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INTERREG AURORA PROJECT : LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS IN THE NORTH SÁMI IN FINLAND AND NORWAY

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY SENT TO LEGAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS ON THE USE OF THE SÁMI LANGUAGE

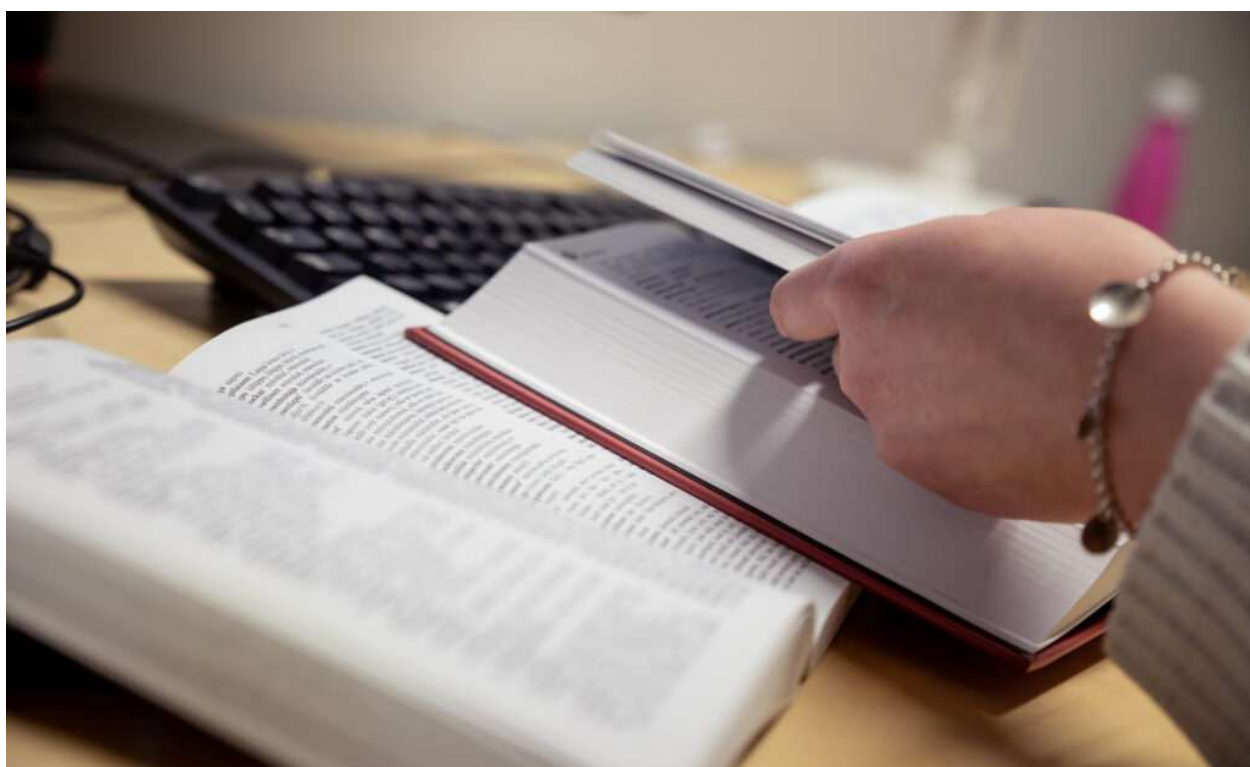


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1. INTRODUCTION

The Finnish Sámi Parliament and the Sámi Economic and Research Centre (Sámi Ealáhus- ja Guorahallanguovddáš) in Norway carried out a survey on the use of the Sámi language as part of the North Sámi legal terminology project. The questionnaire was addressed to organisations that are expected to encounter or need legislation on Sámi in their activities. One of the objectives of the project was to identify the needs of organisations in Norway and Finland with regard to the Sámi language. In addition to the needs assessment, the survey also asked about the willingness of the organisations to cooperate in a possible future legal terminology project. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the needs of different organisations for legal vocabulary and material in Sámi. Artificial intelligence has been used for statistical analysis of the results.

2. CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted as a Webropol survey between 17–27 June 2024. A link to the Webropol survey was sent to selected organisations by email and participation was voluntary. The questionnaire could be responded to in North Sámi, Finnish or Norwegian. Organisations in Finland and Norway that are involved in legislation and legal texts in their activities were selected. The survey responses have been anonymised so that the report cannot identify the respondent, although the organisations that participated in the survey are named.

The survey was sent to 109 organisations in Finland and 65 in Norway. In total, 86 people responded to the survey. In Finland, 56 people from 55 different organisations responded to the survey. In Norway, 30 people from 28 different organisations responded to the survey. The questionnaire was also sent to organisations that were not

considered to be covered by Section 2 of the Sámi Language Act (2005/). The questionnaire does not take a position on whether or not an organisation is covered by the Sámi Language Act.

The response rate in Finland was 51.4% and in Norway 44.6%. The response rate can be considered to be a relatively good result, especially considering the timing of the survey, which was just before the holiday season. The short length of the survey meant that it did not take much time to respond, which had an impact on the responses.

The questionnaire included multiple choice and open questions (questionnaires attached as Annex in North Sámi, in Finnish and in Norwegian). Some of the questions were compulsory. The questions were developed jointly by the project partners, the Sámi Parliament and the Sámi Centre for Economic Development and Research. The questions specifically addressed the use and needs of the North Sámi language. It was possible to respond to the questionnaire in North Sámi, Finnish and Norwegian.

3. RESULTS FINLAND

The results of the survey are presented question by question.

1. INFORMATION ON THE DEFENDANT

Respondents represented a wide range of public authorities, including ministries, agencies, regional administrative offices and other legal organisations. In Finland, 56 respondents from 55 different organisations responded to the survey.

2. COUNTRY OF RESPONDENT

Question two asked the respondent to indicate which country they were from.

3. WHAT KIND OF LEGISLATION SHOULD BE TRANSLATED INTO SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 46/56

The responses emphasised that legislation relating in particular to individual rights, public administration, basic services and the special circumstances of the Sámi people should be translated into Sámi. Such legislation supports practical transactions and promotes the realisation of linguistic rights. The responses also show that translation needs vary according to the organisation's remit, and prioritisation should be made within the limits of available resources.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Concerns individual rights and administrative procedures

- Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Administrative Code, Publicity Act, Constitution.
- Regulation of social security, health services, patient and client rights, equality and equity.
- Laws applicable in general and administrative courts.

Manages basic services and day-to-day administration

- Legislation on social welfare and health care, education, early childhood education, employment services and e-government.
- Municipal law, state aid law, electronic communications law, public access to documents and data protection.

Specifically targeted at Sámi people or their livelihoods

- Sámi Act, Reindeer Husbandry Act, Nature Conservation Act, Mining Act, Forestry Act.
- Culture and Museum Acts, Place Names Act, Sámi Language Act, Climate Act.
- EU legislation and international agreements relating to the rights of indigenous peoples.

Is the basic jurisprudence of administration

- Legislation governing administrative law and administrative procedures, such as the Administrative Code, e-government, authorisation procedures, administrative processes.
- At a general level, the frequently applied legal provisions needed in the work of civil servants.

Directly affecting industries or social structures

- Laws relating to business and associations (e.g. the Limited Liability Companies Act, the Business Tax Act, the Value Added Tax Act).
- Road Traffic Act, Military Service Act, Enforcement legislation.

It was also stressed that the needs for Sámi translations should be assessed in cooperation with the Sámi Parliament.

