

NORWAY



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NATIONAL POLICY

Norway has been spared acts of terrorism on Norwegian soil. Nevertheless, Norway and Norwegian interests are considered to be threatened by international terrorism. A fundamental principle of Norwegian foreign policy is to strengthen the role of the UN in the fight against terrorism. Norway therefore bases its counter-terrorism work on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Its overall goal is that Norway should, within the framework of international law, make an effective and relevant contribution to the fight against international terrorism and that these efforts should at the same time contribute to reducing the threat to Norway.

In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to take a holistic view of Norway's efforts. Norway participates in the fight against terrorism along several different tracks, in a number of forums at the international level and in co-operation with a variety of actors at the national level. It is essential to improve the coordination of these efforts. This is also necessary in order to gain wider acceptance for Norway's views.

In Norway's view, it is important to have a comprehensive strategy that is adapted to available resources and that is in line with the general priorities of Norway's foreign and security policy.

The strategy must underscore the importance of multilateral co-operation and the leading role of the UN in this field. It must integrate Norway's extensive development co-operation and peace and conflict resolution efforts. Furthermore, it must stress that all measures taken must be in compliance with international law and international human rights. Finally, it must ensure that Norway's policy remains predictable and recognisable over time.

The objectives of Norway's strategy for contributing to the international fight against terrorism are to:

- support the development of an effective international framework for combating terrorism;
- ensure that all efforts are in line with international law and respect human rights;
- support reconciliation, conflict resolution and reconstruction;

- foster understanding between religions and communities;
- fight poverty;
- promote peace and security by participating in international operations;
- prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- prevent terrorism financing; and
- strengthen police and intelligence co-operation.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Penal law

Overview

The General Civil Penal Code of 1902 contains two specific sections on criminal responsibility for terrorist offences, Section 147 a and Section 147 b. The provisions were incorporated into the General Civil Penal Code by Act of 28 June 2002 No. 54. This amendment to the Penal Code fulfils the international obligations ensuing e.g. from the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999 and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Section 147 a defines an act of terrorism and certain terror-related offences, and section 147 b deals with the financing of terrorism.

However, the current legislation on terrorist acts and terrorist-related offences is being revised in connection with the ongoing work on a new Penal Code. In order to make the implementation of our obligations under international law more transparent, the new Penal Code contains a separate chapter on terrorist offences and terrorist activities. The provisions included in this chapter mostly draw on sections 147 a and 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code. Some adjustments and amendments have, however, been made. The new provisions on terrorist offences and activities were adopted by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4, but have not yet entered into force.

In addition, a proposal for a new provision, section 147 c, regarding incitement, recruitment and training to terrorist acts, was submitted to the *Storting* (the Norwegian Parliament) on 27 June 2008 and is currently awaiting a decision. A similar provision has

already been adopted by the *Storting* for incorporation into the new Penal Code,¹ but it will not enter into force until the entry into force of the new Penal Code. The purpose of the proposed new section 147 c is to enable Norway to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 16 May 2005 and to give effect to the criminalisation of these offences, prior to the entry into force of the New Penal Code.

Terrorist acts

An act of terrorism is defined in section 147 a, first paragraph of the General Civil Penal Code. The provision enumerates various types of criminal conduct (such as homicide, bomb attacks, hijacking, etc.) that are defined as terrorist offences if they are committed with a specific terrorist intent.

Any of these offences may be deemed a terrorist act if the act was committed with the intention of seriously disrupting a function of vital importance to society, seriously intimidating a population, or unlawfully compelling public authorities or an intergovernmental organisation to perform, tolerate or refrain from performing any act of substantial importance for the country or the organisation. It is not required that the commission of the enumerated acts results in one of these harmful consequences. It is sufficient that one or more of these harmful consequences constitute part of the perpetrator's intent.

The offences enumerated in this provision are all punishable under other provisions of the General Civil Penal Code. Therefore the provision, which was adopted in 2002, did not expand the area of criminalisation.

