

Norway

Stakeholder engagement – template for EITI data collection

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Period under review: [from previous Validation to commencement of this Validation)

Validation team: [Names and emails]

Deadline for submission: [Validation commencement date]

Introduction

The EITI requires effective multi-stakeholder oversight, including a functioning multi-stakeholder group that involves the government, companies, and the full, independent, active and effective participation of civil society.

The key requirements related to multi-stakeholder oversight include: (1.1) government engagement; (1.2) industry engagement; (1.3) civil society engagement, including [EITI Protocol: Participation of civil society](#), and (1.4) the establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group.

The purpose of this template is to collect information from MSG members about the implementation of these provisions. Parts I to IV of this template should be completed and submitted to the International Secretariat by the commencement of Validation.

Part I: MSG oversight addresses Requirement 1.4.b and should be approved by the MSG before submission to the International Secretariat.

Parts II to IV should be completed by each constituency and submitted to the International Secretariat. These should be shared with the MSG for information.

The Validation team will undertake virtual or in-person consultations to gather additional information. Ahead of the Validation, a public call for stakeholder views will be launched by the International Secretariat.

Part I: MSG oversight

This section is to be filled out by the national secretariat or an MSG working group and should be approved by the MSG before submission to the International Secretariat.

MSG members and attendance

1. Current MSG members. Please fill out the table below. Add rows when necessary.

Constituency	Full/ alternate member	Member since (MM/YY)	Name	Position	Organisation	Gender	Meetings attended in period under review (dates)
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation, ref. board decision 2017-49 (can be found here) and the application documents thereto (can be found here). After thorough deliberations, the Board accepted Norway's request for adapted implementation with respect to Requirements 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 in the EITI Standard and Phase 6 in the Agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosure (Requirement 4.9(c)).</p> <p>Following the decision of adapted implementation, Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p>							

2. Changes in membership in the period under review and the reason behind each change. (I.e. if there are people who have been members in the period under review but no longer are.) Please fill out the table below. Add rows when necessary.

Constituency	Name of former member	End of MSG membership (MM/YY)	Reason for membership ending	Replaced by
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found here) and the application documents thereto (can be found here). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-shareholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p>				

3. MSG working groups and technical committees. If the MSG has established working groups or committees, please describe briefly their mandate and membership.

<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found here) and the application documents thereto (can be found here). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p>
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MSG Terms of Reference and practices

4. Link(s) to publicly available MSG Terms of Reference and/or other documents containing the provisions of Requirement 1.4.b.

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found [here](#)) and the application documents thereto (can be found [here](#)). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

5. Date of MSG approval of its latest Terms of Reference or similar document containing the provisions under EITI Requirement 1.4.b.

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found [here](#)) and the application documents thereto (can be found [here](#)). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

6. MSG's policies and practices. Please fill out the table below.

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto.

Elements of MSG Terms of Reference (1.4.b)		
	<i>Where is the policy documented?</i>	<i>Briefly describe practices in the period under review. Please explain any discrepancies between the ToR and the practice.</i>
The role, responsibilities and rights of the MSG		
Definition of the role, responsibilities and rights of the MSG and its members.	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Adherence to the EITI Association code of conduct, including addressing conflicts of interest.	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Approval of work plans and oversight of implementation		
Approval of annual work plans.	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Oversight of the EITI reporting process and engagement in Validation, including approval of Independent Administrator ToRs and EITI Reports.	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Internal governance rules and procedures		
Inclusive decision-making process throughout implementation, with each constituency being treated as a partner and with the right to table issues.	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

Procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, incl. alternates	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Decision-making procedures, e.g. rules for voting and quorum	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Duration of the MSG's mandate	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Per diems	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Frequency of meetings	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Advance notice of meetings and timely circulation of documents	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Record-keeping	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Other aspects covered in the ToR that the MSG wishes to highlight		
	<i>Not applicable, Norway does not have an EITI specific MSG</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

MSG meetings and minutes

7. Please provide the dates and a link to the published minutes of MSG meetings that have taken place in the period under review or provide any unpublished minutes as an attachment.

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found [here](#)) and the application documents thereto (can be found [here](#)). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

MSG approval

8. Date of MSG approval of this submission.

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 (can be found [here](#)) and the application documents thereto (can be found [here](#)). Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

Part II: Government engagement

This questionnaire seeks to collect information from government MSG members about the engagement of the government in the EITI process from 2018 to 2020. Government MSG members are requested to fill out the form together and either submit it directly to the Validation team (xxx@eiti.org) or request the National Coordinator to submit it. Government MSG members may also mandate the National Coordinator to fill out the questionnaire. The deadline for submitting the form to the Validation team is (insert Validation commencement date). It is recommended that government MSG members coordinate to agree one submission. Diverging views within the constituency can be documented in the form. The signatories of the submission should be indicated at the bottom of the form. Stakeholders may contact the Validation team directly to provide additional views.

1. Examples of statements or actions in support of the EITI and/or matters in the scope of the EITI Standard by high-level government representatives, such as ministers or the head of state.

