

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	When the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted, Norway emphasized the importance of integrating them into regular policy-making processes. Following the sectoral organization in government, the responsibility for coordinating and aligning the follow-up of the 17 SDGs is distributed across 12 ministries, each tasked with the responsibility of coordinating and follow-up on one or more goals. A new White Paper describing progress on the SDGs, main challenges and the way ahead was submitted to Parliament in June 2025. The white paper highlight Norway's commitment to PCSD and includes several statements to that regard. Further it describes how the government works to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	There are examples of priority areas, that have not yet been fully implemented. For instance, the Government's Climate Status and Plan and the Climate Report. Norway has governance systems for both climate mitigation and climate adaptation efforts, which are intended to improve coordination across different sectors, develop national climate vulnerability analyses, update climate adaptation policies, enable reporting, and ensure regular evaluation of the work. The Government's Climate Status and Plan outlines how Norway will fulfil its climate commitments for 2030. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	The Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shares the responsibility for PCSD. The Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance is responsible for policy coherence within national policies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for policy coherence between foreign and domestic policies. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/05759863fdb440f92134980dff4c667/no/pdfs/stm20242025003500dddpdfs.pdf
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			11		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	In Norway the responsibility of coordinating and following-up on the SDGs are distributed across 12 Ministries, each with the responsibility to follow-up on their goals. Norway has since 2022 had a National Action Plan for Sustainable development. A new White Paper describing progress on the SDGs, main challenges and the way ahead was submitted to Parliament in June 2025. The white paper demonstrate how the government works to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. Norway is committed to the SDGs and report regularly to parliament and the UN about the progress made towards the goals. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no long-term strategic planning tools in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	In Norway the responsibility of coordinating and following-up on the SDGs are distributed across 12 Ministries, each with the responsibility to follow-up on their goals. The Executive forum on the SDGs was established in 2022, and consist of high level executives from the government and stakeholder organisations. Part of their mandate is to support a long-term vision on PCSD. In addition there is an interministerial administrative network established to facilitate sharing of information and collaboration on the SDGs. Both fora are led by the Ministry of Digitalization and Public Governance.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			7		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	The Government reports yearly to the Parliament about progress on the SDGs. The Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance coordinates the report. Additionally, each Ministry reports on the SDGs they are responsible for in their budget proposition to Parliament. Norway has also taken steps to complement traditional indicators such as GDP as measures of the country's development. Recent initiatives include the Climate Status and Plan (published annually since 2022), which tracks progress toward climate commitments and serves as the government's reporting under the Climate Act, presented to Parliament alongside the Ministry of Climate and Environment's budget proposal. Additionally, Norway has adopted a National Quality of Life Strategy to provide more holistic measures of societal development, reflecting what matters for people's well-being. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	Norway emphasize the importance of integrating the SDGs into regular policy-making processes. The 17 SDGs are distributed across 12 ministries, each tasked with the responsibility of coordinating and follow-up on one or more goals. Each Ministry reports on the SDGs they are responsible for in their budget proposition to Parliament. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	Norway uses targeted "missions" as a mechanism to mobilize public, private, and civil society resources for sustainable development. Missions set clear, ambitious, and time-bound goals that are easy to communicate and designed to coordinate efforts across sectors toward specific societal challenges. In 2022, the government launched two national missions, one focusing on sustainable feed and one focusing on reducing the number of children and young adults not participating in education and society. In 2025, a new mission on circular economy was established to support the green transition. Norway also participates in the European Commission's five missions. Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/

Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance				9		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	Government conferences in Norway are generally held once a week. All important matters are discussed in a government conference before a formal decision is made either in the Council of State or in the ministry concerned. This is a means of ensuring that the entire Government is behind the decision. Thus the government conference is the Government's most important forum for discussing such matters. The conclusions arrived at government conferences or in connection with the preparation of matters for the Council of State have no formal status, but they are politically binding on the members of government. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/the-government/the-government-at-work/government-conferences/id270335/
