

ACT OF 9 JUNE 1978 No. 50 CONCERNING CULTURAL HERITAGE
ENTERED INTO FORCE 15 FEBRUARY 1979⁽¹⁾

CHAPTER I. PURPOSE AND PROVISIONS

§ 1

Purpose of the Act

The purpose of the Act is to preserve and care for our cultural heritage.

§ 2

Cultural heritage - definition

For the purpose of this Act, cultural heritage comprises all ancient and medieval monuments, antiquities and ship's finds either above or under the ground, the ocean floor or water courses, and all buildings or groups of buildings which are valuable architecturally or from the point of view of the history of culture.

CHAPTER II. ANCIENT MONUMENTS

§ 3

Prohibition against interference with protected ancient monuments. (Illegal interference)

No person shall - unless this is lawful pursuant to § 8 - initiate measures which may damage, destroy, excavate,

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move, change, cover, conceal or in any other way unduly disfigure a protected ancient monument or cause a danger of this happening.

If the ground above an ancient monument or in an area as described in § 6 has previously been used for grazing or cultivation (home field), it may be continued to be used for this purpose provided that the appropriate authority does not decide otherwise.

§ 4

Protected ancient monuments

The following monuments from Antiquity and the Middle Ages (up to 1537 A.D.) are protected pursuant to the provisions of this Act:

- a. Settlement sites, caves, natural rock shelters with traces showing that people once lived or worked there, house-sites or church-sites of all kinds, churches, houses and buildings of all kinds, and remains or parts of these, mounds representing the middens of ancient farms, farms and farm-yards and other sites with concentrations of buildings, such as marts and trading centres, town sites and the like, or remains of these.
- b. Sites and remains of workshops and other places of work of all kinds, such as quarries and other mining sites, iron extraction sites, charcoal kilns and tar kilns and other traces of craft or industry.
- c. Traces after all kinds of cultivation of land, such as piles of stones heaped up when land was cleared, ditches and traces of ploughing, fences and dry stone walls, enclosures and arrangements for hunting, fishing and snaring.
- d. Roads and all other tracks paved with stones, wood or other materials, or entirely unpaved; dams and weirs, bridges, fords, harbour-works and crew-change stations, landing places and ancient slip-ways or the remains of such, bars made of sunken vessels, landmarks for use on land and at sea.

- e. All kinds of defences such as hill-forts, entrenchments, ramparts, moats, fortresses and remains of these, and also beacons, cairns and the like.
- f. Sites for holding council, cult sites, places where objects were thrown for purposes of magic, wells, springs and other places with which archeological finds, tradition, belief, legends or customs are associated.
- g. Stones and solid rock with inscriptions or pictures such as runic inscriptions, rock carvings and rock paintings, cup marks, ground grooves and other rock art.
- h. Monoliths, crosses and other such monuments.
- i. Stone settings, stone paving and the like.
- j. Burials of all kinds, individually or in collected sites, such as burial mounds, burial cairns, burial chambers, cremation patch burials, urn burials, burials in stone, cists and coffin burials, churchyards with enclosures, and sepulchral monuments of all kinds.

The same applies to Sami (Lapp) ancient monuments as described above, more than 100 years old.

In cases of doubt the Ministry shall make a decision which is legally binding concerning what constitutes an ancient monument in accordance with these provisions.

§ 5

Monuments which may be protected irrespective of age

Irrespective of age, the Ministry may protect as ancient monuments:

- a. Occurrences as described in § 4, first section a-j when scientific or cultural-historical reasons so dictate.
- b. Official monuments or other locations with important historical associations.

§ 6

Protected zone

To an ancient monument as described in § 4, or which is protected pursuant to § 5, belongs a zone surrounding its visible or known outer edge stretching as far as is necessary to protect the monument from the actions described in § 3, first section. The zone is delimited in each case by the appropriate authority under the Act.

Until such time as a zone as described in the first section is delimited it shall comprise a five metre wide area calculated from the visible outer edge of the monument.

§ 7

Registration and publication etc.

Resolutions relating to the protection of ancient monuments, including decisions pursuant to § 5 concerning the delimiting of an area surrounding the ancient monument protected in accordance with the Act, shall be registered and published in at least two newspapers read generally in the locality.

The Ministry shall prepare a list of resolutions concerning protection as mentioned in §§ 5 and 6.

