

The Invisible Divides of Sápmi: A Structural Analysis of Socioeconomic Stratification and the 2025-2026 Fiscal Framework

1. Introduction: The Architecture of Invisibility in the Nordic Welfare State

The narrative of the Nordic welfare state is frequently predicated on the ideals of egalitarianism, universalism, and a relatively compressed socioeconomic structure. Within the Kingdom of Norway, these principles are often assumed to permeate all strata of society, dissolving acute class distinctions and ensuring equal access to opportunity. However, when the lens is shifted to Sápmi—the traditional territory of the Sámi people—this homogenous narrative fractures, revealing a complex web of "invisible" socioeconomic differences. These disparities are not merely defined by income deciles or Gini coefficients, which often fail to capture the specificities of indigenous marginalization, but are deeply encoded in linguistic competence, cultural capital, geographic marginalization, and what can be termed "bureaucratic literacy."

The years 2025 and 2026 represent a critical juncture in the history of Sami policy and financing. The release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's report (*Sannhets- og forsoningskommisjonen, Dokument 19 (2022–2023)*) has fundamentally altered the political and fiscal landscape.¹ No longer is the funding of Sami initiatives viewed merely through the prism of cultural preservation or minority rights; it is now framed as an imperative of reparation, restitution, and societal healing.¹ Yet, as this report will investigate, the mechanisms designed to distribute these reparative funds—primarily through application-based grant schemes, institutional subsidies, and educational stipends—may inadvertently reinforce the very socioeconomic stratifications they aim to mitigate.

This analysis posits that the "invisible" socioeconomic differences in Sápmi are tripartite:

1. **Linguistic Stratification:** The divide between functional speakers of Sami (who possess high cultural capital and employability in the "Sami sector") and the non-speaking majority, particularly in coastal and Marka Sami areas, who are often alienated from language-based revitalization funding.
2. **Geographic and Industrial Periphery:** The socioeconomic chasm between the institutional strongholds of Inner Finnmark (characterized by public sector stability, established Sami institutions, and a professionalized service economy) and the fragmented, often economically precarious coastal and southern Sami communities

relying on mixed economies ("kombinasjonsnæringer").

3. **The Bureaucratic Divide:** A growing disparity between professionalized actors (institutions, organizations) capable of navigating complex application regimes ("søknadsregimet") and grassroots actors (families, traditional practitioners) who face invisible barriers to accessing available capital.

The objective of this report is to provide an exhaustive examination of these invisible structures and to rigorously analyze how the 2025-2026 budget allocations—from the Sami Parliament (*Sametinget*), the State, and regional County Councils (*Fylkeskommuner*)—address, ignore, or exacerbate these divides. By dissecting the fine print of grant criteria, deadlines, and strategic priorities outlined in documents such as "Støtteordninger Samisk Språk 2025-2026"¹, parliamentary findings², and budget revisions⁴, we expose the friction between high-level political intent and on-the-ground socioeconomic reality.

2. The Anatomy of Invisible Socioeconomic Differences in Sápmi

To evaluate the efficacy of the 2025-2026 budget, one must first map the terrain of inequality it seeks to irrigate. Unlike the visible poverty often seen in other indigenous contexts globally, deprivation in Sápmi is frequently masked by the general prosperity of the Norwegian state. The deprivation here is often one of access—access to language, access to identity markers, and access to the specialized economy that has grown around Sami self-determination.

2.1 Linguistic Competence as the New Class Marker

In the contemporary Sami society, language competence has evolved into a definitive form of "cultural capital" (in the Bourdieusian sense) that dictates social mobility and economic opportunity. The aggressive Norwegianization policy of the 19th and 20th centuries created a generation of "lost speakers".² Today, possessing fluency in North, Lule, or South Sami is not just a cultural asset; it is a hard economic currency.⁵

The "Sami Sector" Labor Market

There is a distinct labor market for Sami speakers—ranging from media (NRK Sápmi) and academia (Sámi University of Applied Sciences) to the bureaucracy of the Sametinget and the health sector.⁷ Individuals with Sami language skills command a premium in this market, often bypassing standard competition due to the desperate shortage of qualified personnel.