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	There is an interministerial administrative network established to facilitate shaing of information and collaboration on the SDGs. The network is chaired by the Ministry of Digitalization and Public Governance. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	There is a Executive Master Programme developed for government sivil servants. The programme includes a specific subject on "sustainable development - challenges and possibilities for public administration". The Norwegian Asosiaon of Local and regional Authorities provides a free online course on sustainable development. The course introduces what sustainable development means in Norway and showcases good practices from municipalities and county authorities. Its aim is to create a shared understanding of the municipal sector's contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to facilitate targeted action and implementation of the goals at local and regional levels. The Norwegian agency for Public and Financial Management has developed a series of webinars in 2025 and launched a website for state agencies on how to integrate work on sustainability in their agencies. SOURCE: https://videreutdanning.nhh.no/departementsakademiet-lofter-din-kompetanse/ and https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/barekraftsmalene/barekraftsmalene-og-ks-arbeid/barekraftskurs-pa-ks-laring/ and https://www.dfo.no/fagomrader/fagomrader-hovedside/kom-i-gang-med-baerekraftsarbeidet
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination				11	
	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities takes active part in national dialogue on sustainable development, is part in the Norwegian delegation to the HLPF and works to strengthen local and regional authorities' role in the follow-up of the SDG agenda. They work to ensure localisation of the SDGs. National expectations for regional and local planning, together with state planning guidelines and provisions, set clear directions for land use and societal development at regional and municipal levels. Since 2019, these expectations have included the use of the SDGs in local and regional planning. In 2023, emphasis was placed on the role of local authorities in sustainable transition, and in 2024 municipalities received clearer guidance for climate and energy planning.SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/ and OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities takes active part in national dialogue on sustainable development, is part in the Norwegian delegation to the HLPF and works to strengthen local and regional authorities' role in the follow-up of the SDG agenda. They work to ensure localisation of the SDGs. They are also a permanent member of the Executive Forum for the SDGs. The Ministry of Digitalization and Public Government and the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities has a formal agreement to cooperate in the areas of innovation and sustainable development. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/05759863f8db440f92134980df14c667/no/pdfs/stm202420250035000ddp.pdf
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place or any plans to establish them.	Norway does not have sub-national agencies engaged in development cooperation, but rather relies on civil society's engagement in development cooperation.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			6		
6. Stakeholder engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	The Executive Forum on the SDGs established in 2022 is a meeting place for work related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It serves as a platform for developing a common understanding of the interlinkages between the goals, as well as the dilemmas, goal conflicts, and diverging interests embedded in the 2030 Agenda. The Executive Forum meets two-to-three times per year with participation at minister-level and with selected leaders from the private sector, civil society, academia and labour and business organisations. SOURCE: https://berekraft.regjeringen.no/topplederforum/ Civil society has a significant role in the planning, implementation and revision of the SDGs, nationally and globally. Civil society contribute to a sustainable world both through their own work and through influencing the political agenda. In addition to the wide-ranging mechanisms in place for consultation and cooperation with civil society actors, the Government seeks to facilitate fruitful conditions for civil society stakeholders to utilise their engagement and innovative power. NGOs, trade unions and business organisations continue to manifest their commitment. Actors such as social entrepreneurs, start-ups, clusters and networks are increasingly prevalent. Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/c5a592d5137845f192874e9a78bdadea/en-gb/pdfs/voluntary-national-review-2021.pdf
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	For the Norwegian Government, leaving no one behind is a central premise for political, social and economic development. A strong focus on equality and non-discrimination is key to ensuring that no one is left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/c5a592d5137845f192874e9a78bdadea/en-gb/pdfs/voluntary-national-review-2021.pdf. There are many mechanisms in place to secure participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development. For example The Local Government Act, section 5-12, https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2018-06-22-83, and the Planning and building act https://www.regjeringen.no/en/documents/planning-building-act/id570450/ In 2025 Norway had a national citizens panel on sustainable consumption, the panels full report was included in the most recent white paper on the SDGs. https://folkepanel.regjeringen.no/