§ 8

Permission to interfere with protected ancient monuments

Should any person desire to initiate measures which may affect an ancient monument, protected under or in accordance with this Act, in a manner described in § 3, first section, he/she must notify the appropriate authority or the nearest police authority as early as possible before the said measures are planned to be put into effect. The appropriate authority will decide without delay as to whether, and possibly in what way, the said measures may be implemented. The decision may be

appealed to the Ministry within 6 weeks of the date when notification of the decision is received by the addressee.

If it becomes known after the work has been started that this may affect an ancient monument in a manner as described in § 3, first section, this shall be notified immediately in accordance with the first section and the work stopped to the extent that it may disturb the ancient monument. The appropriate authority shall decide without delay - and at the latest within 3 weeks from the time notification reaches the appropriate authority - whether the work may continue and under what conditions. If special circumstances so dictate, the time limit may be extended by the Ministry. This applies correspondingly to the last point in the first section.

The Ministry may require that any buildings or groups of buildings built, or started to be built, contrary to the injunctions in this section are removed or rectified within a specified limit of time.

The permission referred to in the first section need not be obtained for constructions complying with general and local plans for development ratified after this Act has entered into force.

§ 9

Obligation to make an inquiry etc.

When planning larger public or private projects the person in charge, or the responsible administrative authority, is under obligation to find out whether the said project will affect an ancient monument in the manner described in § 3, first section, cf. § 8 first section.

The inquiry may be made by forwarding the plan for the project to the appropriate authority, which is required to make a report within a period of 3 months. The Ministry may make this an obligation. If the appropriate authority finds that the project will disturb the monument in a manner described in § 3, first section, it has a right to demand an extension of the time limit of up to 1 month in order to find out in what way the project may possibly be initiated or to take the necessary steps to investigate the monument and possibly release it from protection. The project may not be implemented before the end of the specified time limit.

The provisions in the first and second sections apply correspondingly to preparation of development plans and to plans for shore and mountain areas.

The Ministry may issue detailed regulations concerning implementation of the injunctions in the first and third sections.

§ 10

Cost of special investigations of ancient monuments

Costs of special investigations of ancient monuments or of special measures to safeguard these on account of projects as described in §§ 8 and 9 shall be borne by the person/ authority initiating the project. If particular reasons so dictate, the Ministry may decide that all or part of the costs shall be covered by the State. In the case of smaller private projects, pursuant to a decision by the Ministry, the State shall cover the costs either in whole or in part if these are shown to be unreasonably heavy for the initiator of the project.

The Ministry may issue detailed regulations concerning the implementation of the provisions in the first paragraph.

§ 11

Maintenance, investigations etc.

When the landowner or user has been notified, the appropriate authority is free to:

- a. Search for, record, depict, maintain, restore, rebuild, move, or fence in ancient monuments and to take the necessary measures to care for and elucidate these, including clearing the surrounding area.
- b. Investigate such ancient monuments by excavation or other means. After investigation the monument shall be put in order or preserved, provided that the appropriate authority under this Act does not decide otherwise.

Failing amicable settlement, compensation for interference with ground or rights will be decided by valuation. In rural administrative districts valuation is administered by the local police authority.

CHAPTER III. ANTIQUITIES

§ 12

Right of ownership of antiquities

When it is clear that there is no reasonable possibility of finding out whether there is an owner, or who the owner is, the following antiquities which come to light accidentally, by discovery, by excavation or in any other way, become the property of the State:

- a. Objects from Antiquity and from the Middle Ages (up to A.D. 1537) such as weapons, tools, cult objects and stones, pieces of wood or objects of other material with pictures or inscriptions, remains of buildings found apart from the buildings or remnants of these, furniture, church inventory, jewelry, archive material, skeletons and parts of skeletons

and the like.

b. Coins from before A.D. 1650.

c. Sami (Lapp) antiquities of the type mentioned under a which are more than 100 years old.

In cases of doubt the Ministry will make a legally binding decision concerning what constitute antiquities in accordance with the first section a -c. If special reasons so dictate, it may be decided that such objects shall be considered antiquities irrespective of age.

§ 13

Preservation, reward etc.

No person shall damage antiquities. Irrespective of who is the owner, the appropriate authority may excavate, move, investigate and remove such things as described in § 12 a -c, and initiate other measures aimed at preserving or taking care of these things.

Persons finding antiquities are under obligation to notify the relevant local police authority or the appropriate authority under this Act as soon as possible.

