

ANNEX I. Plans under the Planning and Building Act and initiatives under other legislation that shall always have a planning programme or notification and an impact assessment

A. Plans and initiatives	B. Competent authority and law(s) to which the processing is linked
<p>1. Crude oil refineries (with the exception of enterprises that exclusively produce crude oil lubricants) and plants for conversion to gas and liquid of 500 tonnes of coal or oil shale or more per day.</p>	<p>The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act</p>
<p>2. a) Thermal power plants and other fossil-fuelled power plants, including mobile and temporary gas power plants, with an energy production of at least 150 MW (smaller plants are covered by Annex II no. 3a).</p> <p>b) Nuclear power plants and other core reactors, including phasing out or closing down such plants (with the exception of research plants for production and conversion of fissionable and fertile substances where the maximum power does not exceed 1 kW sustained power).</p>	<p>The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration for thermal power plants. The Energy Act.</p> <p>The Ministry of Oil and Energy for nuclear power plants. The Energy Act. The Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and the Ministry of Health and Care Services The Nuclear Energy Act. The Pollution Act.</p>
<p>3. a) Installations for storage of spent nuclear fuel b) Installations designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) for production or enrichment of nuclear fuel, ii) for processing spent nuclear fuel or waste with high radioactivity, iii) for disposal of spent nuclear fuel, iv) exclusively for disposal of radioactive waste, v) Exclusively for storage (planned to last more than 10 years) of spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste elsewhere than the production site. 	<p>The Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and the Ministry of Health and Care Services The Pollution Act. The Nuclear Energy Act. The Radiation Protection Act.</p>

4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Integrated plants for first-hand melting of cast iron and steel. b) Plants for production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials using metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes. 	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
5.	Plants for asbestos extraction and for treatment and processing of asbestos and products containing asbestos: when it comes to asbestos cement products, with an annual production of more than 20,000 tonnes finished products, when it comes to friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes finished products; and when it comes to other uses of asbestos, with an annual consumption of more than 200 tonnes.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
6.	<p>Integrated chemical installations, i.e., industrial-scale facilities for the manufacturing of substances using chemical conversion processes, where several units are adjacent to each other and functionally speaking belong together, and which have been designed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Manufacture of organic basic chemicals, b) Manufacture of inorganic basic chemicals, c) Manufacture of phosphorus, nitrogen or potassium fertiliser (pure or compound fertiliser), d) Manufacture of basic products for pesticides and biocides, e) Manufacture of pharmaceutical basic products using chemical or biological methods, f) Manufacture of explosives. 	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Railways for long distance traffic. Airports with a runway of 1,600 metres or longer (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 10d). b) Motorways and other limited access roads reserved for motorised traffic. c) Construction of new roads with at least four lanes or resurfacing and / or expansion of an existing road that has two lanes so that it has at least four lanes, if such a road is at least 10 km long. 	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act. The Ministry of Defence is the competent authority for military airports.

	<p>d) Suburban railways and the underground of more than NOK 750 million.</p> <p>e) Other road and railway initiatives with investment costs of more than NOK 750 million. (minor railway installations are covered by Annex II no. 10c, minor roads are covered by Annex II no. 10e).</p>	
8.	<p>a) Establishment of inland waterways and ports for traffic on inland waterways where vessels over 1,350 tonnes may sail (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 10f).</p> <p>b) Restoration of fairways, ports and port facilities, where vessels over 1,350 tonnes may sail and call at Ferry quays are included in section 7b, 7c or 7e.</p>	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
9.	Plants for the handling hazardous waste by combustion, chemical treatment as defined in Annex I to the European Parliament and the Council's Directive 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008 on waste, section D9 or disposal of hazardous waste in the ground.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
10.	Waste plants for handling household and industrial waste by combustion or chemical treatment with a capacity of more than 100 tonnes per day (minor plants are covered by Annex II no. 11b).	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
11.	Groundwater installations where the volume of water taken out or infiltrated is at least 10 million m ³ per year.	The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Water Resources Act.
12.	<p>a) Installations for transport of water between catchment areas where the aim of this transport is to counteract any water shortage, and where the volume of water transported exceeds 100 million m³ per year.</p> <p>b) In all other cases; installations subject to licensing that transport water between catchment areas where the average water volume in the catchment area from where water is transported exceeds 2,000 million m³ per year over several years, and where the transported water volume exceeds 5% of this volume (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 10m).</p>	<p>The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act</p> <p>The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Water Resources Act.</p>

