



[menu](#)

listen

Select version 151b: Icelandic law 13 April

2021.

151b: Icelandic law 13 April 2021.

Legal library. Icelandic law 13 April 2021. Version 151b. Print in [two columns](#).

Conservation laws

2013 No. 60 April 10

[The history of the case in Parliament. Bill to legislate.](#)

Effective November 15, 2015. Modified by: L. 23/2014 (effective March 29, 2014).

[L. 34/2015](#) (effective July 1, 2015). [L. 109/2015](#) (effective Nov 14, 2015). [L. 113/2015](#) (effective July 1, 2016). [L. 60/2016](#) (effective July 1, 2016 except Articles 2 and 11 effective June 22, 2016). [L. 155/2018](#) (effective Jan 10, 2019). [L. 43/2020](#) (effective May 29, 2020). [L. 6/2021](#) (effective February 17, 2021; on legal returns see brbákv.).

If this Law mentions ministers or ministries without explicitly specifying or referring purposes, the **Minister for The Environment and Natural Resources** or the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources who commences these laws refers to.

Information on the affairs of ministries under the presidential decree can be found [here](#).

Chapter I. Objectives, scope and definitions.

1.

The objective of these laws is to protect for the future diversity of Icelandic nature, including biodiversity and geological diversity and diversity of landscapes. They are to ensure that prisoners develop Icelandic nature on their own terms and the protection of what is special or historic, and also contribute to the recovery of disrupted ecosystems and increased tolerance Icelandic ecosystems against natural disasters and global environmental changes.

The law also aims to protect and sustainably utilise resources and other natural quality.

The law

should: a. promote the relations between man and nature so that

neither life or land, air or law, b. facilitate the

disparity and encounter of the public of the nature of the land and the cultural artefacts associated

with it and promote knowledge and education about nature, c. ensure the public's right to pass

through the land and enjoy nature, thereby promoting the general outdoors in harmony with nature.

Article 2. Protection goals for ecotypes, ecosystems and species. (b) safeguarding and strengthening the local ecosystem so that their nature, type and functionality are guaranteed for the future, c. preserving the species of organisms and their genetic diversity and ensuring their optimal protected status so that the species can be maintained in viable strains for long periods of time in their natural habitats. This goal does not apply to alien species.

Article 3. Conservation objectives for geological sites, aquatic areas, landscapes and broadness. (b) to protect fossils that are special or unique in land or globally, c. to protect waterways, waterfalls and lakes as far as possible, d. preserving landscapes that are distinctive or rare or particularly valuable due to aesthetic and/or cultural significance, such as safeguarding the wilderness of the country.

Article 4. Scope. This Law applies to Icelandic country and in land and economic jurisdiction, articles 1 and 3 of the Act on land, economic jurisdiction and continental shelf, No. 41/1979, including the ocean floor.

This law does not change the provisions of legislation on the protection, conservation and hunting of wild birds and wild mammals, the Act on salmon and trout fishing or legislation on the disparity of marine use.

The provisions of the Act on Vatnajökull National Park and the National Park in Thingvellir exceed the provisions of this Act if they are incompatible.

Article 5. Definitions. The term outside the all-way route applies at a time not necessarily related to roads, paths or paths and can lie about hollow and peat.

2. *Type of responsibility*: A species for which Icelanders are specially responsible because a large proportion of the species' range of European or global species is in Iceland or a large proportion of the population in Europe or globally keeps here as a standard or part of a year.

3. *Invasive alien organisms*: An alien organism that causes or is likely to cause biodiversity atrophy.

4. *Berg*: A collection of stones, usually many different stones, found in nature and has not been

caused by human activity. Berggler, such as ravens and bikstone, also constitutes echoes.

5. *Habitat*: The places or areas where a species can thrive.

6. *Built*: Areas not covered by the concept of wilderness.

7. *Proprietary land*: A private ownership area so that the owner of the land treats all its ordinary ownership within the limits of the law at any given time.

8. *Exotic organisms*: A type or lower classification unit, such as variant, gender or strain, i..m e. bioparts, sex cells, seeds, eggs or distribution forms that can survive and reproduce, which humans have deliberately or unknowingly exported beyond their natural ancient or current range... ¹⁾

9. *Gardening*: Outdoor cultivation or cultivation of garden fruits, trees, shrubs and other plants for food, decoration or other use in a well-delimited area.

10. *Import of living organisms*: The transfer of living organisms caused by humans to iceland or in Icelandic waters from countries or regions outside Iceland.

11. *Geological diversity*: Variability of geological phenomena, soils and landscaping, processes and images. The concept includes rocks, pebbles, land forms, sediments and soils as well as the natural processes that form and shape these elements.

12. *Landscape*: Areas that people perceive to have certain characteristics that are the result of activity or interaction between natural and/or human factors.

13. *Biodiversity*: Variation among living beings at all organisational stages of life, including in offshore ecosystems, in the sea and in freshwater. The concept covers ecological relationships between ecosystems and covers diversity within species and between species and ecosystems.

14. *Natural and environmental organisations*: Associations with natural and environmental protection to the main objective. They should be open to general membership, issue annual reports on their activities and have revised accounting.

15. *Natural sites*: Natural phenomena that have been determined to be protected through peacekeeping, conservation or otherwise or that have been taken into account in order to be properly protected.

16. *Natural formation*: A unique phenomenon in nature that normally cuts off the environment, e.g. waterfall, volcano, cave, drangar, unique tree or old forest grove.

17. *Conservation area*:

a. Protected areas and delimited habitats of protected species protected under Paragraph 1 [Article 56] ¹⁾

I'll be right back. Areas and natural formations of the B and C sections of the Natural Heritage Site, article 33 c. Delimited areas of land and sea that are protected by other laws due to nature or landscape.

18. *Wilderness*: Territory where people do not have permanent residence and where structures are not present or are less prominent.

19. [*Wilderness broadness*: Area of the wilderness which is normally a.m.k. 25 km² in size or so that you can enjoy there solitude and nature without interference with structures or motor vehicle traffic and [as a rule] ²⁾ at a.m.3 miles from structures and other technical signals, such as power lines, power plants, trading reservoirs and constructed roads.] ¹⁾

20. [*Cultivated land*: Land used for the production of utilitarian herbs through intervention, such as rounding, drying, fertilizer, earth processing, planting, seeding or other cultivation activities. Land is considered uncultivated after prolonged uselessness. A plot of land under a vacation home in use constitutes cultivated land in the sense of these laws, as paragraphs 2 and Article 3. [Article 2 of the Leisure and Lease of Plots under vacation homes, No. 75/2008.](#)] ¹⁾

21. *Stone*: Solid material with a certain composition, usually crystalline, found independently in nature and not *caused* by humans.

22. *Fossil*: The remains and fossilised remains of an organism or movement by it found in soils.

23. *Type*: A specific group of organisms delineated according to biological criteria.

24. *Recreational organisations*: Organisations with outdoor activities and environmental protection as a goal. They should be open to general membership, issue annual reports on their activities and have revised accounting.

25. [*Road*: Roads under these laws constitute highways, municipal roads and private roads, such as those defined in road laws. In addition, other roads outside the Road Classification System registered in the Road Survey in accordance with the provisions of Article 32] ¹⁾

26. *Ecotypes*: Places or areas with certain characteristics, e.g. for vegetation and wildlife, soil and climate.

27. *Ecosystems*: A collection of organisms that are involved in a designated space of a particular type, along with all the works and interactions among the organisms and their association with organic as well as inorganic environmental factors belonging to the system, such as air, water, soil and sunlight.

28. [*Urban*: A cluster of houses that live a.m.50 people and the distance between houses typically does not exceed 200 meters. Urban areas may be delimited in other ways in the municipal plan.] ¹⁾

29. *Nationals*: Territories outside ownership countries, although individuals or legal entities may have limited ownership rights, such as [Law No. 58/1998](#), on national and determination of the boundaries of ownership of countries, nationals and news.

¹⁾[Article 109/2015, Article 1](#) ²⁾[Article 43/2020, Article 1](#)

Chapter II. Principles.

All are obliged to take good care of the nature of the land and exercise extreme caution so that it will not be corrupted. In the construction, operation, operation and other activities affecting nature, all that can be fairly expected should be done to prevent natural degradation.

Article 7, the main point of view of decision-making. This also applies to policy and planning of governments and public sector-owned companies.

Article 8 The scientific basis of decision-making. Government decisions relating to nature shall, as far as possible, be based on scientific knowledge of the conservation status and strain size of species, the spread and protection status of ecotypes and ecosystems and geology of the country. Then it should be taken into account what the impact of the decision will be on these factors. The requirement for knowledge shall be consistent with the nature of the decision and its expected impact on nature.

Article 9 Precautionary Principle. [When deciding on the basis of these laws, without sufficient certainty what impact it will have on nature, it should endeavour to prevent possible and significant damage to natural valuables.] ¹⁾ If there is a risk of serious or irreversible natural panels, the lack of scientific knowledge should not be applied as an argument to postpone or fail to take effective actions that can prevent the panels or reduce them.

¹⁾[Article 109/2015, Article 2](#)

■ Article 10 Total load evaluation.

The impact on the nature of an area should be assessed based on the total load in the area or may be exposed.

Article 11 Liability for Costs. The Developer shall bear the cost of preventing or limiting panels on nature resulting from its implementation to the extent that it is not deemed unfair in relation to the

nature of the execution and the damage.

Article 12 Education. The Conservation Authority shall consult, guide and educate promote the objectives of these laws.

Chapter III. The Board of Directors of the Natural Resources Defense Committee. Article 13 Oversight of ministers and the role of institutions.

The Minister publishes a natural heritage site and submits to parliament, no less than every five years, a proposal for a parliamentary inquiry into the construction plan of the Natural Heritage Site. The Minister decides on the conservation of areas and the conservation of ecosystems, ecosystems and species, and also decides on the change and abolition of peacekeeping and conservation. The Environmental Protection Agency, for example, monitoring the implementation of the law, providing permits and reviews under the provisions of the act, managing and operating conservation areas, is responsible for the creation of [administrative and protection programs]¹⁾ for a protected area, conducts education and consults the minister on conservation issues. The Agency then takes care of the preparation of peacekeeping, evaluates the necessary safeguards in areas considered to impose an implementation plan and handles the introduction of a proposal for a revised natural heritage and the processing of reviews for it.