- *The Invisible Barrier:* For the non-speaking Sami population—often those in coastal areas (Sjøsamiske områder) or urban centers who lost the language due to assimilation—this labor market is effectively closed. They may possess the ethnic identity but lack the

"entry ticket" (language) to professionalize that identity. This creates a socioeconomic schism where the "cultural elite" are also the "economic elite" within the Sami context. The 2025 budget's heavy focus on "language development"¹ reinforces this economy, potentially widening the gap between the speaking class and the non-speaking class unless specific remedial measures are engaged.

Educational Capital and "Class Journey"

The education system acts as the primary sorting mechanism. Those who successfully navigate Sami language education in primary and secondary school are funneled into higher education tracks with generous stipends and job guarantees. Those who fall out of this track—often due to a lack of teachers or poor digital teaching aids—remain on the periphery of the Sami civil society.⁹ The lack of appropriate teaching materials, particularly digital ones for the new LK2OS curriculum, exacerbates this dropout rate, making the "class journey" into the Sami professional sphere dependent on geographic luck (living near a strong language school) rather than ability.¹

2.2 The Center-Periphery Dynamic: Inner Finnmark vs. The Coast

The socioeconomic geography of Sápmi is characterized by a "center-periphery" dynamic that is inverse to the Norwegian norm. Here, the "center" is the rural interior of Finnmark (Kautokeino, Karasjok), which houses the parliament, the major institutions, and the highest density of language speakers.

The Institutional Stronghold: The Case of Karasjok and Kautokeino

In these municipalities, the public sector is a dominant employer, supported by direct transfers from the state and the Sametinget. This creates a buffer against market volatility. Furthermore, a specialized service economy has developed to support these institutions.

- **The "Averdi" Indicator:** The presence of specialized accounting and consultancy firms like *Averdi Karasjok AS* (with 30 years of experience and authorized accountants)¹² signals a mature, professionalized business ecosystem in the Sami core areas. These firms possess the "bureaucratic literacy" to manage complex project accounting, navigate tax laws for primary industries, and service the grant-dependent cultural sector.
- **Sápmi Næringshage (Business Garden):** The existence of dedicated business gardens like *Sápmi Næringshage* in Tana/Indre Finnmark¹¹, which receives direct subsidies, further consolidates the competitive advantage of businesses in the core area. They have access to subsidized competence, networking, and development funds that a lone entrepreneur in a coastal fjord does not.

The Coastal Precarity (Sjøsápmi)

In contrast, the Sea Sami (*Sjøsamer*) communities along the coast of Troms and Finnmark rely more heavily on primary industries like fisheries and mixed economies

(*kombinasjonsnæringer*), which are subject to strict state regulation and market fluctuations.¹¹ Here, Sami institutions are fewer, language competence is lower, and the "Sami" aspect of the economy is less formalized.

- *Invisible Socioeconomics:* The socioeconomic difference here is "invisible" because these populations are statistically integrated into the general Norwegian coastal population, masking their specific indigenous vulnerabilities.¹⁶ While Inner Finnmark has a "Sami economy" funded by the state, the coast has a "Norwegian economy" where Sami identity provides little economic leverage.

2.3 Bureaucratic Literacy: The "Application Class"

A critical, yet often overlooked, driver of inequality is the ability to interact with the state's financial instruments. The transition from rights-based funding to "application-based" (*søkerbaserte*) schemes creates a meritocracy of paperwork.