- Norway has supported the EITI since its inception and hosts the International Secretariat in Oslo.
- Norway was the first OECD country to implement the EITI.
- Timely, comprehensive, and reliable information is published through the government's Norwegian Petroleum website and in companies' country-by-country reports. Accordingly, the EITI Board agreed that standalone EITI Reports were no longer necessary.
- In line with the adapted implementation EITI in Norway is an integral part of how governments manage their extractive sector. Norway's support to EITI is published on [Transparency - EITI - Norwegianpetroleum.no \(norskpetroleum.no\)](https://www.norskpetroleum.no).
- The Government's annual report to the Parliament regarding the National Budget has a separate chapter describing the Petroleum Sector.
- Norwegian stakeholders are regularly invited to comment on government proposals through open hearings. Some examples:
 - [Finn dokument - regjeringen.no](#); [Høring - TFO 2022 - regjeringen.no](#),
 - [Høring - Hydrogen- og avkarboniseringspakken for gassmarkedet - regjeringen.no](#);
 - [Høring - forskrifter til lov om register over reelle rettighetshavere - regjeringen.no](#)
 - [Høring - Etikkinformasjonsutvalgets rapport - Åpenhet om leverandørkjeder - regjeringen.no](#)
- EITI relevant matters are discussed on an ongoing basis in the public with actively contribution from high-level government representatives, for example:
 - On February 8, 2022, Lars Erik Aamot, Director General at the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, spoke about the activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, and the energy policy of the Government (ref [Presentasjon av petroleumsaktiviteten på norsk sokkel](#)). The presentation included an update on EITI in Norway. For presentations see "Outcome and Impact" template section 14. This is an annual meeting hosted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. The agenda also includes a presentation of the activity on the Norwegian Continental Shelf by Ingvild Sølberg, Director general at the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. Following each topic presented there is time scheduled for discussions and questions from the audience. See also example of publicity in «[alle kan se hva oljeselskapene betaler i skatter og avgifter \(enerwe.no\)](#)” .
 - Further, data and information in scope of EITI are presented, used and discussed in several forums by high level government representatives or where high-level government representatives participate. High level government representatives interact closely with stakeholders in various forums and

participates extensively (at least weekly) in conferences and debates with stakeholders.

Below are listed some examples, many of the arrangements take place annually or biannually:

- On 14 January 2022, The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate by Ingvild Sølberg, Director general, presented the 2020 activity on the Norwegian continental Shelf ¹. This is an annual conference focusing on drilling activity/ discoveries, fields, production, resources, investments, emissions, and potential new activity such as seabed minerals. Presentation is recorded and background data and presentation are published. See [The Shelf in 2021: Past, present and future on the Norwegian shelf](#) accordingly for 2021 presentation held on 13 January 2022. See “outcome and impact” template section 14 for similar conferences.
- The annual Barents Sea conference² is a forum in the Northern Norway for the discussion of oil & gas-related activities. The founders are different companies and organizations related to the petroleum and energy sector in the Barents region. The purpose of the foundation “Barentshavskonferansen” is to contribute to development, information and knowledge in business activities related to energy and petroleum sector in the Barents region, and opportunities related to them. Participants included the Minister of Petroleum and Energy, the Director general at the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, representatives from the industry and others. The conference includes a debate between representatives from the main political parties. The conference is recorded and published.
- The biennial [ONS](#) event is a key meeting place for the energy industry. The 2022 event is about topics such as transition, new energy security challenges, electrification, financing the energy transition, technology and sustainable future. Participants include the prime minister, over 1 200 exhibitors, and top executives from the entire energy sector.
- [The Arctic Frontiers](#) links science, policy and business. Arctic Frontiers is a non-profit independent limited liability company based in Tromsø, Norway. The company is owned by Akvaplan-niva, an institution providing research, analysis, and advisory services and with aquaculture, environmental monitoring and oceanography. Participants on the annual conference 2022 included the foreign minister and the Minister of climate and environment. The [agenda](#) included green transition in the arctic.
- The annual “Arendalsuka”³ is another example where representatives from government, political parties, industry, and other stakeholders meet and discuss topics relevant for the industry, including environmental issues. Representatives includes the Minister of Petroleum and Energy.
- At the [Offshore Strategikonferansen](#), another annual conference, industry, government and others meet to discuss industry topics including projects

¹ [The Shelf in 2020 - The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate \(npd.no\)](#).

² [Hjem - Barentshavskonferansen \(barentshavskonferansen.no\)](#)

³ [Kan vi lete etter mer olje om utsleppene skal til null? - Arendalsuka](#)

and activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, transformation to renewable energy etc. Representatives includes Minister of Petroleum and Energy and Director general at the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate.