Terrorist acts are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 21 years.

The corresponding provision to section 147 a in the new Penal Code, section 131, draws for the most part on section 147 a. Some adjustments have however been made.

First, the terrorist intent required entails a higher threshold than under section 147 a of the General Civil Penal Code. Section 147 a includes all forms or levels of intent recognised under Norwegian penal law, including knowledge to purpose. Under the new provision, however, the offender must have acted with a specific intent, i.e. with the purpose of bringing about one or more of the harmful consequences set out in the provision. It follows that the acts enumerated in the provision do not constitute terrorist acts if, for example, the offender merely knows that the commission of one of the

enumerated acts will bring about the consequences specified. The new provision thus mirrors the idea that it is the specific intent of the perpetrator that distinguishes terrorist offences from ordinary offences. The definition of terrorist intent set out in the new provision corresponds closely with the definition in the EU Framework Decision 2002/475/RIA on combating terrorism.

Second, The new Penal Code distinguishes between ordinary acts of terrorism and gross acts of terrorism.² Gross acts of terrorism are subject to a maximum penalty of 30 years' imprisonment. The maximum penalty for particularly grave terrorist acts has thus been extended from 21 to 30 years' imprisonment.

The distinction between gross and ordinary terrorist acts depends on an assessment of the particular features of each individual case. Section 132 of the new Penal Code contains a non-exhaustive list of factors that shall be given particular considerations when determining whether a terrorist act is gross. The factors mentioned in Section 132 relate in particular to whether the stipulated serious harmful consequences have already occurred and/or whether the act poses an imminent risk of such consequences.

Third, the new Penal Code contains specific provisions with regard to terrorist bombing, seizure of aircraft and ships, interference with the safe operation of aircraft and ships, releases of hazardous substances from ships, unlawful dealings with hazardous materials, the taking of hostages for purposes of terrorism and, finally, crimes against internationally protected persons.³ The offences specified in these provisions may nevertheless partly be punishable pursuant to other provisions of the General Civil Penal Code and in some situations as aiding and abetting to terrorist acts.

Terror-related offences

Section 147 a and section 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code also establish individual criminal responsibility for a number of terror-related offences. These are threats, conspiracy and financing of terrorist acts.

Section 147 a, second paragraph, imposes criminal responsibility upon a person who threatens to commit one of the acts specified in section 147 a, first paragraph, provided that he/she possesses the requisite terrorist intent. The offender is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 12 years, or up to 21 years if the threat results in the consequences specified.

¹ Section 136 of the new Penal Code.

² Section 132 of the new Penal Code.

³ Sections 138-144.

Planning and preparation of a terrorist act by means of conspiracy is punishable pursuant to section 147 a, third paragraph. Conspiracy to terrorism requires that the perpetrator enters into an agreement with one or more persons to commit an act of terrorism. It is further required that the perpetrator conspires with the other person for the purpose of committing one of the specified acts. Planning or preparation by means of conspiracy is subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years.

Finally, financing of terrorism is punishable pursuant to section 147 b. The provision specifies different forms of financial activities that may constitute an offence under the provision.

First, section 147 b, first paragraph, imposes criminal responsibility on any person who obtains or collects funds or other assets with the intention that such assets should be used, in full or in part, to finance terrorist acts or other violations of section 147 a.

Second, it is punishable pursuant to section 147 b, second paragraph, to make available funds or other assets, or bank services or other financial services to:

- a) any person or enterprise whose purpose is to commit acts mentioned in section 147 a;
- b) any enterprise owned or controlled by such a person or enterprise; or
- c) any person or enterprise acting on behalf of or at the direction of such a person or enterprise.

