



DET KONGELIGE JUSTIS- OG
BEREDSKAPSDEPARTEMENT

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Act of 22 May 1981 No. 25

The Criminal Procedure Act

With subsequent amendments, the latest made by
Act of 21 June 2013 No. 84



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PREFACE

This unofficial translation of the Criminal Procedure Act (Straffeprosessloven 1981) is largely based on the translation made by Ronald Walford in close cooperation with Einar Høgetveit (1991). Patrick Chaffey and Sandra Hamilton also provided invaluable assistance in this task.

Further amendments to this Act, were also translated by Ronald Walford in close cooperation with Sandra Hamilton and Jane Wesenberg. The amendments to the Act of 2006 have been translated by Ronald Walford and Maidie Kloster and incorporated therein with the approval of the Ministry of Justice. The latest amendments have been translated by Amesto Translations and incorporated therein with the approval of the Ministry of Justice

Finding exact English equivalents for the Norwegian legal terms and concepts involved was no easy task. In some cases the solutions adopted are no more than approximations, since there are no direct equivalents, and on occasion it has been necessary to resort to explanatory notes.

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Part I. The courts and their decisions

Chapter 1. The scope of the Act

Section 1. Penal cases shall be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of this Act unless otherwise provided by statute.

Section 2. The following cases shall also be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of this Act, regardless of whether at the same time the imposition of a penalty has been proposed:

- 1) cases concerning committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code or compulsory care pursuant to section 39a of the Penal Code,
- 2) public cases concerning confiscation, including questions of third-party rights in assets with which the case is concerned,
- 3) cases in which it is claimed that a defamatory statement be declared null and void,
- 4) cases concerning loss of the right to drive a motor vehicle, etc. for a specific period or for ever, cf. section 24 a, second paragraph, section 33, No. 1 and 2, cf. No. 6, and section 35, first paragraph, of the Road Traffic Act. The same applies to cases concerning loss of the right to engage in the carriage of persons for remuneration (*kjøreseddel*).

In cases concerning the claims specified in this section, the provisions of this Act concerning the issue of guilt shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate. Otherwise the provisions concerning the determination of a penalty shall apply.

Section 3. Any legal claim that the aggrieved person or any other injured person has against the person charged may, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 29, be pursued in connection with such cases as are mentioned in section 1 or section 2, provided that the said claim arises from the same act that the case is concerned with. On the said conditions, the following claims may also be pursued:

- 1) claims against the parents of the person charged pursuant to section 1-2 of Act of 13 June 1969 No. 26 relating to damages,
- 2) claims against the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation or any other broadcasting institution, or against an owner or publisher of printed matter pursuant to section 3-6 of the said Act,
- 3) claims against insurance companies pursuant to chapter II of the Motor Vehicle Liability Act of 3 February 1961 and other claims against insurance companies when the person charged has taken out third party liability insurance and the injured person can make a direct claim against the insurance company,
- 4) claims for reimbursement which an insurance company or any other person that has paid out compensation, insurance or a pension on account of the damage has against the person charged,
- 5) claims concerning any abrogation of the right of inheritance pursuant to section 73 of Act of 3 March 1972 No. 5 relating to Inheritance,
- 6) an appeal against an administrative decision concerning the relocation, sale or destruction of dogs or concerning a ban on having anything to do with dogs pursuant to sections 22, first paragraph, and 24, cf. section 25, third paragraph, of the Dogs Act.
- 7) claims from one spouse against the other spouse that the marriage is invalid or for divorce without prior separation, cf. section 16, third and fourth paragraphs and section 23 of the Act of 4 July 1991 No. 47 relating to marriage in matters pursuant to section 222, second paragraph of the Penal Code.

In connection with criminal proceedings against a public official, the public authorities may put forward a claim for his dismissal pursuant to section 10 of the Act relating to the Entry into Force of the Penal Code.

The claims specified in the first and second paragraphs are deemed to be civil claims and shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of chapter 29.

For the purpose of this Act, the term aggrieved person shall also include other injured persons as mentioned in the first paragraph. This does not, however, apply to sections 72, 80, 229, 273, 289 a, 295, 397 and 398 and not chapters 9 a and 28.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall apply subject to such limitations as are recognised in international law or which derive from any agreement made with a foreign State.

