

Report on Norway's implementation of the Aarhus Convention in accordance with Decisions I/8, II/10 and IV/4

Responsible Officer:

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Signature:

Date: May 2025

Implementation Report

Party: Norway

National Focal Point

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IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Norway

Based on the reporting format annexed to decision I/8, II/10 and IV/4

I. *Process by which the Report has been prepared*

1. Provide brief information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which types of public authorities were consulted or contributed to its preparation, on how the public was consulted and how the outcome of the public consultation was taken into account and on the material which was used as a basis for preparing the report.

The draft report, based on the 2021 report with revisions in track changes, was circulated in August 2024 to private organizations and local and central authorities for comments (about 100 recipients). The hearing was made available at the website of the Ministry of Climate and Environment. The deadline for replying was 22 November 2024. The Ministry received 18 comments. Ten of them, from a total of 12 organizations and one institution, are critical of parts of the report—eight of them mainly related to Article 9, four to Article 5, two to Articles 3, 4, and 6 respectively, and one to Articles 7 and 8. All comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this report, and the comments will also provide valuable input when considering future improvements in the Norwegian implementation of the Convention.

The comments can be found at the following website: [Høring - rapportering om norsk gjennomføring av Århuskonvensjonen om tilgang til miljøinformasjon, allmennhetens deltakelse i beslutningsprosesser og adgang til klage og domstolsprøving på miljøområdet - regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no/horing-rapportering-om-norsk-gjennomforing-av-arhuskonvensjonen-om-tilgang-til-miljoinformasjon-allmennhetens-deltakelse-i-beslutningsprosesser-og-adgang-til-klage-og-domstolsproving-pa-miljoomradet)

II. *Particular circumstances relevant for understanding the report*

2. Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g. whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, whether the provisions of the Convention have a direct effect upon its entry into force, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (optional).

Not applicable.

III. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the general provisions in article 3, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8

Even before the Convention was adopted in 1998, there were a number of provisions in Norwegian law on public access to environmental information and public participation in decision-making processes relating to the environment, and a well-established practice with respect to these rights. The principle that the public is entitled to environmental information was included in the Norwegian Constitution as early as 1992. The Public Administration Act, which regulates administrative procedure in cases concerning the public administration, dates back to 1967. Our first general law on transparency in public administration was introduced in 1970. This has now been replaced by the Freedom of Information Act of 2006, which came into force in 2009. The right of the public to participate in decision-making is also an important principle in most legislation concerning or of relevance to the environmental field, including the Pollution Control Act, the Cultural Heritage Act, the Nature Diversity Act, the Planning and Building Act, the Act relating to Petroleum Activities, the Planning and Building Act and the Energy Act (see more details in the sections on implementation of articles 6, 7 and 8).

In 1998, the Government appointed a committee with members from various sectors, including the business community, environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs), consumers and the media, to review the need for changes in the legislation to strengthen public access to environmental information. This was done partly in the light of Norway's international obligations in this field. The committee drew up a proposal for a new Environmental Information Act. After a broad public consultation process, the Parliament adopted the Act relating to the right to environmental information and public participation in decision-making processes relating to the environment (the Environmental Information Act) in 2003 (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>). The Act entered into force on 1 January 2004. The Act has a wider scope than the Convention as it obliges both the public authorities and public and private undertakings to make information available. An Appeals Board has been established to consider complaints against rejections from undertakings of requests for information.

(a) Paragraph 2

The Public Administration Act lays down a general duty for all administrative agencies to provide guidance, and this is firmly established in the administrative procedures of agencies that hold environmental information. The Environmental Information Act includes an explicit requirement that in cases where a request is not directed to the appropriate authority, the authority that receives it must as promptly as possible transfer the request to the correct authority or provide guidance on which of the public authorities that are assumed to have the information requested. At local level, all municipalities are required to follow an active information policy as regards their work. The different sectoral authorities also have a clear responsibility to facilitate access to information and participation in decision-making processes within their spheres of responsibility. This is also stated in the government's communication policy, with the aim to provide for active participation by citizens in the democratic process and information about their rights and obligations. One example is the efforts made by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage to improve the management of cultural heritage by local authorities, emphasizing participation. The Directorate has developed guidance material for use by local authorities and stakeholders. It is accessible through its [website](#).

The Environmental Information Act must also be considered in the context of the new [Freedom of Information Act](#).

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has since 2015 held internal courses on the Environmental Information Act and the Freedom of Information Act. An e-learning programme is now available for the Freedom of Information Act and internal courses on the Environmental Information Act will be held as needed. A new guide to the Environmental Information Act is now available on the website of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment provides information and guidance on the Environmental Information Act internally and externally. [Guidance](#) on the Act can be found at the Ministry's website.

Information on the Environmental Information Act is included on the [website of the Electronic Public Records](#), where the public can search for and request access to information held by public authorities.

Studies have shown that knowledge of the Environmental Information Act is limited. At the same time, the amount of request and complaints regarding access to environmental information does imply that there is some knowledge of and willingness to use the Environmental Information Act.

The need for and type of further measures to increase knowledge and use of the Environmental Information Act is regularly considered.

(b) *Paragraph 3*

Education for sustainable development is integrated into the National Curriculum for Knowledge Promotion in Primary and Secondary Training and Education. The National Curriculum for Knowledge Promotion is set out as regulations pursuant to the Education Act regulating primary and secondary training and education. Sustainable development is one of three interdisciplinary topics in the general part of the National Curriculum. In working with this topic the pupils shall develop competence which enables them to make responsible choices and to act ethically and with environmental awareness. The pupils must learn to understand that all individual activities and choices are significant. This topic includes issues relating to the environment and climate, poverty and distribution of resources, conflicts, health, equality, demographics and education. The pupils shall learn about the different aspects of sustainable development.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment and its agencies offer material and have taken initiatives to support environmental education. The Environment Agency has a website with information dedicated to pupils and students. "[Den naturlige skolesekken](#)" is a cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Climate and Environment aimed at strengthening education for sustainable development. It offers the possibility of greater use of the local environment. The schools develop multidisciplinary teaching plans focusing on environment, outdoor recreation and sustainable development in cooperation with external local partners including inter alia environmental organisations and research institutions. "[Den kulturelle skolesekken](#)" (cultural rucksack") is an obligatory programme for all pupils in

primary, secondary and high school. The aim is to increase their cultural knowledge through experiencing professional cultural expressions, including cultural heritage. Experiences are offered by regional authorities, inter alia through archeology, visits at museums or by story tellers, or local authorities and schools. [Friluftsliv i skolen](#) (outdoor life in school) is an offer supported by the Ministry of Climate and Environment and managed by Norsk Friluftsliv, with the aim to increase the use of nature as an arena for learning.

[Environment.no](#), [Kartiskolen](#) and [Miljølære](#) (the last two are not available in English) are important tools that give schools a unique possibility to collect and register updated environmental information. Several excellent teaching plans offer schools activities and different arenas which can be used to teach about issues related to the environment and climate change.

Environmental Status in Norway (www.miljostatus.no) presents the status of Norway's climate and environmental goals, environmental indicators, and marine indicators. As of September 2024, the thematic pages on the status and development of various environmental areas in Norway were moved to the respective agencies' own websites. Links to these pages are available on [miljostatus.no](#). [Norsk klimaservicesenter](#) (Norwegian Climate Service Centre – website not available in English) organizes and convey data for use in adaptation to climate change and further research on the effect of climate change on nature and society.

Several organisations are actively engaged in increasing environmental awareness among the public and play a very important role in this regard. Some of these organisations receive support from and/or carry out tasks assigned by national authorities within areas such as environmental labelling and green public procurement.

(c) *Paragraph 4*

There is freedom of organisation in Norway. To encourage broad participation, the Ministry of Climate and Environment provides various forms of support and grants for initiatives implemented by municipalities, organizations, private enterprises, and individuals. An overview of the schemes can be found at [Tilskotsordninger - regjeringen.no](#). Through one of these schemes, Norwegian authorities provide basic funding upon application as a means of maintaining a wide variety of democratic, nationwide organizations that focus on environmental protection, and thus ensuring voluntary efforts and strengthening participation in environmental issues at local, regional and central level. The grant scheme is regulated by [Regulation of 11 June 2021 No. 1928](#), which sets the criteria for awarding and calculating support.

NGOs are asked for comments during the public consultation processes, and are a channel for communication between the general public and the public administration. Environmental NGOs play an important role on various committees. There are also several formalised fora for cooperation between the environmental authorities and NGOs. Additional meetings with environmental organizations and other parties who will be affected are often arranged in connection with specific cases. In many cases, the NGOs themselves take the initiative to put new issues on the agenda, and they take part in environmental projects.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has established an European Economic Area (EEA) consultative body on environmental issues that meets approximately three times a year and includes representatives of civil society (trade unions, NGOs, research institutions, etc), the business sector and other ministries. The purpose is to submit proposals for new legislation

within the field of the EEA Agreement to these representatives and include them in the public consultation process before including new EU Acts into the Agreement. This contributes to increased knowledge on the European Union and the EEA, and to raises awareness within environmental organizations on the impact of European Union environmental policy on Norwegian environmental politics. The consultative body is a forum for providing inputs on global and international environmental issues and spreading information from international conferences and negotiations;

(d) *Paragraph 7*

Norway promotes a high degree of transparency and participation by civil society in international bodies, including in the environmental field. For example, NGOs have been given financial support to enable them to take part in various international meetings. Norway also advocates giving NGOs real opportunities to be involved in preparatory processes and to play an active part in the meetings they take part in. Civil society has also been granted permanent representation with the Norwegian delegation to the UN negotiations on climate change, biodiversity and to the General Assembly of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), including the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA). It also receives development assistance from Norway to work on and participate in the negotiations for a new global plastics agreement. The Nordic Council of Ministers for Environment and Climate has supported the participation of a youth delegate at the fourth negotiation meeting and is considering the possibility of doing so again.

Staff at the Ministry of Climate and Environment who participate in meetings under international agreements have been made aware of the Almaty Guidelines that have been drawn up under the Aarhus Convention. The Guidelines have also been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the National Focal Point for the Aarhus Convention provides assistance if necessary when issues related to access to information and participation arise in other international fora, and follows up with the responsible authorities when informed about challenges related to civil society participation in other environmental forums or processes.

(e) *Paragraph 8*

The right to freedom of association and freedom of speech are laid down in subsections 100 and 101 of the Section on Human Rights in the Constitution. Comprehensive legislation ensures security under the law for the individual, which among other things ensures that people who exercise their rights under the Convention are not persecuted in any way.

IV. *Obstacles encountered in the implementation of Article 3*

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

V. *Further information on the practical implementation of the general provisions of Article 3*

Limited knowledge of and usage of the Environmental Information Act among journalists and other parts of the public could contribute to weakened practical implementation of the rights provided by the Aarhus Convention. The guide to the Environmental Information Act posted at the website of the Ministry of Climate and Environment in January 2021 and the widely

distributed information about the new guide, is meant to contribute to make the Act more widely known and used.

Naturvernforbundet and WWF, in their consultation input, call for more frequent meetings of the EEA Reference Group for the Environment, with sufficient time for all participants to provide input and engage in discussion. They also argue that information about meetings and hearings relevant to nature and climate should be gathered in one place, as the division of responsibilities among several ministries can make it difficult to maintain an overview. Furthermore, they request a website or database that provides an overview of all matters affecting nature and climate, as well as complaint bodies and procedures for such cases, to make it easier to find relevant information.

The Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders, on April 19 and October 4, 2024, urged Norway to halt the prosecution of two specific criminal cases against environmental defenders associated with the activist group "Stop Oil Exploration." In the first case, the group threw water-soluble paint on the Monolith sculpture, and in the second, on the building housing the Ministry of Climate and Environment. The Special Rapporteur considers these to be peaceful protests against activities contributing to climate change. As such, the protesters are deemed environmental defenders exercising their rights in accordance with the Convention and within the framework of freedom of expression and assembly. Under Article 3(8) of the Convention, Norwegian authorities are therefore obligated to protect them from penalization, persecution, or harassment.

In the first case, the activists were sentenced by the Oslo District Court on May 12, 2024, to fines of NOK 13,700 and 100 days of unconditional imprisonment. The court found that the protest exceeded the limits of peaceful demonstration due to its harmful effects, thus meeting the conditions for restricting freedom of expression and assembly and for criminal liability. The verdict has been appealed.