Section 147 b, second paragraph, does not require that the offender possesses a terrorist intent. Violations of section 147 b are subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

The common feature of these offences is that they all entail criminal responsibility for conduct, which relates to acts of terrorism. Yet, none of these offences require that an act of terrorism is in fact committed. Conspiracy to commit a terrorist act is for example completed as soon as a person has entered into an agreement with another person to commit a terrorist act. Similarly, financing of terrorism pursuant to section 147 b, first paragraph, does not require that the funds or assets have been used for or transferred to someone participating in specific terrorist acts. The obtainment or collection of assets with the intention that such assets should be used to finance terrorist acts is prohibited in itself, regardless of whether the assets have in fact been used to finance such acts.

The proposed amendment to the General Civil Penal Code of a new section 147 c also establishes criminal responsibility for incitement to, recruitment and

training for terrorist acts, regardless of whether a terrorist act has in fact been committed as a result of such conduct.

Incitement to and recruitment and training for terrorist acts have until now not been punishable as separate offences. However the offences specified in this new section may, in some situations, constitute aiding and abetting under the legislation currently in force or partly fall within the ambit of other provisions of the General Civil Penal Code. The proposed amendment thus entails a modest expansion of the area of criminalisation.

The provisions of the new Penal Code encompass the terror-related offences specified in section 147 a and section 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code and section 147 c of the proposed amendment to the General Civil Penal Code.⁴ A few adjustments have however been made. The provisions concerning conspiracy to commit terrorism pursuant to section 133, threats of terrorism pursuant to section 134, and financing of terrorism pursuant to section 135 of the new Penal Code also include, unlike section 147 a, conspiracy, threats and financing of the offences stipulated in sections 137-144.

Attempt and aiding and abetting

Attempt and aiding and abetting violations of both section 147 a and section 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code are also punishable. Aiding and abetting includes both tangible contributions to the commission of a terrorist act and intangible contributions, such as incitement and other forms of encouragement.

The proposed amendment to section 147 c expands the area of criminalisation to include the aiding and abetting of incitement to, recruitment or training for acts of terrorism, as well as the attempted commission of these offences.

The new Penal Code criminalises attempt and aiding and abetting with regard to both acts of terrorism and terror-related offences.⁵

Procedural rules

Overview

Norwegian procedural law contains no specific rules for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. An individual suspected of or charged with a terrorist offence enjoys the same rights and obligations as individuals suspected of or charged with other serious crimes. The police are in general vested with the same investigative powers and

⁴ Sections 133-136 of the new Penal Code.

⁵ Sections 15 and 16 of the new Penal Code.

methods during the investigation of terrorist offences as they are during the investigation of other offences.

The Criminal Procedure Act specifies a number of coercive measures that, subject to the conditions stipulated in the relevant provisions, apply during the investigation of criminal offences. Some of these measures are only available for offences subject to a certain maximum penalty. All of these measures are available to the police during the investigation of terrorist offences.

These coercive measures include arrest and remand in custody,⁶ search,⁷ concealed video surveillance and technological tracking,⁸ seizure and surrender orders,⁹ audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus (communication control),¹⁰ audio surveillance of conversations between the suspected person and the police (or someone giving the police his/her consent)¹¹ and charge on property.¹²

In order to strengthen the investigative efforts with respect to serious crimes, including terrorist offences, additional provisions on coercive measures have been introduced in recent years.

By Act of 17 June 2005 No. 87, a new provision 216 m of the Criminal Procedure Act was adopted, under which the police may make use of covert audio surveillance other than communications surveillance by technological means¹³ and may use coercive measures to prevent serious crime, such as terrorism.¹⁴

On 17 June 2005 new provisions were also introduced in the Police Act. These provisions empower the Police Security Service, in its efforts to prevent and suppress serious crimes such as terrorism, to use coercive measures at a pre-investigative stage as well, that is before the police have initiated criminal investigations.¹⁵

Covert audio surveillance other than communications surveillance by technological means

Pursuant to Section 216 m of the Criminal Procedure Act, covert audio surveillance includes all forms of covert audio surveillance by technological means,

with the exception of communications surveillance.¹⁶ A typical example is the placement of microphones, transmitters or recorders in places where it is presumed that the suspect will stay. It may also entail the use of directional microphones or other devices at a distance. It does not allow for video recording.