The King may prescribe, by regulations, provisions relating to how the Act will apply to the handling of criminal cases outside of Norwegian territorial waters and may determine that portions of the Act shall not apply and stipulate special provisions in consideration of the circumstances at hand

Section 4 a. The prosecuting authority may grant permission to foreign authorities to board a Norwegian vessel and make use of coercive measures etc. in accordance with the 2005 Protocol to the Convention of 10 March 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, Article 8 bis. Permission should not normally be granted if the relevant provisions for the use of coercive measures in the State in question are significantly less secure than the corresponding Norwegian provisions. Conditions may be stipulated for such permission.

The prosecuting authority determines whether Norway shall pursuant to Article 8 bis, No. 4 and No. 5, of the Protocol.

The King determines who is to be regarded as the prosecuting authority pursuant to this provision and may prescribe further rules concerning the work and tasks of the competent authority.

Chapter 2. The substantive jurisdiction of the courts

Section 5. All cases under this Act shall be dealt with at first instance by the District Court.

Section 6. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal extends to:

- 1) appeals in cases adjudicated by the District Court and
- 2) appeals against the acceptance of the option of a fine or confiscation or both.¹

Section 7. Appeals in cases dealt with by the Court of Appeal shall come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Appeals against orders and decisions are decided on by the Appeal Committee of the Supreme Court.

Section 8. With the consent of the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court, an appeal that comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal may be brought directly before the Supreme Court when the said appeal relates to an issue whose significance extends beyond the case in question, or it is especially important to have the case decided quickly.

¹ See section 255. (Translator's note)

An application for such consent shall be submitted together with the notice of appeal and sent with the documents relating to the case to the Appeals Committee. Before such consent is given, the opposite party shall be given an opportunity to express his views.

Section 9. (Repealed by Act of 17 June 2005 No. 90 (in force from 1 January 2008 pursuant to the decree of 26 January 2007 No. 88) as amended by Act of 26 January 2007 No. 3.)

Chapter 3. The local jurisdiction of the courts. Consolidation and adjournment of criminal cases

Section 10. The main hearing shall be held in the judicial district in which the criminal act is presumed to have been committed or in one of the judicial districts in which it may have been committed.

If the criminal act is committed on board a Norwegian ship or aircraft en route in or outside the realm, the main hearing may be held in the judicial district in which the ship or aircraft has its home port or in which it has its first port of call, or in which the investigation was first instituted. The same applies when the act is committed on a Norwegian drilling platform or a similar floating installation en route in or outside the realm. In the case of aircraft, the owner's place of residence or business premises are to be regarded as the home port.

Section 11. If there is no venue in the realm pursuant to section 10, or if prosecution at any of the said venues would cause substantial inconvenience to the person charged or to witnesses, or would cause disproportionate delay or expense, the main hearing may be held at the place where the person charged resides or is staying, or where it is presumed that the case can most easily be clarified.

Section 12. As a rule distinct judicial proceedings² are conducted in the judicial district in which the person who is to be examined resides or is staying, or where the object with which such proceedings are concerned is presumed to be located.

Section 13. Prosecutions against the same person for more than one criminal act, or against more than one person as accomplices to the same criminal act, may be consolidated in a single case, provided that this can be done without substantial delay or difficulty. If different persons or authorities are entitled to prosecute, such consolidation may be effected when they so agree. No interlocutory appeal may be brought against a decision to effect or omit consolidation of prosecutions against the same person for more than one criminal act nor may such a decision serve as a ground of appeal.

With the consent of the court, prosecutions for two or more criminal acts may also otherwise be consolidated in a single case, just as consolidated cases may be separated when the court so decides or consents.

Section 14. A prosecution for criminal acts in a case consolidated pursuant to section 13, first paragraph, may be brought in any judicial district in which any one of the said acts could have been prosecuted.

² For examples of such proceedings see sections 150, 237, 241, 247, 269 and 270.

If the case is disjoined after the main hearing has begun, the court shall decide whether it shall proceed to adjudicate that part of the case which has been brought before it solely by reason of the consolidation.

Section 15. The prosecuting authority may, with the consent of the court before which the case has been brought, transfer the proceedings to another place where there is a venue for the case.

Section 16. The rules relating to venue may be departed from with the consent of the person charged. If the person charged duly appears, the court shall not of its own motion inquire whether the case has been brought before its proper venue.

Section 17. When the criminality of an act depends on whether a particular legal relationship subsisted when the act was committed, the court may adjourn the criminal proceedings until this issue has been decided in a civil case. The decision in the civil case is not, however, binding with regard to the decision in the criminal case.

