In Norway, the state and municipalities share the responsibility for healthcare planning and delivery. As stated in Chapter 4 of the National Health Preparedness Plan, when a crisis is imminent or has occurred, the Directorate of Health, acting under delegation from the Ministry of Health and Care Services (HOD), is responsible for coordinating the national response of the health and care sector and implementing necessary measures.
Under the Norwegian Infectious Disease Control Act (*Smittevernloven*), both the Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH) have distinct but complementary responsibilities in infection prevention and control. The Directorate of Health is tasked with the national coordination and implementation of infection control measures, especially during public health emergencies, and may issue directives to municipalities and health authorities when necessary (§ 7-10). The NIPH plays a critical role in infection preparedness, serving as the national expert institution for disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, and vaccine management within national immunisation programmes (§ 7-9). In addition to maintaining national infectious disease registries and providing scientific advice to the health authorities, NIPH is also actively involved in international preparedness efforts. It collaborates closely with other public agencies, scientific communities, and organisations to ensure an evidence-based, coordinated approach to infection control.
Central guidance from the Directorate of Health and expert advice from the NIPH were crucial to Norway's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, they served as key advisory bodies to both national and municipal authorities, the healthcare system, and the general public. Norway's already strong health information systems were significantly enhanced during the pandemic, enabling real-time monitoring and providing a comprehensive overview of the outbreak's progression. More information can be found in the *State of Health in the EU - Norway Country Health Profile*.
Norway actively engages in a range of research initiatives aimed at strengthening epidemic and pandemic preparedness, as well as improving disease surveillance. These efforts are supported by the country's robust national data infrastructure, which includes comprehensive health registries, biobanks, and surveillance systems. This strong data foundation enhances Norway's ability to contribute to international research collaborations and develop evidence-based strategies for managing current and future public health threats (NIPH).

Norwegian Experiences During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Agile and targeted funding in response to the COVID-19 outbreak

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Research Council of Norway, in collaboration with several ministries, funding agencies, and private foundations, swiftly mobilised funding to meet the global demand for research. Within two months of opening the call for proposals, projects were funded - an incredibly fast turnaround that also required significantly reduced review times. This rapid response reflects the adaptability and resilience of Norway's research sector in the face of a global crisis.
The emergency funding calls sparked tremendous interest among researchers, resulting in an unexpectedly high number of interdisciplinary proposals. These projects not only facilitated cross-disciplinary collaborations but also accelerated research at an unprecedented pace. Funded initiatives contributed to advancements in patient treatment, enhanced public health preparedness, stimulated innovation, examined the economic and labour-market impacts of the pandemic, and provided vital insights for more effective responses to both the current crisis and future pandemics.
The swift allocation of funds underscored the importance of investing in science and collaboration during times of crisis. Three emergency calls for proposals were announced by the Research Council of Norway in 2020:

1. *COVID-19 Emergency Call for Proposals: Collaborative and Knowledge-Building Projects for the Fight Against Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)*
2. *COVID-19 Emergency Call for Proposals: Innovation Projects Involving Public-Private Collaboration (BIA-X)*
3. *Economic and Labour-Market Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic for Norwegian Business and Working Life*

The results from some of these projects were shared in a series of webinars and at the conference "COVID-19: Research in the Wake of the Pandemic," which was conducted in Norwegian.

The calls from the Research Council of Norway facilitated the rapid initiation of several research projects. Additionally, the establishment of the Norwegian Science Programme on COVID-19 enabled the swift launch of initiatives aimed at addressing critical knowledge gaps throughout the course of the pandemic. Furthermore, the four regional health trusts

supported clinical research through both emergency allocations and their regular clinical research funding mechanisms.

Pandemic centres

Pandemic centres play a crucial role in fostering collaboration, creating synergies, and preparing society for future pandemics. These centres are dedicated to generating relevant scientific knowledge to prevent and manage pandemics in the long term. Their primary focus is to initiate and organise interdisciplinary research and education related to pandemics.