The use of such measures is however subject to certain conditions stipulated in Section 216 m. First, section 216 m first paragraph requires that the person subject to surveillance is, with just cause, suspected of the commission of or the attempted commission of certain serious offences, *inter alia*, contravention of section 147 a, first or second paragraph, of the General Civil Penal Code.

The second condition is that covert audio surveillance must be assumed to be of substantial significance for the clarification of the case, and that such clarification would otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.¹⁷

Third, permission to carry out covert audio surveillance may only be granted in respect of a place where it can reasonably be assumed the suspect will stay (see section 216 m, fourth paragraph).

The same paragraph also stipulates that the surveillance of a public place, or another place to which a large number of persons have access, is permissible only when special reasons so warrant. It is also required that the surveillance be arranged in such a way as to avoid, as far as possible, picking up conversations to which the suspect is not a party. The aim of these requirements is to protect the privacy of individuals who are not suspected of being involved in criminal activities.

Preventive coercive measures

The police and the Police Security Service may, pursuant to Section 222 d of the Criminal Procedure Act, be granted permission to use coercive measures in order to prevent serious crimes.

The coercive measures available to the police and the Police Security Service pursuant to this provision are: search, concealed video surveillance and technological tracking, seizure and surrender orders, audio surveillance and other control of

⁶ Chapter 14 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

⁷ Chapter 15 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

⁸ Chapter 15a of the Criminal Procedure Act.

⁹ Chapter 16 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹⁰ Chapter 16a of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹¹ Chapter 16b, section 216l of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹² Chapter 17 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹³ Section 216m of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹⁴ Section 222d of the Criminal Procedure Act.

¹⁵ Section 17d et seq. of the Police Act.

¹⁶ Communications surveillance is, as mentioned above, regulated in chapter 16a of the Criminal Procedure Act, and is a less interfering coercive measure. It may consist of audio surveillance of conversations or other communications conducted to or from specific telephones, computers or other apparatus for electronic communication that the suspect possesses or that it may be assumed he would use.

¹⁷ Section 216 m third paragraph.

communication apparatus (communication control) and other audio surveillance of conversations by technological means.¹⁸

Although these measures may be used to prevent crimes, they may nevertheless not be carried out independently of an ongoing investigation of a crime. The first paragraph of the provision explicitly sets out that the use of coercive measures must be part of an ongoing investigative process.

Section 222 d, second paragraph, also requires that there must be reasonable grounds for believing that a person is going to commit an act that contravenes, *inter alia*, section 147 a, first or second paragraph, of the General Civil Penal Code.¹⁹ The Police Security Service may also be granted permission to use coercive measures in cases that concern sections 147 a, third paragraph, and 147 b.

Permission may only be granted if it can reasonably be assumed that the intervention will provide information of substantial significance which will make it possible to prevent the act, and that such prevention would otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.²⁰ Additionally, the provision determines that some of the coercive measures may not be carried out unless special reasons so warrant.

Coercive measures at the pre-investigative stage

The Police Security Service may also be granted permission to use coercive measures at a pre-investigative stage, pursuant to section 17 d of the Police Act. This provision recognises the need to examine whether a person is preparing a terrorist act at a stage where the conditions for carrying out criminal investigation are not met, in order to suppress and halt the commission of such crimes.

Pursuant to the first paragraph of this section, the coercive measures available to the Police Security Service at this stage include: search without notification to the suspect, concealed video surveillance and technological tracking, audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus (communication control), covert audio surveillance and seizure and surrender orders without notification to the suspect.

The basic requirement for the use of such measures is that there must be grounds for examining whether any person is preparing an act that contravenes 147 a of the General Civil Penal Code or other crimes of a serious nature mentioned in the first paragraph

of the provision. The other conditions correspond by and large with the requirements for the use of coercive measures applicable during investigation.

Freezing of assets International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373.