If defamation proceedings are brought against a person who has passed on a statement made by another person, the court may adjourn the case against the former person until any proceedings against the originator of the statement have been decided. If defamation proceedings are brought concerning allegations of having committed a sexual felony that has been reported to the police, the court may adjourn the case until a final decision to prosecute or a court decision has been made in the reported case. The court may also otherwise adjourn criminal proceedings until a disputed matter has been further clarified in another criminal case.

Chapter 4. Court records

Section 18. At every sitting of a court a written record of the proceedings shall be kept. The court record shall state:

- 1) the court, the time and place of the sitting, the names of the judges, the members of the jury, the keeper of the record, and of the court invigilator³, the parties and the number and subject-matter of the case,
- 2) which parties are present, who is representing them, the names of the witnesses and experts who appear, and the documents and other evidence submitted. Information given to the court in writing pursuant to section 130, second paragraph, shall not be entered in the court record.

The course of the proceedings shall be noted forthwith. In particular it must be evident that the forms prescribed by law have been observed.

Section 19. The following matters shall be fully entered in the court record:

- 1) the contentions of the parties and any declarations that alter the substance of the case or contain an express admission of the opposite party's contention or any part of it,

³ The court invigilator or monitor is a person whose duty it is to observe the proceedings carefully, to see that the legal processes have been duly followed, and to draw the judge's attention to any misconceptions or errors in the understanding or recording of the proceedings. (Translator's note)

- 2) contentions, applications and objections relating to procedural matters that are made in court and that are not abandoned or immediately acted upon, provided that they may affect the decision or their entry on the record is demanded,
- 3) judicial decisions that are made or read out at the sitting, and any order made by the court or its president.

When any of the matters specified here is contained in documents that are appended to the record or in any previous court record, it will suffice to include a reference thereto. The court may require that contentions and applications made by the prosecutor or by counsel on behalf of one of the parties shall be reduced to writing in order to be appended to the court record.

Section 20. Outside the main hearing any statements made by the parties, witnesses, or experts in court shall be entered in the court record and then read aloud for confirmation. Any additions and corrections made during the reading aloud shall be entered. Confessions and other especially important utterances should, as far as possible, be recorded in the respondent's own words. Irrelevant or meaningless items shall be omitted.

When a statement wholly or partly corresponds with what the same or another person has previously stated in court, the court may refer to the previous statement and read it aloud for confirmation.

At a court sitting held for preparatory proceedings the court shall decide the extent to which statements shall be recorded.

Section 21. During the main hearing the court may decide that statements made by the parties, witnesses, or experts shall be entered in the court record pursuant to the provisions of section 20:

- 1) when the court assumes that in the event of an appeal hearing in the Court of Appeal it will no longer be possible to conduct an examination or that it will have to be conducted by judicial recording of evidence outside the main hearing,
- 2) when the statement differs on important points from a previous statement made by the person concerned in court or to the police,
- 3) when it is otherwise desirable for special reasons.

If any person who has been examined has no evidence to give about the case, this should be noted.

Section 21 a. When the court deals with an application for the hearing of evidence from an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, the witness's name and other information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known shall be written down in a separate document. This document and other documents in the case containing information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known shall be kept in a strictly secure manner in accordance with regulations prescribed by the King. If the court rejects an application for the hearing of evidence from an anonymous witness, however, the general rules concerning entry in the court record and safekeeping apply only if the prosecuting authority calls the witness and fully reveals his or her identity, cf. section 130.

The provisions of the first paragraph concerning entry in the court record and safekeeping of documents apply correspondingly to examinations in a court sitting pursuant to section 130a.

The rules in this provision shall in so far as they are appropriate apply correspondingly to cases pursuant to sections 28, third paragraph, third to sixth sentences, 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. 264, sixth paragraph, and 292 a.

Section 22. When there is reason to believe that an utterance may result in criminal liability for making a false statement or accusation, it should be fully entered in the court record and as far as possible in the speaker's own words.

Section 23. In accordance with further rules to be prescribed by the King, statements and other parts of the proceedings may be recorded stenographically or by mechanical means. The said rules shall prescribe the extent to which such reproduction may replace entry in the court record.

Section 24. When any inquiry is made outside the main hearing, the court record shall give a full account of such inquiry, how it was carried out, the observations made, and what inferences can be drawn from them. An attempt should be made to obtain photographs, drawings, plans and sketches when it may be of relevance to the case.