For more information on Norway's pandemic centres, visit their websites:

- *Centre for Research on Pandemics and Society (PANSOC) - Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet)*
- *Centre for Pandemics and One-Health Research - University of Oslo*
- *The Pandemic Centre - University of Bergen*

Corona Commission

The Corona Commission was established to conduct a comprehensive review and assessment of the Norwegian authorities' management of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has published three reports that evaluate the authorities' actions and highlight key learning points:

- The Authorities' Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic – Part 1 (NOU 2021:6): [English Summary]
- The Authorities' Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic – Part 2 (NOU 2022:5): [English Summary]
- The Authorities' Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic – Part 3 (NOU 2023:16): [English Summary]

Norwegian Science Programme on COVID-19

The Norwegian Science Programme on COVID-19, funded by the Ministry of Health and Care Services and now concluded, was an innovative initiative aimed at closing key knowledge gaps during the pandemic and supporting improved preparedness for future crises. The Programme's broad scope enabled it to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration and foster dialogue between crisis response teams and other professional sectors, both internally and externally.

Key aspects of the Programme included:

- The establishment of priority projects to ensure focused efforts on critical knowledge gaps identified throughout the pandemic.
- The adoption of new methods for summarising knowledge, including regular "monitoring" searches, rapid or "living" systematic reviews, and the use of machine learning in knowledge synthesis.
- A flexible structure that acted as a compensatory mechanism during times of rapid change, enabling the quick provision of administrative support, analytical resources, data collection, and funding to address emerging knowledge needs.

Beredt C19 – a temporary health preparedness registry

- The Beredt C19 registry was established under existing legislation enacted after the swine flu pandemic, enabling the creation of a temporary, meta-level health registry that aggregated real-time, continuous data from all relevant registers in Norway. This was done in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The primary objective of Beredt C19 was to provide rapid, comprehensive insights into how the pandemic and associated measures impacted the population's health, healthcare utilization, and health-related behaviours.
- The data collected by Beredt C19 allowed for near real-time monitoring of various health outcomes, including continuous assessment of side-effects of COVID-19 vaccines and promptly offering recommendations for adjustments to the vaccination programme.
- While legal barriers prevented full national collaboration in the direct analyses of the data collected by Beredt C19, the insights generated were of significant national value, leveraging much of the potential contained within Norway's health data and registers.
- The Beredt C-19 registry was officially closed down in 2023. The registry was set up in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and its operations ended as the pandemic situation evolved and the need for continuous, real-time data monitoring decreased.

- Efforts are currently underway to establish a permanent, integrated surveillance system, building on the lessons learned from the Beredt C-19 registry.

Systematic reviews

During the pandemic, NIPH conducted numerous rapid and systematic reviews to support decision-making regarding COVID-19. These reviews focused on topics such as risk factors for hospital admissions and long-term symptoms of COVID-19. The reviews can be accessed at: NIPH Reviews and Eurosurveillance study.

Additionally, NIPH launched an interactive, systematic, and continuously updated map on COVID-19 evidence (no longer updated or available). The institute also introduced machine learning to enhance evidence synthesis production.

Research on Public Health and Social Measures (PHSMs)

Across the globe, long-lasting non-pharmaceutical interventions, known as Public Health and Social Measures (PHSMs), were implemented to control the spread of SARS-CoV-2. While extensive research has focused on the effectiveness of medications and vaccines, relatively few studies have examined the impact of PHSMs. In response, the Centre for Epidemic Intervention Research at NIPH was established in July 2021. In 2024, it was designated as a WHO Collaborating Centre for effectiveness research on public health and social measures in health emergencies.

The Centre's mission is to generate high-quality evidence on the effectiveness of PHSMs, particularly non-pharmacological infection control measures. This research is essential not only for understanding and combating the ongoing impact of COVID-19 but also for enhancing global preparedness for future pandemics. More information can be found here: CEIR at NIPH.