- The Norwegian Oil & Gas Association hosts an annual conference [Norwegian Oil & Gas Association's Annual Conference 2022](#). Leading politicians, industry leaders and others are invited to share thoughts and discuss challenges. Conference is recorded and published.
- The tax administration annually is publishing data relating to petroleum taxation see example [Petroleumsskatt - Skatteetaten](#).
- The Norwegian association for petroleum accounting and taxes each year arrange for conferences to discuss petroleum tax and other relevant topics. Representatives from the Ministry of Finance and the tax administration normally attend the events. The presentations are published. See [Foredragsbibliotek | ORS | Norsk forening for Oljeregnskap og -Skatt](#).
- Each year the Director General of the Petroleum Tax and the tax administration present and discuss issues from current year's tax assessment ref [Aktuelt fra Oljeskattekontoret Kr symp 2021.pdf](#).
- Norsk Petroleumsforening (npf.no) hosts several [conferences](#) discussing among others Economy and society [Economy and Society Archives - Norsk Petroleumsforening \(npf.no\)](#).
- [The annual "Zero konferansen" arranged by the climate organisation Zero gathers government representatives, politicians and industry leaders to discuss climate and green energy. See recording from Zero konferansen 2021](#). The prime minister spoke about climate initiatives and participated in discussions.
- [The fund | Norges Bank Investment Management \(nbim.no\)](#) publishes extensive information about Norway's oil fund and how it develops.

2. Name and position of senior individual leading implementation.

Lars Erik Aamodt, Director general at the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

Gro Anundskaas, Assistant director general, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

3. Describe the process for nominating government MSG members, including whether consideration was given to ensuring the seniority and diversity of representation.

Agreed procedure for selecting government MSG members	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat (headed by the Director General and Assistant Director General).</p> <p>Public committees have a key position in the Norwegian model of government administration. Various sections of society, such as professional and industrial bodies and academia, participate on public committees. The aim of setting up public committees is to develop the knowledge base for the policy and propose specific measures, such as new legislation. https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/793636d2e55a4236b82e632897f96d50/h-2440-b_utvalgsarbeid-i-staten_oppdatert-01-09-2021.pdf.</p> <p>The instruction for official studies and reports Instruks om utredning av statlige tiltak (utredningsinstruksen) - Lovdata aims to identify alternatives, illuminate effects, involve at an early stage those impacted and coordinate governmental bodies before decisions are made.</p>	

4. If any MSG representatives changed during the MSG's term, please describe the process followed for replacing them.

Agreed procedure for replacing government MSG members	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat (headed by the Director General and Assistant Director General).</p>	

5. Government resources directed to EITI implementation in the period under review, such as staff and funding for work plan activities.

<p>As the EITI requirements regarding data transparency is part of Norway's regular disclosure, no specific government resources are dedicated to EITI other than resources used by MPE to</p>
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prepare the summary templates, arrange for and participate in meetings, provide information to the state annual report etc.

6. Efforts undertaken by the government to ensure an enabling environment for company and CSO participation in the EITI and/or to remove any obstacles to EITI disclosures.

In line with the adapted implementation EITI in Norway is an integral part of how governments manage the extractive sector.

Timely, comprehensive, and reliable information is published through the Government's Norwegian Petroleum website and in companies' country-by-country reports. Norway safeguards transparency and inclusive governance through a range of channels open to industry and civil society, including annual stakeholder meetings that address progress with EITI implementation. Civil society and industry engage actively in an open, democratic and consultative national dialogue.

The primary channel for society to engage with and shape extractive sector governance in Norway is through parliamentary procedure. The oil and gas sector is regularly debated in parliament, and the positions of political parties on different questions concerning the sector are frequently debated in the media. Freedom of expression, media freedom, and the right to access government information are guaranteed under Article 100 of Norway's constitution, while Article 101 guarantees the right of assembly. Freedom House ranks Norway as Free in its "Freedom in the World" ranking with a perfect rating (100) in its 2021 Freedom of the Press ranking ref [Norway: Freedom in the World 2021 Country Report](#).

Norwegian stakeholders are regularly invited to comment on government proposals through open hearings⁴. This includes hearings on legal and regulatory developments, consultations on opening of new areas for exploration etc. These hearings are an integral part of the government's decision-making process. They guarantee the democratic right of all stakeholders to participate in public policy discussions and ensure that the views of all whose interests are affected by the government's decisions are known to the decision-makers. Consequently, the threshold for inviting views from all sectors of society is very low. The Ministry of Oil and Energy alone has launched more than 150 [public consultations](#) since Norway was accepted as an implementing country in 2009. Hearings and responses are available online.

Industry and civil society engage actively and regularly with the government through their respective organisations. There are an estimated 115,000 non-governmental and non-profit organisations in Norway, and their views are regularly represented in the public debate through op-eds, campaigns, and other interactions in public fora. Oil and gas companies are primarily organised through Norwegian Oil and Gas (NOG)⁵. NOG's annual conferences open to the public⁶, are an opportunity to discuss issues that affect the sector. Other annual industry conferences include the annual International Petroleum Tax Conference hosted by the

⁴ [Høyringer - regjeringen.no](#)

⁵ [Norsk olje og gass](#)

⁶ [Norsk olje og gass' årskonferanse 2021](#)