In the second case, the activists were sentenced by the Oslo District Court on October 17, 2024, to 19 and 21 days in prison, respectively. They were not fined but were ordered to pay NOK 200,000 in damages. The total compensation claims for cleaning the paint from the building amounted to NOK 2,398,831 from the insurance company and NOK 122,500 from the building owner. This verdict has also been appealed.

In its responses to the Special Rapporteur on June 20 and December 4, 2024, Norway emphasized that the constitutional principle of separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches prevents interference in cases under investigation or before the courts. The response also highlighted the importance of the work done by environmental defenders, that their protection is a high priority, that freedom of expression and assembly is enshrined in the Constitution, and that demonstrations are only restricted in Norway in exceptional cases, and only when necessary and proportionate. The correspondence related to these cases is available on the Special Rapporteur's website (cases ACSR/C/2024/38 and ACSR/C/2024/66).

In a comment to the implementation report, a private individual expressed the view that Norway should not accept that a body outside of Norway determines how the judiciary should rule.

In their comments to the previous implementation report, Norsk Presseforbund, Norsk Redaktørforening og Norsk Journalistlag One of the calls for improvements of the search options on the website of the Appeals Board for environmental information from undertakings, and for reducing the processing time of complaints. The Appeals Board launched a new website in 2020 (miljoklagenemnda.no), where cases are published under the section *Cases | Appeals Board for Environmental Information*. Here, users can filter by industry, search by case number or the company involved, but full-text search is not available. The processing time for cases varies depending on the number, scope, and complexity of the cases, and typically ranges from 2 to 5 months. In 2023 and 2024, the processing time for most cases has been between 3 and 3.5 months, with a few taking less time. The need for submission and adversarial procedures, as well as the Board's own preparations, makes it difficult to process cases any faster.

VI. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of Article 3

<https://www.stortinget.no/globalassets/pdf/english/constitutionenglish.pdf>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16>
https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokument/dep/kld/lover_regler/rett-til-miljoinformasjon/id445355/
<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/veileder-til-miljoinformasjonsloven/id2829895/>
<https://einnsyn.no/informasjon/regelverk>
<https://www.udir.no/lk20/overordnet-del/prinsipper-for-laring-utvikling-og-danning/tverrfaglige-temaer/2.5.3-barekraftig-utvikling/>
<https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/om-oss/roller/for-skole/>
<http://www.natursekken.no/>
<https://www.denkulturelleskolesekken.no/forside/om-dks/kulturarv-i-dks/>
<http://www.environment.no/>
www.miljostatus.no
<https://www.miljolare.no/>
www.klimaservicesenter.no
<http://kartiskolen.no/>
<https://www.riksantikvaren.no/kik>
[Tilskotsordninger - regjeringen.no](http://tilskotsordninger-regjeringen.no)
[Tilskudd til frivillige klima- og miljøorganisasjoner og klima- og miljøstiftelser - Miljødirektoratet \(miljodirektoratet.no\)](http://tilskudd-til-frivillige-klima-og-miljoorganisasjoner-og-klima-og-miljostiftelser-miljodirektoratet-miljodirektoratet.no)
miljoklagenemnda.no

ARTICLE 4

VII. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on access to environmental information in article 4

General

Most of the provisions of the Convention relating to access to information have been implemented in the Freedom of Information Act ([Act 19 May 2006 No. 19](#)).

The Public Administration Act (Act of 10 February 1967) contains provisions on the right of access for parties to a case, granting more extensive access to information for individuals who are parties in cases handled by administrative authorities.

The Environmental Information Act ([Act 9 May 2003 No. 31](#)) contains specific provisions concerning access to environmental information but refers to and is supplemented by the Freedom of Information Act with regard to exemptions and handling of requests for information. These two Acts are sufficient to ensure that article 4 is implemented in the law. The purpose of the Environmental Information Act is precisely to strengthen the right of access to information on the environment. Moreover, the provisions of the Product Control Act ([Act 11 June 1976 No. 79](#)) apply in the case of product-specific information.

These rights apply to any person who wishes to obtain information from a public authority, regardless of their nationality, domicile or citizenship, or in the case of a legal person who is seeking information, regardless of where the registered seat of an enterprise is located. The Act does not apply to Svalbard and Jan Mayen, as the possibility pursuant to Section 4 of the Act to decide to make it applicable there has not yet been used.

The definition of a public body in Section 5 of the Environmental Information Act is consistent with the definition of a public authority in Article 2(2) of the Aarhus Convention. The scope of the Freedom of Information Act also includes public authorities in accordance with the Convention's definition..

The definition of environmental information in section 2 of the Environmental Information Act is in accordance with article 3 of the Convention, but also includes archeological and architectural monuments and sites and cultural environments.

The definition of "the public" set out in the Convention has not been specifically included in the legislation. This is considered to be unnecessary, since both the Environmental Information Act and the Freedom of Information Act apply to "any person". The term "the public concerned" does not appear directly in the law, but wording with substantially the same meaning is used. For example, the provisions on processing of applications for permits under the Pollution Control Act (see the section on implementation of article 6) clearly state that the public bodies involved and organizations representing the public interests affected or others who may be particularly affected shall be notified directly prior to a decision being made, and shall be given an opportunity to make their opinions known.

On the whole, the provisions of the Environmental Information Act on administrative procedure, the right of appeal and the duty of public authorities to provide guidance all ensure that requests for environmental information are processed in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

(a) Paragraph 1

Section 10 of the Environmental Information Act lays down that "any person" is entitled to receive environmental information. There is no requirement to show any objective or legal

interest in the matter, and the purpose of the request is immaterial. The Act also stipulates that information is to be provided in the form requested by the applicant. Exceptions may be made, and these correspond to those in article 4, para. 1 (b), of the Convention. The Act does not require an applicant to put forward a request in any particular way (form). Furthermore, an applicant is not required to state a name, and may therefore put forward a request anonymously;

The Environmental Information Act contains a similar requirement to article 4, para. 1 (b) (i);

(b) *Paragraph 2*

Pursuant to Section 13, para 3 of the Environmental Information Act, the recipient shall as a main rule make a decision on the request and make the information available “as soon as possible” and no later than 15 working days after it was received. This time limit is shorter than the one set out in the Convention. According to the second paragraph of Section 32 of the Freedom of Information Act, a request for information that has not been answered within five working days, is considered as a refusal that may be appealed to the immediately superior administrative agency. The provision does not apply to requests for information directed at ministries, where the King’s Council is the appellate body.

The time limit under the Environmental Information Act may be extended to two months if, given the volume or type of information requested, it would involve a disproportionate amount of work to provide it within 15 working days. The applicant shall, within the original time limit, be informed of any extension, the reasons justifying it and when a decision may be expected. .

If the authorities fail to meet the maximum time limit of two months, this is considered as a refusal that may be appealed to the immediately superior administrative agency;

(c) *Paragraphs 3 and 4*

According to section 10, subsection 3, of the Environmental Information Act, a request for environmental information may be summarily dismissed if it is formulated in too general a manner or does not provide an adequate basis for identifying what is meant by the request. The legislative history of the Act makes it clear that both grounds for dismissal must be used restrictively. It is important to uphold the principle that a person who requests environmental information cannot be required to give any reason for requesting it. Legislative history also makes it clear that an applicant must be able to request information that must be obtained from several sources and that there is no requirement to identify a specific case. If a request is too general, the authority that receives the request is required to give the applicant reasonable assistance to formulate the request in such a way that it can be addressed. The scope of the duty to provide guidance corresponds to the general duty to provide guidance set out in section 11 of the Public Administration Act.

According to section 11, subsection 1, of the Act, a request for environmental information may be refused if there is a genuine and objective need to do so in a specific case and the information, or the document containing the information, may be exempted from public disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, such exemptions may be made for certain types of information, such as information that is subject to a statutory duty of secrecy (Section 13) or required to be exempted for foreign policy reasons (Section 20), or certain types of documents, such as internal documents (Section 14) or documents obtained

externally for internal preparation of a case (Section 15). A duty of secrecy is most clearly applicable if the information requested concerns technical devices and procedures or operational or business matters which for competition reasons it is important to keep secret in the interests of the person whom the information concerns. It is primarily in cases where providing the information would reveal information on the composition of products, production methods, etc. that is not already in the public domain that a duty of secrecy will apply. In any case, it is a basic requirement for refusing a request that the information is in fact secret. An evaluation of what information is to be regarded as trade secrets must be made on a case-by-case basis, and no more information must be exempted from public disclosure than is strictly necessary on the basis of the considerations underlying the duty of secrecy.

Section 14 of the Environmental Information Act authorises public authorities to require an undertaking to identify the information it considers it important to keep secret for competition reasons, and to give reasons why it should be kept secret. The purpose of this provision is to provide public authorities with a better factual basis for assessing whether the environmental information requested includes trade secrets. However, the public authority must make an independent assessment, and not automatically accept an evaluation from an undertaking that wishes to maintain secrecy.

Section 11, subsection 2 of the Environmental Information Act sets out the elements that must be considered in order to decide whether there is a genuine and objective need to refuse a request for information that may be exempted pursuant to subsection 1 and the Freedom of Information Act. If the environmental and public interests served by disclosure outweigh the interests served by refusal, the information shall be disclosed. This is in accordance with the last paragraph of article 4, para. 4, of the Convention, which specifies that grounds for refusing a request for environmental information be interpreted in a restrictive way and taking into account the public interest served by disclosure.

Section 12 of the Environmental Information Act lays down that certain types of information always be made available on request. This provision was prompted by article 4, para. 4, of the Convention. It lists certain types of information that are considered to be particularly important to the public. The provision also authorizes setting aside the duty of secrecy in special cases, but it should be noted that there will seldom be a conflict between the types of information involved and the duty of secrecy. The provision applies firstly to information on pollution that is harmful to health or that may cause serious environmental damage. Information to the population on such matters can be especially important in the event of acute pollution. Secondly, it applies to measures to prevent or reduce the damage caused by such pollution. These include all types of preventive measures that a polluter takes or decides should be used, and precautionary measures the general public are advised to take. This means specific measures such as recommendations to purify drinking water. Finally, information on unlawful intervention in or damage to the environment shall always be disclosed. This is important in the case of breaches of the law for which no penal sanctions are laid down or if for some other reason no criminal proceedings are instituted. The provision also applies if an undertaking contravenes the conditions of a license or a land use plan and this results in environmental damage.

(d) *Paragraph 5*

Section 10, subsection 4, of the Environmental Information Act clearly states that an authority that incorrectly receives a request for information shall transfer it to the appropriate authority as

promptly as possible. The appropriate authority shall answer without unnecessary delay and according to normal rules of administrative procedure. However, if it concerns information which the authority has a duty to hold pursuant to Section 8, it may neither transfer the request or refuse it on the grounds that it does not have the information requested. Section 8 obliges public authorities to hold general environmental information relevant to their areas of responsibility and functions. If the authority does not hold such information, it must take steps to obtain it.

(e) *Paragraph 6*

Section 11, subsection 3 of the Environmental Information Act explicitly requires that in cases where part of the requested information is exempted from disclosure, the remaining information shall be disclosed provided that this does not give a clearly misleading impression of the contents;

(f) *Paragraph 7*

Section 13, subsection 4, of the Environmental Information Act states that a refusal shall always be given in writing, that a brief explanation of the refusal shall be provided, and that the applicant shall be informed of the right of appeal and the time limit for lodging an appeal;

(g) *Paragraph 8*

According to section 6 of the Environmental Information Act, it is not permitted to charge for environmental information to which a person is entitled pursuant to the Act. In other words, information is free of charge provided that the right of access to information under the Act applies. As a general rule, all other public information is also free of charge. However, pursuant to section 8 of the Freedom of Information Act and section 4 paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Freedom of Information Regulation, payment that may include a reasonable profit in addition to actual costs may be required in certain cases..

VIII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 4.

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

IX. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 4

There has not yet been established any statistics on the number of requests for information the public administration as a whole receives that concern environmental information. However, the Ministry of the Environment's statistics for 2024 show that it received 3380 requests for information, provided access in accordance with 2543 of the requests and refused access to the information in 674 of the requests. In 161 of the requests, partial access was provided. The statistics do not separate between general requests for information and requests concerning environmental information and consequently does not provide information on the distribution of information requests between the two categories.