Clinical trials

Norway played a significant role in the clinical trial landscape during the COVID-19 pandemic. Key initiatives include:

- *Nor Solidarity trial* – Launched as a sub-initiative of the WHO-led Solidarity trial, Nor Solidarity was a multi-centre study assessing the efficacy of various antiviral drugs in patients infected with SARS-CoV-2. Patient enrollment for the trial began in April 2020 as a rapid response to the pandemic and was completed by November 2020.
- *EU-SolidAct trial* – Part of the EU-RESPONSE research project funded by the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme, EU-SolidAct was an adaptive platform trial launched in June 2021 to evaluate the efficacy of treatments for hospitalised COVID-19 patients. Sponsored by Oslo University Hospital, the trial enrolled patients across 15 European countries. The recruitment phase is now complete.
- *"Panoramic Norway" trial* – Initiated by the University of Bergen, this trial is a sister study to the UK-based Panoramic trial. Funded by the Norwegian Research Council and KLINBEFORSK, it investigates the effects of the antiviral drug Paxlovid on the symptom burden of long COVID, while also evaluating the health economic aspects.
- *Trial Coordination Board (TCB)* – Chaired and organised by the NIPH, the TCB was established in summer 2020 to address the fragmented clinical trial landscape in Europe during the pandemic. It serves as a joint work package for EU-funded clinical trial projects, including EU-RESPONSE, RECOVER, ECRAID-Prime, and VACCELERATE. The TCB facilitates dialogue and collaboration between European researchers and stakeholders in the field of clinical trials for infectious disease outbreaks, extending this collaboration to global partners.

One Health aspects

To support resilience against future pandemics, Norway has taken steps to incorporate a One Health approach into its pandemic preparedness and response framework. This approach recognises the interdependent relationship between human, animal, and environmental health, emphasising that the well-being of people is closely linked to the health of animals and ecosystems. One Health is particularly relevant for understanding how infectious diseases can spill over from animals to humans, a process often driven by environmental degradation, land-use change, and increased human-wildlife interactions. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has underscored that the risk of future pandemics is rising due to unsustainable human activities that disrupt natural habitats and heighten opportunities for zoonotic transmission. Norwegian researchers and institutions have contributed to IPBES assessments in various roles, including as chapter authors and members of international task forces.

Strategy: Integration of One Health principles

Norway has integrated One Health principles into its broader pandemic preparedness strategy, emphasising the need for collaboration across human, animal, and environmental health sectors. It focuses on enhancing cross-sectoral

collaboration through interdisciplinary task forces, improved data sharing between sectors, and the development of joint action plans in case of an outbreak.

Infrastructure and key actors: Collaborative efforts across sectors

Norway has established a robust infrastructure and engaged a wide range of key actors from multiple sectors to support One Health initiatives for pandemic preparedness. These actors work together to address the complex, interconnected factors that influence the emergence and spread of infectious diseases. Key institutions and collaborative efforts include:

- *Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services:* Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a critical public health challenge across Europe, and Norway is actively engaged in numerous initiatives to tackle this issue (Infectious Diseases Toolkit). In 2024, the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services published the country's One Health strategy on AMR, which emphasises reducing the misuse and overuse of antibiotics across key sectors, including healthcare, agriculture, and wildlife. Notably, Norway's antibiotic consumption consistently remains below the EU average, reflecting the country's successful efforts in managing antibiotic use effectively.

- *Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)*: NIPH is the national agency responsible for human health surveillance, disease control, and public health research. It plays a central role in monitoring human health and epidemiology, providing data essential for understanding the dynamics of infectious diseases and environmental risks to public health. NIPH's work is integral to early warning systems and coordinating national responses to emerging pandemics. Currently, NIPH is partner in several EU initiatives that strengthen preparedness in a One Health approach, such as United4Surveillance, EU-WISH and OneHealth4Surveillance. All three initiatives acknowledge the need to improve public health preparedness and pandemic response at the European level and contribute to implementation of the new Health Security framework under the EU regulation on serious cross-border threats to health. Further, NIPH is participating in several global health preparedness initiatives contributing to strengthening of global health systems and the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) internationally and in partner countries, emphasising the importance of One Health in global health security.

- *Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NVI)*: NVI is tasked with veterinary surveillance, diagnostic services, and research on animal diseases. Its role in identifying and preventing diseases in animals that could potentially spill over into humans is critical to Norway's One Health strategy. NVI's expertise in veterinary medicine is vital for managing diseases at the human-animal-environment interface.

- *Norwegian Food Safety Authority*: This authority oversees food safety and biosecurity in Norway's agriculture and food systems. By monitoring animal diseases and regulating biosecurity in agriculture, it plays an essential role in preventing zoonotic diseases from affecting humans. Its work intersects with both public health and veterinary efforts, supporting One Health initiatives that promote safe food systems.