- **The Professional Applicant:** Established institutions (museums, language centers, festivals) have dedicated staff to monitor calls for proposals ("utlysninger"), write grant applications, and report on results. They possess "bureaucratic literacy".¹⁷
- **The Grassroots Exclusion:** Small-scale practitioners, individual *duodji* (handicraft) artisans, or single mothers trying to start a home-based language nest often lack the time and expertise to navigate these complex portals. Consequently, funds tend to aggregate towards those who are already resource-rich, reinforcing existing hierarchies.¹⁹ The requirement for "innovation" and "profitability" in business grants²¹ can also alienate traditional actors whose primary goal is subsistence or cultural maintenance rather than growth.

3. The 2025-2026 Fiscal Paradigm: Analyzing the Strategic Shift

The budget allocations for 2025 and 2026 are not business as usual. They are drafted in the shadow of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), creating a "reparative pressure" on the government and the Sami Parliament to demonstrate tangible results.¹ This "paradigm shift" moves from general cultural subsidies to targeted, measurable revitalization.

3.1 The "Paradigm Shift" in Financing

The analysis of the document "Støtteordninger Samisk Språk 2025-2026" reveals a distinct shift in the financial architecture:

- **From General to Targeted:** There is a move away from broad "cultural subsidies" toward targeted "revitalization measures" that demand measurable effects. The rhetoric has shifted to "språklig gjenvinning" (linguistic reclamation).¹

- **From Institution to Family System:** Acknowledging that schools alone cannot save the language, funding strategies are pivoting towards a holistic approach that attempts to finance systemic language training involving the entire family system.¹
- **Regionalization of Responsibility:** The state is devolving responsibility (and some funding power) to the County Councils (*Fylkeskommunene*), particularly in Troms, Finnmark, Nordland, and Trøndelag. This creates a diversified funding landscape but also introduces regional variance in support levels.¹

3.2 The Sametinget's Strategic Budget 2025: A Deep Dive

The core of the analysis lies in the Sami Parliament's grant portfolio. The 2025 budget balances the preservation of established institutions with new, aggressive recruitment measures.

3.2.1 Institutional Baselines vs. Project Flux

The "operating backbone" of Sami language vitality is the network of Sami Language Centers (*Språksentre*). The 2025 revised budget shows a deliberate effort to strengthen these institutions against inflation and increased demand.

- **Allocation Analysis:** As shown in the data, centers like *Isak Saba guovddáš* (Nesseby) and *Gáisi Giellaguovddáš* (Tromsø) are receiving significant increases (approx. 35-40%) in their total subsidies.¹
 - *Socioeconomic Implication:* This solidifies the employment security of the "language workers" within these institutions. It ensures that the "institutional elite" remains stable. However, for the "invisible" Sami outside these catchment areas, these increases offer little direct benefit unless the centers actively engage in outreach.

3.2.2 The "Big Bag" Simplification (*Språkutviklingstiltak*)

A major structural change for 2025 is the consolidation of various small grant pots into one large "Language Development Measures" (*Språkutviklingstiltak*) scheme.

- **The Change:** Previously separate pots for different language groups are now merged. The total frame is increased to **6.0 million NOK**, a 25% rise from 4.8 million NOK.¹
- **The Priority:** Explicit priority is given to the smallest and most vulnerable languages: **Pite, Ume, Skolt, and Marka Sami.**¹
- **Analysis:** This "simplification" is a double-edged sword regarding invisible differences.
 - *Pro:* It reduces the complexity of finding the "right" pot, potentially aiding those with lower bureaucratic literacy. It also explicitly targets the "invisible within the invisible" (Marka and Skolt Sami).
 - *Con:* It creates a single, larger arena of competition. Well-organized groups representing Pite or Skolt Sami may effectively capture these funds, while less organized "Marka Sami" groups might struggle against sharper competition. The "open deadline" (until Nov 3, 2025) favors those who are "shovel-ready" with projects

early in the year.¹

3.2.3 The Political Friction: NSR vs. Nordkalottfolket

The budget is not a monolithic document but a site of political contestation. The opposition party, **Nordkalottfolket (NkF)**, has leveled significant criticism against the governing **Norske Samers Riksforbund (NSR)** regarding the distribution of funds.