[The Icelandic Institute of Natural History, for example, is responsible for listing natural heritage sites and assessing their conservation value, overseeing the C-section of the Natural Heritage Site and making recommendations about its registration in consultation with the Professions of Natural Heritage, article 15, as well as recommendations for sites that are reason to be put on the implementation plan.] ²⁾ The Agency is responsible for monitoring in accordance with the provisions of the act and organizes its implementation, provides reviews under these laws, conducts education and provides advice to the minister on conservation issues.

[Conservation agencies are permitted to carry out individual projects in the field of conservation, such as education, monitoring and monitoring, in accordance with agreements permitted by the Minister under [Article 10 of the Act No. 60/1992](#), of the Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources and Natural Resources.

The Environment Agency may enter into agreements with municipalities, individual landowners or beneficiaries of land on projects in the field of conservation in areas that have not received peace keeping, conservation or protection under the provisions of this Act but are considered special for the sake of landscape, vegetation or wildlife.] ³⁾

The Minister provides further regulation on the projects of the Environment Agency and the Icelandic Natural Resources Institute, including their educational roles. [The Minister may in regulation provide more detail on the rights to negotiation under paragraph 5] ⁴⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ **Article 14** *Conservation committees.*

Each municipality operates a three-to-seven-member conservation committee elected by the municipal government for four years at a time, as paragraph [37 of the Municipal Act, No. 138/2011](#). The municipal government decides on a number of committees. The municipal government also selects the chairman and sets the committee a letter of appointment. Alternates shall be elected in the same manner. Local authorities pay the costs resulting from the work of conservation committees unless otherwise determined. The Environment Agency shall be notified after each local election on the terms of the conservation committees. Municipalities can cooperate with neighboring municipalities on the operation of conservation committees. Conservation committees shall be consulted on conservation issues. They shall promote

conservation in each area, including education and discussion of construction and activities that are likely to affect nature, and make recommendations for improvements to local authorities and the Environment Agency.

Conservation committees should seek assistance and advice from the Environment Agency for reasons. The Institute, representatives of conservation committees and directors of natural resources shall hold a.m.k. one joint meeting per year. The Natural Resources Defense Committees shall provide the Environment Agency with an overview of their work with a report at the end of each year.

The Minister establishes further provisions on the role of conservation committees and their association with conservation agencies under [the Icelandic Natural Resources And Natural Resources Act, No. 60/1992](#).

Article 15 Advisory Committee and The Professions of Natural Heritage. The Committee shall appoint seven members. The Federation of Icelandic municipalities nominates three representatives, while the Environment Agency, the Icelandic Natural Resources Institute and the ministry that handles employment and geological resources appoint one representative each. The minister appoints a chairman without a nomination. Alternates shall be appointed in the same manner. The role of the Advisory Committee is to be minister for advice on the proposal for a parliamentary inquiry into the Implementation Plan (B-section) of the Natural Heritage Site. The ministry that handles environmental matters is responsible for the work of the Committee. The cost of the work of the Advisory Committee is paid from the Treasury.

The Minister appoints the Professions of Natural Heritage for five years at a time. The council shall be appointed [seven] Representatives. Environment Agency, [Forestry], ²⁾ ... ¹⁾ The Icelandic Marine Research Institute, the Icelandic Heritage Foundation, the Association of Natural Resources and Natural and Environmental Protection Associations nominate one representative each. The minister appoints the chairman of the committee without a nomination. Alternates shall be appointed in the same manner. Members of the Professions of Natural Heritage and their alternates shall have a university education in the field of natural studies unless a representative of the National Institute of Archaeology shall be an archaeologist or have a comparable education that is subject to the preservation of cultural artefacts. The Icelandic Natural Heritage Council shall be consulting on the proposal for a natural heritage site... ³⁾. The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources is responsible for the work of the Professions Council.

¹⁾L. 113/2015, 11. gr. ²⁾L. 60/2016, 19. gr. ³⁾L. 109/2015, 4. gr.

■ Article 16 *Environmental Congress*.

The Minister shall convene an Environment Althing after each parliamentary election and then two years later.

The Environment Althing shall discuss environmental and conservation and sustainable development. Members of parliament, representatives of state and local institutions, representatives of business organisations, representatives of the landowners' associations and representatives of NGOs with natural and environmental protection and sustainable development of their policy agenda.

Sessions in congress is unpaid, but the parties concerned pay the costs of delegates. Other essential costs of the parliament are paid from the Treasury in accordance with the minister's decision.

Chapter IV. Public law, outdoor activities and conduct. Article 17 The rights and obligations of the public.

This right comes with a duty to take good care of the nature of the land.

During their journey around the country, people shall show full consideration to the landowner and other beneficiaries, respect their interests, including livestock and cultivation, including forestry and land reclamation, and follow their instructions and instructions regarding travel and conduct around the country.

Marked routes and organised paths and roads should be followed as far as possible, shield fences, pass through gates or ladders when ever possible, and if you navigate through closed gates, close them after walking through them. Avoid disturbances and noise disturbances. It is obligatory to take full care of hygiene and do not leave waste or waste at a river site or campsite.

Special care should be taken in close proximity to farms, seal gestures, bird shedding, fishing grounds and fishing grounds. Avoid spending or spoiling vegetation with moss, lynx or rice reefs or otherwise.

The public is free movement of roads ...¹⁾ where driving is permitted according to [the record of roads in iceland's nature],²⁾ article 32, with the restrictions and conditions set forth in this Act and in the Road Act, and regulations enacted by them.

The movement of persons around the country is not the responsibility of the owner of a country or beneficiary otherwise than the resulting provisions of other laws and general liability rules.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 5. gr.](#)

■ **Article 18** *Pedestrian traffic.*

Humans are permitted, without special permission by the landowner or beneficiary, to go walking, skiing, skating and non-motorized sliders or otherwise comparable to uncultivated land and stay there. [On owner's land in a settlement, however, the owner or beneficiary is permitted to limit or prohibit with markings alongside and walking stage traffic of humans and staying on fenced uncultivated land.]¹⁾

A movement of cultivated land, such as Article 20. Article 5, and stay there is subject to the consent of its owner or beneficiary. [Although forestry areas are considered cultivated land in the sense of these laws, the movement of the area and stay there is not subject to the consent of its owner or beneficiary after the first stages of forestry are complete.]²⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 6. gr.](#)

■ **Article 19** *Cyclist traffic.*

When riding bicycles around the country, follow the roads and organized bike paths as far as possible.

[The Minister may in regulation impose further provisions on cyclist traffic.]¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 7. gr.](#)

■ **Article 20** *Traffic mounted.*

When riding around the country, follow the organized riding paths as far as possible. It is forbidden to operate [horses]¹⁾ over rough land so that nature panels are run off or risk being created by nature panels.

On a journey through the highlands and other little-healed areas, men shall have sufficient transferred feed for their horses.

It may be permitted by the owner or beneficiary of the owner's land when appropriate, to enter the handles or night compartments for horses, provided they do not cause a panel on the nature of the land. In the Highlands, they shall be chosen as a place on an unprogressed land if possible.

When riding horses around or having a presence with horses in a conservation area, such as Chapter XIV, where the acting national guard or caretaker is employed, it should be consulted.

[The Minister may in regulation impose further provisions on the traffic of riders and the operation of horses.]¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 8. gr.](#)

■ **Article 21** *Lake traffic.*

[Water traffic is governed by the provisions of [the Water Act, No. 15/1923.](#)]¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 9. gr.](#)

■ **Article 22** *Authorization to camp.*

[The route of the settlement is permitted, however, paragraph 2. Paragraph 18, camping traditional wooden tents for one night on uncultivated land, if a campsite is not in the immediate vicinity, but the permission of the landowner or other beneficiary should be sought before camping near the dwellings of a man or town and always in the case of more than three tents or if you are camping for more than one night.]¹⁾

We all-clear in the wilderness, whether on land ownership or nationality, are allowed to put down traditional wooden tents.

[Outside of urban areas, seek the permission of the landowner or other beneficiary to use campers, campers, caravans, mobile homes and other comparable equipment outside of organised campsites. Outside of the public route, whether on land ownership or nationality, traditional wooden tents may be camped unless otherwise stated in special rules that may apply to the relevant territory.]¹⁾

On cultivated land, such as 20th digits. Article 5, may only be beaten up tents with the permission of its owner or beneficiary.

When camping, the provisions of Article 31 shall always be respected for the prohibition of off-road driving and be careful not to cause damage to the scene.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 10. gr.](#)

■ **Article 23** *Restrictions on authorization to curtail.*

The owner of a land or beneficiary may restrict or prohibit tents from being constructed as there is a significant risk that the nature of the land can prompt damage.

If the owner of the land or beneficiary has prepared a special campsite on his land, he is permitted to direct people there and charge for the services provided there. If there is a campsite in the immediate vicinity of the country of ownership, the owner can also direct people there.

Article 24 Organizing group tours. When organizing group tours of ownership countries in habitat or where a disturbance may cause use, consult with the owner of a country or beneficiary about human traffic and stay on his land.

As appropriate, tents at organized campsites are expected to stay in tents on such trips.