- *University of Oslo – the Sustainable Health Unit (SUSTAINIT):* SUSTAINIT is a knowledge cluster at the University of Oslo, with the aim of promoting interdisciplinary approaches to sustainable health research and education. SUSTAINIT brings together three centres; Centre for Global Health (CGH), Centre for Sustainable Healthcare Education (SHE) and Centre for Pandemics and One-Health Research (P1H).
  Centre for Global Health is a central hub for global health research, education, and capacity building. It has a key role in the Lancet One Health Commission, which brings together experts to address global health challenges at the human-animal-environment interface. The Commission is preparing to publish a major report synthesising evidence on the One Health approach, with the goal of informing policy on issues like infectious diseases, AMR, and non-communicable diseases. CGH also hosts the Norwegian Planetary Health Alliance (NORPath), a transdisciplinary and multisectoral network that brings together Norwegian stakeholders engaged in Planetary Health, including key aspects of the One Health approach. In addition, CGH helped establish Global Health Norway, a national platform that promotes interdisciplinary collaboration and strengthens Norway's role in global health.
  Centre for Pandemics and One Health Research aims to make Oslo a leading hub for research on pandemic risk assessment. The Centre's focus on understanding the dynamics of pathogens with pandemic potential reflects a One Health approach, exploring the interactions between biological species, the environment, and society. By advancing research on pathogen spread, risk assessments, and societal impacts, the Centre is key to building knowledge for future pandemic prevention.

- *University of Bergen – Pandemic Centre, Climate Health Initiative (CHI)*: Launched in 2024, the CHI is dedicated to investigating the intersection of climate change and public health. The initiative brings together experts from fields like climate science, epidemiology, and policy studies, aiming to develop strategies to mitigate and adapt to the health impacts of climate change. Its interdisciplinary research supports the broader One Health approach by considering how environmental changes affect both human and animal health.

- *Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU):* NMBU leads the Horizon Europe project PANDASIA, which aims to enhance pandemic preparedness by improving understanding of viral zoonotic spillover risks in Southeast Asia. This initiative seeks to strengthen pandemic literacy and preparedness at the frontline of disease emergence.

- *Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) and the Norwegian University of Technology and Science (NTNU)*: In collaboration with the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, NMBU and NTNU collaborate on the Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT) One Health project, which explores the connections between human and animal health. Through this initiative, Norway is building knowledge about how diseases affect both humans and animals and developing preventive strategies that apply to both populations. The project strengthens Norway's ability to identify risks and enhance health outcomes in both sectors.

- International Partners: Additionally, Norway actively collaborates with international organisations, that focus on pandemic preparedness and One Health, including the *European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)* and the *World Health Organisation (WHO)*, to ensure that its pandemic preparedness efforts align with global health initiatives and best practices.

Funding mechanisms: Government and research investments

Norway's funding landscape for One Health initiatives is multifaceted, involving both government funding and collaborative international investments:

- Government Funding: The Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services allocates budget resources to support the implementation of One Health principles across public health, animal health, and environmental sectors. This funding underpins national efforts to improve surveillance, research, and capacity-building in pandemic preparedness.
- Research Grants and Innovation: Norway benefits from participation in international research programmes, including EU-funded initiatives such as Horizon 2020. National funding bodies, including the Research Council of Norway, have expressed their support for One Health-related research and innovation in the Norwegian Roadmap for Research Infrastructure, prepared at the request of the Ministry of Education.
- Private Sector and non-governmental organisations: Collaboration with private industry, including pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology firms, and international non-governmental organisations, provides additional funding and expertise for pandemic preparedness, particularly in vaccine development and disease diagnostics.

Social sciences and humanities (SSH) aspects

Norway's approach to pandemic preparedness increasingly recognises the importance of social sciences and humanities (SSH) in understanding the complex social, cultural, and behavioural dynamics that shape health outcomes during health crises. The inclusion of SSH perspectives in pandemic research preparedness is essential for addressing the broader social determinants of health, ensuring effective public health responses, and promoting resilience in communities.