- **The Conflict:** NkF argues that the budget overly prioritizes "museum pieces" and institutions at the expense of "ordinary people" and direct family support.²³ They proposed shifting funds from institutional baselines to direct home-language programs.¹
- **Reindrift vs. Utmark:** NkF has also pushed for a shift in focus from Reindeer Husbandry (viewed as the NSR stronghold) to "Utmarksnæring" (Outfield industries/harvesting) which is more common among Coastal and Marka Sami.²⁴
- **Result in 2025 Budget:** While NSR's institutional lines held firm (and increased), the political pressure has forced a rhetorical and slight fiscal pivot towards "low threshold" family activities and a broader definition of "varied business".⁴

4. Addressing the "Invisible": Sector-Specific Analysis

This section analyzes how specific budget lines interact with the socioeconomic divides identified in Section 2.

4.1 Education: The Engine of Class Mobility or Stratification?

The "Teacher Crisis" (*Lærerkrise*) is identified as the single largest threat to Sami linguistic survival. Consequently, the 2025 budget prioritizes recruitment with aggressive financial incentives.

The Stipend Explosion

- **Higher Education Stipend:** Increased by **225%**, from 400,000 NOK to **1.3 million NOK**.¹
- **High School Stipend:** Increased by nearly **43%**, from 3.5 million to **5.0 million NOK**.¹

Socioeconomic Insight:

These massive increases are a direct attempt to alter the socioeconomic calculation for young Sami. By making it financially lucrative to study Sami, the state is trying to artificially inflate the supply of language workers.

- *The "Golden Ticket" Gap:* This creates a massive opportunity for youth who already have enough cultural capital to enter these programs. For a student from a home where Sami was lost two generations ago, the threshold to enter a "Sami as a second language" stream is higher than for a native speaker entering a "first language" stream. While the stipends apply to both, the *academic success rate*—and thus the ability to retain the stipend—often correlates with prior home exposure. Thus, while intended to be inclusive,

these measures may disproportionately reward families that have successfully maintained the language, reinforcing the "language aristocracy."

The "Studiepermisjon" (Study Leave) Scheme

The state offers full wage compensation for teachers taking Sami courses.¹ This is a massive resource transfer to the municipal sector.

- *Regional Bias:* The deadlines differ by region (April 1st for North, August 1st for Trøndelag/South).¹ This structural nuance acknowledges the specific challenges in the South Sami area, attempting to level the playing field for the most endangered variety.

4.2 The "Family Turn": Bringing Funding Home

A pivotal debate in the 2025 budget process was the tension between funding *institutions* vs. funding *families* directly.

- **The "Lavterskel" Strategy:** Recognizing that many "invisible" Sami feel alienated by formal institutions (due to shame or lack of fluency), the budget prioritizes "arenas outside the school."
- **Strategic Opportunity:** Grants that fund "besteforeldre, foreldre og barn i felles aktivitet" (grandparents, parents, children in joint activity)¹ are a direct mechanism to bridge the intergenerational language gap without the pressure of a classroom. This effectively monetizes the *transfer of tradition*, valuing the cultural capital of elders who might otherwise be economically marginalized.
- **The "Sámi Giellavahkku" (Language Week) Fund:** This small, low-threshold fund (Deadline Aug 30)¹ acts as a "gateway drug" for identity. It allows a local library or a sports team in a "Norwegianized" area to signal Sami presence without a massive bureaucratic overhaul.

4.3 The Coastal and Marine Blindspot?

While the text emphasizes language and culture, the economic base of the Sea Sami—marine industries—receives a distinct, albeit smaller, focus in broader Sami Parliament strategies.