4. WHICH LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ARE MOST IMPORTANT FOR YOUR ORGANISATION?

Number of respondents: 40/56

The most important pieces of legislation translated into Sámi by the organisations are those that directly affect the rights of individuals, administrative procedures and the specific circumstances of the Sámi people. Translation needs focus on fundamental rights, social and health services, Sámi culture, the legal system and key acts of public authorities. The responses identify the need to focus translation on laws with practical impact and wide applicability, which underlines the importance of translation work for the realisation of linguistic rights.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Legislation on fundamental rights and administrative procedures

- Constitution, Equality Act, Equality Acts

- Administrative Act, Publicity Act, e-government, Data Protection Act, Archives Act
- Laws governing dealings with public authorities

Social and health legislation

- Social Welfare Act, Health Care Act, Patient and Client Act
- Laws relating to specific groups, such as people with disabilities, the elderly and families with children
- Laws relating to living conditions (e.g. unemployment, pensions, income)

Legislation related to Sámi culture and livelihoods

- Sámi Parliament Act, Sámi Language Act, Reindeer Husbandry Act, Forestry Acts, Mining Legislation
- Fishing and hunting laws, Nature Conservation Act, Climate Act
- International legislation and treaties relating to indigenous peoples

Legal and procedural law

- Criminal Code, Code of Procedure, procedural laws, enforcement legislation
- Guardianship Act, laws relating to family law and inheritance law

Education and training

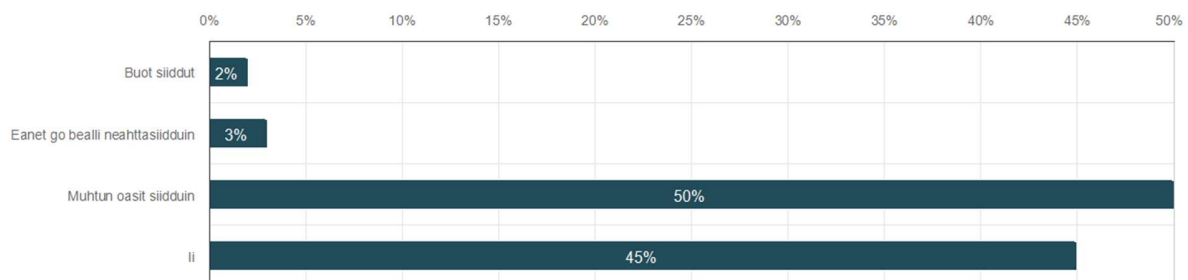
- Education legislation, Early Childhood Education Act

Laws relating to business and administration

- Laws relating to the establishment and operation of companies and associations (e.g. the Limited Liability Companies Act)
- Tax legislation (Income Tax Act, VAT Acts), State aid laws
- Health and safety laws and labour regulation

5. IS YOUR ORGANISATION'S WEBSITE IN NORTH SÁMI?

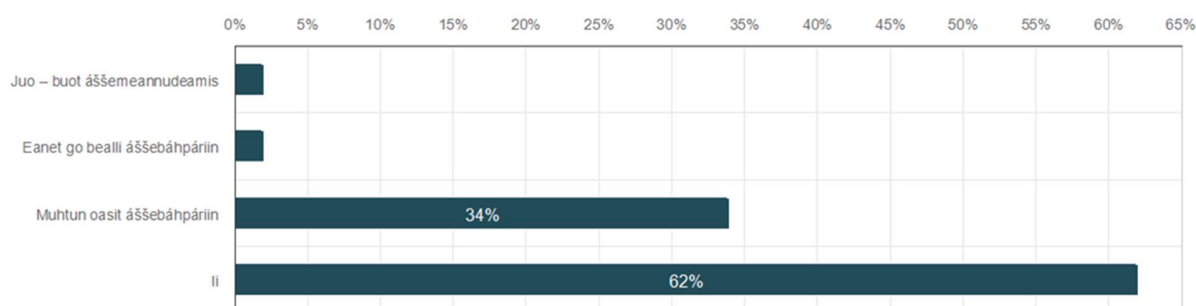
A total of 53.6% of respondents said that their organisation's website has some content in North Sámi, while 44.6% said that it has no content at all. Only one respondent had all their website in North Sámi.



IS YOUR ORGANISATION'S WEBSITE IN NORTH SÁMI?	N	Percent
Buot siiddut – All pages	1	1,8 %
Eanet go bealli neahttasiidduin - More than half of the pages	2	3,6 %
Muhtun oasit siidduin - Some parts of the pages	28	50,0 %
Ii – No	25	44,6 %
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	56/56	

6. IS NORTH SÁMI USED AS A LANGUAGE FOR WRITTEN MATTERS?

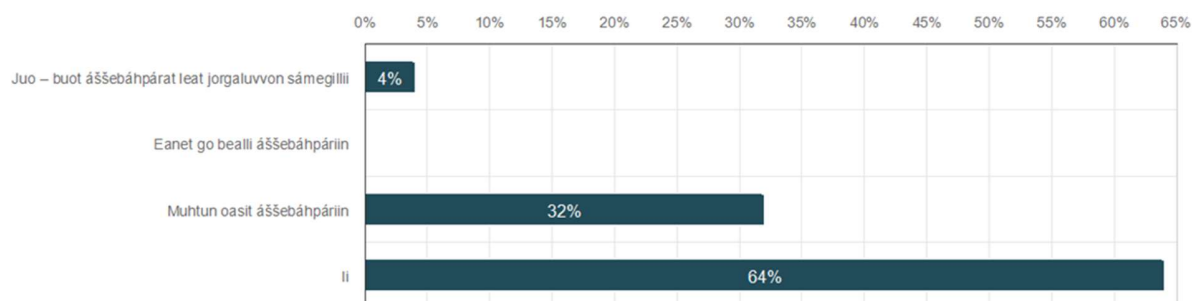
Only 1 respondent (1.8%) reported that North Sámi is used in all dealings, and 1 respondent (1.8%) reported that more than half of the documents are in Sámi; a third (33.9%) use North Sámi in some documents, while more than half of the respondents (62.5%) do not use it at all in written communication.



IS NORTH SÁMI USED AS A LANGUAGE FOR WRITTEN MATTERS?	N	Percent
Juo - buot áššemeannudeamis -Yes - in all its dealings	1	1.8%
Eanet go bealli áššebáhpárin More than half of the documents are in Sámi	1	1.8%
Muhtun oasit áššebáhpárin - Some documents are in Sámi	19	33.9%
Ii - No	35	62.5%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	56/56	

7. WHETHER THE DOCUMENTS ARE IN NORTH SÁMI: ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS, ETC.

The availability of documents such as administrative decisions and judgments in North Sámi is limited. The majority of organisations 64.3% do not offer these documents in Sámi at all. 32.1% respondents indicated that some documents are translated into North Sámi. Only two respondents indicated that all documents are translated into North Sámi.



WHETHER THE DOCUMENTS ARE IN NORTH SÁMI: ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS, ETC.	N	Percent
Juo - buot áššebáhpárat leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii Yes - all documents are translated into Sámi	2	3.6%
Eanet go bealli áššebáhpáriin - More than half of the documents	0	0.0%
Muhtun oasis áššebáhpáriin -Some of the documents	18	32.1%
Ii - No	36	64.3%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	56/56	

8. WHICH DOCUMENTS ARE MOST IN NEED OF TRANSLATION INTO NORTH SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 42/56

The need for translations into North Sámi by Finnish authorities is particularly relevant for decision-making, forms and communication with citizens. Documents related to individual rights, services and administrative decisions are mentioned most often. At the same time, the need to translate the content of online services and e-commerce is also highlighted.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Decision and administrative documents

- Administrative decisions, judgments, preliminary rulings, instructions for appeals and other legal decisions.

- Challenge and invitation documents, especially in cases where the parties are Sámi-speaking.
- Advocacy decisions and authorisation decisions

Forms and services

- Tax forms, benefit applications, requests for corrections, forms related to reindeer husbandry and other forms of support.
- Forms related to citizens' life events (e.g. name, marriage, military service forms).
- Forms and guidelines for e-services.

Communication and information documents

- Press releases, guidelines, recommendations, press releases, website content.
- Customer letters and standard texts, as well as documents sent automatically from systems.

Documents related to the judicial process

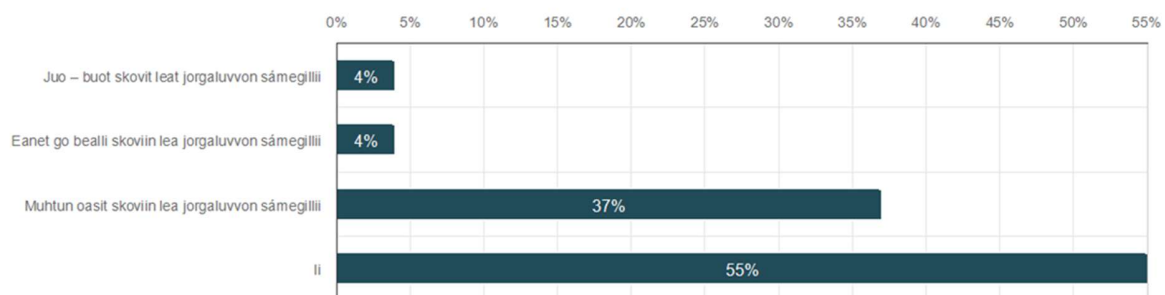
- Applications for leave to appeal, court decisions, replies and requests for rebuttal.