Norwegian Petroleum Association, Oslo Energy Forum⁷, ONS⁸ (every second year) and the Autumn conference⁹ organised by Equinor. Norsk Petroleumsforening¹⁰ organise several conferences and seminars annually all over the country. These conferences and seminars cover a wide variety of subjects from technological issues to policy issues. There are also hybrid organisations such as the Norwegian organisation for petroleum accounting and taxation (Norsk forening for oljeregnskap og -skatt, ORS¹¹), which includes representatives from oil companies, banks, and auditors alongside government bodies such as the Ministry of Finance, the Petroleum Tax Authority, and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. Unions and employers' associations also play a particularly key role in the so-called Nordic model of governance and deserve special mention. Norwegian unions and employers' associations engage regularly on questions of policy, not least on the extractive sector. This includes lobbying for and against issues concerning taxation levels, decisions on whether to open new areas for development, environmental issues and traditional health and safety issues. Unions and employers' associations participate regularly in consultations by government and the Norwegian Parliament. There are several public forums that host regular public debates related to the petroleum sector. Litteraturhuset has for example hosted some 50 public debates related to the Norwegian petroleum sector over the past six years¹². A quick search in Kulturhuset's program for May 2022 shows a scheduled debate related to electrification and ocean wind on the Norwegian Continental Shelf) [Frokostseminar: Havvind og elektrifisering av sokkelen - et politisk kinderegg](#). NGOs such as Bellona, Kirkens Nødhjelp, Natur og Ungdom, PWYP Norway, and Transparency International Norway contribute to and arrange forums for debate, as do academic institutions such as the Scandinavian Institute for Maritime Law at the University of Oslo. These well-established channels for stakeholder participation are an integral part of the Norwegian model and have been so over the last 40 years.

Any further need among stakeholders to pose questions, comments and feedbacks on EITI data can be addressed at the annual open meeting where the Ministry gives a presentation of recent developments in the Petroleum Sector.

Liaison with the broader constituency

3. Describe the government constituency's structures, policies and practices for coordination on EITI matters.

Please provide supporting evidence. If the evidence is available online, please provide a link. If it is not, please annex the evidence to this questionnaire.

⁷ [Annual Petroleum Economics Conference 2021 - Norsk Petroleumsforening \(npf.no\)](#)

⁸ [HOME - ons.no](#)

⁹ [Åpningsinnlegg Equinor Høstkonferanse - regjeringen.no](#)

¹⁰ [Konferanser - Norsk Petroleumsforening \(npf.no\)](#)

¹¹ [ORS | Norsk forening for Oljeregnskap og -Skatt | Forum for kunnskapsutvikling innen oljeregnskap og -skatt](#)

¹² Recent examples:

- Green transformation [Grønn omstilling nå? - Litteraturhuset](#);
- The oil capital following corona [Hva skjer med oljehovedstaden etter korona? - Litteraturhuset](#);
- Oil and gas investments [Olje- og gassinvesteringer - Litteraturhuset](#)
- Planned 2022: [Etikk i klimakrisens tid - Litteraturhuset](#)

Structures in place for liaison with the broader constituency, such as coordination groups	Policies and agreed procedures for liaison with the broader constituency	Practice in the period under review
<p>In line with the adapted implementation, EITI in Norway is an integral part of how governments manage their extractive sector. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat. The annual meeting Presentasjon av petroleumsaktiviteten på norsk sokkel hosted by The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum is arranged by the EITI secretariat. See above item # 1 and 6 for further description of the interaction between government, industry and civil society in Norway. See “Outcome and impact” template section 14 for presentation material relating to the annual meetings</p> <p>If not already authorized by law, decisions taken by government/parliament that in any way will affect the citizens, have to go through a process of consultation before being implemented, see Instruks om utredning av statlige tiltak (utredningsinstruksen) - Lovdata.</p>		

4. Have MSG members sought input from the broader constituency on the following documents. If yes, how and did you receive input?

- a) The latest EITI work plan, including priorities for EITI implementation
- b) The latest annual review of outcomes and impact

<p>Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat. See link to the latest meeting, Presentasjon av petroleumsaktiviteten på norsk sokkel. See “Outcome and impact” template section 14 for presentation material relating to the annual meetings.</p> <p>See above item # 1 and 6 for further description of the interaction between government, industry and civil society in Norway.</p>
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Use of data

5. Have government representatives contributed to communicating or using EITI data, including participation in outreach activities?

If yes, please provide examples with links to any supporting evidence, such as reports, speeches or news articles.

See above item # 1 and # 6 in Government section for references and examples of presentations, conferences, and other activities.

Activity is further illustrated by statistics from Ministry of Petroleum and Energy such as:

- About 1000 requests from the media responded to during a year, and about 150- 200 press statements are released every year.
- More than 150 written questions from the Parliament are responded to every parliamentary session.
- The Minister of Petroleum and Energy holds about 100 speeches each year and MPE publishes about 30 chronicles each year, in addition to participating in numerous seminars/ conferences and visits to companies, research and educational institutions.
- About 400 SoMe-posts are published each year through MPE channels.
- The channel “[elnnsyn](#)” (the search service for search in public documents, post journals, political meetings and cases from municipal and county committees) received about 6000 requests in 2020 and 2021 (in addition to around 100 requests received by mail).
- [Regjeringen.no](#) has about 272.000 users’
- Statistics [www.norwegianpetroleum.no](#):
 - 278.531 users in 2021.
 - 313.780 users last 12 months (June 1, 2021 – May 31, 2022).
 - 799.358 page views last 12 months (June 1, 2021 – May 31, 2022).
- Statistics [www.npd.no](#):
 - 205.203 users in 2021.
 - 222.741 users last 12 months (June 1, 2021 – May 31, 2022).
 - 1.038.699 page views last 12 months (June 1, 2021 – May 31, 2022).