Section 25. When any inquiry is made during the main hearing, the court may apply the provisions of section 24 when it assumes that in the event of an appeal hearing in the Court of Appeal it will no longer be possible to conduct an inquiry, or that it would be defective because the subject-matter of the inquiry may be destroyed or altered, or that any such inquiry would have to be conducted by judicial recording of evidence outside the main hearing.

Section 26. If any of the parties so requests, the court record shall be read aloud in court or submitted to the parties. This shall not apply, however, to such part of the court record as is governed by section 21a.

If the court finds that any correction is required, it will make such correction by an addition or marginal note. When a party, a judge, or a court invigilator⁴ requires a correction to be made, but such request is refused, a written note of the refusal may be required.

The court record shall be signed by the judges, the keeper of the record, and the court invigilator.

Section 27. Documents produced in court shall be endorsed to show that they have been so produced.

Section 28. A transcript of the court records and other documents in a criminal case that the court has concluded may be requested by

- a) the person charged,
- b) the aggrieved person,
- c) surviving relatives, and
- d) any other person who has a legal interest therein.

The provision in the first paragraph does not apply to personal data reports and other documents that the King determines, by regulations, shall be archived separately. The provision does not apply either to documents that contain confidential personal data from other public agencies that the agency in question has not collected for use in the criminal case. The persons mentioned in the first paragraph may not request a transcript of other documents containing personal data that is not evident from the judgment in the case without a legal interest.

Any person may request a transcript of a judgment in a specific criminal case as long as no ban applies against public reproduction of the judgment, or, if such a ban does apply or a transcript is denied pursuant to the fourth paragraph, access to the conclusion of the judgment. This also applies

⁴ See footnote 3, section 18. (Translator's note)

correspondingly to orders that settle appeals and orders concerning impartiality, dismissal, reopening of a case, damages in connection with prosecution and adjournment. Such request may always be refused if the judgment is more than five years old or the person who requests the transcript identifies the judgment only by the name of the accused person. A transcript of a judgment or order may be provided even if it contains quotes from psychiatric reports, social inquiry reports or other personal data. Transcripts of orders in the cases mentioned in section 100 a shall not be provided.

A transcript shall be denied when in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign State it would be inadvisable to provide a transcript, or when there is reason to fear that the transcript will be used in an unlawful manner. The same applies to persons other than the parties when the court has made an order of secrecy. A transcript may be denied on the conditions prescribed in section 242 a, first paragraph. The provisions of section 242 a, second to sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate. The court may not provide a transcript of documents that contain information that can result in the disclosure of the identity of witnesses that have testified anonymously, cf. section 130 a or section 234 a, or that contain information that has previously been exempted from access pursuant to the provisions of section 28, fourth paragraph, section 242 a, section 264, sixth paragraph, or section 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. section 264, sixth paragraph. Nor may the court provide a transcript of documents that contain information that the prosecuting authority has previously requested be exempted from access pursuant to the said provisions if the prosecuting authority has discontinued the prosecution pursuant to section 72, first paragraph, second sentence, second alternative, because it did not succeed in its request.

No transcript may be provided of the part of the court record specified in sections 21 a, 40, sixth paragraph, or 52, third paragraph.

The question of entitlement to a transcript shall be judged in relation to each individual document.

If a request for a transcript is denied pursuant to this section, an application may be made for the question to be submitted to the court for a decision.

The King may prescribe regulations concerning the inspection and borrowing of the documents in a criminal case, and concerning entitlement to a transcript of the documents in cases that are not covered by the first or third paragraphs. The provisions of the fourth and fifth paragraphs shall apply correspondingly to such regulations. The regulations may on the same conditions regulate the implementation of a public right of access in connection with the use of information technology.

Section 29. The King may prescribe further rules concerning the compilation of court records and concerning the safekeeping and destruction of court records and other documents.

Chapter 5. Judgments, orders and other decisions of the court

Section 30. Judgments are the decisions of the court that convict or acquit the person charged, or that otherwise wholly or partly decide the claim with which the case is concerned. An appeal against a judgment is settled by judgment when the case is not dismissed, or when the appeal is not dismissed or not allowed.

Other decisions are orders when so defined by statute, or when they conclude the case or an independent part of it.

Section 31. If the court has more than one member, it shall carry out its deliberations and voting in camera before judgment is delivered, unless the members immediately agree upon the decision.

Only the keeper of the record is allowed to attend the deliberations and voting unless the president of the court gives special permission to other persons who for the purpose of their legal education or for similar reasons wish to be present.