Specific sectors and administrative areas

- Land use, planning and environmental administration documents.
- Various expert opinions and guidelines.
- Documents from different branches of government were mentioned in individual responses.

9. ARE YOUR ORGANISATION'S FORMS TRANSLATED INTO NORTH SÁMI?

More than half of the respondents (55.3%) indicated that none of the forms had been translated into North Sámi, about a third (37.5%) had some of the forms translated and four respondents (7.2%) indicated that more than half or all of the forms had been translated into North Sámi.



ARE YOUR ORGANISATION'S FORMS TRANSLATED INTO NORTH SÁMI?	N	Percent
Juo - buot skovit leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii Yes - all forms are translated into Sámi	2	3.6%
Eanet go bealli skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii More than half of the forms are translated into Sámi	2	3.6%
Muhtun oasit skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii Some forms are translated into Sámi	21	37.5%
Ii - No	31	55.3%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	56/56	

10. WHAT KINDS OF FORMS ARE MOST IN NEED OF TRANSLATION INTO SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 40/56

The need for the translation of forms into North Sámi is particularly focused on administrative, social security and citizens' rights forms. The accessibility of electronic forms and online services in Sámi is also of particular importance. Responses indicate that although some forms have already been translated, the need is increasing, especially in situations where the issue concerns the special status of the Sámi, linguistic rights or e-government.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Administrative and administrative forms

- Forms for supervision, complaints and appeals
- Permit-related forms (building permits, police notifications, conscription)
- Guidelines for appeals and notices of appeal

Forms relating to social security and basic social security

- Aid and grant applications (e.g. reindeer husbandry, basic welfare)
- Life situation forms (divorce, change of name, housing)

Questionnaires and participation forms

- Citizen participation surveys, survey permits and feedback forms
- Forms for various services
-

Online forms and e-commerce

- Online forms and their language support were seen as particularly important for the future

- Emphasis on language support and equal accessibility for undocumented migrants

Forms concerning the Sámi people or the Sámi community

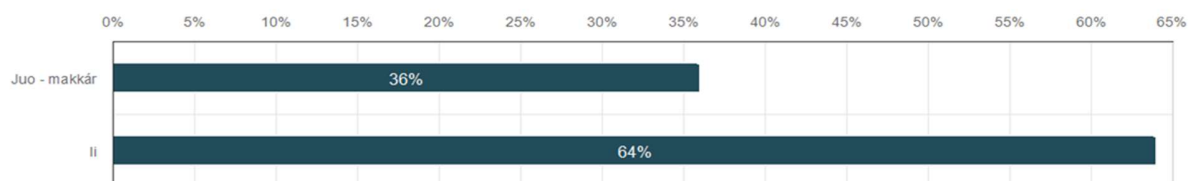
- Forms related to the Sámi homeland area, rights and communication with the community

Several replies also mentioned that the forms are not in use or that there is no need for them so far. It was also pointed out that the ability of organisations to handle forms in Sámi may limit their use.

11. ARE THERE ANY TRAINING NEEDS RELATED TO THE SÁMI LANGUAGE IN YOUR ORGANISATION?

Number of respondents: 55/56

In Finnish organisations, more than a third of respondents (36.4%) responded that the organisation has training needs related to the Sámi language. These needs relate in particular to basic language skills, knowledge of language law and cultural competence. The responses also emphasise that equality of services requires staff to be better prepared to deal with Sámi-speaking clients. However, a large proportion of organisations (63.6%) do not identify training needs, which may indicate that the Sámi language is not yet widely encountered in everyday work or that its importance is not fully understood.



ARE THERE ANY TRAINING NEEDS RELATED TO THE SÁMI LANGUAGE IN YOUR ORGANISATION?	N	Percent
Juo - makkár? Yes - what kind?	20	36.4%
Ii - No	35	63.6%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	55/56	

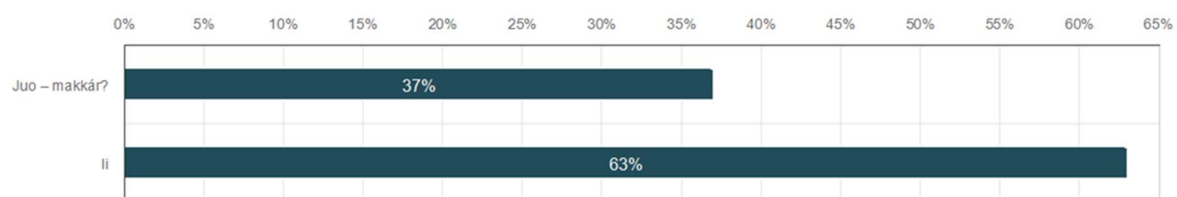
SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

- **Increasing language skills:**
Many respondents felt the need to have a basic knowledge of Sámi or basic vocabulary, especially North Sámi, in order to better meet clients.

- **Knowledge of language law and culture:**
There is a need to increase general understanding of the Sámi languages, Sámi culture and the requirements of the Sámi Language Act.
- **Cultural sensitivity and targeting of services:**
The need to understand and act on culturally sensitive perspectives is particularly important in serving Sámi clients.
- **Forms of training:**
Language courses, on-the-job training and induction or staff training for officials were requested.
- **Resource and skills gap:**
Several responses indicated that the organisation does not have its own Sámi language skills and is dependent on external services.

12. IS THERE A NEED FOR NORTH SÁMI INTERPRETING IN YOUR ORGANISATION?

The need for interpreting in North Sámi in Finnish organisations arises particularly in legal processes, public events, negotiations and customer service requests. Around a third of respondents report a need, interpreting is mostly ad hoc and rarely necessary. The majority of organisations (63%) do not identify the need for interpreting in their own activities.



IS THERE A NEED FOR NORTH SÁMI INTERPRETING IN YOUR ORGANISATION?	N	Percent
Juo - makkár? - Yes - what kind?	20	37.0%
Ii - No	34	63.0%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	54/56	

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

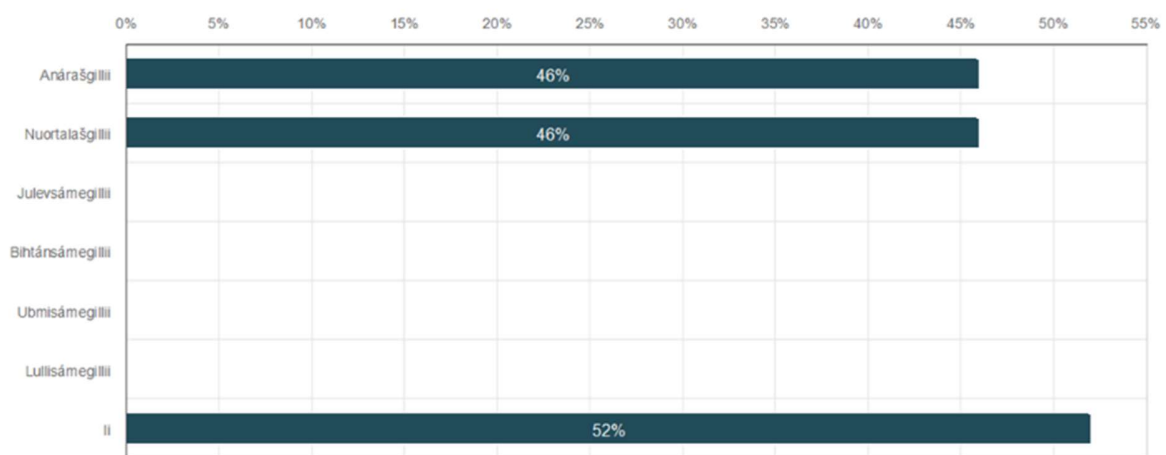
- **Meetings, consultations and training:**
Interpreting is needed for staff meetings, regional planning consultations and presentations.
- **Public events and occasions:**
For example, seminars, public events and exhibition guided tours.
- **Legal and administrative processes:**
Interpreting needs are related to court proceedings, pre-trial hearings, hearings and complaint handling.

- **Customer service situations:**
Interpreting for occasional business or telephone services, in particular at the customer's request.
- Various individual situations were also mentioned

Many respondents stressed that the need for interpreting is occasional and depends on the situation. Many organisations operate on a needs basis and provide interpreting only when necessary.