Sign-off

Please include below the names and contact details of the MSG members from the government constituency who sign off on submitting the above information to the Validation team. Add rows as needed.

Name	Email address or telephone number	Date	Signature (optional)

Lars Erik Aamot			
Gro Andundskaas	Gro.Anundskaas@oed.dep.no		

Part III: Industry engagement

This questionnaire seeks to collect information from industry MSG members about the engagement of oil, gas and mining companies in the EITI process from __ to __ [insert period under review]. Industry MSG members are requested to fill out the form together and either submit it directly to the Validation team (xxx@eiti.org) or request the National Coordinator to submit it. The deadline for submitting the form to the Validation team is (insert Validation commencement date). It is recommended that industry MSG members coordinate to agree one submission. Diverging views within the constituency can be documented in the form. The signatories of the submission should be indicated at the bottom of the form. Stakeholders may contact the Validation team directly to provide additional views.

MSG nominations

1. Describe the process for nominating industry MSG members, including whether consideration was given to ensuring the diversity of representation.

Please provide supporting documentation related to the latest nomination process. This could include the invitation to participate in the MSG, a list of interested organisations or individuals, constituency ToRs, minutes of the election process, etc. If the evidence is available online, please provide a link. If it is not, please annex the evidence to this questionnaire.

Agreed procedure for selecting industry MSG members	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p>	

2. If any MSG representatives changed during the MSG's term, please describe the process followed for replacing them.

Agreed procedure for replacing industry MSG members	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds</p>	

annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

Liaison with the broader constituency

3. Describe the company constituency's structures, policies and practices for coordination on EITI matters.

Please provide supporting evidence, such as constituency ToRs, dates and minutes of constituency meetings, number of emails to mailing lists, etc. If the evidence is available online, please provide a link. If it is not, please annex the evidence to this questionnaire.

Structures in place for liaison with the broader constituency, such as industry associations	Policies and agreed procedures for liaison with the broader constituency	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p> <p>See above Government section item # 1 and 6 for further description of the interaction between government, industry, and civil society in Norway.</p>		

4. Have MSG members sought input from the broader constituency on the following documents. If yes, how and did you receive input?

- a) The latest EITI work plan, including priorities for EITI implementation
- b) The latest annual review of outcomes and impact

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

A hearing [Høring - Evaluering av Norges oppfyllelse av EITI-standardene - regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no) was held in 2022 to obtain input on the EITI implementation in Norway. See Outcome and Impact template section Part IV for further comments.

See above Government section item # 1 and 6 for further description of the interaction between government, industry and civil society in Norway.

Use of data

5. Have company representatives contributed to communicating or using EITI data, including participation in outreach activities?

If yes, please provide examples with links to any supporting evidence, such as reports, blogs or news articles.

As elaborated in Government section #1 and #6 the industry in Norway constantly uses, debates, presents, and discusses open data across the value chain that EITI covers. Below are some additional examples illustrating industry engagement across the value chain:

Legal framework:

- Consultations are used by the Government to allow the public, organisations and the business community to state their opinion, and to control how the public administration works and performs their tasks. Industry has provided comments on consultations such as:
 - Opening of new areas for exploration and production ([Høring - TFO 2022 - regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no)). Respondents included oil companies and industry associations.
 - Changes to the special petroleum tax ([Høring - omlegging av særskatten for petroleumsvirksomhet til en kontantstrømskatt](https://www.regjeringen.no)). Respondents included oil companies and industry associations.
 - Beneficial owners register ([Høring - forskrifter til lov om register over reelle rettighetshavere - regjeringen.no](https://www.regjeringen.no)). Respondents included industry associations such as NHO.
- The annual tax assessment and various tax related topics are discussed on the annual conferences arranged by the industry and referred to above in section # 1 above, government section.
- The change to the special petroleum tax is on the conference arranged by Norsk Petroleumsforening [32nd Petroleum Tax Conference - Norsk Petroleumsforening \(npf.no\)](https://www.npf.no).
- During the pandemic the Government introduced a tax intensive package to stimulate the investments in the oil and gas sector. The introduction of the package has been heavily debated in the media (search for: "oljeskattepakke"), (example [Norsk sokkel](https://www.norsk.sokkel)

[er godt posisjonert \(norskoljeoggass.no\)](#), The effects of the incentives will be discussed on the “Arendalsconference“ref. [Energihovedstaden: To år siden Oljeskattepakken - hvordan gikk det?](#)

- The new requirement for electrification of the shelf to reach climate ambitions is extensively debated(search for “elektrifisering”) among stakeholders and in the media, see example [Debatten – 25. feb. 2021 – Elektrifisering av sokkelen – NRK TV](#), with participants from industry, MEP and civil society.