Strategy: Integration of social sciences and humanities

Norway's national pandemic preparedness strategy acknowledges that effective responses to public health emergencies require more than just medical and biological expertise. The inclusion of SSH is essential to understanding how pandemics impact individuals, communities, and societies, and how these impacts, in turn, shape responses to health crises. Key components include:

- Health communication and public perception: Social science research on health communication plays a vital role in pandemic preparedness. Understanding public perceptions, fears, and behaviours during an outbreak is crucial for ensuring effective health messaging, building trust in public health measures, and promoting compliance with safety guidelines, such as quarantine and vaccination. NIPH integrates these insights into its work, ensuring cultural sensitivity, clear messages, and efficiency in reaching diverse populations.
- Social determinants of health: Research on the social determinants of health, including socioeconomic status, access to healthcare, and social networks, is a key element of Norway's pandemic strategy. By examining how these

factors contribute to vulnerability during pandemics, SSH research helps to identify at-risk populations and develop targeted interventions to mitigate disparities in health outcomes.
- Behavioural research and policy: Understanding the behaviours that drive the spread of infectious diseases, as well as the social, political, and economic factors influencing these behaviours, is central to effective policymaking. SSH research on topics like individual and collective behaviour, governance, and policy efficacy provides critical insights into how societies can respond to pandemics in ways that are equitable, ethical, and effective.

Infrastructure and key actors: Collaborative efforts across sectors

Norway's research infrastructure for social sciences and humanities in pandemic preparedness involves collaboration between universities, research institutes, public health authorities, and governmental bodies. The integration of SSH perspectives into pandemic preparedness is supported by several key actors:

- *Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)*: Within the Department of Health Services and Cluster for Health Services Research, NIPH conducts research on the social, cultural, and behavioural aspects of pandemics. NIPH has developed partnerships with academic institutions and research centres specialising in the social sciences to enhance its capacity to understand public response to health interventions, stigma, and misinformation during outbreaks.
- *Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet) – Centre for Research on Pandemics and Society (PANSOC)*: This interdisciplinary centre at the University of Oslo conducts research on the societal impacts of pandemics, including issues of public trust, healthcare access, and community resilience. By combining expertise in the social sciences, law, and ethics, the Centre offers a comprehensive understanding of the social challenges posed by pandemics and the ways in which societies can prepare for and respond to them.
- *University of Oslo* – Centre for *Pandemics and One-Health Research*: This centre engages in interdisciplinary research that integrates social sciences to better understand pandemics and improve public health responses, with a particular focus on the social determinants of health. Research includes studying public health communication strategies, exploring how social factors like socioeconomic status and ethnicity affect health outcomes, and analysing behavioural responses to public health interventions, such as lockdowns and vaccination campaigns.
- *University of Bergen – The Pandemic Centre*: This centre is particularly concerned with cultural and societal conditions related to public health preparedness and the Development of sustainable, long-term and resilient ways of conducting dialogue that will reduce misinformation and improve public health preparedness.

- *Norwegian School of Economics (NHH)*: NHH is involved in research on the economic aspects of pandemics, including the impact of economic inequality on health outcomes and the broader socioeconomic consequences of disease outbreaks. NHH is actively involved in interdisciplinary research that addresses both the immediate and long-term economic impacts of pandemics, including the socioeconomic implications of public health measures and strategies for economic recovery.

Funding Mechanisms: Government and research investments

The Norwegian funding mechanisms support interdisciplinary research and ensure that SSH is an integral part of national preparedness strategies:

- *Government Funding*: The Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services provides funding to support research on the social aspects of health emergencies, including projects that examine public attitudes, communication strategies, and behavioural responses during pandemics.
- *Research Council of Norway (RCN)*: The RCN funds a variety of research initiatives that include SSH perspectives on pandemic preparedness. Through programmes like Horizon Europe and the Research Programme on Health, the RCN supports interdisciplinary projects that explore the social, cultural, and behavioural dimensions of pandemics.
- *EU and International Funding*: Norway's participation in international research programmes, such as the EU's Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, gives opportunities for funding for SSH research on global health challenges.
- Private sector and non-governmental organisations: The private sector, including foundations and non-governmental organisations, also funds SSH research related to pandemic preparedness, such as health disparities, human rights, and the socio-economic consequences of disease outbreaks. For example, the Norwegian Red Cross contribute to research on community resilience and the role of social capital in health emergencies.