- **The "Marine Næringer" (Marine Industries) Allocation:** The 2025 budget allocates **4.0 million NOK** to marine industries (an increase of 950,000 NOK from the original).¹¹
- **Priorities:** The priorities are specifically targeted at maintaining local fish reception facilities (*fishemottak*) and funding first-time investments in vessels for youth.¹¹
- **Analysis:** This is a direct "invisible difference" measure. The closure of local fish wharves is the primary driver of depopulation in Sea Sami areas. By subsidizing these, the Sametinget is fighting against the centralization of the Norwegian quota system. However, the sum (4 million) is microscopic compared to the capital intensity of the fishing industry, suggesting this is a symbolic rearguard action rather than a structural fix. The "Variert Næringsliv" (Varied Business) scheme with its increased cap of **800,000 NOK**¹ offers a complementary remedy, allowing for larger investments in marine-related

tourism or processing.

5. Regional Nuances: The Geography of Allocation

The "Regionalization of Responsibility" creates a patchwork of opportunity across Sápmi.

5.1 Troms: The Reparation Vanguard

Troms Fylkeskommune has positioned itself aggressively as a "reparation actor." By explicitly linking its new grant scheme to the TRC report¹, it signals a willingness to fund "difficult" culture—projects that deal with shame, loss, and colonization.

- *Socioeconomic Impact:* This favors the Coastal Sami and "Marka Sami" populations in Troms who bore the brunt of Norwegianization. Unlike Inner Finnmark, where culture is "celebratory," in Troms, culture is often "reclamatory." The funding criteria here are likely to be more flexible regarding language competence, accepting that "revitalization" starts from zero.

5.2 Finnmark: The Institutional Heavyweight

In Finnmark, the focus remains heavily institutional. The language centers in Nesseby, Tana, and Alta receive the bulk of the increases.¹

- *Socioeconomic Impact:* This maintains the status quo of the institutional elite. However, the "Variert næringsliv" funds are critical here for diversifying the economy beyond the public sector and reindeer husbandry. The presence of specialized actors like *Sápmi Næringshage* (receiving direct subsidies)¹¹ ensures that entrepreneurs in the "core" have a support structure that those on the periphery lack.

5.3 Nordland & Trøndelag: The Endangered Diversity

These regions manage the Lule, Pite, and South Sami areas.

- *Specific Measures:* The distinct deadlines and "national responsibility" for South Sami¹ reflect an understanding that these groups face an existential threat different from the North Sami. The funding here is less about "maintenance" and more about "emergency life support."
 - *Invisible Difference:* The distance to power (Karasjok) is felt acutely here. Regional funds from Nordland Fylkeskommune (e.g., "Sirkulære Nordland" and cultural funds)¹ are essential to plug the gaps left by central Sami Parliament schemes that may be designed with a North Sami norm in mind.
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6. Business and "Variert Næringsliv": The Economic

Lifeline

While culture and language are the focus, the economic base is vital. The "Variert Næringsliv" (Varied Business) scheme is a lifeline for small-scale Sami entrepreneurs who fall outside the primary industries of reindeer husbandry and fishing.

6.1 Budgetary Analysis 2025

- **Total Allocation:** The revised budget for "Variert næringsliv - søkerbasert" is **5.5 million NOK** (an increase of 500,000 NOK).²²
- **Grant Cap Increase:** A critical structural change for 2025 is the increase of the maximum grant per project to **800,000 NOK** (previously 400-500k).¹
- **Target:** Service industries, tourism, creative industries, tech.

6.2 Socioeconomic Impact on the "Invisible" Entrepreneur

This is the most significant measure for the "invisible" Sami entrepreneur—the graphic designer, the tourism operator, the app developer.