The adoption of section 147 a and section 147 b of the Penal Code in 2002 was accompanied by new provisions on the freezing of assets in the Criminal Procedure Act, Chapter 15 b. These provisions fulfil the obligations ensuing from the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373.

The freezing of assets entails that a person is temporarily deprived of his/her rights of possession of an asset. Pursuant to section 202 d, first paragraph, the freezing of assets requires that a person is with just cause suspected of a contravention or the attempted contravention of section 147 a or section 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code. This coercive measure is thus limited to cases concerning terrorist acts and terror-related offences (threats, conspiracy and financing of terrorist acts).

The assets to be frozen may, pursuant to section 202 d first paragraph, belong to the following: a) the suspected person, b) an enterprise that the suspect owns or controls, or c) an enterprise or a person that acts on behalf of or on the instructions of any person specified in a) or b).

As a general rule, all kinds of assets may be frozen. Assets that are necessary for the maintenance of the person to whom the decision is directed, his/her household or any person whom he/she maintains may not however be frozen, see section 202 d, second paragraph.

The decision to freeze assets is taken by the Prosecuting Authority. However the Prosecuting Authority shall bring the case before the District Court to have its decision affirmed, as soon as possible, and not later than seven days after it has made its decision to freeze.²¹

The freezing of assets is a temporary precaution. If the court affirms the decision, it shall at the same time determine a specific time limit for the freezing of the assets.²² The time limit shall be as short as possible, and not more than four weeks. It may however be extended by four weeks at a time.

¹⁸ Section 222 first paragraph.

¹⁹ Section 222d is also applicable in certain serious cases of homicide, aggravated robbery and drug felonies involving considerable quantities.

²⁰ Section 222 d, fourth paragraph.

²¹ Section 202 e, first paragraph.

²² Section 202 d, first paragraph.

A decision to freeze assets shall further lead to either the seizure of or a charge on property, or the release of the assets (section 202 f). The freezing of assets shall cease at the latest when the case has been decided by a final and binding judgment.

The person charged does not have the right to be informed about the decision taken by the Prosecuting Authority. He/she has the right, however, to be informed about the court's order, unless it is strictly necessary with regard to the investigation that he is not informed.²³

Security Council resolution 1267 related to sanctions against Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Act of 7 June 1968 No. 4 relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions of the United Nations Security Council stipulates that the Government is authorised to take decisions, i.e. to issue the regulations necessary in order to implement the mandatory decisions of the Security Council. Security Council resolution 1267 and the subsequent resolutions related to sanctions against Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaida and the Taliban are implemented in Norwegian law pursuant to this Act.

The regulations laid down by Royal Decree of 22 December 1999 set out measures applicable to Osama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida and the Taliban, and any individuals, groups and entities designated as being associated with them in the list compiled by the UN Sanctions Committee. The measures include the obligation for all private actors to immediately freeze funds and other financial assets or economic resources belonging to the said individuals and entities.²⁴

The regulations include a link to the website of the Al-Qaida and the Taliban Sanctions Committee, where the consolidated list can be found, which means that the regulations are applicable to all persons and entities listed at any given time.

Other relevant legislation

The Immigration Act

The Immigration Act of 24 June 1988 No. 64 regulates the entry of foreign nationals into Norway and their presence in the realm.

The Immigration Act includes provisions that explicitly or implicitly concern individuals involved in terrorist activities.

New provisions on expulsion were given by Act of 28 June 2002 No. 54 in order to fully implement

Article 2 c of Security Council resolution 1373, which provides that all States shall "deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens".

Accordingly, section 29, first paragraph e), provides that any foreign national may be expelled if he/she has committed an act that contravenes sections 147 a or 147 b of the General Civil Penal Code. A foreign national may also be expelled if he/she has provided safe haven to someone he/she knows has committed such crimes.²⁵ It is not required that the foreign national has been convicted for violation of sections 147 a or 147 b or for providing safe haven.