Article 25 [Restriction of traffic in the wilderness.¹⁾ or landowner or on their own initiative, restricted traffic or closed areas of the wilderness if there is a risk of significant damage caused by proceedings in an area. Such decisions are subject to ministerial confirmation and shall be published with an advertisement in the B.C. Board of Directors. The Agency shall always consult with the relevant municipality, landowner and other stakeholders before submitting a proposal under this provision to the minister. A decision under this paragraph shall be re-evaluated annually.]²⁾

¹⁾[L. 155/2018, 28. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 11. gr.](#)

■ **[Article 25)** *Restriction of traffic due to proceedings.*

¹⁾ or landowner or on their own initiative. Such a decision shall be consulted with the relevant municipality and representatives of tourism and expatriates who are expected to plan tours of the area. In the case of ownership, the owner of the land or beneficiary should always be consulted before making a decision. The restriction or closure shall normally not last more than two weeks, but if necessary, it may be extended, upon the confirmation of the minister. A decision under this article shall be published in newspapers and radio and on the websites of the Environment Agency and the Road Survey.]²⁾

¹⁾[L. 155/2018, 28. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 12. gr.](#)

■ **Article 26** *Fences.*

It is prohibited to put down a fence on a water, river or seafront so as to prevent pedestrian traffic. If the structures obstruct the movement of trays, as far as possible, a footpath around the structures and to the bank should be restored. When a fence needs to be fenced across an ancient highway or an organised walking, cycling or riding path, the person who fences there shall have a side of the fence. Walking stairs may be replaced by a gate when fenced across an organised footpath. It is obligatory to keep a fence so well that humans and creatures do not pose a risk. Otherwise, fences, their maintenance and recording depend on fence layers, road laws and depending on incidents of other laws.

Article 27 *Picking berries, mushrooms, Iceland moss, herbs, and beach vegetation.*

In ownership countries, the picking of berries, mushrooms, mountain grasses, herbs, shell animals and fortifications is subject to the permission of the owner of a land or beneficiary. However, humans are allowed to pick for consumption on the ground.

Sources under paragraphs 1 and 2 do not cover herbs in the A and B sections of the Natural Heritage Site.

[The Minister may regulate provisions on the picking of berries, fungi, mountain grasses, herbs, and beach vegetation for commercial purposes, including sustainable utilisation rules, and that the Icelandic Natural Resources Institute should be notified of the quantity and type of picker and place of picking. The Environment Agency may prohibit or limit the picking of individual species or picking in designated areas if necessary for the protection of individual species or to prevent over exploitation of areas. Decisions on the prohibition or restrictions on picking individual species or picking in designated areas shall be subject to ministerial confirmation and shall be published with an advertisement in the B.C. Board of Directors.]”

¹[L. 109/2015, 13. gr.](#)

■ **Article 28** *Treatment of fire.*

It is prohibited to light a fire in a wide area where a public danger can be caused or risked by vegetation, wildlife or structures. It is obligatory for anyone travelling to exercise extreme caution in the treatment of fire and cooking appliances.

Anyone who becomes aware that a fire is loose in the wider area shall promptly say goodbye to the fire department or other available help.

Anyone who causes damage through the treatment of a fire in the wider area so that the damage suffered is liable for the damage caused.

The Minister may provide further regulation on the treatment of fire under this Article.

Violation of clause 1. Paragraph 1 concerns punishment, article

90, Article 29 *Resolution of illegal barriers.*

Anyone exposed to obstacles he believes violates these rights may require an Environmental Protection Agency resolution. The same right has outdoor activities and nature and environmental organisations. The Environment Agency's resolution can be shot at ministers.

The Environment Agency may use measures under Article 87 to force the removal of illegal barriers. The agency may also propose to the owner or beneficiary to place a ladder or gate on a fence if it blocks the movement of people permitted under the provisions of the chapter, e.g. on water, river or seafront. The Environment Agency shall consult with the local construction officer for actions that may also be subject to its authority.

Article 30 Authorisations to improve facilities for outdoor activities. furthermore, pedestrian bridges, gates and walking stairs and demarcated campsites and done otherwise are required for this purpose. The authorization also covers marking routes on uncultivated land, except for areas where traffic is limited under Paragraph 2. Paragraph 18 It should be taken into consideration in the

preparation of construction that they fit the best of the country's expression.

Construction under this Article is subject to the consent of the owner or beneficiary of the land. However, consent is not a condition for the meaning of routes on uncultivated land but is required to consult with the owner of the land or beneficiary.

Chapter V. Off-road driving. Article 31 off-road driving.

However, such instruments may be driven on glaciers and snow covered with off-road roads outside urban areas as long as the ground is frozen or snow-covered solid and obvious that there is no risk of natural degradation. Motor vehicles may be parked [car width from road] ¹⁾ if this does not pose a natural hazard or accident risk, although it complies with the provisions of the Traffic Act and the instructions of the authorities on traffic safety.

[Despite the provisions of Paragraph 1. Paragraph 1 is when driving for work on agriculture permitted, if necessary, to drive off-road on land specifically used for agriculture if not derived from that natural habitat. During pursuit, farmers are permitted to fetch sheep into the central highlands of light motor vehicles, such as quad bikes, provided those artefacts will not be achieved by any other means and not considered a risk to natural platforms. It is also permitted, if necessary, to drive off-road motor vehicles for work on land reclamation and staple land-breaking, roadbeds, lineages and laying of other utility systems, rescue work, police work, ambulance, research, surveying and agriculture, provided the relevant jobs cannot be done differently. It is permitted, if necessary and with special permission by the Environment Agency, to drive off-road motor vehicles for work in the maintenance of cabins and emergency shelters and for filmmaking, provided that the relevant jobs cannot be done differently.] ¹⁾

□ The Minister shall, upon the proposals of the Environment Agency, provide for the regulation of exemptions from the prohibition under Paragraph 1. Paragraph 1 [The Environment Agency is] ²⁾ exemptions may be granted for other special circumstances, such as disability, and shall be regulated under this Article providing further conditions for their granting. [If there is uncertainty as to whether an exemption from the prohibition on off-road driving can cause possible serious or irreversible natural panels, the applicant for an exemption shall obtain an expert opinion on assessing the impact on nature exemption. The exemption may be binding conditions to reduce undesirable effects on nature. In assessing what constitutes undesirable effects, the protection objectives of Articles 2 and 3 shall be taken into account in accordance with Articles 9] ¹⁾

□ In cases of off-road driving, the driver is obliged to take extra care and avoid causing nature panels. Those who exercise such authorization, other than farmers, are obliged to keep a record of driving off-road and give the Environment Agency access to that file when desired.

The Minister may, in regulation, receive proposals by the Environment Agency and in consultation with expatriates and tourism organisations, restrict or prohibit driving on glaciers and snow covered ground where there is a risk of natural degradation or inconvenience to others travelling there.

Illegal off-road driving relating to punishment,

article 90, special rules for restricting off-road driving in an advertisement for area privacy or in the [Administrative and Protection Plan] ³⁾ for the area, exemptions from the prohibition on off-road driving under paragraphs 1 and 2 will be extended.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 14. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 6/2021, 1. gr.](#) ³⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ Article 32 [The road survey]

shall be kept in a digital map basis on roads other than highways in the nature of Iceland where motor vehicle traffic is permitted, as paragraph 2 of article 7 of [the Road Act, No. 80/2007](#).

Municipalities propose a register under Paragraph 1 within their limits in the creation of a municipal

plan and must be approved in parallel with the handling of the municipal plan or changes to the municipal plan, as of [32.](#) and [Article 36 of the Planning Act, No. 123/2010](#). Municipalities are also permitted to make a proposal under Paragraph 1. the creation of a regional structure, pursuant to Article 21 of the Planning Act. Such road surveys are also subject to approval by the Environment Agency, or other national parks authorities when appropriate, in territories that lie within protected areas and national parks. The Planning Agency shall ensure that the Road Survey receives information about the road survey in the relevant municipality for registration and publication in the road survey under paragraph 1 once the master plan has been confirmed. In the making of the registry, municipalities shall consult with the Environment Agency or other national park authorities, if applicable, the Road Survey, [The Land Reclamation], ¹⁾ The NLSI, the Association of Expatriates, Nature and Environmental Protection Associations, the Icelandic Farmers Association and the Association of Tourism Associations.

In assessing whether certain roads should be specified in the road survey under Paragraph 1, it should be particularly considered whether driving on them is likely to disrupt sensitive vegetation, cause soil erosion, adversely affect landscapes, broadness and face land, or otherwise entail natural degradation. It can also be considered whether there is a distinct and permanent road, whether there is a long tradition of driving it and whether traffic on a particular road should be limited to certain types of vehicles, certain periods, natural conditions or driving for certain jobs.

Information on road side homes does not include that they are capable of all motor vehicles and does not lead to state or local accountability for their maintenance.

Minister provides for regulation ²⁾ information on the making and publishing of roads in Iceland's nature according to this article. Publish to the B.C. Board of Directors an advertisement for road surveys and changes to it. Following the issuance of a map base under Paragraph 1, road map issuers, including digital maps for GPS devices and similar equipment, shall ensure that information on their maps is as far as possible in accordance with the road map scheme under Paragraph 1. Card issuers, i.e.m digital maps, are required to register on their cards or in advanced content that comes with the version number and version time of the road map file used and information about access to the latest version of the map base, for example with a URL. In the event of a serious failure, the Environment Agency may insist with a written challenge that issuers stop the distribution of road maps that provide false information about the rights to driving motor vehicles on the road under this provision and that they recall them from other distributors. If publishers are not challenged by the Agency within the required deadline, it may apply day fines for this purpose, in paragraph 3 of Article 87.] ³⁾

¹⁾[L. 155/2018, 28. gr.](#) ²⁾[Rg. 260/2018.](#) ³⁾[L. 109/2015, 15. gr.](#)

Chapter VI. A natural heritage site.

Article 33 of the Natural Heritage Site. The Minister may decide that the advertisement will refer to the electronic version of the article on the details of the remains on the file. Decisions on the new registration of natural sites can be displayed at any time on the registry and decisions on peacekeeping or conservation.

A natural heritage site is

divided into three parts: 1. [Protected Area.] ¹⁾ Part A: List of protected areas classified by peacekeeping groups, such as Chapter VIII..., ²⁾ and protected ecosystems, ecosystems and species, [section IX, and other areas protected by special laws]. ³⁾

2. [Implementation plan for peacekeeping and conservation.] ⁴⁾ Part B: Implementation plan for the next five years, i.e. a catalogue of the natural sites that Parliament has decided to prioritise on peacekeeping or conservation over the next five years.

3. [Other important natural sites.]¹⁾ Section C: A catalogue of other natural sites that are reason to be protected or appeased.