- **Capital Intensity:** By doubling the ceiling to 800k, the Sametinget allows for capital-intensive investments that can create real jobs. Previously, the lower cap restricted applicants to small, hobby-level projects. This change allows for serious scaling.
- **The "Service Gap":** As noted with the *Averdi* example, Inner Finnmark has a professional service sector. The increased grant cap could allow entrepreneurs in coastal or outlying areas to establish similar professional services, reducing the "center-periphery" reliance.
- **Gender Dimension:** Historically, "Variert næringsliv" has been a key source of funding for female entrepreneurs in Sápmi, as reindeer husbandry is often male-dominated. Increasing this pot is a direct measure to support female employment and entrepreneurship in the Sami districts.³⁰

7. The Barrier of "Application-Based" Funding: A Structural Critique

A recurring theme in the 2025-2026 framework is the reliance on "**søkerbaserte ordninger**" (applicant-based schemes). While this appears democratic—open to all who apply—it creates a structural barrier that renders certain socioeconomic groups "invisible" to the treasury.

7.1 The "Søknadsregimet" (Application Regime) as a Filter

- **The Mechanism:** To access the **6.0 million NOK** in language funds or the **800,000 NOK** in business grants, one must define a project, set goals, draft a budget, and navigate the bureaucratic portal (often requiring ID-porten and digital literacy).¹

- **The Inequality:** This favors:
 - Professional Organizations:** NGOs with paid staff (e.g., NSR chapters, established festivals).
 - The Educated Middle Class:** Individuals comfortable with "project speak" (målsetting, resultatoppnåelse).
- **The Excluded:** It systematically filters out:
 - Traditional Knowledge Holders:** Elders who may be fluent speakers but illiterate in bureaucratic Norwegian.
 - The "Working Poor":** Single parents or shift workers (e.g., in the fishing or health industries) who lack the surplus time to draft applications for a "language nest" in their living room.

7.2 Mitigation Strategies in the 2025 Strategy

The report notes a "structural change" to *simplify* the process by merging pots into one "big bag" (Språkutviklingstiltak).¹

- **Analysis:** While intended to reduce red tape, a single massive pot can actually *increase* competition. Small, local initiatives are now competing directly against larger, professional projects in the same pool.
- **The "Lavterskel" (Low-threshold) Safety Valve:** The Sámi giellavahkku (Language Week) funding is described as "lavterskel".¹ This is the critical exception. By offering smaller amounts with simpler criteria for a specific week, it allows "invisible" actors (a local library, a kindergarten class, a sports team) to participate in the funding economy without the heavy overhead of a major development project.

8. Comparative Analysis: 2025 vs. Previous Trajectories

To understand the magnitude of the 2025 allocations, we must contextualize the increases using the provided budget data.¹

Initiative	Previous Allocation (Est.)	2025 Allocation	Change	Insight
Higher Ed. Stipend	400,000 NOK	1,300,000 NOK	+225%	A desperate, crisis-level response to the teacher shortage.

				Signals that <i>human capital</i> is the bottleneck, not infrastructure.
High School Stipend	3,500,000 NOK	5,000,000 NOK	+43%	Incentivizing youth retention. Acknowledgement that dropout rates in Sami streams are high.
Language Centers (Total)	Varies by center	<i>Significant increases</i>	~35-40%	Strengthening the "institutional backbone." Inflation adjustment + activity increase.
Language Projects (Searchable)	4,800,000 NOK	6,000,000 NOK	+25%	Moderate increase compared to stipends. Indicates a shift from "project experimentation" to "individual recruitment."
Variert Næringsliv	5,000,000 NOK	5,500,000 NOK	+10%	Stable increase, but the cap increase per

				project is the real news.
Marine Næringer	3,050,000 NOK	4,000,000 NOK	+31%	Significant boost for Sea Sami livelihoods, though total sum remains small.

Trend Analysis: The massive spike in *individual* stipends (Education) compared to the moderate rise in *project* funds (Language Projects) suggests a strategic pivot. The system is moving from funding "activities" to funding "people." This addresses a core socioeconomic issue: the lack of qualified personnel is a drag on all other development. By enriching the *student*, the state hopes to create a future *professional class*.

