

# Data. Protection. Adding Value.

## GDPR Local Insights\*



### Norway

#### Legislation

GDPR is implemented to Norwegian law through **The Personal Data Act (Personopplysningsloven)**, and supplemented by special legislation.

#### Supervisory Authority

**The Norwegian Data Protection Authority (Datatilsynet)** is responsible for monitoring and enforcing applicable data protection laws.

#### Special Conditions for Data Processing

The Personal Data Act stipulates that:

- Processing of national identity numbers and other unique means of identification may take place where there is a legitimate need for secure identification and the method is necessary to achieve such identification.
- Public authorities may disclose personal data that is subject to confidentiality when it is necessary to prevent, cover, forestall or sanction work-related crime.
- The age of consent in relation to information society services is 13 years.

Special conditions for data processing apply under special legislation, e.g.:

- In the employee context, e.g. in relation to access to employee e-mails and other electronically stored materials, and with regard to video surveillance of employees.

#### Special Categories of Data

The Personal Data Act allows for:

- Processing of special categories of data and criminal conviction data when necessary to perform obligations or exercise rights in the field of employment.
- Processing of special categories of data and where the processing is necessary for important public interests.
- Processing of both general and special categories of personal data for archiving purposes, scientific or historical research, or statistical purposes.
- Processing of criminal conviction data which is not carried out under control of public, data must be conducted in accordance with Article 9 (2) GDPR. Comprehensive records of criminal convictions can only be kept under the control of public authority.
- Special categories of data cannot be used for credit reference services.

#### Restrictions on Individuals' Rights

The Personal Data Act provides exemptions to:

- The right of access and information when necessary for reasons such as security interests, investigation of criminal acts, and information subject to statutory confidentiality.
- The right of access when personal data is processed for archiving purposes, scientific or historical research, or statistical purposes. Exceptions requires that providing access would require a disproportionality large effort or would make it impossible or seriously impede the achievement of the purposes.

#### Other Relevant Exemptions

The Personal Data Act stipulates that:

- Exemptions may be made to the obligation to notify data subjects under Article 34 GDPR under certain circumstances.

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\*The overview intends to provide general insights on the level of supplementary rules implemented in a country and for such purpose provides examples where the relevant member states have made use of the exemption provided by the GDPR. It is therefore non-exhaustive.

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