In their joint comments to the public hearing of the implementation report, Norsk Presseforbund, Norsk Redaktørforening og Norsk Journalistlag reiterate their previous call for statistics on the total amount of requests for environmental information to gain better insights in the practical

application of the Environmental Information Act throughout the public administration. They believe there is still a need for measures to raise awareness and promote the use of the Environmental Information Act, and propose a broad stakeholder meeting by March 2025. This has not been followed up due to resource constraints. Regarding the right of access to environmental information from enterprises under the Act—which goes further than the access rights under the Aarhus Convention—they highlight as positive that the Appeals Board handling refusals of access requests has reduced case processing times and improved its website. However, they argue that the Board’s secretariat should be given more resources.

They also believe the Board should be granted the authority to impose sanctions on enterprises that do not comply with its decisions granting complainants access. They point out connections between the Environmental Information Act and the Transparency Act, and see opportunities to strengthen the right of access to environmental information from enterprises in the ongoing evaluation of the Transparency Act. The Transparency Act applies to enterprises and therefore also goes beyond the access rights under the Aarhus Convention. It includes due diligence requirements and a right of access related to these, but does not cover environmental impacts.

A request for access to environmental information rejected by the Ministry of the Environment and appealed to the Parliamentary Ombud for Scrutiny of the Public Administration has been considered by the Compliance Committee of the Aarhus Convention ([ACCC/C/2013/93](#)). The Committee concluded that the rejection did not breach the Aarhus Convention. The Meeting of the Parties to the Convention endorsed the findings of the Committee in 2017.

Greenpeace comments on Norway’s implementation of the Aarhus Convention in relation to petroleum activities and deep-sea mining. These comments pertain to decision-making processes in these areas and are therefore discussed in more detail under Article 6.

They criticize, among other things, that the authorities on several occasions have denied access to the mentioning of qualitative stress testing of financial climate risk in development plans for petroleum activities (PUD), citing competitive concerns. Greenpeace argues that this constitutes environmental information, and that denying access undermines the public’s right to environmental information.

The requirement for qualitative stress testing of financial climate risk and its inclusion in development plans, as outlined in the PUD/PAD guidelines, is a follow-up to White Paper No. 11 (2021–2022), section 3.5.2, and not to the Supreme Court ruling HR-2020-2472-P as claimed by Greenpeace. The stress testing is part of the licensees’ profitability and uncertainty analysis of the development project. It involves comparing the project’s breakeven price with various oil and gas price scenarios that are compatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement, including limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This is therefore a purely economic assessment, where the licensees evaluate the project’s profitability against future market price scenarios, and not an assessment of whether the project itself is compatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement or the state’s obligations under Article 112 of the Constitution.

When processing Greenpeace’s 2023 access request regarding the qualitative stress testing in several PUDs, the Ministry concluded that the information did not constitute environmental information. The request was denied under the Freedom of Information Act. The denial was appealed to the King in Council and upheld by Royal Decree on 15 December 2023. Since the case was decided by the Council of State, the Parliamentary Ombud for Scrutiny of the Public

Administration has not taken up Greenpeace's subsequent complaints regarding access to the same information, pursuant to Section 4, second paragraph, letter c of the The Parliamentary Ombud for Scrutiny of the Public Administration Act.

X. *Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 4:*

<http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2006-05-19-16>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16>
<http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2003-05-09-31>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/product-control-act/id172150/>
https://www.sivilombudsmannen.no/?lang=no_NO
https://www.sivilombudsmannen.no/?lang=en_GB
<http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/public-participation/aarhus-convention/tfwg/envppcc/envppcccom/acccc201393-norway.html>

ARTICLE 5

X.1 List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on the collection and dissemination of environmental information in article 5.

(a) Paragraph 1

Section 112 of the Constitution entitles the general public to information on the state of the environment. The [Pollution Control Act](#) lays down that the authorities are responsible for monitoring the general pollution situation and pollution from individual sources.

Administrative agencies acquire a great deal of information on the state of the environment in the course of their activities. This is a natural consequence of their management responsibilities and the exercise of their authority at central, regional and local levels. They obtain information on a variety of topics ranging from natural resource management, agriculture and fisheries to industrial and regional development and general planning activities. They are also required to obtain information by the rules for proper administrative procedure and have a duty to collect information in connection with specific cases that are under consideration. Such requirements are found in the [Public Administration Act](#) (section 17, which deals with the duty of administrative agencies to clarify a case and to provide information), in the provisions on environmental impact assessment (in particular the [Planning and Building Act](#) and the [Regulations on impact assessments](#)), and in the [Instructions for Official Studies and Reports](#). There are also certain provisions that lay down a general requirement to provide information and thus, by implication, to obtain the information. One example is provided by the Local Government Act, which lays down a general requirement for municipalities to provide information about their activities.

In practice, the public administration has developed systematic routines for collection (monitoring and research) and dissemination of general information, for instance using databases and registers. This type of work is carried out continuously. The most important tools for overall,

aggregated information on the state of the environment are the result monitoring system for environmental policy and national key figures and environmental indicators (these are still being developed).

Spatial data on land use, environment, planning, and societal information is the focus of the national infrastructure for geographic data, established through the collaborative initiative “Norway Digital” and the associated map portal “GeoNorge” (www.geonorge.no). One of the main objectives of this collaboration is to provide geographic data on various themes, including the environment, and to make them accessible. The Norwegian Mapping Authority, along with many public agencies, private organizations, and companies, participates in this collaboration. The Norwegian Environment Agency, in cooperation with the Norwegian Mapping Authority, Statistics Norway, and NIBIO, is developing a “Base Map for Use in Land Accounts,” in which an ecosystem typology is included as one of three information categories (alongside land use and land resources). The MAREANO program (www.mareano.no) collects and disseminates knowledge about the ocean by mapping depth, seabed conditions, biodiversity, habitat types, and pollution in sediments in Norwegian marine areas. It is financed by the Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Ministry of Industry and Fisheries, is managed by these and other relevant ministries. A number of partners including public agencies contribute, and the implementation is carried out by research institutions. The website Vann-Nett Portal (VannNett-Portal at vann-nett.no) is the main entry point for information about water in Norway.

The website www.luftkvalitet.info, which presents important information about air quality and air pollution in Norway, including daily measurements from the whole country, forecasts of air quality, reports, useful links and so on. Other initiatives are the websites www.naturbase.no, <https://okologiskegrunnkart.artsdatabanken.no/> and www.kulturminnesok.no which contain information concerning nature and cultural environment and heritage. Further information on cultural environment and heritage (protected monuments and sites) can also be found at the website of the national register called Askeladden, which requires registering as a user and is accessible under certain conditions. Kilden.no (the source) is a central portal for land-use information relevant to agriculture, operated by NIBIO.

The [Norwegian Product Register](#) (administered by the Environment Agency) contains information on about 25,000 products. Enterprises must submit declarations for all chemical products that require labelling under the regulations on the classification and labelling of dangerous chemicals if the quantity placed on the market in Norway each year exceeds 100 kg. Norway has also established a database containing information on contaminated sites, etc. A Knowledge Bank for biodiversity has been established (Artsdatabanken), which collects and makes publicly available knowledge on features and range of species, including threatened and alien species and the range and status of habitat types. A dedicated database has been established to collect and make information about large carnivore populations available (Rovbase). Rovdata is responsible for the National Monitoring Program for Large Carnivores and compiles and disseminates information about these populations at rovdata.no. An [environmental test bank](#) was established and collection begun in 2012. This is not an exhaustive list. Due to the limited scope of this report, it is not possible to describe all existing measures to ensure that Norway meets its obligations under article 5, para. 1.

The [Registry on environmental decisions](#) is a public register which provides the public free access to individual decisions and regulations in the environmental field. The Registry is regulated in [Regulations 14 June 2013 No 643](#).

Extensive information on activities that may have a significant impact on the environment is also acquired through the system of discharge permits under the Pollution Control Act. This Act makes it an offence to cause pollution unless an enterprise has a discharge permit issued by the pollution control authorities or the pollution is caused by activities that are generally permitted. An enterprise that holds a discharge permit must submit annual reports on its emissions, and the pollution control authorities also ensure compliance through a system of inspections. A website holding information on emissions, production quantities and waste from major sources of pollution, both site specific and diffuse, has been established at www.norskeutslipp.no.

To ensure that article 5 of the Convention is explicitly implemented in the law, section 8 of the Environmental Information Act requires administrative agencies to hold general environmental information relevant to their areas of responsibility and functions, and make this information accessible to the public, e.g. that the Ministry of Industry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Transport and Communication and the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy are responsible for providing such information. Relevant information means both information on environmental impacts in sectors where an agency has responsibilities as well as environmental information it needs to carry out its tasks satisfactorily. The provision applies to information on the state of the environment, which is acquired mainly through research and monitoring, but also to more general environmental information, for example data and factual information on sources of emissions, factors that may influence biological diversity, trends in society's use of resources, and the content of dangerous chemicals in products. In accordance with the Convention, the provision applies to all levels, i.e. to administrative agencies at the national, county and municipal level.

Sectoral legislation on crisis management and the provision of information sets out a number of provisions and arrangements for crisis information. In an emergency, it is of key importance to ensure that people are kept informed about what is happening and what they should do. Norway has a [Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning](#) and, in addition, sectoral authorities are responsible for crisis management within their own spheres of responsibility. Private-sector enterprises also have a responsibility to provide information before and during emergencies. Two new information programs have been developed to inform inhabitants on how they can handle a crisis in the best possible way. The first one is called "[self-preparedness](#)" and the second is called "[how to contribute to Norway's emergency preparedness](#)".

(b)-(c) *Paragraphs 2 and 3*

According to the legislative history of the Environmental Information Act, general information must be provided coherently, systematically, and so that it is readily understood and easily accessible to the public, using lists, record systems, databases, registers and the like. Section 8 of the Act requires public authorities to hold environmental information relevant to their areas of responsibility and functions and to make the information available to the public on their own initiative, not only upon request. There are no specific requirements for how this should be done, but the use of electronic tools is widespread. Much of this information is at the national level, and it is therefore appropriate to use national information systems such as miljostatus.no. If no appropriate information system exists, an agency may need to set up its own environmental information system.

Norway is aiming for a digital transformation in the public sector, in order to increase effectivity, economic growth and simplification of citizens' daily life. A [Digital strategy for the public sector for the period 2019-2025](#) was adopted in 2019 and a new digitalisation strategy for the environment sector was adopted in 2020 for the period 2020-2024 (only in Norwegian). These strategies are now under revision. They set aims and priorities for digital transformation of the public sector in general and the environmental sector in particular in the coming years. They have similar high ambitions and cover many of the elements contained in the draft of the updated Aarhus Recommendations on electronic information tools, although in a more general manner.

Norway has by means of implementing Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information in the Freedom of Information Act arranged for increased re-use of such information. Open public sector information is data from the public sector made available in a format that makes it possible to re-use the data in other situations. Data could be anything from simple lists and tables in case files, to reports to advances databases with information from several data systems. These provisions improve public access to information, including environmental information, held by public authorities. The provisions concerning re-use requires some form of action on the part of the public authorities, and thus goes beyond the regular right to access to information pursuant to other parts of the Freedom of Information Act. A circular letter from the Prime Minister's office concerning digitalization inter alia requires that public authorities shall make suitable information accessible in machine-readable formats, and in addition also follow the [guidelines for making public sector information accessible](#).

Information on relevant administrative agencies is available on the Internet, for example on the governmental website (www.regjeringen.no) and at www.miljodirektoratet.no. Regjeringen.no is the Government's primary web based channel of communication with the public. It is also a portal for the websites of the Prime Minister and the different ministries. Regjeringen.no is meant to provide opportunities for participation and spur engagement in democratic processes. Regjeringen.no shall provide correct, updated and comprehensive information about the rights and obligation of individuals. The portal shall also stimulate engagement in decision making processes and the shaping of policies by providing for the sharing of information, two-way communication and content created by users.

The [website of the Ministry of Climate and Environment](#) contains large amounts of systematic information and links to other sources of information. Environmental Status in Norway (www.miljostatus.no) presents the status of Norway's climate and environmental goals, environmental indicators, and marine indicators. As of September 2024, the thematic pages on the status and development of various environmental areas in Norway were moved to the respective agencies' own websites. Links to these pages are available on miljostatus.no.

The Norwegian Maritime Authority provides information on the environmental impact of shipping and related efforts on its website: *Environment – Norwegian Maritime Authority*.

The Norwegian Meteorological Institute has a free and open data policy, aiming for the widest possible use, dissemination, and further processing of data for the benefit of society (<https://data.met.no/>). A large portion of the Institute's data and products are available through its download services.