13. DOES YOUR ORGANISATION HAVE A WEBSITE OR TRANSLATIONS IN OTHER SÁMI LANGUAGES?

More than half (51.8%) of the respondents indicated that there are no websites or translations in any Sámi language other than North Sámi. However, 46.4% of the respondents had websites in both Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi. Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi are the two Sámi languages that were selected, along with North Sámi, as the Sámi languages spoken in Finland.



DOES YOUR ORGANISATION HAVE A WEBSITE OR TRANSLATIONS IN OTHER SÁMI LANGUAGES?	N	Percent
anárašgillii - in Inari Sámi	26	46.4%
nuortalašgillii - in Skolt Sámi	26	46.4%
julevsámegillii - in Lule Sámi	0	0.0%
bihtánsámegillii - in Pite Sámi	0	0.0%
ubmisámegillii - in Ume Sámi	0	0.0%
lullisámegillii - in South Sámi	0	0.0%
Ii - No	29	51.8%

14. DO YOU HAVE OTHER NEEDS IN YOUR ORGANISATION REGARDING THE SÁMI LANGUAGE?

Number of respondents: 32/56

Organisations identify a wide range of needs to strengthen the use of the Sámi language. The main needs relate to the translation of official communications, the language and cultural skills of staff, the quality and accessibility of translations, and the customer-oriented provision of services in Sámi.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Translation and communication needs

- In particular, there is a need to translate websites, forms, information leaflets and other official materials into North Sámi, Inarine and Coltan.
- The timeliness, completeness and quality of translations are mentioned as key challenges.
- There is also a **need to harmonise translations** and develop terminology (e.g. legal terms).

Strengthening Sámi-speaking staff and skills

- Organisations have a **shortage of people who can speak Sámi**, and the knowledge may be limited to one person.
- Recognising the need for **customer service in Sámi**, which requires both language skills and structures that support mental resilience.
- Risks related to the continuity of skills and recruitment are highlighted.

Increasing understanding and training needs

- Several respondents mention the need for more **general information on Sámi languages, culture and linguistic rights**.
- Another issue is to raise **awareness among** the administration and front-line staff of the specific characteristics and stresses of Sámi-speaking work.

Accessibility of services and the customer perspective

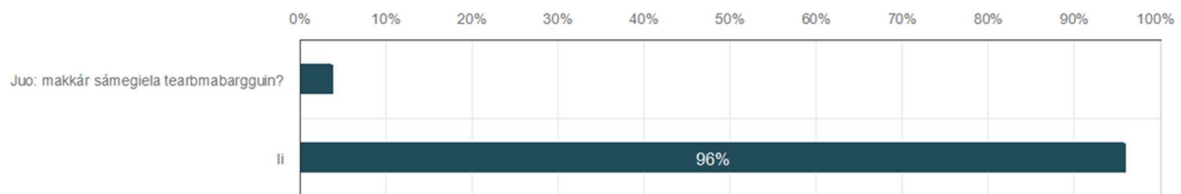
- The problem mentioned is that customers are not always familiar with or able to use services in their own language.
- Reaching customers and informing **them about services in Sámi** is challenging.
- Linguistic uncertainty can prevent you from dealing with the authorities in Sámi.

Specific individual needs and examples

- Different sectors have different needs, such as interpreting budgets, language versions of client letters or the lack of a Sámi-speaking jury.
- Some responses indicated that no need was identified.

15. IS YOUR ORGANISATION CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS?

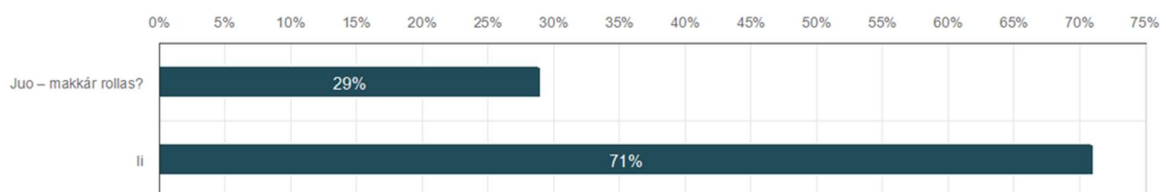
Two organisations reported being involved in Sámi legal terminology projects. Of these, one respondent is not really involved in a project focusing exclusively on legal terminology.



IS YOUR ORGANISATION CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS?	N	Percent
Juo: makkár sámegeala tearbmabargguin? - Yes - in which projects	2	3.8%
Ii - No	50	96.2%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	52/56	

16. IS YOUR ORGANISATION WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN A FUTURE NORDIC SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECT?

When asked about their willingness to participate in a future Nordic Sámi legal terminology project, fifteen respondents (29.4%) indicated their interest.



IS YOUR ORGANISATION WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN A FUTURE NORDIC SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECT?	N	Percent
Juo – makkár rollas? - Yes - in what way?	15	29.4%
Ii - No	36	70.6%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	51/56	

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

- **Monitoring and commenting**
Several organisations express a willingness to "be consulted", to be kept informed or to participate in an advisory or commentary role where appropriate.
- **Expert input or consultative role**
A number of responses suggested involvement as an expert, particularly in the field of education, early childhood education or environmental law.
- **Cooperation and sharing of materials**
One organisation expressed its willingness to share translated content and glossaries for the project and to contribute to the discussion and communication.
- **Participation with resource reservations**
Many linked willingness to participate to available resources, time and human resources.

4. RESULTS NORWAY

1. INFORMATION ON THE DEFENDANT

Respondents represented a wide range of public authorities, including ministries, agencies, regional administrative offices and other legal organisations. In Norway, 30 respondents from 28 different organisations replied to the questionnaire.

2. COUNTRY OF RESPONDENT

Question two asked the respondent to indicate which country they were from.

3. WHAT KIND OF LEGISLATION SHOULD BE TRANSLATED INTO SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 24/30

According to the responses, the laws that define the rights of the individual, the obligations of the authorities and the practical services in everyday life, especially in the Sámi regions, should be translated into Sámi. The need for translation of administrative, criminal, educational, health and Sámi legislation is most widely identified. There is also concern about the timeliness of translations and the need to prioritise the legislation that is most relevant to the Sámi-speaking population.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Directly affects the rights and obligations of individuals

- The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were mentioned repeatedly.
- The Administrative Code and related regulations that define the relationship between the citizen and the state.

Regulates the activities of municipalities or public authorities

- The Publicity Act, laws governing local government, the Planning and Building Act, social welfare and health legislation and education laws.
- The laws that municipalities have to respect in everyday life - in particular health, early childhood education, the school system and social services.

Affects the Sámi in particular

- Sámi Act, Reindeer Husbandry Act, Place Names Act, cultural heritage legislation.
- Legislation relating to the use of natural resources and environmental management (e.g. Finnmark Act, Energy Act, Water Act).

Is of a fundamental civil or constitutional nature

- Norwegian Constitution, Language Act, human rights legislation (e.g. European Convention on Human Rights).

- The Archives Act and other laws that affect public administration or access to information.

Needs updating

- Some legislation was mentioned as being translated but outdated, such as the Sámi versions of the Administrative Code or the Finnmark Act.

4. WHICH LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ARE MOST IMPORTANT FOR YOUR ORGANISATION?

Number of respondents: 23/30

According to Norwegian respondents, laws concerning individual rights, public administration and basic services in particular should be translated into North Sámi. Laws relating to the special status of the Sámi and the regulation of the Finnmark area, such as the Reindeer Husbandry Act and the Finnmark Act, are also highlighted. Nature and resource legislation and laws relating to culture and information management form another key group. The responses indicate that translation needs are both practical and culturally and linguistically relevant, with a focus on legislation that has a direct impact on the daily life and rights of the Sámi population.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Legislation on individual rights and access to public authorities

- The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were mentioned repeatedly.
- The Administrative Act (forvaltningsloven), the Publicity Act (offentlighetsloven) and other basic administrative texts.
- Legislation that defines the rights of individuals in relation to public authorities, such as the Police Records Act and the Conflict Council Act.

Laws relating to basic services and social welfare

- Education Act, Day Care Act, Child Protection Act, Social and Health Services Act.
- These laws determine access to everyday public services and therefore translations are essential for the smooth running of daily life.

Legislation related to the special status of the Sámi

- The Sámi Act (sámeláhka), the Reindeer Husbandry Act, the Place Names Act and the Language Act were frequently mentioned.
- The guidelines of the Sámi Parliament and the rules on land use in remote areas were also mentioned.

Regionally relevant legislation (e.g. Finnmark)

- The Finnmark Act (finnmárkkuláhka) and its regulations were mentioned several times.
- This reflects the direct link between regional legislation and local authorities and services.