Exploration, development and production: In addition to arranging and/or participating in the arrangements referred to in Government section # 1 and #6, search as the Barents Sea conference, Arendalsuka, ONS, Arctic Frontiers, the Offshore Strategy conference etc., listed below are some further examples illustrating how the industry contributes to communication of EITI data:

- Norsk olje og gass’ web sites include information of fiscal conditions, licencing policy, new licencing rounds, in addition to daily news about the industry. Information about the activity on the shelf is published in annual reports, see i.e., [3 Aktivitetsnivået på norsk sokkel - NOROG Klima- og Miljørapport Portal \(norskoljeoggass.no\)](#). The report includes information on production, exploration activity and investment level on the shelf based on data from NPD/norwegianpetroleum.no. Investments on NCS are discussed in publications such as [Venter stabilt høyt investeringsnivå på norsk sokkel \(norskoljeoggass.no\)](#) also referring to data from NPD and SSB. The article [RNB 2022: Norsk olje og gass’ reaksjoner](#) provides comments from Norsk Olje og gass on the 2022 national budget.
- Norsk Petroleumsforening arranges seminars such as [Feltutviklingskonferansen 2021](#) where operators are invited to provide insight into status on various field developments.
- Maritimt Forum web sites refer to data from NPD in the presentation [Redusert letevirksomhet, produksjonen opprettholdes](#), and inform about the extension of the NOx fund ([NOx-avtalen forlenges til 2027 | Maritimt Forum](#)).
- OGT21 (comprised of representatives from the industry, from academia and from governmental bodies) brings together oil companies, universities, research institutes, suppliers, regulators, and public bodies to develop and maintain a national petroleum technology strategy for Norway. OG21 conducts every year studies on topics of strategic interest for the Norwegian petroleum sector. Data from NPD/norskpetroleum.no are used in the studies ([og21-strategi_eng.pdf](#)).

Environmental issues: Environmental issues and future of the industry are topics included on most of the conferences arranged by the industry associations and referred to in government section # 1, see cross-referred agendas. Another example is Norsk olje og gass [Søk \(norskoljeoggass.no\)](#) websites that include reports and posts on environment.

Contribution to the economy: Norsk Olje og gass publish information about the contribution of the extractive industry to the economy- ref. [Så mye betyr oljen for deg \(norskoljeoggass.no\)](#)

Obstacles to participation

6. If company representatives have experienced any obstacles to participation in the EITI, please describe and specify these obstacles below or convey your concerns directly to the Validation team (XXX@eiti.org) by the commencement of the Validation. Please provide supporting evidence if available. Requests for confidentiality will be respected.

Refer to Outcome and Impact template Section IV for hearing ([Høring - Evaluering av Norges oppfyllelse av EITI-standardene - regjeringen.no](#)) regarding EITI implementation in Norway.

Sign-off

7. Please include below the names and contact details of the MSG members from the industry constituency who sign off on submitting the above information to the Validation team. Add rows as needed.

Name	Email address or telephone number	Date	Signature (optional)

Part IV: Civil society engagement

This questionnaire seeks to collect information from civil society MSG members about the engagement of civil society in the EITI process from ___ to ___ [insert period under review]. Civil society MSG members are requested to fill out the form together and either submit it directly to the Validation team (xxx@eiti.org) or request the National Coordinator to submit it. The deadline for submitting the form to the Validation team is (insert Validation commencement date). It is recommended that civil society MSG members coordinate to agree one submission. Diverging views within the constituency can be documented in the form. The signatories of the submission should be indicated at the bottom of the form. Stakeholders may contact the Validation team directly to provide additional views.

MSG nominations

1. Describe the process for nominating civil society MSG members, including whether consideration was given to ensuring the diversity of representation.

Please provide supporting documentation related to the latest nomination process. This could include the invitation to participate in the MSG, a list of interested organisations or individuals, constituency ToRs, minutes of the election process, etc. If the evidence is available online, please provide a link. If it is not, please annex the evidence to this questionnaire.

Agreed procedure for replacing civil society MSG members	Practice in the period under review
<p>Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.</p> <p>See above item # 1 and # 6 in Government section for further description of the interaction between government, industry, and civil society in Norway.</p>	

2. If any MSG representatives changed during the MSG's term, please describe the process followed for replacing them.

Agreed procedure for replacing civil society MSG members	Practice in the period under review

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

Liaison with the broader constituency

3. Describe the civil society constituency's structures, policies and practices for coordination on EITI matters.

Please provide supporting evidence, such as constituency ToRs, dates and minutes of constituency meetings, number of emails to mailing lists, etc. If the evidence is available online, please provide a link. If it is not, please annex the evidence to this questionnaire.

Structures in place for liaison with the broader constituency, such as networks	Policies and agreed procedures for liaison with the broader constituency	Practice in the period under review
See above item # 1 and # 6 in Government section for description of the interaction between government, industry, and civil society in Norway and examples of arrangements and presentations including use of EITI relevant data.		

4. Have MSG members sought input from the broader constituency on the following documents. If yes, how and did you receive input?

- a) The latest EITI work plan, including priorities for EITI implementation
- b) The latest annual review of outcomes and impact

Not applicable for Norway due to mainstreaming/ adapted implementation ref board decision 2017-49 and the application documents thereto. Norway EITI operates under adapted implementation. Norway does not have an EITI specific multi-stakeholder group but holds annual stakeholder consultations that include a broad representation from industry and civil society. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) hosts the EITI national secretariat.

See above Government section # 1 and # 6 for descriptions of interactions between government, industry, and civil society and examples of arrangements and presentations including use of EITI relevant data.