The Norwegian Polar Institute has established a new data portal [Home | Norwegian Polar Institute Map Data and Services](#) to distribute data collected or produced in connection with

mapping and environmental surveillance for use in information or data products. Scientific and environmental surveillance data are published on the portal. as Additional data can be found at:

- Svalbardkartet; <https://www.npolar.no/en/maps/>
- Barentsportalen ; <http://www.barentsportal.com/barentsportal/>
- Miljøovervåking Svalbard og Jan Mayen <http://www.mosj.no/en/>

The Centre Against Marine Litter (<https://www.marfo.no/>) provides knowledge to relevant stakeholders on the cleanup and prevention of marine litter. The Centre is developing map-based digital tools to improve knowledge and information flow about marine litter, and to facilitate efficient use of resources and good cooperation among various cleanup actors in Norway. The Centre also collects and disseminates knowledge and expertise on sources of marine litter and measures to combat it within the fisheries sector and other marine industries.

The government regularly reports on the state of the environment and its plans through various white papers on the government's environmental policy, including previous white papers concerning the state of the environment, which has been replaced by continuously updated information on www.environment.no and evaluation of environmental objectives in the annual budget proposition. All such documents are available in electronic form. The sectoral authorities also have an independent responsibility to hold environmental information on the relevant sectors and to report on this. Lists of all relevant legislation are easily found on the websites of administrative agencies, with hyperlinks to the full text on Lovdata's website. The Lovdata website contains all legislation and is regularly updated when amendments are made. The MoCE's website also includes a guide to environmental legislation and the authorities that are responsible for different acts and regulations. All the environmental authorities maintain updated information on relevant legislation on their websites, including the English and Norwegian texts of international environmental agreements that Norway has ratified. Strategies, plans and programmes are also published on the websites, but it is beyond the scope of this report to go into any more detail;

(d)-(e) Paragraphs 4 and 5

The Ministry of the Environment regularly publishes white papers on Norwegian environmental policy and the state of the environment, as mentioned above. Current information on the state of the environment is published regularly, for example on the website www.environment.no.

The Norwegian Polar Institute operates several regional information systems that contribute to national environmental reporting. Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (<http://www.mosj.no/en/>) is a regional compilation of relevant information gathered from thematic monitoring programs on land, in the air, and in the sea in the Norwegian Arctic areas. This information is regularly used to assess the degree to which national environmental goals are being achieved.

Information on the status of the environment and international environmental cooperation in the border areas with Russia is published on the websites of nettsidene of the County Governor of Troms and Finnmark and the national website on air quality in Norwegian cities. The information is not available in English.

NILU – Norwegian Institute for Air Research is chemical coordinating centre under UN-ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. NILU collects observation data from the atmospheric chemical composition and physical properties from the 40 Signatories of the EMEP Protocol. The data are accessible at <http://ebas.nilu.no>. This data service is also used by other international surveillance programmes such as AMAP (Arctic Council), the OSPAR and , HELCOM Conventions and WMO Global Atmosphere Watch. The E-infastructure represents the most comprehensive database of its kind globally, and is often referred to as a leading example on open data management.

All the information listed here as well as legislation, strategies, action plans, etc. drawn up by administrative agencies at various levels are published on different websites. The same applies to international agreements and other important international documents;

(f) *Paragraph 6*

The [Norwegian Environmental Information Act](#) requires all public and private undertakings to hold information about factors relating to their operations that may have an appreciable effect on the environment, and to supply such information on request. Similar provisions for product-specific information have been included in the Product Control Act. Undertakings are required to provide information as soon as possible and no later than one month after the request was received. This time limit can be extended to two months. The [Appeals Board for Environmental Information](#), which is regulated under Section 19 of the Environmental Information Act and in the Regulations pursuant to the Act, has been established to consider appeals against refusals of requests for environmental information. The existence of the Appeals Board ensures proper evaluation and control of whether requests for environmental information are treated in accordance with the provisions of the Act.. The number of cases submitted to the Appeals Board varies and has at most reached 22 (in 2021 and 2022). In 2023, 12 cases were submitted, and 6 cases were submitted during the first half of 2024..

Under the Accounting Act, enterprises are required to take active steps to provide information about factors relating to their operations that have had an appreciable environmental impact. There are also voluntary environmental certification schemes, which include requirements to provide environmental information. Eco-lighthouse is Norway's most widely used certification scheme for environmental management in public and private undertakings, covering around 70 different sectors. Eco-lighthouse requires all certified undertakings to publish an annual climate- and environment report on their websites or to make it available on request.

Regulations on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures requires warning labelling, including labelling to indicate environmental hazards, apply to chemicals that are marketed as such, i.e. as substances or preparations. The warning labelling system is based on a comprehensive, internationally harmonised set of rules for the classification of chemicals.

There are also voluntary eco-labelling schemes (the [Nordic Swan](#) and the [EU Ecolabel](#)), and environmental declaration schemes.

The Authorities responsible for health, environment and safety in the workplace (the Labour Inspection Authority, the Environment Agency, the Ocean Industry Authority, the Directorate for Civil Protection, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, the Industrial Safety Organisation and the Directorate of Health) have information on their websites to make it easier

for enterprises and persons to find relevant legislation.

(g) *Paragraph 7*

Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph is largely ensured by following the Instructions for Official Studies and Reports, which applies to all governmental studies.

The resulting monitoring system for environmental policy and the development of national key figures and environmental indicators are also important in implementing this provision. Key figures and indicators use environmental data to provide information about different environmental trends. In addition, Statistics Norway draws up annual statistics on important natural resources and environmental issues;

(h) *Paragraph 8*

The Product Control Act entitle the general public to receive information directly from producers, importers, processors, distributors and users of products. This includes information on whether products contain components or have properties that may cause injury to health or environmental damage, what these properties are, and what significant injury to health or environmental disturbance is caused by production and distribution of the product. All information held by a public body on products must also be disclosed unless specific grounds for exemption apply.

There are several voluntary ecolabelling schemes, of which the Nordic Swan is in most widespread use. This scheme is run by a foundation. Proposals for criteria for licensing different product groups are drawn up by highly qualified experts, and public consultations are held on the proposals, which are also published on the Internet for comment.

(i) *Paragraph 9*

Norway has for many years had a system for reporting on emissions and waste. Information on emissions and waste generated by individual companies may be found at www.norskeutslipp.no

XII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 5.

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

XIII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 5.

In their comments to the 2021 Implementation Report, [The Institute of Marine Research](#) called for more detailed information about the extent, timing and position of factors impacting upon the ecosystems to assess cumulative environmental effects across sectors on biodiversity in and the status of marine ecosystems. They also called for more detailed information about the timing and position of seismic surveys and fisheries.

In their comments to the 2021 Implementation Report, the environmental organisation Sabima is of the opinion that there is insufficient data and reporting on the population of species, habitat types and environmental status at the municipal level. According to Sabima, Norwegian nature

has not been sufficiently mapped out and that the knowledge has not been systemized. They are of the opinion that far more public resources must be invested in systems for collecting data.

Work to improve the knowledge base for planning is continuously ongoing. This will improve possibilities for following the development and reporting on plans and activities that concern important habitat types in the long run.

The Norwegian Environment Agency has developed a new strategic plan for the Ecological Base Map (2022–2026). The plan includes, among other things, increased work on comprehensive nature mapping and the development of standardized mapping methods for environmental impact assessments. The latter facilitates that actors other than the state can and should carry out habitat type mapping using standardized methodology from the Environment Agency.

It is important to address the gaps in information, as pointed out by Sabima. If information is missing, one should contact the municipality or, for example, the developer. The state is responsible for making general environmental information available in accordance with the Aarhus Convention, but for more specific information—such as that concerning a particular locality in a municipality—the inquiry must be directed to the municipality.

Friends of the Earth Norway and WWF have called for a central database for environmental information in their consultation input to this implementation report. This database should include enforcement of various environmental laws, such as fines and other administrative sanctions, as well as the number of cases and their outcomes. Reference is made here to the Environmental Decision Register, which is mentioned in the discussion of Article 5(1) above.

Friends of the Earth Norway Oslo and Akershus have, in their consultation response to the implementation report, pointed out that the municipalities' publication of logging applications and decisions in Oslomarka does not comply with the requirements for how quickly applications or decisions must be made available. It is also noted that there are challenges in identifying the cases in the public records. The organization states that this has led to logging decisions not being made visible until logging is already underway or completed.

Article 5 requires that authorities collect environmental information and make it available to the public in an open and effective manner, increasingly using electronic databases for publication. The practice under the Marka Regulation is that municipalities, which process logging applications under the regulation, publish the decisions at headline level in digital public records immediately after they are made. It is then possible to request the documents free of charge under the applicable rules and deadlines in the Freedom of Information Act and the Environmental Information Act. The publication methods used by the municipalities meet the requirements of Article 5.

NIBIO, in its consultation response, states that Rovdata does not fulfill the obligations in Article 5(2) of the Aarhus Convention regarding access to environmental information. NIBIO believes there is a need to digitize the service in the form of downloadable, updated, and machine-readable datasets containing comparable regional and national population figures for the entire period during which predator population data has been collected.

Rovdata uses both open data and data containing sensitive species information. In a compiled report, data can be presented collectively without identifying data that is exempt from public disclosure. The data will, in any case, be available in full and in a downloadable machine-

readable format from the Norwegian Environment Agency, which owns the database and the source data. Rovdata is expected to report results from predator monitoring within the administrative divisions currently in effect. It is not within Rovdata's mandate to produce statistics based on previous municipal and county boundaries. However, in most cases, those who want such statistics can be given access to the exact location of the registration and then produce summaries at the desired level.

In its consultation response, NOAH – for Animal Rights raises the issue that not all decisions on extraordinary culling of wildlife are registered in the Environmental Decision Register. Individual decisions made under the Predator Regulation must be registered in the Environmental Decision Register. This follows from the Regulation on the Environmental Decision Register. There is therefore no obligation to register decisions on so-called extraordinary culling under the regulation, which are decisions made pursuant to Section 18, third paragraph of the Nature Diversity Act. At the same time, it is possible to register decisions without appeal rights in the register, and the Environment Agency's practice is that both individual decisions and decisions made under the Predator Regulation and Section 18(3) of the Nature Diversity Act are published in the register.

NOAH – for Animal Rights specifically raises the issue that the Environment Agency's decisions on wolverine den removals are not registered in the Environmental Decision Register. Information on all decisions on wolverine den removals for the current year is published on the Environment Agency's website. This overview usually includes links to the decisions in the Environmental Decision Register. For practical reasons, such as weather conditions, it may be necessary for assignments regarding wolverine den removals to be communicated quickly to the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO). Often, the assignment is communicated in writing via email, with copies to relevant actors in the administration. The email states that the decision will be issued in a letter at a later date, which is standard procedure for such assignments to the Nature Inspectorate. For resource-related reasons, it may occasionally take longer than desired before such decisions are published in the register, or a decision may not be written at all.

XIV. Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 5:

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1814-05-17?q=Constitution>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/pollution-control-act/id171893/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1967-02-10>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/planning-building-act/id570450/>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/regulations-on-impact-assessments/id2573435/>
https://dfo.no/filer/Fagomr%C3%A5der/Utreddningsinstruksen/Guidance_Notes_on_the_Instructions_for_Official_Studies.pdf
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/>
https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/db9bf2bf10594ab88a470db40da0d10f/en-gb/pdfs/digital_strategy.pdf
<https://www.dsb.no/menyartikler/english/>
<https://www.miljoklagenemnda.no/>
<http://www.environment.no/>
<http://www.norskeutslipp.no>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/>

<http://www.riksantikvaren.no/en/>
<https://www.geonorge.no/>
<https://www.mareano.no/en>
Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.<http://www.ssb.no/en/natur-og-miljo>
http://lovdata.no/info/information_in_english
www.luftkvalitet.info
<https://www.marfo.no/>
[Miljø - Sjøfartsdirektoratet](http://www.met.no/en/free-meteorological-data)
<https://www.met.no/en/free-meteorological-data>
[Miljøvedtaksregisteret](http://www.miljovedtaksregisteret)
[Naturbase: Natur og miljø på kart - miljodirektoratet.no](http://www.miljodirektoratet.no)
www.kulturminnesok.no
<https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/ansvarsomrader/kjemikalier/regelverk/deklarering-av-kjemikalier/>
<https://www.biodiversity.no/>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/retningslinjer-ved-tilgjengeliggjoring-av-offentlige-data/id2536870/>
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:32003L0098>
<http://data.npolar.no>
<https://www.npolar.no/en/maps/>
<http://www.barentsportal.com/barentsportal/>
<http://www.mosj.no/en/>
[The Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority \(arbeidstilsynet.no\)](http://www.arbeidstilsynet.no/)
[About DSB | Direktoratet for samfunnssikkerhet og beredskap](http://www.dsb.no/)
[Norwegian Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority \(dsa.no\)](http://www.dsa.no/)
[English - Næringslivets sikkerhetsorganisasjon \(nso.no\)](http://www.nso.no/)
[English - Helsedirektoratet](http://www.helsedirektoratet.no/)
[Norwegian Environment Agency - Norwegian Environment Agency](http://www.riksantikvaren.no/en/)
[EBAS \(nilu.no\)](http://www.ebas.no/)
[www.eco-lighthouse.org \(eco-lighthouse.org\)](http://www.eco-lighthouse.org)
<http://www.nordic-ecolabel.org/>
<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/>
<https://www.norskeutslipp.no/en/Frontpage/>

ARTICLE 6

XV. Legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on public participation in decisions on specific activities in article 6.