Research & Innovation for Pandemic Preparedness Policies and Strategies *The information is not exhaustive and should be updated regularly*

Country has a dedicated strategy for research and innovation related to pandemic threat? Yes

The Report to the Storting (white paper) on Health Preparedness (2023-2024) Chapter 2.4 https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/meld.-st.-5-20232024/id3015776/

The Norwegian Government's Management of the Coronavirus Pandemic https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nou-2022-5/id2910055/

Long-term COVID-19 strategy to normalise everyday life https:/www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/long-term-covid-19-strategy-to-normalise-everyday-life/id2907426

Norwegian Science Programme on COVID-19 https://www.fhi.no/ss/korona/kunnskapsprogrammet-for-covid-19/

Country has an open science portal with information on publicly financed scientific research? Yes

R&I portal https://prosjektbanken.forskningsradet.no/en/explore/projects

Website open science/ open data initiative with respect to pandemic threats, such as COVID-19 open

Name	URL	Short Description
Research Council of Norway	https://www.forskningsraadet.no/en/	
Infectious diseases toolkit Norway	https://www.infectious-diseases-toolkit.org/national-resources/norway	
R&D portfolio of CEPI (Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations)	https://cepi.net/research_dev/our-portfolio/	

Country has coordinating structures to link public health needs and research needs? Yes

Coordinating structures URL https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/

R&I Infrastructures and Clinical trials *The information is not exhaustive and should be updated regularly*

Country has the following research infrastructure for infectious diseases and outbreaks available, or under construction: BSL 3; BSL 4; Clinical trial units; High level isolation units; Emergency intervention units; High level isolation transport; Open genome deposits for viruses; Open genome deposits for bacteria; Open genome deposits for AMR; Reference centres of excellence

Name Infrastructure	Type Infrastructure	URL	Max Capacity	Available for	Open to
Biobank Norway		https://bbmri.no/			
Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)	BSL3 and 4- (minus)	https://www.ffi.no/en			Yes
Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)	BSL3, Open genome deposits for viruses, bacteria and AMR, Ref,	https://www.fhi.no/en			Yes
Norwegian Clinical Research Infrastructure Network (NorCRIN)		https://www.norcrin.no/en/			
Norwegian Veterinary	Zoonoses, laboratories	https://www.vetinst.no/en			Yes

Institute			
Oslo University Hospital, CBRNE Centre	High level isolation & transport	https://oslo-universitetssykehus.no/avdelinger/medisinsk-klinikk/akuttmedisinsk-avdeling/nasjonal-behandlingstjeneste-for-cbrne-medisin	Yes
PARI - Nordic Pandemic Research Infrastructure		https://neic.no/pari/	
The Norwegian Primary Care Research Network		https://www.uib.no/en/praksisnett	
Universities in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø	Four main universities	https://www.uio.no/english/; https://www.nmbu.no/en https://www.oslomet.no/en https://www.uib.no/en; https://www.ntnu.edu/; https://en.uit.no/startsida	

Country supporting the participation to the following ESFRI initiatives relevant for infectious diseases
BBMRI; EATRIS; ECRIN; ERINHA

Website network of clinical trials (e.g. to facilitate the access to clinical trials) the country is involved in
https://eu-response.eu/ (with DisCoVeRy and SolidAct) (funding until 30 June 2025)
https://ecrin.org/
https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/apply-for-funding/funding-from-the-research-council/centres-for-clinical-treatment-research-scheme
https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/global-research-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/solidarity-clinical-trial-for-covid-19-treatments
https://www.nortrials.no/
https://www.norcrin.no/en/what-is-norcrin/
https://www.edctp.org/
https://vaccelerate.eu/ (financing ended February 2025)
https://commission.europa.eu/about/departments-and-executive-agencies/recovery-and-resilience-task-force_en (financing ended 2023)

Budget mobilisation mechanisms and funding sources

The information is not exhaustive and should be updated regularly

Basic Research

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
www.cepi.net
funding for basic research accessible for industry? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation

Applied Research

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
funding for applied research accessible for industry? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation

Translational Research

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
funding accessible for industry? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation

Clinical Research (in general)

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
funding accessible for industry? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation
phase funded? Phase 1; Phase 2; Phase 3; Phase 4

The regional health trusts (governmental specialty health services) allocate funding for research through the annual national budget – this includes, but is not limited to, areas such as health security, pandemic preparedness, and response. In 2022, the total research budget was approximately €80 million, including €3 million to NorTrials.

url https://www.helse-nord.no/en
https://www.helse-midt.no/
https://www.helse-vest.no/en/
https://www.helse-sorost.no/south-eastern-norway-regional-health-authority/

Clinical Research (in pandemic phase)

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
https://www.helse-nord.no/en
https://www.helse-midt.no/
https://www.helse-vest.no/en/
https://www.helse-sorost.no/south-eastern-norway-regional-health-authority/

accessible for industry? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation
phase funded? Phase 1; Phase 2; Phase 3; Phase 4

Innovation Projects

url https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
funding for innovation projects accessible for industry relevant for infectious diseases? Yes
source of funding Public (research) agencies; Private industries/ philanthropic; Non-profit organisation

flexible funding possible in case of emergency https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/

R&I actors, authorities and activated processes that are activated in case of a health threat

The information is not exhaustive and should be updated regularly

R&I actors, authorities & processes ministries involved in case of an outbreak; mobilisation processes of research forces; (existing) national or regional structures that advise governments on R&I during emergencies; assessment of research outputs produced during a crisis; incentives ensuring qualitative scientific dissemination during a crisis; mechanisms to identify promising therapies or medical products for pandemic preparedness that are in the pipeline; international scientific collaboration in case of an outbreak

Name	Description	url
Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)	CEPI is an innovative global partnership working to accelerate the development of vaccines against epidemic and pandemic threats.	cepi.net
Government	National government will take the lead in emergencies, incl. providing research funding	https://www.regjeringen.no/en/id4/
Government, Ministries, and subordinate agencies - Norwegian Directorate for Health		https://www.helsedirektoratet.no/english
Innovation Norway	Innovation Norway is the Norwegian Government's most important instrument for innovation and development of Norwegian enterprises and industry.	https://en.innovasjonnorge.no/
Kristiania University College	The Kristiania University College in Oslo is WHO Collaborating Centre on Risk Communication, Community Engagement and Infodemic Management (RCCE-IM) in health emergencies	https://www.kristiania.no/en/

Norwegian Institute for Public Health (NIPH)	The Norwegian Institute for Public Health (Centre for Epidemic Interventions Research, CEIR) is WHO Collaborating Centre for effectiveness research on public health and social measures for health emergencies	https://www.fhi.no/en
Norwegian Medical Products Agency (NOMA)	NOMA is responsible for ensuring that people and animals have access to safe medicines and safe medical equipment. NOMA also facilitates research and innovation in medical products	https://www.dmp.no/en
Norwegian Research Council	The Research Council's aim is to promote a society where research is created, used and shared, and thus contributes to restructuring and enhanced sustainability.	https://www.forskningsradet.no/en/
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) research group		https://www.nmbu.no/en/research
SINTEF	Independent research organisation	https://www.sintef.no/en/
Regional Health Trusts	Under the four regional health authorities are hospitals and other specialist healthcare services, organised as separate health trusts (HT).	https://www.helse-nord.no/en https://www.helse-vest.no/en https://helse-midt.no/ https://helse-sorost.no/south-eastern-norway-regional-health-authority

BE READY is responding to the call: HORIZON-HLTH-2021-DISEASE-04-06 "Building a European partnership for pandemic preparedness" under grant agreement 101057795. Starting date: 01.06.2022. ¦ End Date 31.05.2025

BE READY PLUS is responding to the call: HORIZON-HLTH-2024-DISEASE-17 "Pandemic preparedness and response: Maintaining and enhancing the preparatory work for a co-funded European partnership for pandemic" under grant agreement 101195079. Starting date: 01.01.2025. ¦ End Date 31.12.2025

This country profile is based on input received via https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/BEREADY_Questionnaire_Observatory and desktop research and does not contain any private information