Section 32. The president shall conduct the proceedings, put the questions and count the votes. The voting is done orally in the sequence determined by the president.

A judge who has been outvoted shall take part in any subsequent voting that the case calls for unless otherwise provided by statute.

In the Supreme Court the voting takes place publicly in the order determined by the president of the court. The president shall always vote last. Each of the judges shall give reasons for the decision he votes for.

Section 33. The issue of guilt shall be voted on separately. The issue of guilt does not include questions concerning the time-barring of punishment by reason of statutory limitation or an increased penalty for repeated offences, except in so far as concerns the time when the act that is the subject of the charge was committed.

Section 34. A judge who has voted for an acquittal on the issue of guilt shall not take part in the voting as to whether such special circumstances exist as would bring the matter under a more severe or milder penal provision but will be deemed to have concurred with whatever vote is most favourable to the person charged.

Section 35. A decision on the issue of guilt in disfavour of the person charged requires five votes in the Court of Appeal. In cases tried by jury, section 372 applies.

Otherwise all decisions shall be made by an ordinary majority unless otherwise provided. If the votes are tied, in decisions concerning a penalty or such sanctions as are specified in section 2, No. 1 and 2, the opinion most favourable to the person charged shall prevail; otherwise the president's vote shall be conclusive.

The issue of whether the conditions for declaring a statement null and void are satisfied shall be decided by an ordinary majority. If the votes are tied, the president's vote shall be conclusive.

Section 36. If there are more than two opinions when a penalty or other sanctions are to be determined and none of them commands a majority, the votes that are most unfavourable to the person charged shall be combined with those that are nearest in line to them until a majority is reached.

Section 37. Any disagreement as to how the questions shall be put or as to the result of the voting shall be decided by a separate vote. If the votes are then tied, the president's vote shall be conclusive.

As regards the drafting of questions for the jury, the provisions of sections 363 to 367 shall apply.

Section 38. The court cannot go beyond the matter to which the indictment relates, but it is not bound by the particulars as regards time, place, and other circumstances. Only when it finds special reason to do so, will the court try the issue whether circumstances exist that would bring the matter under a more severe penal provision than that specified in the indictment.

With regard to the penal provision applicable to the matter, the court is not bound by the indictment or the contentions that are submitted. The same applies with regard to a penalty and other

applicable sanctions. A judgment making a declaration that a statement is null and void can only be passed when a claim to this effect has been made, and not to a greater extent than is claimed. A penalty or such sanctions as are specified in section 2, No. 1, cannot be imposed in a case that relates only to confiscation or a declaration that a statement is null and void.

Before the court applies a penal provision other than that specified in the indictment or imposes a sanction other than or a liability to confiscation greater than that proposed by the prosecution, it shall give the parties an opportunity to express their views on the matter. The person charged shall be allowed a suitable adjournment when the court finds it desirable for the defence.

As regards the formulation of questions for the jury, the provisions of section 364 shall apply.

Section 39. A judgment shall contain:

- 1) a short account of the subject matter of the case with the claims that have been made,
- 2) the reasons for the decision,
- 3) the conclusion of the judgment.

Transcripts of the judgment shall also contain information about the court, the judges, the time and place of the delivery of judgment, the parties and their representatives.

The president of the court shall write the judgment unless the court decides otherwise. The judgment shall be signed by the judges who have taken part in the adjudication.

Section 40. In the case of judgments of the Court of Appeal, when the judgment is based on the verdict of a jury, the grounds of the judgment concerning the issue of guilt shall simply consist of a reference to the said verdict.

In other cases, when the person charged is convicted, the grounds of the judgment concerning the issue of guilt shall specifically and fully state the facts of the case that the court has found to be proved as a basis for the judgment and shall refer to the penal provision pursuant to which the person charged has been convicted. When the person charged is convicted, the grounds of the judgment shall also state the reasons to which the court has attached importance in determining the penalty and other sanctions. It shall be stated in the grounds of the judgment whether section 59, second paragraph, first sentence of the Penal Code has been applied, and it should be stated what importance was attached to the confession in the sentencing. Information about previous convictions or waivers of prosecution shall only be included in so far as they affect the judgment.

If the court has applied section 63, second paragraph, of the Penal Code, the court shall state what criminal act or acts it has regarded as aggravating circumstances.

If the person charged is acquitted, the grounds of the judgment shall state which conditions for a finding of guilt are deemed to be unfulfilled, or the circumstances that exclude a penalty or any other sanction that has been proposed.