Article 112 of the Constitution entitles the public to information about measures that have been planned or commenced, and thus lays down the principle that the environmental impacts of projects should be assessed in advance. The phrase “the public” is interpreted broadly.

Article 6 of the Convention is essentially implemented through the provisions of the [Public Administration Act](#) that lay down a general requirement to notify and inform the parties to a case, the provisions on environmental impact assessment in the [Planning and Building Act](#), the [Act relating to petroleum activities](#) and the appurtenant [Petroleum Regulations](#), the [Svalbard](#)

[Environmental Protection Act](#) and the appurtenant [Regulation on environmental assessments and delimitation of the land use planning areas in Svalbard](#), and the provisions on permits in the [Pollution Control Act](#) and the appurtenant Pollution Regulations. There are also provisions on public participation in connection with the establishment of protected areas under the [Nature Diversity Act](#) and the [Svalbard Environmental Protection Act](#), protection under the [Cultural Heritage Act](#) and applications for licences for electrical installations under the Energy Act and measures pursuant to the [Water Resources Act](#) and [Act relating to Regulation of Water Courses](#), which partly refer to the Planning and Building Act and the Pollution Control Act, partly supplement these Acts. The development of plans pursuant to the Planning and Building Act shall be publicly announced, and participation shall be provided for. In the event of procedural errors, the decision may be appealed pursuant to the Public Administration Act.

(a)-(j) *Paragraphs 1 to 10*

Most of the activities to which article 6 of the Convention applies come within the scope of the provisions on environmental impact assessment in the Planning and Building Act and the Regulations on impact assessments. They require in most cases a permit pursuant to the Pollution Control Act and its Pollution Regulations. For activities on Svalbard a permit and impact assessment pursuant to the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act and its Regulations on impact assessment are required. These provisions comply with the requirements of the Convention on public participation.

EU Directive 2010/75/EU concerning industrial emissions and Directive 2011/92/EU of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment have both been incorporated into the European Environment Agency (EEA) Agreement and have been implemented in Norwegian law. Thus, the activities listed in annex I to the Convention are explicitly listed in the law. Directive 2003/35/EC on public participation has also been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and is considered to be in accordance with Norwegian legislation.

Pursuant to the Pollution Control Act, pollution is prohibited unless an enterprise has a discharge permit issued by the pollution control authorities or the pollution is permitted pursuant to law or regulations. Chapter 36 of the Pollution Regulations (not available in English) deals with procedures for issuing discharge permits. It requires the authorities to ensure that the public have an opportunity to express their opinions on applications. It also states that prior notification of a proposal must give an account of what the proposal involves and contain any other information necessary to enable those who receive the notification to submit comments on the case. The parties, public bodies and authorities, and organizations representing relevant public interests shall be notified directly before a decision is made and be given an opportunity to make their opinions known within a specified deadline (sections 36-6 and 36-7). If the application concerns an activity listed in Appendix I to Chapter 36 of the Pollution Regulations (see annex I of the Industrial Emissions Directive) and in other cases of importance for an indeterminate number of people, the Ministry shall, before making a decision, give the general public an opportunity to express an opinion within a time limit that should not normally be shorter than four weeks. The public shall be made aware of such matters through public announcements, and the associated documents shall be made available for inspection. The costs incurred shall be borne by the applicant or the permit holder (§ 36-8). The Norwegian Environment Agency regularly publishes announcements on its website. Submitted consultation responses are public. It is not uncommon for received statements to also be published online by either the recipient and/or the sender. The

decision must state how the received comments have been considered and what significance they have had in the decision-making process, cf. § 36-17 first paragraph, letter d). According to § 36-18, the pollution control authorities are responsible for notifying the decision. A public hearing may be dispensed with in accordance with section 36-9, second paragraph, litra a and b, of the Pollution Regulations if issuing a permit is urgent for environmental reasons, if a permit is required to solve an acute problem or weighty social needs, or if the decision will only have a minor impact on the environment.

Article 6, para. 10 has been implemented through section 26 of the Impact Assessment Regulations of 21 June 2017 No 854 (not available in English). The Pollution Control Act and the Pollution Regulations also implement this provision. Section 36-1 of the Pollution Regulations makes it clear that the provisions also apply to the alteration of permits. A public hearing may be dispensed with in accordance with section 36-9, second paragraph, litra a and b, of the Pollution Regulations if issuing a permit is urgent for environmental reasons, if a permit is required to solve an acute problem or weighty social needs, or if the decision will only have a minor impact on the environment.

XVI. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 6.

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

XVII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 6.

Consultation Input from Greenpeace

Greenpeace, in its consultation response, comments on Norway's implementation of the Aarhus Convention in relation to petroleum activities and seabed mining. Regarding petroleum activities, Greenpeace criticizes, among other things, the lack of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for combustion emissions in Plan for Development and Operation (PDO) applications. Concerning the opening for seabed mining in Norwegian marine areas, Greenpeace argues that the right to participate in decision-making has been violated. They claim that deficiencies in the knowledge base hinder the public's access to relevant environmental information and make participation in the decision-making process difficult. They also point out that the resource assessment by the Norwegian Offshore Directorate was published too late to be commented on during the public consultation, and they criticize the fact that the area proposal for the first licensing round was sent for consultation two working days before the summer holiday.

Petroleum Activities

The obligation to assess the environmental impacts of projects, including significant transboundary environmental effects, follows from the Regulations to the Petroleum Act of 27 June 1997 No. 653, and is followed in the usual manner through the PDO/PAO process, cf. the PDO/PAO guidelines. This includes public consultation on both the proposed assessment program and the EIA itself.

The question of whether there are legal requirements to assess combustion emissions from oil and gas extracted in Norway is unresolved and currently under judicial review. Greenpeace Nordic and Nature and Youth argue that both Article 112 of the Norwegian Constitution and the EU Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU) (applicable to petroleum

activities through the Petroleum Regulations) require assessments of combustion emissions and public consultation on these assessments before decisions are made on whether specific oil and gas projects should be approved. The state disagrees. The plaintiffs prevailed in Oslo District Court in a ruling on 18 January 2024. The case has been appealed, and the issue is therefore not legally settled.

In connection with the Court of Appeal's review of the state's appeal, the question of how the EIA Directive should be interpreted on this point has been referred to the EFTA Court. The hearing was held on 19 December 2024, and the court's advisory opinion is expected during the first half of 2025. In preparation for the EFTA Court's review, ESA, the European Commission, and the Netherlands submitted written observations. ESA supports the plaintiffs' interpretation of the directive, while the European Commission and the Netherlands agree with Norway that the directive does not require assessment of combustion emissions from end users of the product.

The Court of Appeal will hear the appeal in September 2025, after the EFTA Court's advisory opinion has been issued.

In other words, there is no legal clarity as to whether there is an obligation under current law to assess the climate impacts of combustion of petroleum produced on the Norwegian continental shelf. The Norwegian state therefore disagrees with Greenpeace's description of the facts. Consequently, the state also disagrees that Norwegian authorities are failing to comply with court rulings, violating assessment obligations, or acting contrary to national or international law in this matter. The state also disputes that Article 9.4 of the Aarhus Convention has been violated.

In its ruling of 14 October 2024 regarding the request for a temporary injunction, the Court of Appeal stated that there were compelling reasons to exempt the environmental organizations from liability for legal costs in both the District Court and the Court of Appeal, cf. Section 20-2, third paragraph of the Dispute Act. The environmental organizations themselves chose to appeal this ruling, and it is noted that the state chose not to claim legal costs when the Supreme Court heard the appeal in March 2025.

Seabed Minerals

On 12 April 2024, the King in Council decided to open an area on the Norwegian continental shelf in the Norwegian Sea and the Greenland Sea for seabed mineral activities. The decision to open the area was based on a prior opening process and environmental impact assessment (EIA). As part of the opening process, two public consultations were conducted—one on the proposed assessment program and one on the draft decision to open the area for mineral activities, including the EIA and supporting reports. A stakeholder meeting on the draft decision and the EIA was also held on 27 January 2023.

The Ministry's assessment of the input from both consultations is publicly available on the government's website. The assessment program was finalized based on the consultation proposal and the received input. The consultation responses to the EIA were taken into account in the preparation of White Paper No. 25 (2022–2023) *Mineral Activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf – Opening of Areas and Strategy for Resource Management*. The white paper was submitted to the Storting (Norwegian Parliament) on 20 June 2023. Attached to the white

paper were the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's resource assessment and the EIA, along with the Ministry's evaluation of the consultation responses.

The Storting considered White Paper No. 25 on 9 January 2024. A broad majority supported the government's proposal to open an area on the Norwegian continental shelf for mineral activities.

The EIA highlights the various interests in the assessment area and the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of opening the area. For topics and issues where limited knowledge or uncertainty was identified, this was disclosed in the EIA and taken into account by the government and the Storting in their decision. Based on the findings of the EIA and the consultation responses, the opening area was reduced, and active hydrothermal structures were protected from extraction.

The EIA also provides an overview of resource-related conditions. The Offshore Directorate's resource assessment supplements this and elaborates on the resource potential. The resource report was published on 27 January 2023 and, as mentioned, submitted to the Storting as an annex to White Paper No. 25. A public hearing on the matter was held by the Storting's Energy and Environment Committee on Thursday, 26 October 2023, with the opportunity to submit written input. All assessments and reports have thus been made publicly available on an ongoing basis, and there has been broad public involvement at several stages well in advance of the opening decision.

The state's clear position is that the opening process and EIA have been conducted in accordance with the Seabed Minerals Act and Norway's international obligations, including the Aarhus Convention. The arguments presented in Greenpeace's consultation response are currently being reviewed by the courts through WWF Norway's lawsuit against the state regarding the validity of the opening decision. The Oslo District Court ruled in the case on 13 February 2025, acquitting the state. WWF Norway appealed the ruling in its entirety in March 2025.

Following the opening, the Ministry has initiated a process to announce and award extraction licenses under the Seabed Minerals Act. A proposal for the announcement of areas was sent for public consultation on 26 June 2024, with a three-month consultation period. As a result of the budget agreement in December 2024, it was decided that the first licensing round for seabed minerals will not be conducted during this parliamentary term. Draft regulations under the Seabed Minerals Act, providing further rules for the exploration phase, are under development and were sent for public consultation on 5 February 2025. Mapping of environmental conditions and resources in the opening area, conducted by the state, is proceeding as planned.

Consultation Input from the Norwegian Environmental Protection Association (Norges Miljøvernforbund)

In its consultation response, the Norwegian Environmental Protection Association comments on what it considers to be significant deviations in Norwegian environmental governance from the principles and provisions of the Aarhus Convention. Among other things, they point out that there has been no comprehensive public consultation on the future of energy-intensive industries such as data centers and hydrogen plants, despite their substantial impact on nature and power development. They also criticize the government's ambition to allocate areas for 30 GW of offshore wind production by 2040, which, according to the association, was not subject to public consultation before being communicated to the EU. In addition, they argue that the

government's decision to electrify the Melkøya facility and the associated power development in Finnmark was made without sufficient public participation.