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.)	The Executive Forum on the SDGs established in 2022 is a national meeting place for work related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) between the government and leaders from the private sector, civil society, academia and labour and business organisations. There is also an administrative group for sustainable development with members from each ministry who meets regularly. The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) has established a sustainability network with the purpose of promote learning and collaboration across municipalities and county authorities. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/ Since 2020 Norad (the Norwegian development agency) provides information on Norway's support to SDG implementation internationally as well as awareness raising on the SDGs in general. The MFA supports the UN Association of Norway, who does information work on the SDGs. From 2024 this support is transferred to Norad. Norad funds several civil society organisations acting as implementing partners, but also as watchdogs on Norway's SDG implementation. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, with updates

	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			12		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	The Government reports yearly to the Parliament, in relation to the budget proposal, about Norway's progress on the SDGs. The Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance coordinates the report. In addition each ministry reports on the SDGs they are responsible for in part 3 of their budget proposal. The recent White Paper on Norway's progress on the SDGs provides an in-depth assessment on progress towards achieving the SDGs. It gives a clear indication of the status quo and pin points the most pressing challenges for sustainable development in Norway. The Instruction for Official Studies and Reports (Utretningsinstruksen) set out rules for how policies and measures should be assessed and how affected stakeholders should be involved in order to ensure that decisions are well-founded, thoroughly considered and that positive and negative impacts are considered. According to the Government's Instructions for Official Studies and Reports (Utretningsinstruksen), the responsible ministry must consult all affected ministries on proposals with significant impacts. The guideline to the instruction was updated in 2024, specifying that measures with substantial climate and environmental effects must be submitted to the Ministry of Climate and Environment. This requirement strengthens systematic consideration of environmental sustainability in policy development and regulatory processes. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260 and https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/revisjon-av-utredningsinstruksen/id3060950/
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management provides regular courses on how to develop policies and measures in line with the Government's Instructions for Official Studies and Reports (Utretningsinstruksen) https://www.dfo.no/fagomrader/utredning-og-analyse-av-statlige-tiltak/kurs-om-hvordan-utrede-statlige-tiltak Through the Government's Departmental Academy, experienced leaders and staff in ministries can pursue an executive master's degree in public administration. One of the core courses is "Sustainability – Challenges and Opportunities for the Public Sector". The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) provides a free online course on sustainabel development. The aim is to create a shared understanding of the municipal sector's contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to facilitate targeted action and implementation of the goals in Norwegian municipalities and county authorities. The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ) has recently developed a webpage providing advice to managers and staff responsible for sustainability work in public organizations. SOURCE: https://www.nhh.no/executive/erfaringsbaserte-masterprogram/erfaringsbasert-master-i-offentlig-forvaltning/barekraft-utfordringer-og-mulighetsrom-for-offentlig-sektor-nhh/ and https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/barekraftsmalene/barekraftsmalene-og-ks-arbeid/barekraftskurs-pa-ks-laring/ and https://www.dfo.no/fagomrader/fagomrader-hovedside/kom-i-gang-med-barekraftsarbeidet
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			6		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	Since 2020, Statistics Norway (SSB) has published data for indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are currently two portals: one for global indicators and one for national indicators. As of May 2025, approximately 215 national indicators and 103 global indicators have been published. These portals enable monitoring and reporting on Norway's progress toward the SDGs and are used in annual reporting to Parliament and in Norway's submissions to the UN. They also support civil society actors and promote transparency. The government plans to further develop SSB's indicator portals. The municipal sector in Norway has access to a wide range of indicators for planning and governance. However few of these indicators are directly linked to the SDGs. The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS), together with SSB, has therefore initiated a major research project to map and classify relevant indicators. This work has resulted in a taxonomy that connects existing indicator sets to the SDGs, making it easier for municipalities to measure their contribution to sustainable development. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/ and https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/barekraftsmalene/maling-kartlegging-og-analyse-av-barekraft/indikatorer-og-taksonomi/ https://www.ssb.no/barekraftsmalene

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	The Government reports yearly to the Parliament, in relation to the budget proposal, about Norway's progress on the SDGs, including target 17.14. The Ministry of Digitalisation and Public Governance coordinates the government's report on the SDGs. In addition each ministry reports on the SDG targets that they are responsible for in part 3 of their budget proposal. A description on how the Government works to enhance policy coherence is described in chapter 7 in "White Paper 35 (2024-2025) Norway's progress on the SDGs - Status, challenges and the way forward" Reporting on policy coherence will be done in Norway's third Voluntary National Review in 2026. SOURCE: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-35-20242025/id3110260/
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			8		
Total Score				70		