Use of data

5. Have civil society representatives contributed to communicating or using EITI data, including participation in outreach activities or use of EITI data in advocacy and campaigns?

If yes, please provide examples with links to any supporting evidence, such as reports, blogs or news articles.

See above Government section # 1 and # 6 for descriptions of interactions between government, industry, and civil society and examples of arrangements and presentations including use of EITI relevant data.

Below are some additional examples pinpointing civil society engagement and how civil society has contributed to communicating or using EITI relevant content:

- Civil society actively participates in debates about the industry, examples related to the tax intensives introduced in response to the corona virus: [Nye olje- og gassutbygginger kan koste fellesskapet dyrt - WWF](#); [Kronikk: Oljeskattepakken hjelper ikke – E24](#); [Justert oljepolitikk nødvendig for å få Norge på grønt spor](#).
- Another example is the exploration refund tax incentive [leterefusjonsordningen - Google Search](#), extensively debated and which Bellona made a complaint about to [ESA](#).
- Civil society involvement is further illustrated by the Norwegian constitution §112 lawsuit filed against the government for allowing oil exploration in the Arctic, claiming that it was unconstitutional to open new oil fields amid the climate crisis [ref-media-briefing -the-peoples-appeal-vs-norway's-arctic-oil](#). Search [høyesterett grunnloven 112 - Google-søk](#) illustrates the attention and engagement this issue attracted.
- The latest field development decisions have attracted significant attention and engagement (some examples; [oljefelt wisting - Google-søk](#)).
- Climate challenges are debated in the media on a daily basis ref. [klima olje - Google Search](#).
- On the conference “Arendalsuka”, World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) facilitated a debate around energy and climate, ref. [WWF Natur i Lykkeland - Arendalsuka](#). On the [ONS](#) WWF is represented in the panel debates. The conference [Norge ut av oljealderen - WWF](#) arranged by WWF debated petroleum tax and climate risk.
- In the publication [Future of Norwegian gas](#), WWF refers to data published by NPD such as oil and gas resources, gas export, maps on transportation systems and gas production.

- The Arctic Barriers conference 2022 with topics such as green transition in the Arctic included a wide range of speakers including civil society [Speakers \(eventscloud.com\)](#).
- The climate organization Zero arranges [seminars](#) and is active on industry events such as the [“ZERO på Arendalsuka 2022 - ZERO”](#).
- Norwegian Forum for development and environment (ForUM), a network of 50 Norwegian organizations within development, environment, peace and human right, arranges debates including about the future of the oil industry, see example [Ung Debatt: norsk oljeutvinning - på tide å stenge krana?](#)
- [Olje | Natur og Ungdom \(nu.no\)](#), [Olje og omstilling – Natur og ungdom \(nu.no\)](#), youth organisation focussing on environment; see website for petroleum related content.
- Bellona is engaged in a broad range of current national and international environmental questions, see [Olje og gass Archives - Bellona.no](#).
- Naturvernforbundet / Friends of the Earth Norway is engaged in a wide range of issues in environmental and nature conservation, and work specifically with the areas conservation, climate change, energy and transportation. See i.e., [Fossil energi - naturvernforbundet.no](#) and [TFO 2022 - Moralsk og økonomisk galskap - naturvernforbundet.no](#). In addition to being active in media the organisation arranges conferences, such as [Arrangementer i Oslo i forbindelse med Klimasøksmål Arktis](#).
- Transparency International Norway who aims to raise awareness of the effects of corruption has published references to master thesis about corruption in the petroleum sector such as [Tverrfaglige studentoppgaver om korrupsjonsutfordringer i petroleumssektoren – Transparency Int. Norge](#)
- [Publish What You Pay Norway](#) who has been one of the contributors to the implementation of EITI in Norway, continues campaigning for transparency and accountability in the payment, receipt and management of revenues from the oil, gas and mining industries [Arrangementer | Publish What You Pay Norway](#)
- Tax Justice Norway has transparency about beneficial owners as one of the key priorities in their work programme ref. [Arbeidsprogram-2021.pdf \(taxjustice.no\)](#). See also
 - [Faktaark: Reelle rettighetshavere - Tax Justice Norge](#);
 - [Eierskapsregister: Seier for åpenhet! - Tax Justice Norge](#);
 - [Regjeringen legger frem forskrift til nytt eierregister - Tax Justice Norge](#);

In addition to the NGOs, labour organisations are heavily involved in questions concerning the oil industry, Examples:

- [Nyheter om olje og gass | Landsorganisasjonen i Norge \(lo.no\)](#)
- [Olje-spørsmålet ble løst med kompromiss på LO-kongressen.](#)
- [Stor interesse for leteaktivitet på norsk sokkel - SAFE](#)

Consultations are used by the Government to allow the public, organisations and the business community to state their opinion, and to control how the public administration works and performs their tasks. Civil society has provided comments on consultations such as:

- [Høring - TFO 2022 - regjeringen.no](#) about opening of new areas for exploration and production. Respondents included organisations such as BirdLife Norge, Naturvernforbundet, Natur og Ungdom, Greenpeace Norge, WWF Verdens naturfond.
- [Høring - omlegging av særskatten for petroleumsvirksomhet til en kontantstrømskatt - regjeringen.no](#) about changes to the special petroleum tax. Respondents included organisations such as WWF and Fremtiden i våre hender,
- [Høring - forskrifter til lov om register over reelle rettighetshavere - regjeringen.no](#) about beneficial owners. Respondents included organisations such as Tax Justice Norway, Transparency International and Changemaker.