In addition, it should be displayed in [appendix to] ²⁾ a natural heritage map showing the location and spread of geothermal sites and ecosystems that enjoy special protection under [Article 61]³⁾

Natural heritage sites should be described, including their characteristics, conservation values and range. The file should be accompanied by a report that contains detailed information about the remains on the file.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 16. gr.](#)

■ **Article 34** *Revision of natural heritage sites.*

The Minister is conducting a review of natural heritage sites, including submitting to parliament a proposal for a parliamentary inquiry into the implementation plan for the next five years in consultation with the Natural Heritage Advisory Committee.

...⁴⁾

²⁾[L. 109/2015, 17. gr.](#)

■ **Article 35** *The choice of natural heritage sites.*

As a basis for the selection of areas or other natural sites in the C-section of the Natural Heritage Site, their conservation value and protection requirements should be assessed. When selected, consider the objective provisions of Articles 1–3. When evaluating protection values, emphasizing wealth, diversity, refineries, size of regions and continuity, origin and scientific, cultural, aesthetic and symbolic value.

The implementation plan (Part B) shall focus on building an orderly network of protected areas to promote the protection goals of Articles 2 and 3. When choosing the remains of the programme, as well as the factors listed in paragraph

1, consider the following considerations:

- a. how much there is a risk that the remains will be disrupted, b. what kind of remains are urgently added to the network of protected areas at any given time,
- c. the value of the remains compared to others in the same category of natural sites, d. the importance of the area to the outdoors,
- e. other interests.

For ecotypes, it should also

be taken into account: a. whether the ecotype is important for

protected species, b. whether the ecotype plays a significant role in maintaining strong strains of important species,

c. whether the ecotype is endangered or imminently endangered according to published insurgency lists,

d. whether a significant portion of the distribution area of the ecosystem in Europe or globally is endangered.

For species, it should also be

taken into account: a. whether the species is endangered or imminently endangered according

to published insurers, b. whether the species is a responsible species, c. whether it is an endearing species or specific variants found only in Iceland.

The Minister involves the Environment Agency to assess the necessary safeguards in the areas involved in the implementation plan and the cost of them.

Article 36 Promotion and Procedure. The proposed implementation plan shall outline its main impact on the areas it covers and the expected restrictions it will entail.

[The proposal shall be advertised in the Legislative Assembly, on web media and in other ways as

appropriate.]¹⁾ In an advertisement, specify where the proposal is accessible and all shall be given the option to comment on it within a certain deadline that shall not be shorter than eight weeks from the publication of an advertisement. It should be noted in an advertisement where to submit comments. The proposal shall also be submitted to local authorities, conservation committees and conservation agencies for consideration as well as other public bodies and interest organisations as far as available. The proposal shall also be submitted to the parties with special interests for it. The review period should be as long as mentioned in an advertisement for the proposal.

After the introduction period ends, the Environment Agency compiles a review of the observed comments and returns to ministers. The Environment Agency shall make the parties who commented on the proposal aware of their review of them.

Proposals for individual new registrations in the C section of the Natural Heritage Site, such as articles 2 and 3, should be treated after the introduction and procedure of paragraphs 1–3, the Minister submits to the Parliament a parliamentary inquiry into the implementation plan.

The Minister may in regulation set further instructions for the Natural Heritage Site, including the subject of distinction, publication of the file and a review.

¹⁾[L. 6/2021, Article 2](#)

■ **Article 37** *The legal effect of the listing of heritage sites.*

The legal effects of peacekeeping are provided in Chapter VII and VIII. The legal effects of the conservation of ecosystems, ecosystems and species are provided in [Chapter IX].¹⁾

The Minister may impose a temporary ban on construction or exploitation which may harm the conservation value of natural sites taken on the Implementation Plan (Part B). The ban is valid for three months. The Minister is at the time permitted to reiterate the ban by special decision and shall remain in force until the advertisement for peacekeeping or peacekeeping has been published but will not be of peace or peace within [one year]¹⁾ from the original prohibition, it is waived. The exemption from the prohibition under this paragraph is pursuant to Article 41 of the amended variable. Natural sites in the B-section of the Natural Heritage Site otherwise apply to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 [Avoid disturbing the areas or natural formations listed on the C-section of the natural heritage unless the public interest requires it and other options have been searched.]¹⁾ It is obliged to obtain an execution permit, or in the event of a building permit, such as planning laws and structure laws, for construction that results in such disruption. Prior to granting permission, the review of the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Defense Authority and the relevant Natural Resources Committee shall be consulted unless there is a confirmed master plan and an approved dispute arrangement in which reviews under Articles 1 and 2 of Article 68 are available. When handling applications for licenses, the provisions of Paragraph 4–6 shall be taken into consideration[Article 61]¹⁾

□ Special care should be taken towards ecosystems, ecosystems and species in the C-section of the Natural Heritage Site to prevent the deterioration of natural habitats or habitats and their protected status.

The Treasury shall have preliminary rights to the land and other partial or completely natural heritage sites to the parties granted preliminary rights by soil law. The Treasury's deadline for responding to a preliminary offer should be 60 days from the time the offer was received.

Otherwise, the preliminary provisions of the Land Act apply.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 18. gr.](#)

Chapter VII. Regional peacekeeping.

Article 38 Peacekeeping. To promote the objectives of these laws, the Minister can protect territory, unique natural formations, marine natural sites, aquatic areas and a comprehensive water system in

accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, as well as Chapter VIII...¹⁾ The minister shall be consulted on matters relating to the use of marine resources and the ocean floor on the conservation of natural sites in oceans that may affect the utilisation of fish stocks or other living resources of the ocean or the ocean floor.

Decisions on peacekeeping shall be based on the construction plan of the Natural Heritage Site, article 33. However, it does not apply to peacekeeping under [Article 53]¹⁾ The Minister may decide on a privacy notice with the consent of the landowner and the relevant municipality, although it is not expected on the implementation plan. Previously, however, the declaration of peace shall be introduced in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of Paragraph 36 [with the exception that the deadline for commenting on the peace keeping plans shall be a minimum of four weeks].²⁾ [In a presentation, at a minimum specify the objectives and purposes of the proposed peacekeeping.]²⁾

Any activities or construction that oppose the objective of peacekeeping and may harm the protection value of protected natural sites are prohibited except under the exemption, article 41 concerning the punishment of Article 90 to corrupt protected natural sites.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 19. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 6/2021, 3. gr.](#)

■ **Article 39** *Preparing for peacekeeping.*

The Environment Agency is responsible for the preparation of peacekeeping, as paragraph 2 of Article 52. Consultation with the MRI should be consulted on the preparation of marine peace keeping and with the National Institute of Mines in preparing for the conservation of a landscape conservation area on the basis of cultural value.

The Environment Agency shall draft peacekeeping terms and propose to landowners and other beneficiaries of the land, the relevant municipalities and others of interest. Furthermore, landowners and other beneficiaries of the land shall be entitled to compensation under Article 42. The deadline for comments on the proposed peace keeping should be [six weeks].¹⁾ [The Agency shall subsequently refer the matter to the minister with proposals for peacekeeping terms and outline whether an agreement has been reached on the privacy agreement with the relevant parties.]²⁾

[The Environment Agency may negotiate with the landowner, land beneficiary or legal entity that it participates in the care of a protected area by carrying out certain actions against the commission.]²⁾ Such agreements may also be made with municipalities and natural and environmental organisations. Agreements under this paragraph are subject to ministerial confirmation.

A decision on peacekeeping should be made in the form of an advertisement to be published in the B.C. Board of Directors. Commercialisation includes an administrative decision against landowners and other beneficiaries of the territory covered by peacekeeping. The provisions of the Administrative Law shall be taken into consideration when preparing and publishing it to these parties.

¹⁾[ARTICLE 6/2021, Article 4](#); see also *brbákv.* ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 20. gr.](#)

■ **Article 40** *Content advertising for privacy.*

The Advertisement for Peacekeeping shall outline the objective of peacekeeping, the natural sites aimed at preserving and protecting their values. The site's privacy advertisement should be accompanied by a map showing [coordinated] ¹⁾ filter it. When filtering a region, take into account the objective of the peace keeping. In the case of a protected area in the ocean, it should also be specified whether the peace fulfills the bottom of the ocean, biodiversity and/or a water shaft. An advertisement shall outline how the peace keeping contributes to achieving the objectives of the law and, in the event of events, meets Iceland's obligations under international agreements.

Within the limits set by each peacekeeping group, the minister in an advertisement may provide more detail on the restrictions resulting from the peace keeping, including traffic rights, the use of

fishing rights and construction. The Minister may decide to obtain the permission of the Environment Agency for activities and construction that may affect the protection value of the affected area, and for the authority of the Agency to set the conditions for such permits, if necessary to ensure that the objective of the protection is achieved. You can set different rules for individual parts of a protected area. The Minister may entrust the Environment Agency to set the rules for human traffic rights in the [Management and Protection Programme] ²⁾ for the affected areas, article 81, as well as for the authorisation to camp. If a contract has been entered into under Paragraph 39, it shall be included in an advertisement.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 21. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ **Article 41** *Exemption from peacekeeping provisions.*

[The Environment Agency may, upon review] ¹⁾ The Icelandic Natural Resources Defense Agency and the relevant

Natural Resources Committee, granted an exemption from the provisions of the Peace: a. if it does not significantly tease against the objective of the peace keeping and has an insignificant impact on the protection values of the natural sites that the peace keeping focuses on, or b. if security considerations or very urgent community interests require it.

The application for exemption under Paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a report on the impact of the proposed activities or the implementation of the conservation value of natural sites. In assessing paragraph .b paragraph 1, emphasis should be placed on the implications of the relevant area in the protected area network and depending on the event whether the corresponding protected area can be created elsewhere. Authorisation may be granted to waive conditions necessary to reduce the negative impact of the construction on the protection value of the remains. If implementation results in the protection value of a protected area going foreboding, the developer may be required, to the extent reasonable, for the payment of costs for the creation of a new protected area.

