Kven Association ( <i>Ruijan Kveeniliitto</i> )	Course in Kven costumes	70 000
2019	RiddoDuottarMuseat	Exhibition on Kvens in Porsanger	90 000
2019	Kummeneje Mellem	Photo project: Kven er kven? (Who are the Kvens?).	40 000
2019	Orkana forlag	Publication of Samuel Paulaharju's major work on Kven culture and history in Norway	320 000
2019	4H Finnmark	Ta vare på arven gjennom 4H	30 000
2019	Astrid Serine Hoel	Performance: <i>Havfruas perler</i> .	200 000
2019	Finnmark County Council	Kven/Norwegian Finnish traditional knowledge in a new age	400 000
2019	Langfjord samfunnshus (community centre)	Kven contribution at the Langfjorddagen event	47 000
2019	Skrål og skrammel	<i>Lurveleven</i> . Kven children's theatre.	200 000
2019	Grom AS	Kven language tool for kindergartens	530 000
2019	OsloMet	Kven songs and rhymes in the TRALL song app	105 000
2019	Idut AS	Publication of Kven novel	143 000
2019	Nord-Troms Museum	Role play dealing with Norwegianisation in Nord-Troms	60 000

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