9. Conclusion: Visibility Through Fiscal Policy?

The 2025-2026 budget allocations and strategies represent a "paradigmeskifte" (paradigm shift) that is cognizant of the deep, invisible wounds left by assimilation. The influence of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is palpable in the sheer volume of increased funding and the rhetorical shift towards "reparation."

Addressing the Divides:

- Linguistic Stratification:** The budget aggressively attacks the "teacher crisis" with stipend increases. This is a long-term play to democratize language access by ensuring every school has teachers. However, in the short term, it rewards those already in the educational pipeline, potentially leaving the adult non-speaker behind.
- Geographic Inequality:** The regionalization of funds (Troms/Nordland/Trøndelag funds) is a positive step for "invisible" areas outside Inner Finnmark. It allows for localized solutions (e.g., Sea Sami specific revitalization) that might be overlooked by a centralized parliament.
- Bureaucratic Literacy:** This remains the Achilles' heel of the strategy. The reliance on "applicant-based" schemes continues to privilege the professionalized Sami civil society over the unorganized grassroots. The simplification of pots is a bureaucratic fix, not necessarily a social one.

The "Invisible" Verdict:

The 2025 strategies successfully make the need for language revitalization visible and

financially viable. However, the socioeconomic divide between the "Institutional Sami" (who work in centers, apply for grants, and teach the language) and the "Private Sami" (who work in standard industries, struggle with the language, and rarely interact with the Sametinget) remains a structural challenge. The pivot to "family-based" funding is the most promising tool to bridge this gap, as it bypasses the institution and enters the home—the primary domain where the language was lost, and the only place where it can truly be reclaimed.

Ultimately, the 2025 budget is a "recruitment budget." It seeks to buy a new generation of speakers and professionals. Whether this investment trickles down to the single mother in a coastal village or remains circulating within the established cultural elite will depend not on the *amount* of money, but on the *flexibility* of the application criteria and the outreach efforts of the funded centers.

Strategic Recommendations for Applicants (Based on Analysis)

- **Leverage the "Reparation" Narrative:** Explicitly link projects to the TRC report concepts ("språklig gjenvinning").
- **Focus on the Family:** Shift project design from "courses for the public" to "activities for the family unit."
- **Regional Specificity:** Tailor applications to the specific county action plans (e.g., Troms' TRC focus vs. Nordland's diversity focus).
- **Collaborate:** Small actors must partner with Language Centers to overcome the "bureaucratic literacy" barrier and access the larger pots.

Tidslinje for Søknadsfrister 2025-2026 (Timeline for Application Deadlines)

Dato	Ordning (Scheme)	Forvalter (Administrator)	Merknad (Note)
01.01.2025	Sámi giellavahkku (Portal Opens)	Sametinget	Apply early for Language Week.
26.03.2025	Samfunnsutvikling gsmidler	Nordland Fylke	Large infrastructure/dev projects.
01.04.2025	Studiepermisjon (Study Leave)	Statsforvalteren (Troms/Finnmark)	Deadline for Northern teachers.
01.04.2025	Utvikling av	Sametinget	Major deadline for

	læremidler		publishers/authors.
15.05.2025	Samisk opplæring i VGS	Utdanningsdirektoratet	School owners must apply.
01.08.2025	Studiepermisjon (Study Leave)	Statsforvalteren (Trøndelag)	Deadline for South/Central teachers.
15.08.2025	Regionalt kulturfond	Troms Fylke	New Scheme: TRC focused.
30.08.2025	Sámi giellavahkku (Deadline)	Sametinget	For activities in week 43.
01.09.2025	Regionale kulturfond	Nordland Fylke	Focus on Sami language/culture.
03.11.2025	Språkutviklingstiltak	Sametinget	Main Deadline: The "Big Bag" pot.
03.11.2025	Variert næringsliv	Sametinget	Business grants (up to 800k).
15.11.2025	Kultur- og idrettsstipend	Sametinget	Youth stipends (25k).

Table Reference: Synthesized from.¹

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