The Ministry may by evaluation stipulate a reward which is divided equally between the finder and landowner. If the find is of silver or gold the reward shall be at least equivalent to the value of the metal by weight, with an addition of not less than 10% of the value of the metal. If special reasons so dictate, the Ministry may decide upon a lesser reward, or that the landowner's share is dropped either in whole or in part. No appeal may be made regarding the reward stipulated by the Ministry. A decision by the Ministry to pay less than the minimum compensation for silver and gold objects may be tried in Court.

When the State is the owner, the appropriate authority under this Act - once the find has been investigated - may hand it over entirely or in part to the finder or to the landowner. The decision may not be appealed.

CHAPTER IV. SHIP'S FINDS

§ 14

Ship's finds

The State shall have right of ownership of boats more than 100 years old, hulls, gear, cargo and all else that has been on board, or parts of such objects, when it is clear that it is not longer reasonably possible to find out if there is an owner or who is the owner.

The appropriate authority under this Act may - without consideration to who is the owner - excavate, investigate, and raise the objects described in the first paragraph, and take the necessary measures to preserve or take care of these objects. Measures of this type, or other measures which may damage the object, may not be initiated either by the owner or others without permission from the appropriate authority, possibly subject to certain conditions. As far as possible, the landowner or the user shall be notified before the measures are put into effect. The decisions in § 9, § 10 and § 11, second section, apply correspondingly.

Persons finding objects described in the first section are under obligation to notify the find to the local police authority or the appropriate authority under this Act. When the State is the owner, the appropriate authority - once the find has been investigated - may hand it over wholly or in part to the finder or to the landowner.

The Ministry may stipulate a reward by valuation. § 13, third paragraph applies correspondingly. A finder is a person who demonstrates a previously unknown find and gives notification of the same, cf. third section.

CHAPTER V. HISTORIC MONUMENTS FROM MORE RECENT TIMES (AFTER A.D. 1537)

§ 15

Protection of buildings, building areas etc. from more recent times

The Ministry may protect buildings and groups of buildings, or parts of these, which are of value architecturally or from the point of view of the history of culture. Protection resolutions also cover fixed inventory (cupboards, stoves etc.). If special reasons so dictate, larger pieces of movable furniture may also be included. In such cases each individual item must be specified separately.

The protection resolution may apply also to limited building areas, fortifications, entrenchments etc., special building environments such as parks, gardens, avenues etc., and ancient rights of way, bridges, signposts, quays and other industrial monuments.

Resolutions pursuant to the first and second sections are passed after the municipality and county-municipality in question have had the opportunity to give an opinion. The resolution shall be registered and usually made public in at least two newspapers which are generally read in the locality.

When special circumstances so dictate, the Ministry may make a provisional decision pursuant to the first and second sections until the matter has been finally settled.

§ 16

Demoliting or moving protected buildings etc.

No person may start partially or totally to tear down, move, or make extensive changes to a protected building, group of buildings, furniture etc., which is protected pursuant to § 15, without permission from the appropriate authority under this Act. Before any decision is made with regard to tearing down or moving, the municipality and county-municipality in question shall be given the opportunity to express an opinion. The relevant municipality and county-municipality may appeal the decision to the Ministry.

Before permission may be granted pursuant to the first section, thorough knowledge of the protected building etc. should be obtained by means of proper expert documentation.

§ 17

Additions or changes to protected buildings etc.

If additions or changes in materials or colour are to be made, or other work in excess of normal maintenance performed in connection with buildings protected pursuant to § 15, the owner or the user must send notification of this to the appropriate authority under this Act at least 8 weeks in advance, together with copies of plans, drawings and cost estimates in duplicate.

The appropriate authority must decide the case within a period of 8 weeks from the time the application is received. The work must not be started before the end of the time limit for giving permission, and must not be carried out otherwise than in conformity with the said permission.

If conditions laid down for permission increase the cost of the work, the owner or user shall be awarded total or partial compensation for the increased cost.

If necessary, detailed investigations may be carried out to test the application. These investigations must be performed without cost to the owner or user and compensation must be paid for any damage arising. Failing amicable settlement the compensation shall be decided by valuation, which in rural districts is administered by the local police authority. The appropriate authority shall make arrangements to inspect the building when the work is completed.

If any of the measures described in the first section, or in § 16 are implemented without permission, the owner may be required to restore the monument to its original state within a reasonable period of time. If this injunction is not complied with, the appropriate authority may have the work carried out at the owner's expense. The claim may be enforced by distraint.

§ 18

Damage to protected buildings etc.