Energy-Intensive Industries

Grid companies are obligated to provide grid connection and access to the electricity market to all applicants on non-discriminatory and objective terms. The establishment of new or increased electricity consumption does not require a license under the Energy Act, but may trigger licensable grid reinforcements. Additionally, depending on the circumstances, such activities may require municipal processing under the Planning and Building Act. Grid connections do not directly trigger new power production, but increased demand for electricity contributes to the profitability of new power generation. Power production itself is subject to licensing. The purpose of the licensing framework is, among other things, to ensure that projects are socially rational, that various interests are heard and considered, and that necessary conditions are imposed to safeguard different concerns. Licensing authorities weigh the benefits against potential drawbacks, such as impacts on biodiversity, landscape, and cultural heritage, before granting a license.

The Norwegian Environmental Protection Association notes that Statnett did not disclose who was behind plans for increased power consumption. Since the input was submitted, Statnett has changed its practice, and now publishes on its website the identities of those behind individual grid capacity reservations, as well as those behind connection requests that are in the capacity queue.

Offshore Wind

The regulatory framework for offshore renewable energy production in Norway places strong emphasis on public participation and involvement. The various stages ensure broad public engagement throughout the process leading up to any potential development.

Before an area is opened for offshore wind, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) must be conducted. The SEA must include evaluations of the environmental and societal impacts of renewable energy production. The proposal to open the area, along with the SEA, must be submitted for public consultation to allow the public to provide input and comments. The requirement for environmental assessment and public consultation is enshrined in Section 2-2 of the Offshore Energy Act (havenergilova).

After a project area is awarded, the developer must submit a notification with a proposed project-specific assessment program. This proposal is also subject to public consultation, cf. Section 4-1 of the Offshore Energy Act.

Once the environmental assessment is completed, the developer must submit a license application with the project-specific environmental assessment attached for public consultation, cf. Section 7 of the Offshore Energy Regulations.

The Ministry of Energy may, if a license is granted, impose conditions to prevent or mitigate harm or inconvenience to the environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and other land uses.

On 11 May 2022, the government presented a new political ambition for offshore wind. The goal is to allocate areas for 30,000 MW of offshore wind production by 2040. There is no tradition in Norway for holding consultations on such overarching political ambitions. Neither Norwegian

law nor the Aarhus Convention requires such consultations. The fact that the Norwegian government communicated its political ambition to the European Commission does not change this. Each individual area allocation for offshore wind will go through the steps outlined above—with broad public involvement—before any license is granted.

To own or operate international interconnectors for electricity transmission across borders, a license is required under Section 4-2 of the Energy Act. Similarly, the export and import of electricity to and from other countries, including from offshore wind, requires a license under Section 8-1 of the Offshore Energy Act. Applications for licenses under both provisions will be subject to public consultation.

Electrification of Melkøya

The Snøhvit Future project involves increased gas extraction from the Snøhvit field through onshore compression and the conversion of the Hammerfest LNG facility from gas turbine-powered generators to full operation using grid electricity. The project will reduce CO₂ emissions from the facility by 90 percent, equivalent to 850,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

The Ministry of Energy approved the plans related to the Snøhvit Future project on 8 August 2023. This included an amended Plan for Development and Operation (PDO) and Plan for Installation and Operation (PIO) for the Snøhvit field and Hammerfest LNG, a license for a new 420 kV power line from Skaidi to the Hyggevatn transformer station in Hammerfest, and a 132 kV line from Hyggevatn to Melkøya. These decisions were made following extensive and thorough processes, in accordance with relevant legislation adopted by the Storting. Environmental assessments with public consultations were conducted for the grid measures associated with the project, and affected reindeer herding districts were consulted in December 2022 and January 2023. A consultation with the Sámi Parliament was also held in June 2023.

The Snøhvit Future project has been discussed in the Storting several times, both before and after the Ministry approved the plans. In spring 2023, the Storting considered Proposal 90 S (2022–2023) on requiring parliamentary approval of the amended PDO and PIO for the Snøhvit field and Hammerfest LNG. A broad majority voted against the proposal. Later, in late 2023, the Storting considered Proposal 21 S (2023–2024) to halt the electrification of Melkøya, which was also rejected by a broad majority.

The government's ambition for a power and industrial boost for Finnmark was launched simultaneously with the approval of the Snøhvit Future project. The goal is to secure more power in Finnmark than what is needed for Snøhvit Future, thereby improving the region's power situation compared to today. Increased power production and new electricity infrastructure will require the necessary licenses and will be subject to separate licensing processes with associated consultations and assessments. The approval of the Snøhvit Future project is independent of the power and industrial initiative for Finnmark.

XVIII. Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 6:

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1967-02-10>

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/planning-building-act/id570450/>

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2017-06-21-854>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nature-diversity-act/id570549/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1978-06-09-50>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/pollution-control-act/id171893/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2001-06-15-79>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/regulations-relating-to-environmental-im/id512069/>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/pollution-control-act/id171893/>
<https://www.npd.no/en/regulations/acts/act-29-november-1996-no2.-72-relating-to-petroleum-activities/>
<https://www.npd.no/en/regulations/regulations/petroleum-activities/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2000-11-24-82?q=vannressurs> <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1917-12-14-17?q=vassdragsregulering>
https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/oed/vedlegg/lover-og-reglement/act_no_17-of_14_december_1917.pdf

ARTICLE 7

XIX-XX. Practical and/or other provisions made for the public to participate during the preparation of plans and programmes and opportunities for public participation in the preparation of policies relating to the environment provided pursuant to article 7..

[The Planning and Building Act - regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no) lays down that the public must be involved in decision-making processes for plans to which the Act applies. Section 5.1 and 5.2 of the Act requires the planning authorities to actively provide information and accommodate at an early stage of the planning process, and to give individuals and groups the opportunity to play an active part in the planning process. The Act and national guidelines for children and youth in planning processes (not available in English), especially emphasizes the need to accommodate information to and participation of these groups as stakeholders and representatives of the sustainability perspective. Updated guidance on the participation of these groups in planning and building processes is available (not in English). The regional and local councils for elderly people, people with disabilities and youth established pursuant to Section 5-12 of the Local Government Act (no updated version in English) have the right to express their views on matters concerning the groups they represent. Central government plans, municipal master plans and local development plans shall as a general rule be subjected to two thorough public hearings, once at the beginning of the process and then again when a draft plan has been proposed. The same requirements apply pursuant to Section 50 of the [Svalbard Environment Act](#). The provision on accommodating participation applies to anyone who proposes plans, whether public organs or private entities or persons.

As regards plans under the Planning and Building Act with substantial consequences for the environment, directive 2001/42/EC is applicable. The directive has been made part of the EEA-Agreement, and has been incorporated in Norwegian law through the provisions on environmental impact assessment in the Planning and Building Act in combination with provisions in the regulation relating to environmental impact assessment.

In addition to binding plans for land-use planning purposes under the Planning and Building Act, there are many other programmes and general decisions that can determine the framework and

terms for later individual decisions. An example of such general decisions is the decision to open new areas for petroleum extraction. These are regulated by the Petroleum Act.

The [Instructions for Official Studies and Reports](#) laid down by the government apply to work carried out by or commissioned by central government agencies. To ensure that public participation is also possible in decision-making processes concerning more strategic programmes relating to the environment, this principle has been incorporated into section 20 of the [Environmental Information Act](#). The phrase “plans and programmes” includes everything from municipal land-use plans and cultural heritage plans to national action plans for specific sectors. The plans need not have legally binding effect. The provision applies to national, county and municipal authorities.

According to subsection 1 of Section 20 of the Environmental Information Act, administrative agencies shall, in connection with the preparation of plans and programmes relating to the environment, make provision for participation by the public in these processes and ensure that there are real opportunities to influence the decisions that are made. One way of complying with this requirement is to hold meetings to brief the public concerned. Another is to provide relevant information on the Internet. Information must be provided at a stage when there is still a real opportunity to influence the decisions that are made, i.e. as a general rule, early in the process. The time limits set must give organizations sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the subject matter and discuss the matter internally. The environmental impact of plans and programmes need not be significant for the provision to be applicable (see the use of the phrase “relating to the environment”). The term “environment” is intended to cover at least the same scope as in Article 2 (3) (a) of the Convention.

In the case of plans or programmes that may have a significant impact on the environment, subsection 2 of section 20 of the Environmental Information Act lays down that as a general rule, a public hearing shall be held well before a final decision is taken. It was considered logical to impose stricter requirements for plans or programmes that will have a more serious environmental impact. An assessment of whether a proposal will have a significant impact must be made on a case-to-case basis. If the proposal involves pollution, waste, energy, resource use, land use, transport or noise, the impact will generally be considered to be significant. An account of the environmental impact of the proposal shall be available at the hearing. In special cases, a public hearing may be dispensed of, see section 20, subsection 2.

Decisions taken on proposals to which this section applies must be made public. The grounds for a decision must make it clear how the requirements of the section have been met and how comments and other input from the public have been evaluated.

The provisions of section 20 of the Environmental Information Act do not limit the right to public participation in decision-making processes pursuant to other legislation.

XXI. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 7.

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

XXII. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 7.

National guidelines operationalizing procedures and possibilities for participation set out in the Planning and Building Act have been developed. Among these are guidelines on children and youth in planning, registration of childrens paths (by Norsk form and Statens kartverk) and guidelines on participation in planning (also in english).

The development of methods and tools for contribution and participation in planning pursuant to the Planning and Building Act promotes the practical implementation of Article 7. The Act and its sustainability perspective provides a framework for interplay between society and environment based on several dimensions of development such as health and quality of life. The authorities responsible for health has cooperated with authorities responsible for transport, environment and planning respectively, and municipalities selected as pilots for an effort concerning local environment, which tries out methods for an improved knowledge based decisionmaking foundation in planning. Digital and map-based registration methods have also been developed. They focus on different behaviour in different areas as basis for decision inter alia in planning of environment friendly behaviour.

In their comments to the last Implementation Report, the environmental organisation Sabima criticized the proposed changes in the Planning and Building Act and central planning guidelines for differentiated management of the coastal zone along the seaside. In their opinion, should these proposed changes be adopted, they would limit the planning processes and public participation in the development of decision impacting upon the environment, while making it easier for the municipalities to give dispensations for activities.

The requirements for municipal master plans and zoning plans follow from Sections 11-1 and 12-1. These requirements also apply to coastal zones, regardless of central planning guidelines for differentiated management of coastal zones. In the revised planning guidelines it is stated in chapter 6 which applies to all zones, that the municipalities are obliged to actively clarify land use in the coastal zone through planning. The revised guideles is not considered to impact upon Norway's compliance with its obligations under the Aarhus Convention.

NOAH – for Animal Rights on Population Targets for Large Carnivores

In their comments to the last Implementation Report, NOAH – an organisation working for the protection of the rights of animals - criticizes the transfer in January 2018 of the responsibilities for management of wildlife species that may be harvested, with the exception of lynx, from the Ministry of Climate and Environment to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. They argue that the transfer without prior consultation or notification to environmental organisations or the general public has led to privileged participation by economically motivated groups such as farmers, hunters and landowners in the development and implementation of policies in this field. They mention the development of two action plans as examples; *The action plan for commercial development on the basis of wildlife species that may be harvested* and *The action plan against wild boar 2020-2024*. In the consultation on this implementation report, NOAH – for Animal Rights once again referred to these action plans as examples where animal and environmental protection organizations were not involved at an early stage in the preparation of the documents.

The Action plan for commercial development on the basis of wildlife species that may be harvested was developed in 2019 by a working group as an input to agriculture negotiations. The content of the document is primarily a description of possibilities for commercial development and is not considered as a plan as described in Article 7 of the Convention. The Action plan against wild boar 2020-2024 was developed in 2019 by the Norwegian Environment Agency and

the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, in collaboration with invited NGO's. NGO's representing specific animal interest was not represented. The Action plan against wild boar 2020-2024 has not been submitted to public hearing or otherwise made accessible for input from the public. The legal measures mentioned in the Action plan have been subject to public hearing.

In its statement on this implementation report, NOAH – for Animal Rights questions whether it is in accordance with Article 7 of the Aarhus Convention that population targets for large carnivores are determined based on parliamentary resolutions without public participation.

The population targets for large carnivores are set by the Storting (Norwegian Parliament) in connection with the consideration of white papers or private member proposals. When the Storting adopts a resolution based on a white paper, the paper will contain scientific assessments. In many cases, a public hearing is also held during the committee's consideration of the white paper, where relevant organizations can participate. When the Storting adopts a resolution based on a private member proposal, a hearing is also often held before the matter is considered by the relevant parliamentary committee. In addition, anyone may submit written input to the relevant committee on any matter being considered by the Storting. Both white papers and private member proposals are debated in the plenary session of the Storting, which consists of elected representatives. The government's ability to present proposals to the Storting, and the Storting's authority to propose and adopt decisions, is based on the Norwegian Constitution.