¹⁾[L. 6/2021, 5. gr.](#)

■ **Article 42** *Right to compensation.*

[Obstructing a declaration of peace or determination under Paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the proposed use of landowner or beneficiary of land in the country or making it more difficult, beyond the general limitations of ownership, the landowner or beneficiary of the land shall be entitled to compensation for the financial damage suffered by it and may demonstrate that there is significant excess restrictions. ¹⁾

Landowners and other beneficiaries who feel they are entitled to compensation under Paragraph 1 shall present a compensation claim to the minister within three months of the publication of a decision on the privacy or decision under Paragraph 2 of Article 37. The Minister may at the request of the parties decide to extend the deadline.

If a compensation agreement is not reached, they should be determined by an ownership assessment.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 22. gr.](#)

■ **Article 43** *Authorization for ownership.*

The Minister may take ownership of countries, structures and rights to carry out privacy under this Law. The implementation of ownership and determination of compensation depends on the general rules.

Article 44 *Abolition or amendment of peacekeeping.*

The Minister will decide on the abolition or amendment of the peace, but there should be a previous assessment of its impact. The review of the Icelandic Natural Resources Institute, the Environment

Agency, the relevant Nature Conservation Committee, conservation organisations and the events of other professional institutions should be sought. In assessing paragraph .b paragraph 1, emphasis should be placed on the implications of a protected area in a protected area's network and whether the corresponding protected areas can be created elsewhere. Iceland's obligations under international agreements should also be taken into account.

A decision on the abolition or amendment of the Peace Act under this Article shall be advertised in the B.C. Board of Directors.

Chapter VIII. Categories of protected areas of nature. 45. Natural resources may be protected as a natural resource to protect natural development processes, ecosystems, diversity or certain species and/or geological phenomena that are special or unique in land or global or in Europe or unusually vulnerable.

The peace keeping should be aimed at safeguarding the natural state of the area and its development on its own terms. Natural resources should be able to serve as a reference area for scientific research and monitoring.

It is permitted to greatly restrict access to natural resources and prohibit any activities that can corrupt the objective of the protection.

... ¹⁾

["L. 109/2015, 23. gr.](#)

■ **Article 46** *Wilderness broadness.*

It can be described as an uninhabited broader large geographical area where man's traces could be little to nothing and nature gets to evolve without the strain of human activities.

The peace keeping should aim to preserve the characteristics of the region, such as maintaining a diverse and unusual landscape, panoramic vision and/or protecting a comprehensive large ecosystem, and ensuring that present and future generations can enjoy there solitude and nature without interference with structures or motor vehicle traffic.

... ¹⁾

["L. 109/2015, 24. gr.](#)

■ **Article 47** *National parks.*

It can be protected as national parks large natural areas that are little touched and contain special or typical biodiversity, geology and/or landscapes. When deciding on the creation of a national park, consider the importance of the area in cultural or historical terms.

The nature reserve should aim to protect the comprehensive natural ecosystems, geothermal sites, landscapes and cultural artefacts that characterise the area and ensure public access to it for outdoor activities and to learn about the nature and history of the region. Emphasis should be placed on education and information for this purpose.

In national parks, all activities and construction that have a lasting impact on the nature of the site are prohibited unless they are necessary for the objectives of the peace. The free movement of people under public law can only be restricted in designated areas of national parks where it is necessary to protect plants, animals, cultural artefacts or earth heritage sites.

The territory of national parks shall be in state ownership unless specific reasons recommend otherwise and an agreement is reached between ministers and landowners.

Article 48 natural resources may be protected as a reason to preserve due to theoretical value, beauty or characteristics and are called natural sites. Natural sites can include waterfalls, volcanoes, caves and drearies, as well as fossil sites, rare minerals, echochambers and echoes, or organic

phenomena that are unique and cut off from the environment. The nature reserve shall also reach areas around the natural forms, such as necessary for them to enjoy themselves.

Article 49 Nature Reserves may be protected by designated territories as nature reserves to protect certain ecotypes and habitats and strengthen the protection of species of organisms that are rare or at risk according to published insurgency or to protect biodiversity that is particularly diverse or special.

The Advertisement for Peacekeeping may provide for actions necessary to nurture and meet the needs of species whose protection is focused on or to maintain habitats or ecotypes. Traffic on nature reserves can be restricted at certain times of year or in certain places if it is necessary to achieve the goal of the peace.

■ **Article 50** landscape conservation area.

The Nature Reserve shall aim to preserve the characteristics and characteristics of the landscape, its aesthetic and cultural value. In the case of areas where conventional uses are a prerequisite for preserving the characteristics of the landscape, the peace keeping should also aim to ensure that they are maintained.

Activities practiced in the area may be continued, but the provisions of paragraph 1 should be taken into consideration. Paragraph 2 for the implementation and development of it. Structures permitted to construct in the area should be organized and designed to fit the best of the land. The movement of pedestrians through landscape protected areas beyond the provisions of Chapter IV is not permitted.

[Article 50) A protected area with sustainable use of natural resources. The criteria for the privacy of such areas should be that they are large, mostly natural, but part of them utilised sustainably. The objective of protecting areas according to this article is the modest and sustainable use of non-industrialized natural resources and is compatible with conservation¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 25. gr.](#)

■ **Article 51** *Natural heritage in the ocean.*

The provisions of Chapter VII and VIII also apply, as appropriate, to natural sites in the ocean.

Article 52 people are subject to the initiative of the municipality or municipalities and, in the opinion of the Environment Agency, the territory may be protected for outdoor activities and public use as people's vanished. The conservation of the area aims to facilitate public access to nature and related cultural artefacts in close proximity to urban areas for outdoor activities, nature exploration and education.

The Environment Agency is responsible for the preparation of the creation of the people's van in cooperation with the relevant municipality or municipalities.

... ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 26. gr.](#)

■ **[Article 53]**¹⁾ *Peacekeeping of areas in the Protection and Energy Efficiency Programme.*

Areas that fall into the protection category of the Protection and Energy Efficiency Programme adopted by Parliament shall be protected from energy processing.

The peace keeping means that power generation is prohibited in the affected area.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 27. gr.](#)

■ **[Article 54]**¹⁾ *Activities and construction outside a protected area.*

If activities or construction outside a protected area licensed under other laws may affect the

protection value of the protected area, it should be taken into account in determining the granting of a license. Seek environmental agency review before granting permission. Conditions may be set to prevent harm from the operation or construction of the protected area. For other activities and construction, the duty of care under Article 6 shall apply.

¹[L. 109/2015, 27. gr.](#)

■ **Article 55¹** *Conservation of entire water systems.*

The minister may appraise entire water systems, including spring areas and little-touched and untarthed waters. The relevant fields are required to have not been grouped into a utilization group or a protection and energy efficiency plan waiting group.

Conservation can include preserving water supply for the future, ensuring natural processes and aquatic and ecological continuity in a particular aquatic field, and safeguarding the prestige and ecological service role of aquatic fields.

Areas protected under this Article may not be exploited for energy production, and any construction that can disrupt the affected water systems is prohibited. The Minister may impose further provisions on construction, water capture and other uses in the advertisement, article 40.

¹*Article 27 of the Bill, which became [law No. 109/2015](#), said that [Article 55 of the Act No. 60/2013](#), in Chapter IX of the Act, fell away. In handling the case in Parliament, the article was cancelled, but the name of the chapter was changed to the conservation of ecosystems, ecosystems and species. In light of other changes to Chapter IX, the article no longer belongs in that section. Instead of being at the front of Chapter IX, the article is therefore moved to the end of Chapter VIII, about the categories of protected areas, where it materially has better worlds.*

Chapter IX. [Conservation of ecosystems, ecotypes, and species.]¹

¹[L. 109/2015, 27. gr.](#)

■ **[56. gr.]¹** *Conservation of ecosystems, ecotypes and species.*

In order to achieve the objectives of Article A, B or C, the Minister may issue an advertisement for the conservation of certain ecosystems, ecosystems or species, and shall be published in the B.C. Board of Directors. Conservation can reach the whole country or to demarcated territories or waters. In the advertisement, the Minister may otherwise delineate the extent of the peace and provide more detail on the restrictions resulting from it. In a species conservation advertisement, ministers can recommend the protection of its habitats. The minister shall be consulted on matters relating to the use of marine resources and the ocean floor on conservation that may affect the use of fish stocks or other living resources of the ocean or the ocean floor.

A decision on the conservation of paragraph 1 shall be based on the construction plan of the Natural Heritage Site, article 33. If special circumstances arise that lead to the sudden deterioration of an ecosystem, ecosystem or species so as to significantly deviate from the objectives of Article A, B or C, the Natural Resources Defense Agency is obliged, in consultation with the Professions of Natural Heritage, to consider whether to propose the conservation of the relevant ecosystem, ecosystem or species. Upon the proposal of the Icelandic Natural Resources Defense Agency, the Minister may issue an advertisement in accordance with Paragraph 1, however, the conservation plans shall be introduced in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of Paragraph 36, the Minister may repeal the Peace Advertisement if scientific evidence demonstrates that the protected status of the relevant ecosystem, ecosystem or species has improved to comply with Article 2.

¹[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

■ **[57. gr.]¹** *The legal effects of peacekeeping.*

Everyone is obliged to show special care and avoid disturbing areas where protected ecosystems or protected ecosystems can be found, harming protected species or distorting their habitats. The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources shall disseminate information to the public about the characteristics and spread of protected ecosystems and ecosystems and characteristics and habitats of protected species.

In making any decisions that can affect protected ecosystems, ecosystems or species, the government shall exercise special care so as not to contradict the objectives of the peace. Before deciding on an implementation involving the disruption of a protected ecosystem, a protected ecosystem or the habitat of a protected species, e.g. through the granting of an executive permit or building permit, seek the review of the Natural Resources Defense Agency, the [Environment Agency] ¹⁾ and the relevant Conservation Committee.

In determining paragraph 2, emphasis should be placed on the importance of the construction site with respect to the spread and protection status of the ecosystem, ecosystem or species as a whole, and whether adequate protection is achieved by protecting or building other places where the ecosystem, ecosystem or species can be found. The Developer shall be fairly involved in the cost of such actions. Licensed conditions aimed at preventing or reducing the disruption of a protected ecosystem or ecosystem or habitat of a protected species may be binded.