In all cases that have been tried by a composite court⁵, the grounds of the judgment shall state the main points in the court's assessment of the evidence.

If a decision is made to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, the judgment must not contain any information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known. If in consideration of the provisions concerning the grounds of judgment in this section it is necessary to include information concerning the witness's identity, such information shall be written down in a separate document. This document shall be kept safe in a strictly secure manner in accordance with regulations prescribed by the King.

⁵ *Meddomsrett*: a court composed of one or more professional judges and two or more lay judges who all adjudicate cases on an equal footing, with one of the professional judges acting as president of the court – here translated as "composite court". (Translator's note)

Section 41. The grounds of the judgment shall in all cases state whether the judgment is unanimous or, if this is not the case, which of the members of the court do not agree with the conclusion of the judgment, and the points on which there is disagreement.

Judges who do not agree with the conclusion of the judgment or the grounds of the judgment may require an account of their opinion to be included therein. As far as members of the jury who take part in the determination of the penalty and other sanctions are concerned, however, the provisions of section 376 e apply.

Higher courts may in their grounds of judgment rely upon previous judgments in the case.

In Supreme Court cases the voting takes the place of grounds of judgment.

Section 42. The judgment should be delivered immediately after the case has been closed for judgment. If this cannot be done, and it is therefore decided to postpone delivery of the judgment until a subsequent sitting of the court, a time and place for this sitting shall if possible be fixed before the case is closed for judgment.

If the person charged is present or participates in the court sitting by remote conferencing technology when the case is closed for judgment, the court shall state how the judgment will be served. If the judgment is to be served pursuant to the provisions of section 159 a, second or third paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act, the court shall inform the person charged that he is bound to attend the court for such service, and that he may be arrested if he does not attend. The court shall also inform the person charged about the provision in section 310, second paragraph, second sentence. It shall be noted in the court record the information has been

If judgment is not delivered within three days after the case has been closed for judgment, the reason shall be stated in the court record.

Section 43. The judgment shall be delivered at a court sitting. If more judges than one take part in the adjudication, they shall all be present. After deliberation and voting have taken place pursuant to section 31, the court may unanimously decide that only the president of the court needs to be present when the judgment is delivered. In this case the judgment shall be signed by the other judges before the president of the court delivers the judgment by signing it or reading it aloud. Any judge may require that the judgment be delivered at a court sitting at which all the judges are present even though a decision pursuant to the third sentence has been made. When a decision is submitted to a lay judge for his signature pursuant to the fourth sentence, the said judge shall be informed of his right pursuant to the fifth sentence.

If the person charged is present in court, judgment shall be delivered by reading the judgment aloud. It is, however, unnecessary to read aloud the reproduction of the charge or the indictment. As far as the grounds of the judgment are concerned, an oral account of their essential contents may take the place of reading them aloud. If there is a right of appeal, the court shall inform the person charged of any time limit and of the procedure to be followed. He shall be asked whether he accepts the judgment and whether he desires a transcript of it.

If the person charged is not present, the judgment is deemed to be delivered as soon as it is signed. The court shall ensure that the judgment shall as soon as possible be served on the person charged, cf. section 159 a of the Courts of Justice Act, together with such information as is mentioned in the second paragraph. He shall at the same time be asked whether he accepts the judgment.

The court shall ensure that the judgment is reported as soon as possible to the counsel for the aggrieved party and the aggrieved person who has had a claim settled pursuant to section 3.

The court is bound by its decision once the judgment has been delivered.

Section 43 a. To be added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (in force from the date decided by the King).

Section 44. If the judgment contains clerical or mathematical errors or other obvious errors or omissions, the court itself or the higher court that receives the case shall correct them of its own motion. Should there be any doubt as to how the correction shall be made, the decision shall be made by the court as a whole. Otherwise the president may make the correction.

Section 45. If the grounds of the judgment otherwise contain errors, contradictions, obscurities or deficiencies, they may be corrected on the application of one of the parties, after the other party has been heard. The application must be lodged within two weeks. It shall as soon as possible be decided by the same judges who have delivered the judgment. The lay judges or the members of the jury who took part in determining the penalty or other sanction need not be summoned unless one of the parties so requires.

Section 46. Corrections pursuant to sections 44 and 45 are effected by an addition to the court record. Reference is made to them by a marginal note at the appropriate place.

All transcripts that have been delivered shall be recalled either to be corrected or to be exchanged for new ones.

The court shall ensure that the corrected or new transcripts are served on the person indicted as soon as possible.