	In both cases, transport of drinking water through pipelines is the exception.	
13.	Waste water treatment plants with a capacity of more than 150,000 population equivalents (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 11c).	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
14.	Production of oil and natural gas for commercial purposes where the produced volume exceeds 500 tonnes per day for oil and 500,000 m ³ per day for gas (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 2e).	Dealt with according to separate provisions on impact assessments under the Petroleum Act. The Ministry of Oil and Energy
15.	<p>a) Dams and other installations for the retention or permanent storage of water if the volume of retained or stored water exceeds 10 million m³ (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 10g).</p> <p>b) Hydroelectric power plants with an annual production of 40 GWh (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 3h)</p>	<p>The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Act relating to regulation of watercourses or the Water Resources Act.</p> <p>The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Water Resources Act. The Act relating to regulation of watercourses</p>
16.	<p>Pipelines with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km:</p> <p>a) For transport of gas, oil and chemicals</p> <p>b) For transport of CO₂ for geological storage, with associated pumping stations (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 10i).</p>	<p>The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration for initiatives under the National Gas Act.</p> <p>Initiatives covered by the Petroleum Act are dealt with under separate provisions relating to impact assessments. The Ministry of Oil and Energy</p> <p>Are dealt with according to separate provisions on impact assessments under the Continental Shelf Act. The Ministry of Oil and Energy</p>
17.	Facilities for intensive poultry and pig farming with room for more than (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 1e):	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act. The County Governor. Act relating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 85,000 broilers, 60,000 hens b) 3,000 finishing pigs (over 30 kg) or c) 900 pigs 	to the regulation of pig and poultry production.
18.	<p>Industrial plants for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Production of wood pulp or similar fibre material, b) Production of paper and cardboard with a production capacity of more than 200 tonnes per day. 	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
19.	Extraction of ores, minerals, stone, gravel, sand, clay or other mass if at least 200 decares of the total surface is affected or the total extraction involves more than 2 million m ³ mass, or extraction of peat in an area greater than 200 decares. Minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 2a.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act. The Directorate for Mineral Management is the competent authority for major extractions of mineral resources if the planning authority wants this.
20.	Power lines and ground and sea cables with a voltage of 132 kV or higher and a length of more than 15 km.	The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Energy Act.
21.	Storage facilities for oil or petrochemical or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
22.	Installations for CO ₂ -capture with a view to geological storage from plants covered by this Annex or by the Petroleum Act.	<p>The Pollution Control Authority. The Pollution Act.</p> <p>Installations covered by the Petroleum Act are dealt with under separate provisions relating to impact assessments. The Ministry of Oil and Energy</p>
23.	Storage facilities for geological storage of CO ₂ , i.e., a specific area within a geological formation that is used for geological storage of CO ₂ and associated surface and injection installations (with the exception of facilities used for research, development and testing of new products and processes with a total planned storage capacity of less than 100,000 tonnes).	Are dealt with according to separate provisions on impact assessments under the Continental Shelf Act. The Ministry of Oil and Energy

24.	Commercial buildings, buildings for public or private services and buildings for general purpose with an available area of more than 15,000 m ² (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 11j).	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
25.	New residential and holiday home areas, which are not in accordance with the overall plan.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
26.	Large military artillery ranges and training grounds.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
27.	Transshipment of oil and gas from ship-to-ship of a certain extent or frequency.	The planning authorities. The Planning and Building Act
28.	Wind power plants with an installed output of more than 10 MW (minor initiatives are covered by Annex II no. 3h).	The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Administration. The Energy Act.
29.	Protected areas greater than 250 km ² .	The Nature Diversity Act. The Norwegian Environment Agency
Extensions or changes		
30.	<p>Extensions or changes to initiatives stated in Annex I where the extension or change in itself exceeds the size criteria in the Annex.</p> <p>For extensions and changes to initiatives under other legislation than the Planning and Building Act, the notification and processing requirements under Chapter 4 do not apply.</p> <p>Where no energy capture criteria have been given, the extension or change shall be assessed in accordance with the Regulations Chapter 3. The same applies to initiatives in Annex I, which exclusively or mainly serve to develop and test new methods or products, and which do not last for more than two years.</p>	cf. above