APPLICATION FORM FOR ACCREDITATION AS A DATA PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Application to the Credentials Committee for accreditation as a data protection authority pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the 23rd International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners at Paris on 25th September 2001.

Notes:
(a) Please complete application in French or English.
(b) Please keep answers brief and to the point.
(c) Please ensure that all 33 questions are answered.
(d) If you retype the form, please include the numbered questions with your answers. It is possible to avoid such retyping by getting the electronic application form in French or in English upon request by email at credentials@privacy.org.nz.

Details of applicant
1. Name and postal address of authority
   The Norwegian Data Inspectorate
   P.O.Box 8177 Dep
   N 0034 Oslo
   Norway

2. Contact person for this application:
   (a) Name
       Mr. Georg Apenes, Director
   (b) Email address
   (c) Direct telephone number
   (d) Fax contact

Type of application
3. The application is for accreditation as:
   (a) national Authority YES
   (b) sub-national Authority NO
   (c) Authority within an international, if yes which one…… NO
Description of applicant

4. Description of Authority (e.g. commissioner, commission, board etc)
   commission

5. Is the Authority a public body? YES

6. Geographical jurisdiction
   Norway

7. Sectoral coverage (i.e. does the applicant’s jurisdiction cover the entire public and private sectors? If only part of a sector or if there are significant activities not covered, please specify)
   The jurisdiction cover the entire public and private sectors

8. Is the role of the Authority mainly concerned with data protection and privacy? YES

Legal basis

9. Title of law under which the Authority is constituted
   The personal Data Act of 14. april 2000 No 31

10. Is this principally a data protection law? YES

11. Status of the law (e.g. statute, regulation, executive order)
    Statute

12. Which body made the law?
    The Parliament

13. What body has the power to amend or revoke the law?
    The Parliament
Autonomy and independence

14. Who appoints member(s) of the Authority? (Please explain if a different process applies to the presiding member from other Authority members in this question and in subsequent questions.)

The Commissioner is appointed by the King. The Chairman and deputy Chairman of the Privacy appeals bord is appointed by the Parliament, the other members by the

15. What process is followed?

16. For what term are appointments made?

The present Commissioner is appointed until he resign. The members of the Appeals bord are appointed for 4 years.

17. Does the law under which the Authority operates explicitly state that it acts independently? YES

18. May the member(s) be removed before expiry of their term? YES

19. If yes, who may remove members of the Authority before expiry of their term?

The court of justice

20. Are there limited reasons specified in the statute, or in another law, providing the permitted grounds for removal?

The public administration act states some limited reasons.

21. What are the grounds for removal?

Mainly criminal acts

22. Does the Authority possess the following powers (briefly describe and give statutory references)

(e) to initiate an investigation with seeking provision YES

The Authority shall verify that statutes and regulations are complied with and that errors are rectified, Section 42 no 3

(f) to report to the head of state, head of Government or legislature YES

The Authority shall submit an annual report to the King, Section 42 no 8

(g) make public statements YES

The Authority shall on request or on its own initiative give its opinion, Section 42 no 7
23. Does the Authority (and its staff) have immunity from legal suit for actions performed in the course of their duties?

No

24. Applicants may list any other measures set out in the statute or in other laws which guarantee the Authority's independence (for example if the law provides specifically that the Authority's finances are protected).

Consistency with international instruments

25. Does the Authority explicitly implement any international instrument (for example if the law under which the Authority operates specifies that it implements such international instrument)?

YES

If “yes”, which of the following does it principally implement?

(e) OECD Guidelines (1980) YES

(f) (i) Council of Europe Convention No 108 (1981) YES

(ii) Council of Europe Additional Protocol (8 November 2001) YES

(g) UN Guidelines (1990) YES

(h) EU Directive (1995) YES

26. Does the law instead, or additionally, implement any general or specific international instrument? (If so, list the international body and the instrument)

27. Have significant questions been raised about the extent to which the law is consistent with the international instruments which are claimed to be implement in answer to questions 25 and 26? (Applicants should supply further information to assist the Committee including a description of any measures under way to address these inconsistencies.)