Nature and resources legislation

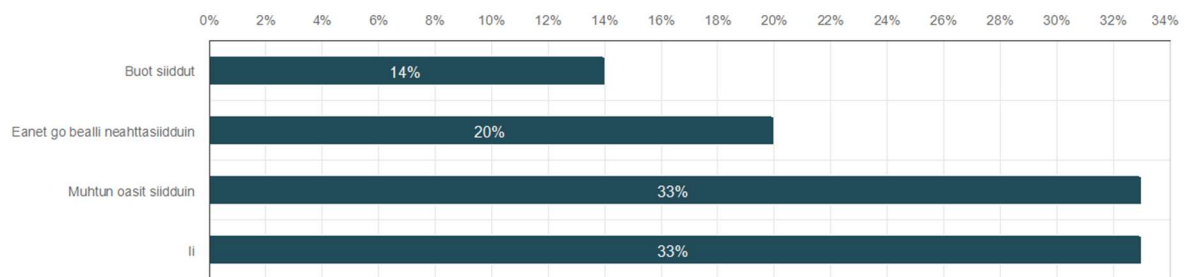
- Planning and building law, motor vehicle traffic law, legislation on the use of natural resources (e.g. fishing, hunting).
- Energy policy and water resources regulation, including EIA study.

Information and cultural heritage

- The Archives Act, the Cultural Heritage Act and other legislation relating to the management of materials.
- The translation of laws relating to data rights is important for the accessibility of government documents.

5. IS YOUR ORGANISATION'S WEBSITE IN NORTH SÁMI?

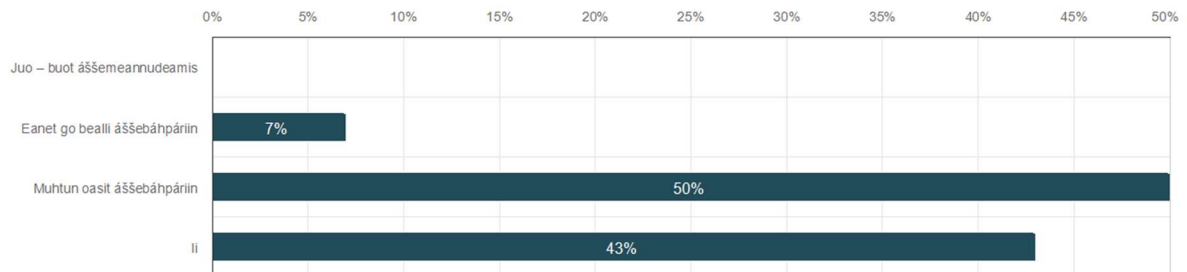
13.4% have websites entirely in North Sámi, and a third of organisations (33.3%) have some parts of their website translated into Sámi. Another third (33.3%) do not provide any online content in North Sámi and 20% of respondents reported that more than half of their website is in Sámi.



IS YOUR ORGANISATION'S WEBSITE IN NORTH SÁMI	N	Percent
Buot siiddut - All pages	4	13.4%
Eanet go bealli neahttasiidduin - More than half of the pages	6	20.0%
Muhtun oasit siidduin - Some parts of the site	10	33.3%
Ii - No	10	33.3%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	30/30	

6. IS NORTH SÁMI USED AS A LANGUAGE FOR WRITTEN MATTERS?

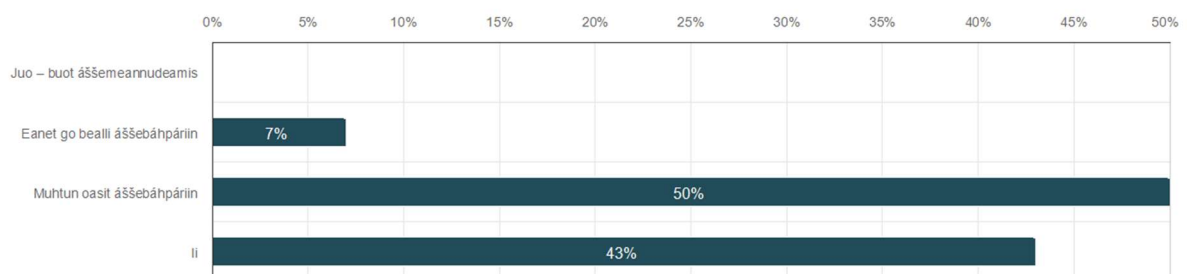
None of the respondents indicated that North Sámi is used in all dealings, and only two organisations (6.7%) have more than half of their documents in Sámi; half of the respondents (50%) use Sámi in some documents, while almost as many (43.3%) do not use it at all in written communication.



IS NORTH SÁMI USED AS A LANGUAGE FOR WRITTEN MATTERS?	N	Percent
Juo - buot áššemeannudeamis - Yes - in all its dealings	0	0.0%
Eanet go bealli áššebáhpáriin - More than half of the documents are in Sámi	2	6.7%
Muhtun oasit áššebáhpáriin- Some documents are in Sámi	15	50.0%
Ii - No	13	43.3%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	30/30	

7. WHETHER THE DOCUMENTS ARE THE DOCUMENTS IN NORTH SÁMI: ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS ETC.

None of the organisations use North Sámi in all written correspondence, 2 organisations (6.7%) reported that more than half of their documents are in Sámi, half of the respondents (50%) use Sámi in some documents, and 13 organisations (43.3%) do not use Sámi at all in written correspondence.



WHETHER THE DOCUMENTS ARE THE DOCUMENTS IN NORTH SÁMI: ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS ETC.	N	Percent
Juo - buot áššebáhpárat leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii Yes - all documents are translated into Sámi	0	0.0%
Eanet go bealli áššebáhpáriin - More than half of the documents	2	6.7%
Muhtun oasit áššebáhpáriin - Some of the documents	15	50.0%
Ii - No	13	43.3%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	30/30	

8. WHICH DOCUMENTS ARE MOST IN NEED OF TRANSLATION INTO NORTH SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 22/30

Based on the responses, the greatest need for translation into North Sámi by Norwegian authorities is for documents relating to decision-making, individual rights and administrative matters. In addition, everyday communication documents - such as web content, letters and instructions - and material related to consultations are seen as the main content to be translated.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Decision documents and administrative decisions

- Administrative decisions, individual decisions, judgments and documents relating to complaints were mentioned repeatedly.
- In particular, documents generated by courts and public authorities were considered important for translation.

Legal and regulatory documents

- Laws, regulations, rules and related guidelines.
- Also summaries of legislative amendments and notices from the Grand Parliaments.

Everyday administrative and communication documents

- Letters addressed to the residents of the municipality, documents and bulletins of municipal meetings.
- Website content, standard replies and emails.
- Documents relating to police certificates, such as feedback letters, rejection decisions and claims.

Consultations and advice

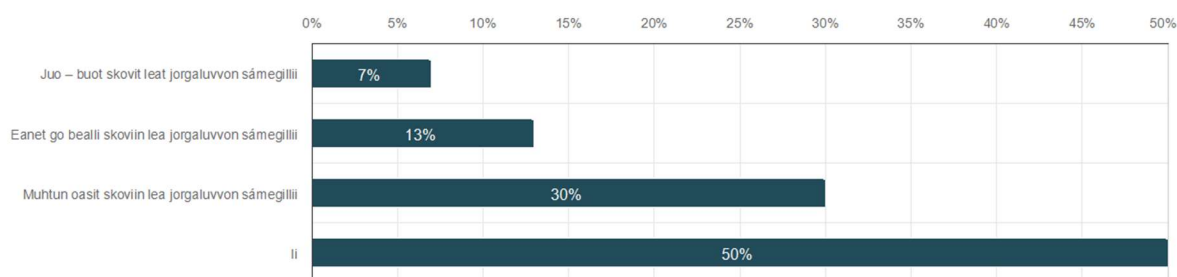
- Consultation letters, consultation documents and minutes, in particular where interpreting has been used.
- Specific needs for reindeer husbandry districts and in cases related to the Sámi population.

Other materials

- Guides, information material, forms, texts on rights and obligations under the Language Act and the Place Names Act.
- Documents and appeals relating to Nordic cooperation.

9. ARE YOUR ORGANISATION'S FORMS TRANSLATED INTO NORTH SÁMI?

Of the respondents, 6 organisations (20%) reported that more than half of their forms have been translated into Sámi, 9 organisations (30%) have translated some forms, half of the respondents (50%) have not translated any forms into Sámi, and only 2 organisations have fully translated sets of forms.