If an owner or user deliberately or by gross negligence, or if any other person wilfully or knowledgeably does damage to any building etc. protected pursuant to the provisions in this Chapter, the appropriate authority may take steps to put this in order. The owner or user shall bear the costs, which may be recovered by distraint.

§ 19

Maintenance of protected buildings etc.

If the appropriate authority becomes aware that a protected building is on the point of falling into disrepair due to lack of maintenance, the building may be investigated. If

there is danger that the building will fall into disrepair the owner or the user - with the consent of the Ministry - may be required within a reasonable period of time to take the necessary steps to prevent this. If this injunction is not complied with, § 18 will apply correspondingly unless the owner or user can show that for economic reasons he/she is unable to put the building in order.

The Ministry may give the owner or user a grant towards maintenance or towards changes approved by the appropriate authority under this Act.

§ 20

Damage by fire etc.

If a protected building is damaged by fire or other accident, the owner or user shall notify the appropriate authority without delay. The latter shall decide within 6 weeks whether the building (monument) shall be put in order or rebuilt. This time limit may be extended by the Ministry. § 17 applies accordingly.

If the building is insured and the Insurance Company has been notified that the building is protected, the company is under obligation to notify the appropriate authority when a matter for insurance has arisen. The authority may decide that the company shall not pay the insurance money before a decision has been made in accordance with the first section.

CHAPTER VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

§ 21

Protection of surroundings

The Ministry may protect a zone around an ancient monument, ship's find or historic monument from more recent times as

described in § 15 in so far as this is necessary to preserve the effect of the monument etc. in the landscape or in the environment, or to protect scientific interests associated with it.

In the resolution on protection the Ministry may prohibit or in other way regulate each and any activity in the protected zone which may serve to counteract the aims described in the first paragraph. The same applies to separation or leasing of land for purposes described in the first sub-paragraph.

The decision is taken after the municipality and county-municipality in question have had the opportunity to express an opinion. The decision shall be published in at least two newspapers which are generally read in the locality. When the zone is titled property the decision shall be registered. The zone shall be marked in the terrain in such a way as the Ministry decides.

When special circumstances so dictate, the Ministry may decide temporarily to protect a zone as described in the first section until such time as the issue is finally settled.

The Ministry may decide that, within such a protected zone as described in the first section, buildings or groups of buildings which substantially reduce the effect of the historic monument in the landscape shall be removed or altered. Failing amicable settlement, compensation will be decided by valuation. In rural districts, the valuation will be administered by the local police authority.

§ 22

Relation to local and regional planning etc.

When preparing general plans and regional/local plans pursuant to Chapter III and IV of the Building Act, and plans for shore and mountain areas pursuant to the Shore and Mountain Planning Act, the planning authorities shall to the extent

necessary seek collaboration with the appropriate authority under this Act.

General plans shall serve as guidelines for decisions pursuant to this Act.

Decisions pursuant to §§ 5, 15 and 21 may not be made if they conflict with ratified regional/local development plans and approved plans for shore and mountain areas.

The appropriate authority under this Act may raise the question of amendments to development plans in accordance with §§ 27, 28 and 29 of the Building Act.

§ 23

Prohibition on export

It is prohibited to export without the consent of the Ministry:

- a. All ancient and historic monuments, ships's finds and antiquities as described in this Act.
- b. Buildings of all kinds or parts of such, and other objects of artistic, cultural or personal-historic interest which are more than one hundred years old, such as sculptures, paintings, coins, archive material, manuscripts, seals and signets, rare prints, furniture and other inventory or goods, wearing apparel, weapons and the like. When special reasons so dictate the Ministry may prohibit export of such things irrespective of age.
- c. Sami (Lapp) cultural relics irrespective of age.
- d. Relics relating to prominent persons, irrespective of the age of the relic.

The Ministry may issue special regulations concerning implementation of the prohibition on export, including details of the items included in the prohibition.

§ 24

The State Council for Cultural Heritage

The State Council for Cultural Heritage shall consist of a Chairman and six other members with personal deputies, all of whom are appointed by the King for a term of 4 years. In the case of 2 of the members, with their deputies, the first term of appointment shall be two years. At least 4 of the members and their deputies shall be professionally qualified with respect to the preservation of the cultural heritage.

The Council shall work to stimulate the preservation of the cultural heritage. It shall serve as an advisory body to the Ministry on issues covered by this Act and in other cases where interests relating to the cultural heritage are involved.

The King shall issue more specific regulations concerning the tasks, organization and method of work of the Council.