No
Appropriate functions

28. Does the Authority possess functions in any of the following areas (briefly describe and give statutory references):

(d) compliance (e.g. audit, inspection)  
   YES
   details: Verify compliance, Section 42 no 3

(e) approvals (e.g. prior-checking, notification)  
   YES
   details: Deal with applications for licences, receive notifications and assess whether orders shall be made, Section 42 no 2

(f) redress for individuals (e.g. complaints, conciliation enforcement)  
   YES
   Assess complaints from individuals, Order to change or cease unlawful processing, Section 46 and 42 no 3 i.e

(g) sanctions available to Authority (for example, prosecution and enforcement)  
   YES
   Orders to change or cease unlawful processing (46), Coercive fine (47), penalties (48) and compensation (49)

(h) guidance (e.g. compliance advice)  
   YES
   According to Section 42 no 6, the Authority shall provide advice and guidance

(i) public education  
   YES
   According to Section 42 no 4 and 6, the Authority shall provide advice and guidance

(g) policy advice for government  
   YES
   Give opinions on matters relating to the processing of personal data, section 42 no 7.

(h) studies or research (e.g. into developing technologies, privacy issues)  
   YES
   If it is necessary to comply with the demands in section 42.

Additional comments

29. Applicants are invited to offer any further comments that they wish.
Other materials

30. List any attachments which will accompany the application as an electronic attachment or to follow by post.

31. If law under which the Authority operates is accessible on the Internet, please give the reference

URL: http://www.datatilsynet.no/lov/loven/poleng.html

32. If a recent annual report of the Authority (or a similar recent publication outlining typical activities) is available on the Internet, please give the reference

URL: http://www.datatilsynet.no/arkiv/aarsmeld/2001/aarsmeld_hoved.html

Research use

33. With the consent of applicants, the Committee proposes to make copies of the applications available to appropriate researchers approved by the Committee to facilitate a study on data protection. Please indicate whether you agree to this use:

- I agree to this application being released to a researcher YES/NO

Making the application

The application should be emailed to the credentials committee at credentials@privacy.org.nz

If sent as an email attachment it should be in M/S Word.

If unable to email the application, it should be posted to:

Credentials Committee
C/- Privacy Commissioner
P O Box 466
Auckland
New Zealand

The Committee needs access to a copy of the law under which the Authority is constituted. This need not be supplied in hard copy if it is available on the Internet and listed at question 31. If the law itself is not in English or French, it will be useful to supply an English or French summary or translation if one exists.

Use of information

The information in this form will be used for processing the application and will be disclosed to members of the committee and their staff (being the commissioners from New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom) and future committees. It may be also disclosed also to the Data Protection Authorities which participate to the international conference and approved researchers. Any personal data contained in the form is available for access and correction in accordance with the applicable data protection laws of current and future committees. In the first instance it is subject to the New Zealand Privacy Act 1993.
### Accreditation of Data Protection Authority Checklist for the Credentials Sub-Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of Authority</th>
<th>Norwegian Data Inspectorate, Norway</th>
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<td>Notes:</td>
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<td>Although not stated, local title</td>
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<td>understood to be</td>
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<td>“Datatilsynet”</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Does the authority have clear and wide ranging data protection functions covering a broad area of economic activity (e.g., not just an advising body or a body operating in a narrow field such as medical privacy)?</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Legal Basis. Is the authority a public body established on an appropriate legal basis (e.g., by statute or regulation)?</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Autonomy and Independence? Is the authority guaranteed an appropriate degree of autonomy and independence to perform its functions (e.g., the power to make public statements and protection from removal from office)?</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Consistency with International Instruments. Is the law under which the authority operates compatible with at least one of the international instruments dealing with data protection and privacy (e.g., EU Directive, OECD Guidelines, Council of Europe Convention)?</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>All principal instruments claimed (OECD, CoE, UN, EU) including CoE protocol. However, as at 17 June 2002 it appeared Norway had signed but not ratified the CoE protocol.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Appropriate Functions. Does the authority have an appropriate range of functions with the legal powers necessary to perform those functions (e.g., the power to receive and investigate complaints from individuals without seeking permission)?</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Does the Sub-group recommend accreditation?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>If accreditation is recommended, what is the accreditation as?</td>
<td>National authority (within the UN criteria)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>If accreditation is as an authority within an international/supranational body, does the recommendation include voting rights?</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>If accreditation is not recommended, does the Sub Group recommend that accreditation is refused or is more information needed before a decision can be made?</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>If accreditation is not recommended and the application is from an authority with narrow functions, does the Sub Group recommend that, at the discretion of the conference host, observer status is granted?</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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If more information is required what is this:

Signed on behalf of the Subgroup:

Blair Stewart  
Date: 17 June 2002

Jonathan Bamford  
Date: 12/07/02

Note: 2 signatures required for recommendations for accreditation. 3 signatures required for recommendations for refusal.