Obstacles to participation

6. If civil society representatives have experienced any obstacles to participation in the EITI, including the use of publicly available extractive sector data, please describe and specify these obstacles below or convey your concerns directly to the Validation team (XXX@eiti.org) by the commencement of the Validation.

The [EITI's civil society protocol](#) requires that the government ensures an enabling environment for civil society engagement in the EITI. Any concerns related to potential breaches of the protocol should be accompanied with a description of the related incident, including its timing, actors involved and the link to the EITI process. If available, supporting documentation should be provided. Requests for confidentiality will be respected.

For purposes of Validation, 'civil society representatives' refer to civil society representatives who are substantively involved in the EITI process, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group. The 'EITI process' refers to activities related to preparing for EITI sign-up; MSG meetings; CSO constituency side-meetings on EITI, including interactions with MSG representatives; producing EITI Reports; producing materials or conducting analysis on EITI Reports; expressing views related to EITI activities; and expressing views related to natural resource governance.

Provision of the EITI civil society protocol	Potential breach identified in the period under review and accompanying evidence
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2.1 Expression: Civil society representatives are able to engage in public debate related to the EITI process and express opinions about the EITI process without restraint, coercion or reprisal.	None identified
2.2 Operation: Civil society representatives are able to operate freely in relation to the EITI process.	None identified
2.3 Association: Civil society representatives are able to communicate and cooperate with each other regarding the EITI process.	None identified
2.4 Engagement: Civil society representatives are able to be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process.	None identified
2.5 Access to public decision-making: Civil society representatives are able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues, and ensure that the EITI contributes to public debate.	None identified

Sign-off

7. Please include below the names and contact details of the MSG members from the civil society constituency who sign off on submitting the above information to the Validation team. Add rows as needed.

Name	Email address or telephone number	Date	Signature (optional)

For Validation team's use: Guiding questions for consultations on stakeholder engagement

- What are the key strengths of the constituency's engagement in the EITI?
- Obstacles or barriers to participation in the EITI, including related to any of the provisions of the civil society protocol?
- Did actors from other constituencies attempt to influence the MSG nomination process or constituency coordination?
- What are the constituency's (or organisation's) priorities for EITI?
- To what extent are the constituency's or organisation's priorities reflected in EITI implementation?
- Are other constituencies fully, actively and effectively engaged in EITI implementation?
- Any other remarks, including commentary on the MSG's functioning.
- For stakeholders not on the MSG: Commentary on opportunities to provide input to the MSG's work or agenda. Commentary on the representativeness of constituency MSG members, possible conflicts of interest and the openness of the MSG nomination process.
- Context-specific questions arising from the written input to clarify or seek further information.

For Validation team's use: Template for "Call for views on stakeholder engagement"

Call for views on progress in EITI implementation in [country]

[Summary of status of implementation, including the commencement date of Validation and the outcome of the previous Validation,]

The EITI International Secretariat is seeking stakeholder views on [Country's] progress in implementing the EITI Standard between [period under review]. Stakeholders are requested to send views to [contacts of Validation team members] by [Validation commencement date].

The EITI Standard requires that the government, extractive companies and civil society are fully, actively and effectively engaged in EITI implementation. The Secretariat is seeking views on the following questions:

1. Are the government, extractive companies and civil society fully, actively and effectively engaged in EITI implementation?
2. Are there any obstacles or barriers to the participation of any of these constituencies or their sub-groups in EITI implementation?

Civil society engagement in the EITI will be assessed in accordance with EITI Protocol: Participation of civil society. Stakeholders are requested to provide input on [Country's] adherence with the protocol.

Any concerns related to potential breaches of the protocol should be accompanied with a description of the related incident, including its timing, actors involved and the link to the EITI process. If available, supporting documentation should be provided. Stakeholders may also indicate which provision of the civil society protocol they consider the breach(es) to relate to. Responses will be anonymised and be kept confidential.

The Secretariat is seeking views on the following questions related to civil society engagement:

3. Are civil society organisations able to engage in public debate related to the EITI process and express opinions about the EITI process without restraint, coercion or reprisal?
4. Are civil society representatives able to operate freely in relation to the EITI process?
5. Are civil society representatives able to communicate and cooperate with each other regarding the EITI process?
6. Are civil society representatives able to be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process?
7. Are civil society representatives able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues, and ensure that the EITI contributes to public debate?

For purposes of the protocol, 'civil society representatives' refer to civil society representatives who are substantively involved in the EITI process, including but not limited to members of the

multi-stakeholder group. The 'EITI process' refers to activities related to preparing for EITI sign-up; MSG meetings; CSO constituency side-meetings on EITI, including interactions with MSG representatives; producing EITI Reports; producing materials or conducting analysis on EITI Reports; expressing views related to EITI activities; and expressing views related to natural resource governance.