Send ... ¹⁾ The Environment Agency copies of a published license for construction that includes impairment of a protected ecosystem or ecosystem or habitat of a protected species.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

■ **[58. gr.]** ¹⁾ *Exemption from the provisions of the Peace Advertisement.*

If the landowner or beneficiary believes that the provisions of the Peace Advertisement cause significant damage or incompetent problems with the use of their land, he may apply for the exemption of ministers from them or request that the affected areas be protected as a nature reserve in accordance with Article 49. The Minister shall seek review by the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Defense Authority and the relevant Natural Resources Committee for an application for an exemption. When handling an exemption, emphasis should be placed on the implications of the affected area for the ecosystem, ecosystem, or species involved, and depending on the event whether the corresponding protected area can be built elsewhere.

[If there is uncertainty as to whether an exemption under this provision results in serious or irreversible impacts on the relevant ecosystem, ecosystem or species protected, the applicant for an exemption shall provide expert opinion on the possible and significant damage that the granting of the exemption could cause. The Minister may bind the derogatory conditions necessary to mitigate such an effect. The Minister shall decide on an exemption to take into account the protection objectives of Articles 2 and 3, pursuant to Articles 9] ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

■ **[59. gr.]** ¹⁾ *Action plan and contracts for care.*

If action is needed to achieve the optimal protected status of a protected ecosystem, ecosystem or species, article 2, or maintain it, the Minister shall submit an action plan within 12 months of the validity of the Peace Advertisement.

The Environment Agency may negotiate with individual landowners or beneficiaries of [land or municipalities] ¹⁾ that they participate in the care of a protected ecosystem, ecosystem or species by carrying out certain commission actions. Such agreements may also be made with natural and environmental organisations. Agreements under this paragraph are subject to ministerial confirmation.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

■ **[60. gr.]** ¹⁾ *Stones and fossils.*

The Minister may, on the proposal of the Environment Agency and the Natural Resources Defense Agency and its review of the ministry which handles issues relating to geological resources, recommended in the Regulation for the Protection of Stones, including the authority of the Environment Agency to prohibit or limit the taking of certain species from solid soils if necessary to ensure their protection. Decisions on the prohibition or restriction of taking certain species from fixed ground shall be subject to ministerial confirmation and shall be published by advertisement in

the B.C. Board of Directors.

It is prohibited to remove or dispose of fossils from a meeting place. However, the Minister may obtain a review by the Environment Agency and the Natural Resources Defense Agency to waive this provision in favour of geological research and to take samples for visitor centres and museums. Violation of the provisions of Paragraph 2 and the removal of stones from solid soils that violate the Decision of the Environment Agency under Paragraph 1 relating to punishment, article 90.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

Chapter X. [Special protection of certain ecosystems, geothermal sites, etc.]¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#)

■ [61. gr.]¹⁾ *Special protection of certain ecosystems and geothermal sites.*

The following ecosystems enjoy special protection in accordance with the objectives of Article 2, articles and c-section 3: a. wetlands, such as lean marshes, bays, flow mice, ruin marshes, [20,000 m²] ¹⁾ area or larger, lakes and ponds, 1,000 m² area or larger, and sea fats and clay, b. [distinctive or ecologically important birch forests and their remains where there are, among other things, old trees]. ¹⁾

The following fossils are protected in accordance with goal 3. article: a. flamethrowers, fire lava, artificial craters and lava caves that have formed after a glacier disappeared from the land during the late glacial period, b. [waterfalls and their immediate surroundings to the extent that they are not corrupted, hot springs and other hot springs, along with biodiversity associated with them and active transformation and discharges, including barnacles and barnacles. ¹⁾

c. ... ¹⁾

[Ecosystems and geothermal sites listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 should be avoided unless urgently necessary.] ¹⁾ It is obliged to obtain an execution permit, or in the event of a building permit, such as planning laws and structure laws, for construction that results in such disruption. Before granting a license, the licensor shall seek the review of the [Environmental Protection Agency] ¹⁾ and the relevant Conservation Committee unless there is a confirmed master plan and the adoption of a division alignment with reviews under Articles 1 and 2 of Article 68. ... ¹⁾

In assessing the licensing application, the protection objectives of Articles 2 and 3 should be considered and also consider the importance of the remains and specifics in the Icelandic and international context.

If the licensor decides to authorize implementation, he shall reassess that decision specifically if it contravenes [reviews]¹⁾ reviewers. Licensed conditions may be binded to reduce the impact of the construction on the natural phenomena affected by disruption.

Send ... ¹⁾ Environmental Protection Agency copy of the issued license.

The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources shall keep records of natural phenomena listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 other than birch forests other than [ForestRy] ²⁾ keeps a record of them. [The institutions shall publish the files, as well as be published as an annex to the Natural Heritage Site.] ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 28. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 60/2016, 19. gr.](#)

■ [62. gr.]¹⁾ *Protection of tray vegetation.*

Water efficiency and construction in or around lakes should endeavour to maintain natural tray planting at rivers and lakes and behave structures and construction so that there will be the least disruption to the banks and the next environment of the lake. □

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 27. gr.](#)

Chapter XI. [The import and distribution of living alien organisms.]¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 29. gr.](#)

■ **Article 63** *Importing living alien organisms.*

[It is prohibited to import and distribute living alien organisms except with the permission of the Environment Agency. However, this does not apply to livestock or exotic plant species that have been used for gardening, with the application for permission under Paragraph 1, a risk assessment obtained by the applicant shall include an assessment of the risk of whether the relevant organisms are invasive and the effect suffered by the applicant. If the organisms are transferred to the country in order to distribute them, the application shall include both the import and the distribution, and shall also be accompanied by a report on the impact that the distribution can be made to the biodiversity.] ¹⁾

The Environment Agency shall seek review by the Expert Committee under Paragraph 4 for applications for permits under Paragraph 1. Permission may not be granted if there is reason to believe that the import [or distribution] ¹⁾ significantly affect biodiversity. The Environment Agency may restrict permit conditions that reduce the risk of importing [or distribution] ¹⁾ affect the biodiversity.

The Minister appoints for four years at a time a six-member committee of experts to be advised on the import and cultivation of exotic species and the distribution of living organisms. [The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources, the Agricultural University of Iceland, the University of Iceland's Institute of Life and Environmental Sciences and the MRI nominate one representative each and [the Forest Service] ²⁾ and [The Land Reclamation] ³⁾ nominate a joint one delegate.] ⁴⁾ The minister appoints a chairman without a nomination. Alternates shall be appointed in the same manner. The Minister sets in regulation further instructions on imports [and distribution] ¹⁾ exotic species, including risk assessment and on the considerations to be proposed in assessing whether a permit under Paragraph 1 should be granted, as well as on the work of the Expert Committee under Paragraph 4. The Minister may obtain the recommendations of the Expert Committee in a regulation to prohibit imports [and distribution] ¹⁾ of certain alien species and shall display a record of them. Likewise, the Minister may decide that certain species may be imported without permission under paragraph 1 and shall also publish a list of them.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 29. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 60/2016, 19. gr.](#) ³⁾[L. 155/2018, 28. gr.](#) ⁴⁾[L. 113/2015, 12. gr.](#)

■ **Article 64** ... ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 29. gr.](#)

■ **Article 65** *Duty of care.*

Anyone responsible for importing a living alien organism that is not intended to distribute should take special care and take all measures that will be reasonably considered to prevent the organisms from escaping and spreading.

The person responsible for the distribution of living organisms should take special care to prevent the distribution from reducing existing biodiversity.

Anyone engaged in activities that may result in the transmission of unintentional living alien organisms, or spreading into the wild, shall take measures that are reasonable to expect in order to prevent their importation and distribution.

Article 66 Association with Other Laws. Provisions 63. ... ¹⁾ Article [18/1996](#), and live contaminants, such as [the Quarantine Act, No. 19/1997](#).

Licensing provisions in the 63rd ... ¹⁾ Article 1 does not affect the instructions of other licensing laws for the import and distribution of organisms unless expressly stated.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 29. gr.](#)

■ **Article 67** *Operations for invasive alien organisms.*

If there is reason to believe that alien organisms threaten biodiversity and have a significant impact

on biodiversity, the Environment Agency may obtain a review by the Expert Committee under Article 4 of Article 63, take action to establish and stifle their spread or eradicate them. The warrant does not cover animals and plants subject to [Act No. 85/2000](#), on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Animals and Plants.

Measures under Paragraph 1 may if necessary to limit the spread of invasive alien organisms on property lands or eliminate them. When deciding on action under this paragraph, the provisions of the Administrative Law shall be taken and the landowner, and in the event of other beneficiaries, shall be consulted on the implementation of the actions.

The Environment Agency can negotiate with municipalities or NGOs to take care of the actions in question, in part or in whole.

Chapter XII. Planning, construction and more. Article 68 planning.

In the creation of a division alignment in conservation areas, in areas that enjoy special protection under [Article 61][»] and the original environmental impact assessment report shall be consulted by the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Defense Agency and the relevant conservation committees.

The Construction Plan for the Natural Heritage Site is binding on planning plans. The municipal authorities shall, where applicable, coordinate the current regional, primary and divisive plans of the implementation plan within four years of its adoption, as paragraph 4 of the municipal authorities may postpone the planning decision under the implementation plan for up to ten years, although only towards the areas covered in [Article 53][»] that the suspension authorization in Paragraph 2 of [Article 7 of the Act No. 48/2011](#) has not been exercised. Such a decision should be announced to the Planning Agency within a year of the adoption of the implementation plan.

[»][L. 109/2015, 30. gr.](#)

■ Article 69 *Design of structures.*

In the design of roads, power plants, factories and other structures, make sure they fit the best of the country's likeness. In assessing the environmental impact and handling of licensing applications for such construction, this item should be taken into account.

Article 70 cultivation, forestry, land reclamation, shelter belt making and other cultivation should be taken to ensure that it best fits the overall face of land and does not distort natural and cultural artefacts. In the preparation of plans, environmental impact assessments and the processing of applications for licensed cultivation, these considerations should be taken into account.