§ 25

The obligation of public authorities to submit reports

The central, county-municipal and municipal authorities which become involved in measures covered by this Act are under obligation to notify the Ministry or the appropriate authority under this Act.

§ 26

Preliminary appraisal

The Ministry may require judicial appraisal to determine whether, and possibly to what extent, a decision pursuant to

§ 21 will result in the public authorities becoming liable for compensation in accordance with basic legal principles. Subsequently the decision must be made within 1 year from the time the appraisal has become legally binding for both landowner and rightful owner of the property.

§ 27

Penalties etc.

Anyone who wilfully or negligently violates the provisions in the Act or provisions laid down in accordance with this Act, or who is conducive to the same, will be punished by fines and will be required to compensate for the damage caused or, to a reasonable extent repair the damage. In serious cases the punishment may be prison up to 6 months. Violation is considered to constitute an offence.

§ 28

The proper authority under the Act

The King shall decide which is the proper authority pursuant to §§ 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 25.

The King may also decide that municipalities and county-municipalities shall be the proper authority pursuant to the mentioned regulations. The Ministry may decide that, as far as possible, municipalities and county-municipalities shall contribute expert advice on issues affected by the Act.

The Ministry may issue more detailed regulations concerning additions to an implementation of the Act.

§ 29

Entry into force. Repeal and amendments to other legislation

1. This Act enters into force from the time the King decides. From the time the Act enters into force the Building

Heritage Act of 3 December 1920 No. 2, and the Ancient Monument Act of 29 June 1951 No. 3 are repealed.

2. From the time the Act enters into force the following amendments are made to other Acts:

a. The Taxation Act of 18 August 1911 No. 8

§ 42 ninth section, second sub-section shall read:

For residential buildings protected pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act it is possible to deviate from the percentage assessment of taxation if so demanded by the taxpayer.

b. The Land Re-allocation Act of 22 December 1950 No. 2

§ 103 second section shall read:

While re-allocation is in progress, the Chairman of the relevant Land Re-allocation Court is under obligation to make notification pursuant to provisions in the Cultural Heritage Act, in addition to the owner and user.

c. Act concerning Expropriation of Real Property, of 23 October 1959

§ 30, sub-sections 12 and 28 are repealed.

§ 2, new sub-section 46 shall read:

Measures relating to the cultural heritage.

d. Official Administrative Fees Act, of 18 December 1959 No. 11

§ 60. new sub-section 6 shall read:

decisions pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act.

REGULATIONS TO PROHIBIT EXPORT OF OBJECTS OF CULTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST (RELICS)⁽¹⁾

Laid down by the Ministry of Environment on 15 February 1979 in pursuance of the Act of 9 June 1978, No. 50, concerning the Cultural Heritage, § 23.

§ 1

Without written consent pursuant to § 2 it is prohibited to export or to attempt to export from the country fixed or detached objects which may be considered:

1. relics from Antiquity or the Middle Ages, as well as things which have been made objects of cultural or historic interest (relics) pursuant to the Act, or
2. buildings and parts of the same, vessels and other objects of more recent date that are more than 100 years old and which are of artistic, cultural interest, or objects of historic interest belonging to particularly prominent persons, or
3. paintings, prints, sculptures or other works of art, less than 100 years old, by particularly prominent Norwegian artists or by prominent foreign artists when the work of art has a special association with Norway, or
4. Sami (Lapp) cultural relics irrespective of age, (souvenirs made for purposes of sale are not included), or
5. relics associated with persons prominent in Norwegian history, irrespective of the age of the relic.

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The objects defined under sub-sections 1 and 2, even though they may have been given a younger appearance by renovation or alteration, include:

- a. Buildings and parts of the same, such as timbers, posts, galleries, weatherboarding, doors, windows, panelling etc., spires, weather vanes, door and window fittings, locks, door rings and the like, stoves, fireplaces, chimneys etc.
- b. furniture and parts of furniture of any sort, including built-in beds, cupboards, shelves and benches, as well as wall clocks, grandfather clocks and other clocks,
- c. all sorts of domestic articles and other household equipment, for example kitchen articles of all kinds, equipment for washing and ironing, tableware of pewter, silver and other metals, wood, porcelain, pottery and glass, candelabra, bracket lamps, other lamps and chandeliers, decorative objects etc.,
- d. all sorts of personal articles, for example jewelry, watches, clay pipes, tobacco jars and snuff boxes, toilet articles, dolls and toys,
- e. clothing and parts of clothing of any sort (also uniforms) and all kinds of textiles, for example tapestries, woven and/or embroidered coverlets and knotted pile fabric, bedclothes (including sheepskin rugs), tablecloths, cloths and napkins, samplers, furnishing fabrics, curtains etc.,
- f. tools and all other equipment and implements for agriculture, shipping, hunting and fishing, engineering, industry and science, including also machines, machine parts and models, similarly relics of trade such as scales, weights, lead seals, measures of length and capacity, office and shop equipment,