Section 47. An interlocutory appeal against decisions made pursuant to sections 44 to 46 can only be lodged on grounds of procedural errors or because a correction goes further than is authorised by the Act.

When an application is made for a correction pursuant to section 44 or 45, the time limit for an appeal does not begin to run until the issue has been decided. If an appeal has been lodged, the superior court shall be informed accordingly.

If a correction has been made pursuant to section 45, a new time limit for an appeal shall begin to run. The person charged shall be informed of this when the correction is served on him.

Section 48. If something that should have been decided in the judgment has been omitted, a supplementary judgment may be delivered pursuant to the provisions of sections 45 and 46. The main hearing may be reopened if necessary.

Section 49. If any person has been sentenced by different judgments without the provisions of section 54, No. 3, or section 64 of the Penal Code being observed, the prosecuting authority shall bring the cases before the court that delivered the last convicting judgment for a joint decision.

The decision shall be made by a judgment. The main hearing may be reopened if the court finds reason to do so. The court shall as far as possible be constituted with the same judges as those who delivered the previous judgment. In the Court of Appeal those members of the jury who took part in the determination of the penalty or other sanction shall not take part unless the main hearing is reopened. If any of them cannot attend, the necessary number shall instead be drawn by lot from among the other members of the jury who served in the case.

Section 50. A judgment becomes legally enforceable when it has been accepted by the parties or the time limit for an appeal has expired. If an appeal is lodged, the judgment becomes legally enforceable when the case is finally decided in the higher court.

When the judgment becomes legally enforceable, such consequences of the judgment as do not require any execution take effect.

Section 51. If a new case is brought concerning a claim that has been decided by a legally enforceable judgment, the court shall of its own motion summarily dismiss the case.

If a penalty has been imposed in the case, however, a case may subsequently be brought with a claim for confiscation if such a claim was not dealt with in the criminal case. If in the criminal case a claim for confiscation has been adjudicated, a claim for further confiscation may subsequently be brought if the adjudicated claim was limited to objects that can be directly related to the criminal act.

Section 52. Reasons shall be given for court orders. Moreover sections 31 to 37, 41 and 43 shall apply correspondingly where appropriate. If the court consists of two or more judges all of whom are professional judges, only one of the judges needs to be present at the court sitting at which the order is made. In this case the order shall be signed by the other judges before the last judge makes the order by signing it or reading it aloud. Any judge may nevertheless require that the order be made at a court sitting at which all the judges are present.

The court shall ensure that an order shall as soon as possible be brought to the notice of the person charged or other persons whom it concerns. If there is a right of interlocutory appeal, the court shall inform the person concerned of the time limit and the procedure to be followed.

If a decision is made to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, the person charged shall be informed thereof. Otherwise he shall not be informed of the contents of the order. The order shall instead be communicated to the counsel for the defence unless the latter is opposed to receiving information about the witness's identity, and the attorney appointed pursuant to section 100 a. Information in the order for which a decision has been made that it shall not be disclosed to the defence counsel, cf. section 130 a, second paragraph, fourth sentence, shall not be reported to the defence counsel. Counsel for the defence may lodge an interlocutory appeal against the decision on behalf of the person charged. The order shall be kept safe in a strictly secure manner in accordance with regulations prescribed by the King.

Procedural orders may be reversed by the court that has made them when no acquired right is thereby infringed. Otherwise, sections 44 to 48 and 50 shall apply correspondingly to orders.

Section 53. Sections 31, 32, 35 to 37, 41 and 52, second paragraph, apply correspondingly where appropriate to decisions of the court that are not judgments or orders.

A decision may be reversed by the court that has made it when no acquired right is thereby infringed. Otherwise, sections 44 to 48 and 50 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 54. If the court has more than one member and they are not all present at a sitting, the president may make decisions that are not by their nature pertinent to the main hearing or adjudication unless otherwise provided by statute. If the preparation of the case is left to another judge, such decisions may be made by him.

Part II. The parties

Chapter 6. The prosecuting authority

Section 55. The officials of the prosecuting authority are:

- 1) the Director General of Public Prosecutions, Assistant Director General of Public Prosecutions and deputies to the Director General of Public Prosecutions,
- 2) the public prosecutors, deputy public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors,
- 3) the chiefs of police, the deputy chiefs of police, the head and the assistant head of the Police Security Service, the head and the assistant head of the National Criminal Investigation Service (Kripós), the assistant chiefs of police, the police prosecutors, and police intendants II in so far as they have a law degree or master's degree in jurisprudence and serve in an office or position that confers the authority to prosecute,
- 4) the lensmen⁶ and the chief inspectors.