Expulsion may not be ordered, however, if it would be a disproportionately severe reaction against the individual or the closest members of his/her family, considering the seriousness of the offence and the foreign national's connection with the realm.

Additionally, a general rule on protection against persecution applies.²⁶ A foreign national may not be sent to any area where he/she may fear persecution of such a kind that may justify his/her recognition as a refugee, or where he/she will not feel secure on being sent to such an area. Protection also applies to any foreign national who is in considerable danger of losing his/her life or of being subjected to torture, or inhuman or degrading treatment.

Expulsion may be made permanent or may apply for a limited period of time, but as a general rule not less than two years.

Involvement in terrorist activities may also be considered a ground for denying a foreign national a work or residence permit.

Foreign nationals who intend to take up work or residence in the realm for more than three months (without taking work) must have a work permit or a residence permit. In principle all foreigners are entitled to such a permit provided that they meet the conditions set out in the Immigration Act and appurtenant regulations.²⁷ However, permission may not be granted if there are, *inter alia* circumstances that give grounds for rejecting or expelling the foreign national.

Grounds for rejection are set out in sections 27 and 28 of the Immigration Act. The provisions implicitly apply to foreign nationals who have been involved in

²³ Section 202 e.

²⁴ Section 1, first paragraph.

²⁵ Pursuant to the Immigration Act, section 58, special rules apply to foreign nationals who are included under the EEA Agreement. However, the rules are the same in terrorist cases.

²⁶ Section 15 of the Immigration Act.

²⁷ Section 8 of the Immigration Act.

terrorist activities. Thus foreign nationals involved in terrorist acts or activities may be denied a work or residence permit.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Minister of Justice and the Police has constitutional responsibility for the Police Security Service, with the exception of criminal investigations, which fall under the Prosecuting Authority.

The Police Security Service is a branch of the police force that is directly subordinate to the Ministry of Justice and the Police. The Ministry exercises direct political control by giving instructions to the Service, including tasking, prioritising, making resources available and approving the establishment of co-operation and agreements with foreign secret and intelligence services and organisations.

The Service is vested with powers to implement preventive measures and conduct investigations and prosecutions. The Service has the statutory responsibility for preventing and investigating threats against the integrity and security of the state. These include: illegal intelligence activity, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related material or technology, violations relating to export control, terrorism, sabotage and politically motivated violence or coercion. In addition the Service shall prevent threats against the Royal Family, members of the Parliament, members of the Government, judges of the Supreme Court and representatives of equivalent bodies from visiting states. In this respect, the Service also protects visiting dignitaries.

The Service's main activities are operational policing, making analyses and reports to government bodies, security advice, threat assessments, protection of dignitaries and security vetting.

The coercive measures set out in the Criminal Procedure Act regarding criminal investigations and the preventive measures available to the Police Security Service are effective tools for gathering information. There are a large number of methods available to the service, such as clandestine search, room surveillance, interception of communication, etc. The Police Security Service conducts clandestine investigations. If such an investigation is revealed or publicly known, it is normally transferred to the ordinary police and law enforcement agencies.

The Service co-operates extensively both with domestic and with international partners. At the international level, the service co-operates with other security and intelligence services and at the domestic level the service co-operates closely with

the ordinary police and specialised law enforcement agencies, customs, immigration authorities and the other secret services. It works particularly closely with the Norwegian Intelligence Service, a civil-military foreign intelligence service, with which the Service also shares a common assessment unit.

The main task and challenge for the Service is the fight against terrorism. The police, specialised law enforcement agencies, the Prosecuting Authority and the secret and intelligence services play a prominent role in combating these crimes. However, it is the view of the Service that other authorities, institutions and societies also have a vital role to play in the overall fight against terrorism –particularly those authorities responsible for the integration of immigrants. It is the Service's view that long-term success in the fight against terror can only be obtained by means of a coordinated and forceful effort on the part of society as a whole.

The objective of the Service's counter-terrorism work is both the prevention of terrorist acts that are planned and perpetrated in Norway, and the prevention of Norwegian soil being used to plan or perpetrate terrorist acts in other parts of the world.