ARE YOUR ORGANISATION'S FORMS TRANSLATED INTO NORTH SÁMI?	N	Percent
Juo - buot skovit leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii Yes - all forms are translated into Sámi	2	6.7%
Eanet go bealli skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii More than half of the forms are translated into Sámi	4	13.3%
Muhtun oasit skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii Some forms are translated into Sámi	9	30.0%
Ii - No	15	50.0%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	30/30	

10. WHAT KINDS OF FORMS ARE MOST IN NEED OF TRANSLATION INTO SÁMI?

Number of respondents: 20/30

According to Norwegian respondents, North Sámi is the language most needed for translating forms related to dealing with public authorities, legal procedures and applying for basic services. Forms that ensure access to information and participation of citizens, especially in situations where language skills do not cover the national languages, are also considered important. Forms related to the business sector, in particular Sámi drone farming, complete the range of key translation needs.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Legal and procedural forms

- Challenges, documents relating to convictions, templates for criminal proceedings (e.g. interviews, notifications).
- Police documents, such as applications for police certificates and their purpose sheets.

Administrative and business forms

- Application forms for health, education and early childhood services.
- Forms for motor traffic, town and country planning and building permits.
- Consent documents and forms used by citizens to request access to documents (e.g. access rights).

Information and universal service forms

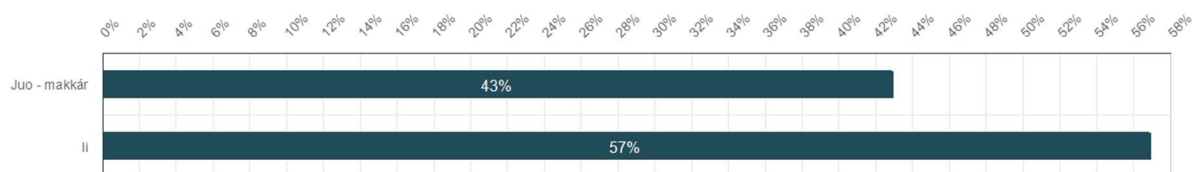
- Information forms, electronic forms on websites and forms for the public to obtain information or ask questions.
- A high priority was also given to forms related to the cultural and linguistic rights of the Sámi people and accessibility of services.

Forms related to economic activities

- In particular, the application forms for support schemes related to Sámi reindeer husbandry were mentioned as a major need for translation. Some responses indicated that the forms were not in use or that there was no need for them.

11. ARE THERE ANY TRAINING NEEDS RELATED TO THE SÁMI LANGUAGE IN YOUR ORGANISATION?

Around 43% of the Norwegian respondent organisations report that they have training needs related to the Sámi language. These focus in particular on the development of basic Sámi language skills, oral and written skills and administrative language skills. There is also a need to strengthen cultural understanding and knowledge of other Sámi languages, such as Vlach and South Sámi. At the same time, however, the majority of respondents (57.1%) do not identify a need for training.



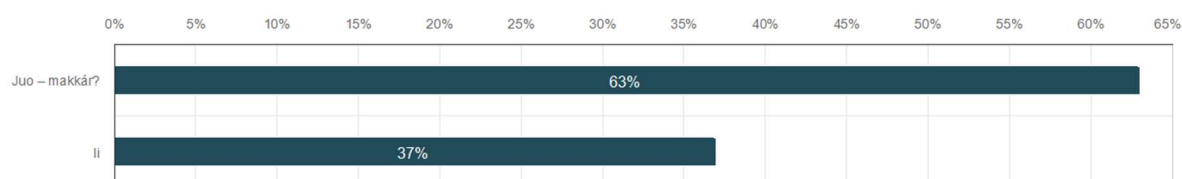
ARE THERE ANY TRAINING NEEDS RELATED TO THE SÁMI LANGUAGE IN YOUR ORGANISATION?	N	Percent
Juo - makkár? - Yes - what kind?	12	42.9%
Ii - No	16	57.1%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	28/30	

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

- Developing language skills at different levels:**
 Several respondents indicated a need for oral and written skills development, especially in North English.
- Basic education:**
 There is a need to provide more people with the opportunity to start learning the Sámi language.
- Knowledge of administrative language:**
 There was a need for courses related to administrative Sámi language skills (e.g. for dealing with the authorities).
- Language and cultural understanding:**
 Several respondents highlighted the need for training that links language learning to the cultural context.
- Other Sámi languages:**
 The educational needs of Luleå and South Sámi languages were also mentioned separately.

12. IS THERE A NEED FOR NORTH SÁMI INTERPRETING IN YOUR ORGANISATION?

The majority of Norwegian respondents (63%) said that their organisation has interpreting needs. The need is particularly related to legal proceedings, public meetings, healthcare and negotiation situations. Interpreting is often seen as a situational need, which is not permanent, but may arise especially when participants do not have sufficient knowledge of Norwegian.



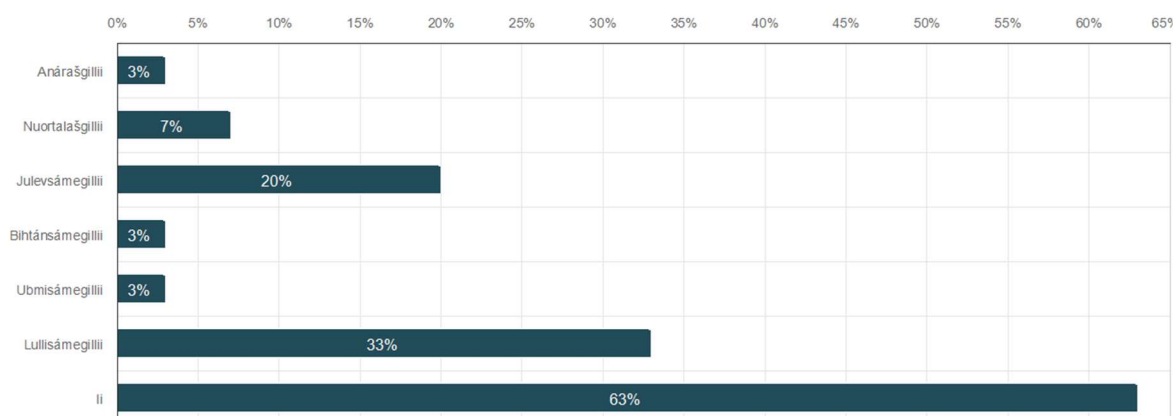
IS THERE A NEED FOR NORTH SÁMI INTERPRETING IN YOUR ORGANISATION?	N	Percent
Juo - makkár?- Yes - what kind?	17	63.0%
Ii - No	10	37.0%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	27/30	

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

- **Legal situations:**
Interpreting is particularly needed in court proceedings and for the translation of incoming documents.
- **Health and care services:**
The need arises occasionally, especially when the client has a Sámi-speaking background.
- **For meetings and conferences:**
Political meetings, plenary sessions, consultation and negotiation situations were mentioned repeatedly.
- **For public events and occasions:**
For example, public meetings, hearings and on-site inspections.
- **Needs are often occasional:**
Many mentioned that the need is infrequent and situational.

13. DOES YOUR ORGANISATION HAVE WEBSITES OR TRANSLATIONS IN OTHER SÁMI LANGUAGES?

More than half of the 63.3% of respondents indicated that their organisations do not have any online content in Sámi languages other than North Sámi. Apart from North Sámi, the languages most frequently reported to have websites/translations were South Sámi and Bontarese. The share of other Sámi languages is not high.



DOES YOUR ORGANISATION HAVE WEBSITES OR TRANSLATIONS IN OTHER SÁMI LANGUAGES?	N	Percent
anárašgillii - Inari Sámi	1	3.3%
nuortalašgillii - in Skolt Sámi	2	6.7%
julevsámegillii - in Lule Sámi	6	20.0%
bihtánsámegillii –in Pite Sámi	1	3.3%
ubmisámegillii - in Ume Sámi	1	3.3%
lullisámegillii - in South Sámi	10	33.3%
Ii - No - No	19	63.3%

14. DO YOU HAVE OTHER NEEDS IN YOUR ORGANISATION REGARDING THE SÁMI LANGUAGE?

Number of respondents: 19/30

In Norwegian organisations, several other needs are identified to develop the use of the Sámi language, especially in strengthening the language skills of staff and improving Sámi translation and communication skills. There is also a need to develop professional legal and administrative terminology and to increase written communication in Sámi.