Article 71 Inscriptions on Natural Photography. Any inscriptions on natural formations are prohibited and relating to the punishment of Article 90 of Article 72 non-urban advertising. However, it is permitted, in accordance with the provisions of other laws, to set up plain advertisements for business or services or products at the point where the operation or production takes place. In designing such advertisements, make sure that they fit the best of the country's expression.

The Minister sets in regulation further provisions on the subject of the article and a verdict of doubt. Setting up advertisements along roads or elsewhere outside urban areas that do not meet the criteria for Paragraph 2. Article 1 or regulation under Paragraph 2 concerns punishment, article 90,

73. *Assets in negligent terms.*

[Article 73) The mapping of wilderness broader areas. The regulations shall include the criteria and criteria underlying the mapping.

A map with information on wilderness broadness should be available to the government in policy on the protection of landscapes and other land use.] ¹⁾

¹⁾[L. 6/2021, 6. gr.](#)

Chapter XIII. Monitoring and monitoring.

Article 74 Monitoring. The Icelandic Natural Resources Institute is responsible for monitoring key aspects Icelandic nature to the extent that it is not entrusted to other institutions by law [or regulations established on their basis]. ¹⁾

The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources is working on a comprehensive monitoring programme, such as paragraph 1, and organises its implementation. The monitoring programme for protected areas should [be carried out in consultation with the Environment Agency and] ¹⁾ be part of the [Strategic and Protection Plan] ²⁾ affected area. The agency can cooperate with other parties on monitoring. It is also permitted to involve qualified parties, such as conservators, to handle certain aspects of monitoring, which shall include the scope of the project and depending on the events of payments for it.

The Icelandic Institute of Natural Resources is responsible for publishing the results of monitoring and disseminating information about it.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 31. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ Article 75 Environmental Protection Agency monitoring.

The Environment Agency is monitoring the implementation of these laws.

The Environmental Protection Agency's supervisory

role includes: for example, monitoring that the nature of the land is not corrupted by activities, construction or operations, to such an extent that such inspections are not entrusted to others by special laws,

b. monitoring of conservation areas, i.m.e. through construction in protected areas granted by the Agency to license or exemption to,

c. monitoring of public law being respected,

e.g. monitoring of traffic and congestion in areas of the wilderness in cooperation with other authorities,

e.g. monitoring, in cooperation with other authorities, by respecting off-road driving rules,

f. surveillance, in cooperation with other authorities.

The Minister regulated further provisions on the supervision of the Environment Agency.

Article 76 special supervision of construction. The Agreement shall take into account internal controls on the implementation and supervision of other public bodies. Cost elements should be planned as possible at any given time and the developer must reimburse the Environment Agency for the outlined costs of the inspection. The rise in disputes between the parties on the subject of the agreement or payments for the inspection cuts ministers.

Upon proposals by the Environment Agency, the Minister sets tariffs on the cost surveillance of construction. This shall include the scope of public control and the decision of regulatory fees that take into account the internal controls of the companies that the regulator is focused on.

Article 77 Monitoring of the condition of areas of the wilderness. The Agency may entrust

conservatorys, individual municipalities, conservation committees, individuals or legal entities to carry out such monitoring of specific areas. There shall be an agreement confirmed by the Minister. The Agreement shall include payments for the inspection, inspectors' education, reporting and other matters.

The Environment Agency shall report to the Minister on the condition of areas of the wilderness every three years. The report shall indicate whether any areas are at risk, e.g. due to proceedings, and whether measures need to be taken, for example through area closures. The Agency shall publish the report's findings with an advertisement in newspapers and on its website.

The Minister provides for further regulation on inspections under this Article and on the subject of a report.

Article 78 information obligations and access.

Landowners and other land beneficiaries shall grant monitoring and supervision under this law the necessary access to their land.

Chapter XIV. Managing and monitoring conservation areas. Article 79 oversight and responsibility for surveillance.

The Minister can entrust the agency to supervise other areas specially for landscapes, geothermal sites, vegetation or wildlife.

The Environment Agency annually reports on the state of conservation areas in the agency's care.

Article 80, Land guards. In conservation areas, land guards operate and depending on the events of other workers. The National Guard handles day-to-day operations and management, depending on events in accordance with [administrative and protection programme], ¹⁾ article 81, conduct training and supervision, article 84

of the Minister sets in regulation, ²⁾ proposals from the Environment Agency, further provisions on the education and duties of those working in conservation areas.

The Environment Agency shall hold a course in land management in accordance with the minister's regulation, pursuant to paragraph 2. The Environment Agency may charge for courses in land management and test-taking paid by participants. The fee amount cannot exceed the costs arising from coursework and work due to test-taking. The Minister sets tariffs for the proposals of the Environment Agency and shall be published in the B.C. Board of Directors.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#) ²⁾[Rg. 190/2019.](#)

■ **81. gr.** *[Administrative and protection plan.]*¹⁾

The Environment Agency is responsible for the creation of a [strategic and protection plan] ¹⁾ for protected areas. The Agency may assign qualified parties to prepare or make a proposal for a [strategic and protection plan] ¹⁾ agreement, which provides more detail on the scope of the project and the payments for it. Proposal for [strategic and protection plan] ¹⁾ within 12 months of the date of entry into force of peacekeeping.

In [Strategic and Protection Plan] ¹⁾ shall include land use, land management, monitoring, [structure], ²⁾ education and dissemination of information, [protection efforts] ²⁾ and tourist access, including access to people with disabilities. If there have been no specific rules on human traffic and stays in the relevant area in the Privacy Advertisement, such rules may be enacted in the [Administrative and Protection Plan] ¹⁾ as well as the rules for other issues under Section IV. [Administrative and protection plan] ¹⁾ shall be conducted in cooperation with the owners of the site, the Natural Resources Institute of Iceland, the relevant municipal authorities and in the event of other professional institutions and stakeholders. Proposal for [strategic and protection plan] ¹⁾ should

be publicly advertised and comments should be received within six weeks of the publication of the advertisement. The plan is subject to ministerial confirmation and the confirmation and validity of the programme shall be advertised in the B.C. Board of Directors.

[Administrative and protection plan] ¹⁾ should be reviewed as far as possible.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 32. gr.](#)

■ **Article 82** *The operation of national parks.*

Each national park under this law shall operate a National Park Service employee who is an Employee of the Environment Agency. National Park Service officers should have expertise and experience that can be used in their work.

The National Park Service is responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of a national park in accordance with [administrative and conservation programme], ¹⁾ education and supervises in accordance with Article 84. The National Park Service hires other national park staff, including national guardsmen, and organizes its work.

The Minister may create a National Park Council with the participation of the relevant municipal authorities, institutions and depending on the events of NGOs in the field of conservation and tourism to be a national park spokesman for advice on national park issues.

The National Park Service and the National Park Service are involved in the creation and review [management and conservation programme] ¹⁾ for the national park.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ **Article 83** *The operation of the people's speculation.*

Municipalities representing the creation of the people's van are responsible for managing it and operating and bearing off all costs to the extent that there are no contributions from the Treasury. Costs should be divided in proportion to the local population the previous year. The municipality ceased to participate in the preparation that the creation of the people is therefore obliged to pay accrued costs proportionally.

Municipalities that cooperate with the operation of the people's vane shall enter into a cooperation agreement and create a cooperative committee that works in consultation with the Environment Agency. A cooperation agreement shall provide for a number of committee members and the practices of the Committee. If not decided, the force of the vote will be determined. However, in the case of issues with special costs, voting rights depending on party payment rates, paragraph 1, **Article 84** of the Inspection of *Conservation Areas*.

They communicate with the police and other surveillance authorities in violation of laws and regulations.

The National Guard, National Park Service and those entrusted with surveillance on the basis of Article 2 of Article 85 may be dismissed by the relevant conservation area to anyone who violates the provisions of the law or the rules governing the area.

Article 85 Management entrusted to others. A special agreement on the management and operation of the areas confirmed by the Minister shall be entered into. The basic agreement for managing a protected area shall lie [administrative and protection programme] ¹⁾ for the field. The Agreement shall include the rights and obligations of the Parties, the education of employees and the duty, paragraph (2) of Article 92. An agreement under this provision does not include the power to make government decisions.

The supervisory authority may be entrusted with article 1 inspection surveillance under Article 84 of the Territory and shall then enter into an agreement provided more detail on the surveillance, authority and disclosure to the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency monitors that the supervisory, operating and regulator meets contractual obligations.

The provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article do not apply to the operation of people speculation.

¹[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#)

■ **Article 86** *Guest rooms.*

The Environment Agency may create and operate visitor centres in conservation areas as determined in the budget at any given time. Co-operation with nature laboratories on the operation of guest rooms should be consulted when appropriate. A special agreement on co-operation should be entered into ...¹⁾

The Environment Agency may entrust individuals, municipalities or other legal entities to manage and operate guest rooms. A special agreement confirmed by the Minister shall include the rights and obligations of a Party.

¹[L. 109/2015, 33. gr.](#)

Chapter XV. Coercion and sanctions.

Article 87 Challenge, Instructions for Improvements, Day Fines, etc. If the instructions of these laws or government alerts are violated on their basis, the Environment Agency can direct a challenge to the relevant parties to act on illegal acts or acts.

The Environmental Protection Agency can propose an executive order that has caused natural degradation through implementation, which violates the provisions of the law, government alerts placed on their basis or permits granted by the agency under the law, to remedy them, such as eradicating earth-shattering and repairing vegetation damage. In the case of implementation of an execution permit or building permit, the Environment Agency shall consult with the planning officer or construction officer of the relevant municipality before issuing such instructions. A reasonable delay should be given for improvement. The requirement for improvement may not be unfair with respect to the cost, nature and extent of the damage and status and prosecutes the offender. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to environmental damages covered by environmental liability laws.

If a person does not comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's challenge or instructions under this Law within a specified deadline, it may be determined by a day's fine of up to ISK 500,000, until added. Day fines flow into the Treasury. The Minister may in regulation change the amount of day-to-day fines in accordance with pricing trends. Daily fines can be collected through liquidation.