In cases where the population targets for carnivores adopted by the Storting are referenced and emphasized in individual decisions on quota hunting, licensed culling, or damage culling, organizations and others with legal standing have the right to appeal the decision, thereby having the opportunity to present and have their views assessed in relation to the population target in the specific case.

XXIII. Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 7:

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/planning-building-act/id570450/>

[Regulations on Impact Assessments](#) (not available in English)

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/svalbard-environmental-protection-act/id173945/>

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>

https://dfo.no/filer/Fagomr%C3%A5der/Utreddningsinstruksen/Guidance_Notes_on_the_Instructions_for_Official_Studies.pdf

ARTICLE 8

XXIV. Efforts made to promote public participation during the preparation of regulations and rules that may have a significant effect on the environment pursuant to Article 8.

Norway has a long tradition of encouraging public participation in the preparation of legislation and of taking into account the comments that are received. Chapter VII of the [Public Administration Act](#) contains provisions on the procedures to be followed in the preparation of regulations. Section 37 lays down a general requirement for administrative agencies to clarify a

case as thoroughly as possible before a decision is made, and the second paragraph of this section requires public consultation. This provision requires that public and private institutions and organizations that the regulations concern or whose interests are particularly affected shall be given an opportunity to express their opinions. Opinions should also be obtained from others to the extent necessary to clarify all aspects of the case. These provisions are intended to ensure that decisions are taken on the best possible basis, and that all those whose interests are affected by the regulations have an opportunity to express an opinion and to have this taken into account when the legislation is drawn up. Section 38 of the Public Administration Act lays down that regulations must be published in the Norwegian Law Gazette, and they are also published electronically on [Lovdata's website](#). The [Instructions for Official Studies and Reports](#) contain more detailed rules on the preparation of acts and regulations and procedures for public consultation. According to these rules, the time limit for public consultation should not normally be less than three months. This is to ensure that as many people as possible are given the time and opportunity to prepare their comments on draft legislation.

If major changes in the legislation are being considered, a committee is often appointed to review various options and their consequences, and to propose new legislation on the basis of its review. Each committee is made up of experts drawn from the public authorities, NGOs and other bodies with the necessary expertise. It produces a report (in the series Official Norwegian Reports), and the relevant ministry organises a public consultation process.

Section 20 of the [Environmental Information Act](#) applies to the preparation of legislation as well as to plans and programmes. Please see the previous section.

XXV. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 8.

No specific obstacles have been encountered.

XXVI. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 8

NOAH – for Animal Rights

In its consultation response, NOAH – for Animal Rights points to a lack of information regarding the entry into force of amendments to the Regulations of 22 March 2002 No. 313 on the practice of hunting, culling, and trapping in 2024. A proposal to amend Chapter 9 of the regulations was published for public consultation in April 2023, with a deadline of 1 September. All such consultations are published on the Norwegian Environment Agency's website, and anyone who wishes may respond. The consultation letter stated that the regulation would be adopted shortly thereafter. The amendments were adopted on 24 November 2023 and submitted to Lovdata on 26 November 2023. Changes to the regulations are available on Lovdata's website. In this case, a news article titled "Clearer rules for trapping wild animals" was also published on the Environment Agency's website on 30 November, clearly stating that the new rules would take effect on 1 April 2024.

NOAH – for Animal Rights also highlights a lack of early involvement in the revision of the Regulations of 12 December 2024 No. 3074 on grants for preventive measures against damage caused by large carnivores and conflict-reducing measures. The draft regulation was published for public consultation in April 2024, and anyone who wished could submit comments. In addition to the public consultation, early involvement of relevant stakeholders was carried out during the preparation of the consultation draft. This was done through a stakeholder

meeting with the Contact Committee for Carnivore Management in January 2023. NOAH became a member of the committee in September 2023 and therefore did not receive the invitation to this stakeholder meeting.

XXVII. Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 8:

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1967-02-10>

https://lovdata.no/info/information_in_english

https://dfo.no/filer/Fagomr%C3%A5der/Utreddningsinstruksen/Guidance_Notes_on_the_Instructions_for_Official_Studies.pdf

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/environmental-information-act/id173247/>

ARTICLE 9

XXVII. List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the provisions on access to justice in article 9.

(a)-(b) Paragraphs 1 and 2

Disputes relating to access to environmental information pursuant to the [Environmental Information Act](#) and the right to public participation pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Act can be brought before the ordinary courts under the [Civil Procedure Act \(Act of 17. June 2006 No. 90\)](#). The court will determine whether the decision is valid. In such cases, the public authority as such is the defendant, not the individual employee. However, in very rare cases an individual employee may be taken to court in a case where access to environmental information has incorrectly been refused. In addition, such matters come within the sphere of authority of the [Parliamentary Ombud for Scrutiny of the Public Administration pursuant to the Act of 22 June 1962](#). The The Parliamentary Ombud represent “another independent and impartial body established by law”. The The Parliamentary Ombud’s opinions are made in writing. In all but the fewest of cases, the public authorities act in accordance with his conclusions even though they are not binding. Anyone may file a complaint to the The Parliamentary Ombud over a refusal of a request for information. This must be done within a year after the decision of the public administration has been made. The The Parliamentary Ombud system is free of charge. These arrangements ensure that article 9, paras. 1 and 2 are implemented in the legislation.

A decision by the Appeals Board of Environmental Information (website not available in English) on the right to information from undertakings may also be brought to court. The losing party risks having to bear both their own legal expenses and those of their counterpart.

(c) Paragraph 3

This paragraph must also be considered to be implemented through the ordinary administrative appeals system and courts system under the law. The paragraph leaves it to national law to determine the criteria for the right to bring civil action and the right of appeal. Regarding the right to bring legal action, Section 1-4 of the Dispute Act allows for representative legal actions by organizations, etc. The second paragraph of the provision states that, under

Norwegian law, an organization that is an independent legal entity—such as associations and foundations—may act as a party in legal proceedings and bring a case before the courts in its own name concerning matters that fall within the organization’s purpose and natural area of activity, provided that the fundamental conditions for bringing a lawsuit under Section 1-3 of the Dispute Act are otherwise met. The purpose of the provision is to provide a clear basis for representative legal actions to safeguard more general interests, cf. Proposition to the Odelsting No. 51 (2004–2005), page 366. Established environmental organizations normally have legal standing under Section 2-1, second paragraph, of the Dispute Act.

(d)-(e) *Paragraphs 4 and 5*

Article 9, paras. 4 and 5, have been implemented through the general procedural legislation and the rules on administrative appeals in the Public Administration Act. When the Environmental Information Act was adopted, amendments were also made to sections 3-5 and 15-6 of the Enforcement Act to satisfy the Convention’s requirement that procedures to which Article 9 applies must not be “prohibitively expensive”. These provisions were repealed 1 January 2008 and replaced with respectively sections 32-11 and 34-2 of the Civil Procedure Act. Normally, a claimant is liable for damages if interim measures are granted under the Enforcement Act and it later proves that the claimant’s claim was not valid when the application for interim measures was granted. For example, this would be the case if a company had later reduced its emissions in accordance with the currently applicable discharge permit. The principle of strict liability applies, which means that the claimant may be liable to pay damages even if he acted in good faith, and substantial sums of money may be involved. The amendment to section 3-5 provided that in cases relating to the environment, a claimant may only be ordered to pay damages if he knew or should have known that his claim was not valid when his application for interim measures was granted. Similarly, section 15-6 was amended so that in cases relating to the environment, the claimant cannot be ordered to provide security to cover his possible liability for damages if interim measures are granted after oral proceedings and the claim has been shown to be probable. These amendments, now found in sections 32-11 and 34-2 of the Civil Procedure Act, ensure that procedures under article 9 of the Convention are not prohibitively expensive.

Bringing a case to court always involves costs, which will depend on the legal procedure involved and the time a case is expected to take. The simplest procedure in the Norwegian legal system is to use a conciliation board (*forliksrådet* – website not available in English), where the aim is to solve the case in a simple, quick and inexpensive way. . As a main rule, the conciliation board does not settle disputes where the public administration is one of the parties. Taking a case to a conciliation board costs NOK 1966. If a case is not resolved through a conciliation board or is brought directly to a district court, the standard court fee is NOK 6385 for a main hearing that is stipulated to last for one day. This is usually expected not to last for more than one day, but this varies according to the type, scope and complexity of the case. In addition to the court fee, costs may be awarded in the case, for example for legal assistance and other expenses for all parties.

XXVIII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of article 9.

Paragraph 3

In their comments in the public hearing of the Implementation Report, Naturvernforbundet (The Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature) and WWF call for more resources, better guidance for municipalities, and closer follow-up by the County Governor to ensure effective complaint procedures in environmental cases under their responsibility. Environmental authorities, as well as authorities in other sectors, are continuously working to improve guidance for municipalities. The White Paper on Biodiversity (Meld. St. 35 2023–2024) includes several measures to strengthen municipalities' competence and capacity for nature-friendly planning. One such measure is to ensure that County Governors, county authorities, and national agencies provide early, comprehensive, and coordinated guidance to municipalities on environmental issues and other national land-use and planning objectives.

NOAH – for Animal Rights argues in its comments to the Report that the lack of possibility to appeal decisions on the removal of endangered wildlife species is contrary to Article 9(2), and especially 9(3), of the Aarhus Convention. Organizations and others with legal standing may appeal decisions on wildlife removal made under Section 18, first and fourth paragraphs, of the Nature Diversity Act. However, there is no right to appeal decisions by authorities to initiate wildlife removal under Section 18, third paragraph, of the same Act. Such removals initiated ex officio are not considered individual administrative decisions under the Public Administration Act. Section 18, third paragraph, is only intended to clarify this. Since the removal itself is not considered an individual decision, decisions regarding the method of removal under this provision are also not considered individual decisions. This system is proposed to be continued in the draft Wildlife Resources Act.

The definition of an individual decision in the Public Administration Act is based, among other things, on an assessment of when the need for legal safeguards in the administrative process is greatest. However, special considerations apply in the environmental field. Decisions that affect the environment can have significant implications for many people, even if they do not determine anyone's rights or obligations. The question of how best to ensure legal safeguards in such cases applies to environmental administration in general and is not specific to wildlife management.

Organizations and others with legal interest also have access to judicial review procedures for decisions by authorities to remove wildlife under Section 18, third paragraph, of the Nature Diversity Act, as such decisions can be brought before the courts.

Paragraph 4

Advokatforeningen, Natur og Ungdom (Nature and Youth), Naturvernforbundet (The Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature) and its local branch in Oslo & Akershus, Norges institusjon for menneskerettigheter, Norsk Presseforbund, Norsk Redaktørforening, Norsk Journalistlag NOAH – for dyrs rettigheter and WWF raise doubt about whether Article 9 has been sufficiently implemented in their consultation responses to the report. They refer to legal costs and the risk of being ordered to pay the opposing party's legal costs as the main reason. Some of them call for a more comprehensive description of the real legal costs, including attorney's fees and the total amount of court fees in cases lasting more than one day, which often is the case for environmental cases. Several of them refer to the fact that few environmental cases are brought to court and that the legal costs may be a contributing factor.

In March 2024, the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution (NIM) sent a letter to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Climate and Environment regarding legal costs and effective access to the courts in environmental cases. Their main point is that the unpredictability of the legal costs the public may be ordered to pay in environmental cases under Section 20-2 of the Dispute Act may discourage individuals and organizations from bringing lawsuits aimed at ensuring the enforcement of environmental legislation—something that is in the public interest. They question whether this is compatible with Article 9(4) of the Aarhus Convention and recommend that specific measures be taken to make legal costs in environmental cases more predictable and ensure that they are, in practice, reasonable.

NIM refers to decisions from the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee and the Court of Justice of the European Union in several cases concerning legal costs, as well as to changes in legal cost rules in countries such as the United Kingdom and Ireland as a result. They also refer to a survey they conducted on legal costs awarded against plaintiffs who lost environmental cases at the final instance.