The police are responsible for terrorism preparedness and counter-terrorism in peacetime. The Service is responsible for preventive counter-terrorism, and for carrying out covert investigations. The rest of the police service is responsible for putting in place the security measures that are necessary for Norway's national preparedness and, where necessary, for conducting overt investigations. If requested to do so, the Service may provide specialist support to the rest of the police in this area. In cases where the Norwegian Armed Forces participate in counter-terrorism activities in peacetime, e.g. by securing public buildings, the military personnel work under the direction of the police.

The Police Security Service's counter-terrorism work concentrates mainly on investigating individuals' possible connections with terrorist networks, and the conspiracy and planning of concrete acts of terror. In this work, the service makes use of all measures available to it under national law. The objective is to intercept plans to commit acts of terrorism well before they are carried out.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Mutual assistance in criminal matters

Norway has acceded to the 1959 Council of Europe Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the 1978 First Additional Protocol to this

Convention. It is currently preparing to ratify the Second Additional Protocol to the Convention.

Norway is an associated member of the Schengen co-operation and has entered into several parallel agreements in the field of justice and home affairs. It is currently preparing to ratify the 2003 Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway on the application of certain provisions of the 2000 Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union and the 2001 Protocol thereto.

Norway can also provide legal assistance to states with which Norway has no agreement. According to Norwegian law, legal assistance can be provided in relation to all types of offences, including terrorist acts. The assistance provided is subject to Norwegian legislation.

Extradition

Norway has acceded to the 1957 Council of Europe Convention on Extradition and the two Additional Protocols to this Convention.

Norwegian legislation also allows for extradition to states with which Norway has no special extradition agreement.

Co-operation with international organisations

The implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is a core priority of Norway's participation in multilateral efforts against terrorism. Norway actively supports the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which coordinates the various UN-agencies in their work to prevent terrorism. Norway also supports the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate's (CTED) capacity building efforts to help states implement Security Council resolution 1373.

It has stepped up its support to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is assisting a large number of member states in their implementation of the UN anti-terrorism conventions and resolution 1373. The UNODC is also supporting justice sector reforms in the broader sense and is furthermore coordinating the UN's anti-terrorism efforts.

Norway also supports the Council of Europe's efforts to ensure that the fight against terrorism is in line with the principles of democracy and the rule of law, and based on respect for human rights. It is positive that the Council of Europe is actively following up this issue by requesting member states to report on legislation, practice and individual cases.

Norway will continue to support the OSCE's efforts to help states in implementing the UN anti-terrorism conventions. The OSCE assists member states in implementing their UN obligations by facilitating information exchange and providing assistance for developing national legislation. These measures make the OSCE a valuable partner for the UN in the fight against international terrorism.

Norway supports the Financial Action Task Force against money laundering (the FATF). It endorses the FATF's standards and recommendations, including the nine special recommendations with regard to terrorist financing and has implemented them into Norwegian legislation. Norway was one of the first countries that accepted to be examined by the Task Force.

In recent years NATO has focused on new security threats, in particular on the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Norway is in favour of clearly defining and strengthening NATO's role in the fight against international terrorism.

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Norway	Signed	Ratified
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS 90)	27/1/1977	10/1/1980
Amending Protocol (ETS 190)	24/9/2003	24/9/2003
European Convention on Extradition (ETS 24)	13/12/1957	19/1/1960
First Additional Protocol (ETS 86)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 98)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 30)	21/4/1961	14/3/1962
First Additional Protocol (ETS 99)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 182)	8/11/2001	-
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (ETS 73)	3/4/1974	29/12/1977
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (ETS 116)	24/11/1983	22/6/1992
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141)	8/11/1990	16/11/1994
Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185)	23/11/2001	30/6/2006
Additional Protocol concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (ETS 189)	29/4/2008	29/4/2008
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS 196)	9/4/2008	-
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (ETS 198)	-	-