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

Translation needs

- Documents such as forms, decisions, information letters and reply letters should be translated into Sámi.
- The need to develop and standardise legal terminology in Sámi.

Staff language skills

- Several respondents argued that **all employees** should know North Sámi, especially in schools, kindergartens, health care and administration.
- Language skills are needed **at all levels** and in different jobs.

Strengthening the working language

- Sámi should be used more **for written communication**, not just oral communication.
- It was hoped that more people would learn to **actively use Sámi as their working language**.

Resource and skills gap

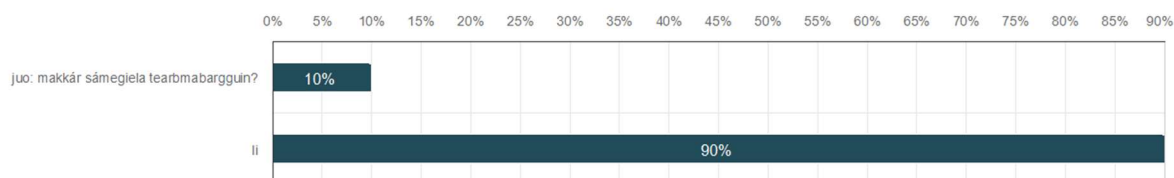
- There is a need for **Sámi-speaking staff**, especially in organisations working with Sámi issues.
- It was also suggested that knowledge of the Sámi language is needed **for transcribing audio materials and translating online texts**.

No need or not known

- Several respondents indicated that there was no need or that the issue had not been explored.

15. IS YOUR ORGANISATION CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS?

Three organisations replied that they are involved in legal terminology projects



IS YOUR ORGANISATION CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS?	N	Percent
Juo: makkár sámegiela tearbmabargguin? Yes - in which projects	3	10.3%
Ii - No	26	89.7%
Vástideddjiid mearri - Number of respondents	29/30	

16. IS YOUR ORGANISATION WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN A FUTURE NORDIC SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECT?

The majority of Norwegian respondent organisations (65.5%) show interest in participating in a Nordic Sámi legal terminology project. The willingness to participate took many forms, ranging from development work to advisory tasks and technical expertise. Although some indicated that they did not have the necessary skills or resources, many would be willing to participate if the role is clearly defined and the work is compatible with the tasks of the organisation.

IS YOUR ORGANISATION WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN A FUTURE NORDIC SÁMI LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PROJECT?	N	Percent
Juo - makkár rollas? Yes - in what role?	19	65.5%
Ii - No	10	34.5%

SUMMARY OF OPEN RESPONSES

- Contributing to development and translation work:**
 Several respondents express willingness to participate in the development and translation of legal terms.

- **Advisory and expert roles:**
Participation as a member of a reference group, advisor or opinion leader is envisaged.
- **Resource-based discretion:**
Some organisations link willingness to participate to available resources or expertise, especially in situations where there is no expertise in Sámi language or law.
- **Specific expertise:**
A few respondents offer support in terminological methodology or in the development of vocabulary systems, even if there is no Sámi language expertise in the organisation.
- **Funding or coordination role:**
Mention also of the role of the funder and participation through Sámi-speaking staff.

5. COMPARISON OF RESULTS BETWEEN FINLAND AND NORWAY

Respondents' background information

The respondents to the survey were from Finland and Norway as follows:

- Finland: 56 respondents
- Norway: 30 respondents

Respondents represented a variety of legal and administrative organisations, including ministries, agencies, courts, police, municipalities and archives. Many respondents worked in communications, law drafting, customer service or administration, and there were also language and cultural experts.

Comparison table by question

Question	Finland	Norway	Benchmarking analysis
3. What kind of legislation should be translated into Sámi?	General laws, regulation related to basic services and Sámi rights (administration, social and health services, culture, natural resources)	General laws, specific laws such as the Finnmark Act, use of natural resources, individual rights, administration, criminal law	Both emphasise general laws and in particular the regulation of the status of the Sámi people. In Norway, the emphasis is more on regional and resource-based legislation.
4. Which legislative translations are most important for your organisation?	Fundamental rights, administrative law, criminal law, social welfare law, tax and business regulation, international agreements	Same as in Finland; emphasis on governance, individual rights, resource management	The main points of translation are the same in both countries. In Norway, regional specificities (e.g. Finnmark law) are mentioned more often.

5. Is your organisation's website in North Sámi?	50.0% of the site is partly in Sámi, 44.6% not at all	85.2% sites partly or entirely in Sámi	In Norway, a higher proportion of websites contain content in Sámi. In Finland about half offer some parts in Sámi, and almost half not at all.
6. Is North Sámi used as the language of written communication?	33.9% use some documents in Sámi, 62.5% do not	47.5% use documents at least partly in Sámi	In Norway, documents are more commonly handled in North Sámi than in Finland. In Finland, the majority of people do not use Sámi when dealing with matters.
7. Are documents in North Sámi: administrative decisions, judgments, etc.	32.1% some documents translated, 64.3% not at all	45.9% of documents are at least partially translated	In Norway, document translations are more common. In Finland, most documents are not translated into Sámi.
8. Which documents are most in need of translation into North Sámi?	Notices, administrative decisions, forms, court documents, business and planning matters	Administrative decisions, bulletins, forms, opinions, guidelines	In both countries, translation needs are focused on administrative documents such as decisions, forms and bulletins.
9. Are your organisation's forms translated into North Sámi?	37.5% some forms translated, 55.3% none at all	49.2% of the forms in part in Sámi, 36.1% not at all	In Norway, a larger proportion of organisations have translated at least some of the forms. In Finland, the majority have not translated at all.
10. Which forms are most in need of translation into Sámi?	Aid applications, control requests, complaints, everyday forms	Application forms, training forms, complaint forms	In both countries, the need for translation is focused on aid applications, control forms and everyday forms.
11. Are there any training needs related to the Sámi language in your organisation?	36.4% need training, such as language skills and cultural knowledge	72.1% need training, e.g. basic Sámi education, interpreting	The need for training is more widely recognised in Norway than in Finland. In Finland, the training needs focus in particular on basic skills and language knowledge.
12. Is there a need for North English interpreting in your organisation?	37.0% reported needs (meetings, trials, events)	73.8% reported a need for interpreting (meetings, meetings with the authorities)	The need for interpreting is more common in Norway than in Finland. In

			Finland, interpreting situations are sporadic.
13. Does your organisation have websites or translations in other Sámi languages?	46.4% both: Inari and Skolt Sámi, 51.8% not at all	49.2% in Inari and Skolt Sámi, 44.3% not at all	Both countries have produced content in Inari and Coltan. In Finland, no content has been produced in other Sámi languages.
14. Are there other needs in your organisation regarding the Sámi language?	Translation problems in communication, official matters, lack of language skills	Need for more material, harmonisation, interpreting resources	In both countries, the need to strengthen language resources and harmonise materials is identified.
15. Is your organisation already involved in Sámi legal terminology projects?	3.8% involved in terminology work	16.4% involved in terminology work	In Norway, the proportion of organisations involved in terminology work is higher than in Finland.
16. Is your organisation willing to participate in a Nordic Sámi legal terminology project in the future?	29.4% willing to participate, 70.6% unwilling to participate	59.0% willing to participate, 41.0% not	In Norway, willingness to participate in future terminology work is more common than in Finland.
Do you want an English report on this survey?	50.9% wanted a report in English, 49.1% did not	55.7% wanted a report in English, 44.3% did not	In Norway, interest in the English report was slightly higher than in Finland. In both countries, about half of the respondents wanted the report in English.

6. SUMMARY

The survey provided significant information from operators in Finland and Norway about their terminology, translation and interpreting needs for North Sámi. In particular, the survey was designed to explore the possibility of expanding a smaller project into a larger project. The survey has also identified potential partners for further work on the future project. The results of the survey provide information not only on translation and training needs, but also on the implementation of Sámi language rights in Finland and Norway.