In May, the Ministry of Climate and Environment responded on behalf of both ministries. A meeting was also held with NIM in June, during which the Ministry of Justice and Public Security provided an update on efforts to reduce legal costs, the Ministry of Climate and Environment presented its work under the Aarhus Convention, and views were exchanged on the need for and potential of new measures. The ministries are taking NIM's views into account in their continued work on the matter.

In both the letter and the meeting, the ministries expressed agreement that the level of legal costs in Norwegian courts is high and has increased significantly in recent years. This is a development and a current issue that the Ministry of Justice and Public Security is monitoring, and which the Court Commission addressed in Official Norwegian Report (NOU) 2020:11 *The Third Branch of Government – The Courts in Transition*, where it pointed to the need for measures to curb the growth in legal costs. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has initiated work to follow up on the Commission's recommendations, involving the Norwegian Courts Administration, the courts, lawyers, and academia.

On May 1, 2024, a working group submitted its report with proposals for a new joint guide for the handling of civil cases in the district courts and courts of appeal, which also includes proposals for legislative amendments. The ongoing work concerns the level of legal costs in general, but the cost level in environmental cases and the relationship to the Aarhus Convention may also be considered as part of this work.

There is nevertheless not sufficient basis for concluding that the level of costs in cases concerning the environment is prohibitively expensive and hinders the implementation of Article 9. In the letter from the ministries, it was noted that even though the main rule in the first paragraph of Section 20-2 of the Act relating to mediation and procedure in civil disputes (the Dispute Act) is that the losing party pays the legal costs of the successful party, the court can make exemptions in whole or in part if it finds that compelling grounds justify exemption. This follows from the third paragraph of Section 20-2, which can also be applied in environmental cases, even though it is not specifically mentioned. This provision was applied in the Court of Appeal's judgment in the so-called climate lawsuit against the state (case LB-2018-60499), where the plaintiffs were exempted from paying the opposing party's legal costs despite losing the case. The provision provides the courts with a flexible and appropriate legal framework for

reasonable decisions on legal costs in environmental cases. It follows from Section 1-2 of the Dispute Act that Article 9 of the Aarhus Convention would prevail if a court – contrary to expectations – should reach the conclusion that the provisions of the Dispute Act are not in conformity with the obligations under the Convention. The ministries further noted in their letter that, although the main rule under Section 20-2, first paragraph, of the Dispute Act is that the losing party must cover the opposing party's legal costs, full or partial exemptions may be granted if compelling reasons make it reasonable. This exception, provided in Section 20-2, third paragraph, can also be applied in environmental cases, even though it is not explicitly mentioned. It was applied in the Court of Appeal's judgment in the so-called climate lawsuit against the state (case LB-2018-60499), where the plaintiffs were exempted from paying the state's legal costs despite losing the case.

The ministries also referred to the Minister of Climate and Environment's response to Parliament on April 20, 2022, during the consideration of a parliamentary representative's proposal that included an assessment of measures to ensure that lawsuits brought on behalf of nature and the environment should, as a general rule, be exempt from legal costs. The Minister referred, among other things, to the ongoing work to reduce the general level of legal costs. In the letter to NIM, the ministries also stated that the system under Section 20-2 of the Dispute Act is not, in itself, contrary to the Aarhus Convention; that NIM's survey of legal costs in environmental cases suggests that the number of such cases is increasing; that the median cost was approximately NOK 227,500 in 2023 value; and that only one case exceeded the cost levels cited by NIM as examples of what the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee and the Court of Justice of the European Union have deemed objectively unreasonable in environmental cases. The decision in the case with the highest legal costs has been appealed. The mapping also shows that the Aarhus Convention is increasingly being referenced in court decisions on legal costs.

In its consultation response to the implementation report, NIM continues to question whether the requirements of Article 9(4) of the Aarhus Convention have been adequately implemented, particularly due to the unpredictability of costs. The Norwegian Bar Association, Nature and Youth, the Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature, NOAH, and WWF all point out in their consultation responses that the cost level in environmental cases is generally prohibitively high, and that the exception in Section 20-2, third paragraph, of the Dispute Act is not sufficient to ensure compliance with Article 9 in Norway. Several of the responses highlight the need for specific measures to reduce costs in environmental cases, especially because such cases often involve complex issues and an imbalance of power between the parties. Greenpeace claims that the state has made legal proceedings in cases brought by them prohibitively expensive. The Norwegian Editors' Association, the Norwegian Press Association, and the Norwegian Union of Journalists also emphasize the importance of making legal costs in environmental cases more predictable and affordable.

The measures recommended for consideration by the ministries in the consultation responses include: special procedural rules for environmental cases, exemption from court fees in such cases, amendments to Section 20-2, third paragraph, of the Dispute Act, financial support schemes, cost caps, and the establishment of an independent appeals board for environmental cases or a dedicated environmental court, as recommended by the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment in his report following his visit to Norway in 2019.

Proposals to consider the establishment of an Environment Appeals board or tribunal have been considered by Stortinget (the Parliament) in 2016, 2019 and 2022. Stortinget supported the

Government's opinion, as expressed by the Minister of Climate and Environment in his letter to Stortinget in connection with its consideration of the proposals.

NORSKOG points out that there are cases in which the balance of power between the parties differs from typical environmental cases, and that it may be unreasonable if the defendant is not awarded legal costs even when they win the case. They emphasize that the balance of power between the parties should be considered when discussing public access to judicial review. The Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature (Oslo and Akershus branch) argues that municipalities and/or County Governors rarely issue decisions to postpone implementation during the appeal process, even in cases involving major encroachments on nature. They believe this is contrary to Article 9 of the Aarhus Convention. In their experience, once environmental damage has occurred, the conditions for effective judicial review—as required by Article 9—are no longer present. NOAH notes that the processing time for appeals in cases involving the culling of large carnivores can be lengthy, and that appeal bodies generally do not suspend the effect of culling decisions, even when their legality is being challenged.

Section 42 of the Public Administration Act contains rules on the suspension of implementation of decisions. The provision allows the lower administrative body, the appeals body, or another superior authority to decide that a decision shall not be implemented until the appeal deadline has passed or the appeal has been resolved, or until a final court judgment is available. The same applies when a party or another with legal standing has brought or intends to bring the case before the Parliamentary Ombud. The decision to suspend implementation is based on the administration's discretionary judgment. According to the practice of the Parliamentary Ombud, such decisions must be based on an overall assessment, including a preliminary evaluation of the appeal and the various interests and circumstances involved in the case. A refusal to suspend implementation is considered a procedural decision and does not prevent effective judicial review of the administrative decision, as provided for by law. This is considered to fulfill the requirement in Article 9(4) of the Aarhus Convention to ensure the possibility of interim measures when necessary.

In its consultation response, Greenpeace claims that the state has made legal proceedings prohibitively expensive in cases brought against it and has hindered the granting of interim measures, thereby acting in violation of Article 9(4). These cases also concern participation in decision-making processes and are therefore discussed further under Article 6. As stated there, the state does not agree that Article 9(4) of the Aarhus Convention has been violated.

The parliament received a report from the Parliamentary Ombud for Scrutiny of the Public Administration recently concerning a case where a ministry did not follow its opinion (Dokument 4:2 (2015-2016) – not available in English).

XXIX. Provide further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 9.

No further information.

XXX. Web site addresses relevant to the implementation of article 9:

<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/doc/laws/Acts/environmental-information-act.html?id=173247>

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2005-06-17-90>
<https://www.sivilombudsmannen.no/en/>
http://www.forlikssraadet.no/index.php?page_id=2032
[Innst. 316 S \(2021-2022\) - stortinget.no](#)
[Innst. 319 S \(2018-2019\) - stortinget.no](#)

XXXI. General comments on the Convention's objective.

No comments.

ARTICLE 6bis AND ANNEX I bis

XXXII. Legislative, regulatory and other measures implementing the provisions on genetically modified organisms pursuant to article 6bis and annex I bis.

Introduction

Public participation and effective access to information as regards the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms is regulated by the [Gene Technology Act](#) of April 2, 1993 no. 38, as well as the [Regulations on Impact Assessment](#) of December 16 2005 no. 1495. EU directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and the Directive as well as the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety are implemented through the Gene Technology Act with regulations.

a) Paragraph 1 of article 6 bis and paragraphs 1-8 of Annex I bis

i) Implementation of article 6 bis and annex I bis paragraph 1

According to section 13 of the Gene Technology Act, a public hearing shall always be conducted before approval is given for the release of genetically modified organisms (GMO) into the environment. This hearing must be carried out in a way that ensures that the general public, and particularly interest groups who will be affected, are given access to relevant information and a real opportunity to make their opinions known. A decision to hold a public consultation shall always be published.

ii) Implementation of article 6 bis and annex I bis paragraph 2

As noted, a public hearing must always be held if the release of GMO into the environment requires approval. According to section 10 of the Gene Technology Act, the release into the environment and placing on the market as defined in the Aarhus Convention always requires approval. There are therefore no exceptions to the duty to conduct public hearings.

iii, iv, v) Implementation of article 6bis and annex I bis paragraph 3, 4 and 5

According to section 13 of the Gene Technology Act, a public hearing shall ensure that the general public is given access to all relevant information, also procedural. The decision to hold a public hearing shall always be published. The decision is therefore always published on the website of the relevant public authority, together with all other relevant information. Letters containing this information are also generally sent to all parties considered affected by the decision. In addition, section 12 of the Gene Technology Act provides that the [Freedom of](#)

[Information Act](#) applies in full as regards the release of GMO into the environment. As previous chapters have demonstrated, the Public Information Act provides a right to all information included in annex I bis paragraph 3 and 5.

In addition, in cases concerning contained use, the following information shall, according to section 12 of the Gene Technology Act, not be considered confidential and therefore always be available to the public:

- a. the description of the genetically modified organism, the user's name and address, the purpose of the use and the location of use
- b. methods and plans for monitoring and emergency response
- c. assessments of foreseeable effects.

Regarding cases involving the release (of genetically modified organisms), Section 12, third paragraph, states that the information must always be made public. However, upon request from the applicant, the following types of information may be exempt from public access if it is documented that disclosure could significantly harm the applicant's interests:

- a. Information about the manufacturing or production process, except for information relevant to the safety assessment
- b. Information about commercial relationships between a producer or importer and the applicant or the holder of the authorization
- c. Information revealing the applicant's procurement strategies, market shares, or business strategies
- d. Information about DNA sequences, except for sequences used to detect, identify, and quantify the transformation event (genetic modification event)
- e. Information about breeding patterns and breeding strategies

The right to exempt certain information from public access, as described above, does not apply to risk assessments or information included in the conclusions of relevant scientific committees or in the conclusions of assessment reports concerning the expected effects on human health, animal health, or the environment. In such cases, access to information must always be granted.

vi) Implementation of article 6bis and annex I bis no. 6

This is satisfied by the requirement to conduct a public hearing, see *i)* above.

vii) Implementation of article 6bis and annex I bis no. 7

According to state practice, all responses to a public hearing are submitted to the public authority making the decision. These responses are thoroughly examined and taken into account before a decision is made.

viii) Implementation of article 6bis annex I bis no. 8

All decisions regarding the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms are published on the website of the public authority having made the decision. In addition, the Gene Technology Act section 12 states that all decisions made are

subject to the conditions of the Freedom of Information Act. The public therefore has a right to access all final decisions, as well as the terms upon which the decision was made.

b) Article 6bis paragraph 2

Section 9 of the Gene Technology Act incorporates import, export and transport in the definition of release into the environment of genetically modified organisms. This means that such actions are subject to the same requirements as regards public access and participation as other decisions under the Convention. In addition, there is also a [Regulation on the Labeling, Transport, Import and Export of Genetically Modified Organisms of 2005 no. 1009](#) that ensures consistency with the objectives of the Cartagena Protocol.

XXXIII. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of the provisions of article 6bis and annex I bis

No obstacles have been encountered in the implementation of any of the paragraphs of article 6bis and annex I bis.

XXXIV. Further information on the practical application of the provisions of article 6bis and annex I bis

The Norwegian government does not hold specific statistics as regards public participation in decisions on the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms. Further, as there is a legal requirement to always conduct a public hearing in such cases, there will be no statistics as regards exceptions to this rule.

XXXV. Website addresses relevant to the implementation of article 6bis

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/gene-technology-act/id173031/>
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/impact-assessment/id440455/>
<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/md/documents-and-publications/acts-and-regulations/regulations/2005/regulations-relating-to-the-labelling-tr.html?id=440383>

XXXVII. Follow-up on issues of compliance

No cases requiring follow-up.