- g. all kinds of means of transport, such as wagons, sleighs, sledges, harness, skis and other sports gear, all kinds of craft and equipment for the same,
- h. weapons, hunting and military gear of all kinds,
- i. all kinds of art, pictures (paintings, irrespective of what kind of material they are painted on, drawings, copperplates, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts and photographs etc.), sculptures in wood, stone, clay, plaster, metal, wax or other materials, coins, medals and objects of applied art,
- j. musical instruments of all kinds,
- k. letters, records, manuscripts and other public or private documents or writings, maps, seals and signets,
- l. books and other publications composed by Norwegians or printed in Norway insofar as these are not to be found in the University Libraries in Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø, or in the library of the Academy of Sciences and Letters in Trondheim,
- m. church inventory of all kinds,
- n. relics associated with the public administration, for example convocation sticks, maces, prison equipment, posthorns, customs officers' badges etc., objects connected with associations and societies, for example relics of craft guilds, banners, chairman's gavels etc.,
- o. furthermore, all objects of any material whatsoever that are more than 100 years old and which are of artistic or cultural interest, or objects of historic interest belonging to particularly prominent persons.

The items defined under item 5 include relics such as described above connected with persons prominent in Norwegian history, i.e. persons who have distinguished

themselves in a recognized, outstanding manner in business, in intellectual life, in national defence, in sport, or in humanitarian, political or other public activity.

§ 2

Permission to export may be granted by the following institutions, each within its own area of competence:

In Oslo: the Norwegian Defence Museum; the Oslo Museum of Applied Art; the National Gallery; the Norwegian Folk Museum; the Norwegian Maritime Museum; the Norwegian Technical Museum; the Central Office of Historic Monuments; the National Archives of Norway; the State Archives; the University Library; the Department of Numismatics, University of Oslo; and the University Museum of National Antiquities.

In Hamar: the State Archives.

In Kristiansand: the State Archives.

In Stavanger: the Archeological Museum in Stavanger; the State Archives; Stavanger Museum; and Stavanger Maritime Museum.

In Bergen: the Bergen Art Gallery; the Bergen Maritime Museum; the Historic Museum, University of Bergen; the State Archives; the University Library; and the Museum of Applied Art for Western Norway.

In Trondheim: The Royal Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters, the Museum at the University of Trondheim; the Museum of Applied Art for North-Western and Northern Norway; Ringve Museum; the State Archives; and the Library of the Academy of Sciences and Letters.

In Tromsø: the State Archives; Tromsø Museum, the University of Tromsø; and the University Library.

With the consent of the relevant institution, permission to export may be granted by a responsible member of staff at museums with qualified scholarly/scientific administration outside Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø.

§ 3

Application for permission to export shall be written, and the permission granted on a form issued by the Ministry.

The application shall define the type of object, its age, size and what material it is made of, and shall give a detailed account of the circumstances which may give grounds for consent. It may be required that this information be confirmed by a public official. Similarly, it may be required that the applicant exhibits either the object itself or a satisfactory picture of the same.

The application shall be forwarded to the relevant institution or person who has been given authority to grant permission in pursuance of § 2. This institution/person shall notify the applicant of the decision, and shall send a copy of the application to the Central Office of Historic Monuments.

If the applicant is in doubt concerning where to send the application, it may be sent to the Central Office of Historic Monuments, from where it will be forwarded to the proper authority.

§ 4

With a view to achieving a uniform implementation of these regulations the institutions shall, when considering applications for permission to export, consult with other institutions to the extent necessary, cf. § 2. In cases of doubt, the matter should be put before that institution which bears the main national responsibility for the

subject in question, such as for example the National Gallery, the Norwegian Folk Museum and the Central Office of Historic Monuments, before a decision is taken.

§ 5

The Customs Authorities shall check that objects are not exported from the country in violation of § 1, cf. § 2.

§ 6

These regulations shall enter into force on 15 February 1979.

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