GAŽADANSKOVVI JURIDIHKALAŠ LÁGÁDUSAIDE

☐ Bákkolaš jearaldagat merkejuvvon násttiin (*)

1. Vástideaddji dieđut:

Institušuvnna namma *

Vástideaddji namma

Vástideaddji posišuvdna bargosajis *

2. Vástideaddji riika *

☐ Norga

☐ Suopma

3. Makkár lágat galggašedje jorgaluvvot sámegillii ?

4. Mat láhkajorgalusat leat buot dehálepmosat du institušuvnna dáfos?

5. Leatgo din institušuvnnas davvisámegillii neahttasiiddut? *

- ☐ Buot siiddut
- ☐ Eanet go bealli neahttasiidduin
- ☐ Muhtun oasit siidduin
- ☐ Ii

6. Geavahuvvogo din institušuvnnas davvisámegiella čálalaš áššiid meannudangiellan? *

- ☐ Juo – buot áššemeannudeamis
- ☐ Eanet go bealli áššebáhpáriin
- ☐ Muhtun oasit áššebáhpáriin
- ☐ Ii

7. Leatgo áššebáhpárat davvisámegillii: duomut, mearrádusat jna. *

- ☐ Juo – buot áššebáhpárat leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii
- ☐ Eanet go bealli áššebáhpáriin
- ☐ Muhtun oasit áššebáhpáriin
- ☐ Ii

8. Makkár áššebáhpáriidda lea stuorámus jorgalandárbu davvisámegillii?

9. Leatgo din institušuvnna skovit jorgaluvvon davvisámegillii? *

- ☐ Juo – buot skovit leat jorgaluvvon sámegillii
- ☐ Eanet go bealli skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii
- ☐ Muhtun oasit skoviin lea jorgaluvvon sámegillii
- ☐ Ii

10. Makkár skoviide lea stuorámus jorgalandárbu sámegillii?

11. Leatgo din institušuvnnas skuvlendárbbut sámegiela ektui?

- ☐ Juo - makkár _____
- ☐ Ii

12. Leatgo din institušuvnnas sámegiela dulkondárbbut?

- ☐ Juo – makkár? _____
- ☐ Ii

13. Leatgo din institušuvnnas neahttasiiddut dahje jorgalusat eará sámegielaide?

*

- ☐ Anárašgillii
- ☐ Nuortalašgillii
- ☐ Julevsámegillii
- ☐ Bihtánsámegillii
- ☐ Ubmisámegillii
- ☐ Lullisámegillii
- ☐ Ii

14. Leatgo din institušuvnnas eará dárbbut sámegiela ektui?

15. Leago dál din institušuvdna mielde sámegiela láhkatearbmabargguin?

- ☐ Juo: makkár sámegiela tearbmabargguin?

- ☐ Ii

16. Leago din institušuvnnas beroštupmi searvat boahttevuodas davviriikkalaš sámegiela láhkatearbmapprošektii?

- ☐ Juo – makkár rollas?

- ☐ Ii

17. Háliidatgo eangalsgielat raportta dán gažadeamis?

- ☐ juo – sáddejuvvo e-poastačujuhussii

- ☐ Ii

KYSELY OIKEUDELLISILLE INSITUUTIOILLE SAAMEN KÄYTÖSTÄ

☐ Pakolliset kysymykset merkitty tähdellä (*)

1. Vastaajan tiedot

Organisaation nimi *

Vastaajan nimi

Virkanimike *

2. Vastaajan maa *

☐ Norja

☐ Suomi

3. Millaista lainsäädäntöä tulisi kääntää saameksi?

4. Millaiset lainsäädäntökäännökset ovat tärkeimpiä organisaatiollesi?

5. Onko organisaatiosi nettisivusto pohjoissaamenkielinen? *

- ☐ Kaikki sivut
- ☐ Enemmän kuin puolet sivustosta
- ☐ Jotkut osat sivustosta
- ☐ Ei ole

6. Käytetäänkö pohjoissaamea kirjallisten asioiden käsittelykielenä? *

- ☐ Kyllä – kaikessa asioiden käsittelyssä
- ☐ Enemmän kuin puolet asiakirjoista on saamenkielisiä
- ☐ Jotkut asiakirjat ovat saamenkielisiä
- ☐ Ei

7. Ovatko asiakirjat pohjoissaameksi: hallintopäätökset, tuomiot jne. *

- ☐ Kyllä – kaikki asiakirjat on käännetty saameksi
- ☐ Enemmän kuin puolet asiakirjoista
- ☐ Jonkun verran asiakirjoista
- ☐ Ei

8. Millaisille asiakirjoille on suurin käännöstarve pohjoissaameksi

9. Onko organisaationne lomakkeet käännetty pohjoissaameksi? *

- ☐ Kyllä – kaikki lomakkeet on käännetty saameksi
- ☐ Enemmän kuin puolet lomakkeista on käännetty saameksi
- ☐ Jotkut lomakkeet on käännetty saameksi
- ☐ Ei

10. Millaisille lomakkeille on suurin käännöstarve saameksi?

11. Onko organisaatiossanne saamen kieleen liittyviä koulutustarpeita?

- ☐ Kyllä – millaisia? _____
- ☐ Ei

12. Onko organisaatiossanne pohjoissaamen tulkkaustarpeita?

- ☐ Kyllä – millaisia _____
- ☐ Ei

13. Onko organisaatiossanne nettisivuja tai käännöksiä muilla saamen kielillä? *

- ☐ inarinsaameksi
- ☐ koltansaameksi
- ☐ luulajansaameksi
- ☐ piitimensaameksi
- ☐ uumajansaameksi
- ☐ eteläsaameksi
- ☐ ei

14. Onko organisaatiossanne muita tarpeita saamen kielen suhteen?

15. Onko organisaatiosi mukana tällä hetkellä saamen lakiterminologiahankkeissa?

- ☐ Kyllä

- ☐ Ei

16. Onko organisaatiollanne halukkuutta osallistua tulevaisuudessa pohjoismaiseen saamen oikeusterminologiahankkeeseen?

- ☐ Kyllä – millä tavoin?

- ☐ Ei

17. Haluatko englanninkielisen raportin tästä kyselystä?

- ☐ Kyllä – lähetetään sähköpostiosoitteeseen:

- ☐ Ei

SPØRRESKJEMA FOR JURIDISKE INSTITUSJONER OM BRUK AV SAMISK

☐ Obligatoriske spørsmål er merket med en stjerne (*)

1. Opplysninger om respondenten

Navn på organisasjonen *

Navn på respondenten

Respondentens stillingstittel *

2. Respondentens land *

☐ Norge

☐ Finland

3. Hva slags lovgivning bør oversettes til samisk?

4. Hvilke lovoversettelser er viktigst for din organisasjon?

5. Har din organisasjon en nettside på nordsamisk? *

- ☐ Nettstedet i sin helhet
- ☐ Mer enn halvparten av nettstedet
- ☐ Noen deler av nettstedet
- ☐ Ingen

6. Brukes nordsamisk i skriftlig saksbehandling i din organisasjon? *

- ☐ Ja - i all beslutningstaking
- ☐ Mer enn halvparten av dokumentene er på samisk
- ☐ Noen dokumenter er på samisk
- ☐ Nei

7. Har din organisasjon saksdokumenter på nordsamisk: forvaltningsvedtak, dommer osv.? *

- ☐ Ja - alle dokumenter er oversatt til samisk
- ☐ Mer enn halvparten av dokumentene
- ☐ Noen dokumenter er oversatt
- ☐ Nei

8. Hvilke dokumenttyper er det størst behov for å oversette ?

9. Oversetter din organisasjon skjemaer til nordsamisk? *

- ☐ Ja - alle skjemaer er oversatt til samisk
- ☐ Mer enn halvparten av skjemaene er på samisk
- ☐ Noen skjemaer er oversatt til samisk
- ☐ Nei

10. Hvilke skjemaer er størst behov for å oversette?

11. Er det behov for opplæring i samisk språk i din organisasjon?

- ☐ Ja - hvilken type?

- ☐ Nei

12. Er det behov for nordsamisk tolking i din organisasjon?

- ☐ Ja - vårt tolkebehov er

- ☐ Nei

13. Er det behov for andre samiske språk i din organisasjon? *

- ☐ Enaresamisk
- ☐ Skoltsamisk
- ☐ Lulesamisk
- ☐ Pitesamisk
- ☐ Umesamisk
- ☐ Sørsamisk
- ☐ Nei

14. Er det andre nordsamiske behov i din organisasjon?

15. Deltar din organisasjon for tiden i prosjekter vedrørende samisk juridisk terminologi?

- ☐ Ja: i hvilket prosjekt?
- ☐ Nei

16. Er din organisasjon villig til å delta i fremtidige prosjekt for utvikling av samisk juridisk terminologi?

- ☐ Ja - på hvilken måte?
- ☐ Nei

17. Ønsker du en rapport om undersøkelsen på engelsk?

- ☐ Ja - e-postadresse:
- ☐ Nei