Work may be carried out at the expense of the work duty if the instructions for implementation are neglected and the costs shall then be paid temporarily from the Treasury which later collects it from the relevant. Costs can be collected through liquidation.

Article 88 Stop activity and construction. ... The Environment Agency, including the National Park Service and the National Park Service, may stop people and vehicles if necessary to prevent violations of the provisions of these traffic laws. The same authorisations have those entrusted with inspection surveillance in a conservation area on the basis of Article 2 of Article 85, but then only within the affected area.

The Environment Agency may stop construction and activities in violation of this Act if a challenge under Article 87 is not carried out. In the case of implementation that is licensed or building permits, the Environment Agency shall consult with the planning officer or construction officer of the relevant municipality before applying the authorisation.

The Environment Agency may stop

immediately: a. the implementation or act of authorisation under this Act

but has been initiated without permission to be obtained for it, b. implementation or ceremony if the

Environment Agency believes that it poses an imminent risk of significant damage to Iceland's nature and that an operation cannot withstand any waiting. Stop according to this stack can be valid for up to two weeks.

If necessary, police are obliged to assist in the suspension of activities and construction under this Article.

Article 89 Amendment and revocation of licenses. Previously, the Agency shall grant the licensee a written warning and a delay for improvement.

The Environment Agency may change the conditions of a license, impose new conditions or revoke a permit if necessary to prevent significant, unforeseen damage to Iceland's nature.

When deciding on the basis of Paragraph 2, the costs of amendment or withdrawal shall be taken into account for licensors and other effects, positive and negative, resulting from the decision.

It concerns a person with fines or imprisonment up to two years if: a. he carries out or acts in authoritarian terms somewhat what a license or exemption is required under this law or administrative orders placed on their basis, b. he violates the provisions ...¹⁾ Article 28, Article 31, Paragraph 4, Article 38, Article 62, Article 71 or Article 72 or government orders placed on their basis.

There is now a violation of paragraph 1 of a serious panel on the nature of the land, and one shall then be fined a minimum of ISK 350,000, or imprisonment up to four years, unless a violation is deemed major so that it is punishable by Article 179 of the General Criminal Code. The minimum amount of fines should be made on a monthly change according to the consumer price index.

Violations under paragraphs 1 and 2 concern a person with criminal liability if committed with intent or negligence.

A legal entity may be guilty of violation under Paragraph 1 or 2 regardless of the fault of the foreman of the legal entity, its employee or otherwise in the activities of the legal entity. A legal entity will be penalized, although it will not be determined which of these parties may have been involved. The government's penalty is bound by the same conditions, provided that a violation has been committed under paragraph 1 or 2 of an activity deemed to be comparable to private activities. Attempted violations and sharing of violations under paragraphs 1 and 2 are punishable by the general criminal law.

When there are serious panels in the nature of the country in the conduct of a violation under Article 31 or violation of that provision, it is considered particularly vicious otherwise, it may be confiscated by the court of a motor vehicle that has been used in the conduct of a violation, [unless the driver has used the vehicle in an absolute warrant].¹⁾ A vehicle confiscated must be the property of the Treasury. However, if someone has requested damages at the time of the breach, they shall be given priority to the value if compensation is not obtained differently.

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 34. gr.](#)

Chapter XVI. Various provisions.

Article 91 disputes the implementation of the law. ...¹⁾ 63. ...¹⁾ article 2 to the Ruling Committee for the Environment and Natural Resources. The involvement, appeals, proceedings and other matters relating to the charges are governed by the Environmental and Natural Resources Ruling Committee.

Other decisions pertaining to the implementation of these laws and ministers do not take oneself or confirm the sweet appeal to the minister who makes a final ruling at the administrative level.

Appeals have a legal interest related to the appellate decision, and natural and environmental organisations and expatriate organisations owned by the Defence Forum in Iceland, the members of the association are 30 or more, and it is compatible with the purpose of the association to safeguard the interests of the charges

¹⁾[L. 6/2021, 7. gr.](#)

■ **Article 92 Qualifying.**

The Environmental Protection Agency may charge a fee for the handling of licensing applications carried out by the Agency and the exemptions it grants under these laws. The fee shall be in accordance with the tariff established by the Minister and published in the B.C. Board of Directors. The fee must not exceed the cost of handling the appointment.

The Environment Agency or the person entrusted with the operation of a conservation area may decide on a fee for providing services. The operator of a conservation area may further set a special fee for access to the area if there have been a panel caused by tourists or there is a risk of such panels, and revenue from it should be spent on the monitoring, fixing and construction of the site or approach to it.

No later than August each year, the Environment Agency shall submit to the minister for the confirmation of a record of fees under paragraph 2 that the Agency intends to collect the following year. If the Minister confirmed the tariff, it shall be published in the B.C. Board of Directors. The Minister may decide on further arrangements for fee-paying regulations.

Article 93 of the Natural Resources Defense Fund. The role of the Conservation Foundation is to promote conservation and care for protected and protected natural sites and enhance the education of conservation and conservation.

The Minister appoints a four-member conservation fund for two years at a time. The Union of Icelandic Municipalities, the Environment Agency and natural and environmental organisations shall nominate one representative each, while the minister appoints a chairman without a nomination. The Board is responsible for managing the fund and allocates grants from it. The Minister sets special allocation rules for the Treasury. If the votes on the board fall equally, the chairman has an odd vote.

The income of the Conservation Fund is: a. the contribution of the Treasury as determined in the budget, b. other contributions. The cost of running a conservation fund is paid from the Treasury.

Article 94 Effective. [This Act comes into force on November 15, 2015.] ¹⁾ ...

... ²⁾

Regulations and other government alerts, enacted under past laws, shall remain in force to such an extent that they do not contravene these laws. ³⁾

¹⁾[L. 34/2015, 1. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 35. gr.](#) ³⁾See now: [Rg. 205/1973](#), p. [640/1982](#) and [941/2011](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [433/1993](#), [120/1994](#). [Rg. 513/1995](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [631/1995](#), c. [78/2002](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [457/1996](#), [326/1999](#). [Rg. 583/2000](#), p. [651/2010](#), [398/2011](#) and [505/2011](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [249/2001](#). [Rg. 568/2001](#), p. [928/2005](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [606/2001](#), [549/2002](#), [591/2002](#), [663/2002](#), [181/2003](#), [162/2005](#). [Rg. 528/2005](#), p. [497/2007](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [1150/2005](#), [50/2006](#), [480/2006](#), e.g. [Aug. 319/2011](#), [523/2006](#), [510/2007](#), [534/2007](#), [1064/2007](#), [164/2009](#), [395/2009](#), [396/2009](#), [398/2009](#), [877/2009](#), [878/2009](#), [264/2011](#), [265/2011](#), [266/2011](#), [Aug. 338/2011](#), [850/2011](#), [851/2011](#). [Rg. 941/2011](#). You know, i'm not going to do it [296/2012](#).

■ **Article 95 Amendments to other laws. ...**

Provisions in the interim.

... ■ ¹⁾

2. The Minister shall no later than [2017] ¹⁾ for the first time, a parliamentary inquiry into the

implementation plan, article 13, when parliament has approved the implementation plan, the Minister shall for the first time issue a natural heritage site under article 13. Article 33 [Until the Minister publishes a Natural Heritage Site under Article 33, the current Natural Heritage Site shall retain its validity, but on the remains of the registry, other than those protected, shall comply with the provisions of [Article 67 of the Nature Conservation Act, No. 44/1999](#) , until the revaluation of the conservation value of those remains has been completed in accordance with Article 3. ¹⁾ Despite the provisions of Paragraph 1. Article 38 is permitted by the Minister to appease and appease the natural heritage that has been taken on a conservation programme, pursuant to [Article 65 of the Nature Conservation Act, No. 44/1999](#), which parliament has confirmed. [If an agreement has been reached on the privacy or conservation of natural sites under [Article 58 of the Act No. 44/1999](#), the Minister may end them, although a three-month deadline has not been given to comment on the proposed peace keeping under Article 39 of this Act.] ²⁾

3. The Minister shall have the provisions of the applicable peace keeping reviewed and, in the event of events, re-evaluate the protection value of the remains of the current natural heritage site. The project shall be completed no later than the end of [2021]. ³⁾

4. Type of [strategic and protection plans] ⁴⁾ for areas protected under past laws shall be completed no later than ten years from the date of entry into force of these laws.

5. [The Minister shall review Section XI of this Act, in cooperation with the Minister who handles issues relating to the import and export of animals and plants and their genetic material, and submit a bill to legislate for a new Chapter XI in the spring of 2016. The review of the chapter shall be subject to combining legal rights to the import and distribution of organisms by the Environment Agency and the Food Standards Agency, which includes surveillance on the basis of [act No. 54/1990](#), on the importation of animals, [act No. 25/1993](#), on animal diseases and prevention of them, [act no. 51/1981](#), on the prevention of disease and pests on plants, and [act no. 22/1994](#), on feeding, fertilizer and seed control.

6. Until municipalities have made changes to their municipal plan, or depending on the events of the regional structure, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 32 and the Road Survey has published in the road survey of the affected roads in the nature of Iceland that may be driven, other than highways, motor vehicles may be driven on apparent roads in the nature of Iceland which are standardly used for motor vehicle traffic. The conditions for driving on such roads are that the driving falls under the conditions of Paragraph 32. Work under this provision shall be completed by the end of 2020.

7. The Minister, in consultation with the Relevant Minister, shall have a bill for new provisions to be taken into account in the tourism industry in relation to the rules of public law and on the basis of the conservation and necessary resource management that the use of nature's tourism industry inevitably entails. The minister shall submit its bill at the latest in the autumn session of 2017.] ⁵⁾

[8. The first mapping of wilderness of the entire country under Article 73 shall be completed by 1 June 2023.] ⁶⁾

¹⁾[L. 109/2015, 37. gr.](#) ²⁾[L. 109/2015, 3. gr.](#) ³⁾[L. 6/2021, 8. gr.](#)