The King may decide that a senior police officer or police officer referred to in No. 3 of the first paragraph shall serve as a member of the prosecuting authority even though he does not possess a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence. The same applies to officials at the National Collection Agency.

The appointment authority may require the submission of an exhaustive certificate of good conduct from the police in connection with the appointment of senior civil servants and officials in the prosecuting authority.

The prosecuting authority's civil servants shall act objectively in all of their actions, including the investigation phase, when a decision to prosecute is made and a case is tried.

Section 56. The Director General of Public Prosecutions is a senior state official.⁷ He must have a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence. In relation to the provision in Article 22 of the Constitution, he is regarded as an official of the highest rank. Section 235 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions is the chief administrator of the prosecuting authority. Only the King in Council may prescribe general rules and give binding orders as to how he shall discharge his duties.

The King may appoint an Assistant Director General of Public Prosecutions who, when so authorised by the Director General or in his absence, may exercise the Director General's authority on his behalf. Section 57, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly to the Assistant Director General of Public Prosecutions.

The Ministry may appoint deputy director generals of public prosecutions. They must have a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence. The deputy director generals of public prosecutions shall deal with cases assigned to them by the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

Section 57. The public prosecutors are senior state officials. They must have a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence. Section 235 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly. The King determines the number of public prosecutors, their official districts and the location of their

⁶ *Lensmann*: a public official in rural districts. He is a police officer subordinate to the chief of police and the prosecuting authority. His duties also include acting as a maintenance enforcement officer, an electoral registration officer, an execution and enforcement officer, a state tax collector and a process server. There is obviously no English equivalent, so the term is virtually untranslatable. It may be anglicized as "lensman", by analogy with "ombudsman", or it may be loosely translated as "district sheriff, though this has inappropriate connotations. (Translator's note)

⁷ *Embetsmann*: a senior state official appointed by the King pursuant to Article 21 of the Constitution. Normally such an official cannot be dismissed except by a court judgment pursuant to Article 22 of the Constitution. (Translator's note)

departmental office. Public prosecutors may also be attached to the office of the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

The Ministry may appoint deputy public prosecutors. They must have a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence. The deputy public prosecutors shall deal with cases assigned to them by the public prosecutors.

When the volume of cases makes it necessary, the King may appoint temporary assistant public prosecutors. They shall deal with cases assigned to them by the Director General of Public Prosecutions or the public prosecutor concerned.

A public prosecutor who is attached to the office of the Director General of Public Prosecutions may when so authorised by the Director General exercise the Director General's authority on his behalf.

Section 58. As prosecuting authority, the chiefs of police rank below the Director General of Public Prosecutions and the local public prosecutor.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions and the public prosecutors may give direct orders to police officers.

Section 59. A superior prosecuting authority may wholly or partly take over the conduct of a case that comes under a subordinate prosecuting authority, or by a decision in the individual case transfer its conduct to another subordinate prosecuting authority.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions may prescribe rules to the effect that the investigation in some categories of cases shall be conducted by an official other than the one the case would otherwise have come under.

Section 59 a. The following administrative decisions of the prosecuting authority may, subject to the reservations contained in the second paragraph, be appealed by way of complaint to the immediately superior prosecuting authority:

- 1) a decision not to prosecute,
- 2) a decision to waive prosecution,
- 3) issuance of an optional penalty writ,⁸
- 4) issuance of a bill of indictment,
- 5) - - -
- 6) a decision pursuant to section 427, second paragraph, second sentence to deny the inclusion of claims against the person charged from the directly injured person.

No complaint can be brought against the administrative decisions of the Director General of Public Prosecutions. An administrative decision referred to in section 67, sixth paragraph, may be appealed to the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

The right to appeal pursuant to the first paragraph can be exercised by:

- 1) the person to whom the decision is directed,
- 2) other persons with a legal interest in the complaint,
- 3) an administrative body provided the decision concerns its area of administrative responsibility.

The aggrieved person and counsel may also appeal the content of the charge sheet by way of complaint when adjudication is requested pursuant to section 248. The right to appeal by way of complaint cannot be exercised by any person who is entitled to bring the decision before the courts. The person charged can nevertheless appeal a decision to waive prosecution pursuant to section 70.

⁸ See section 255. (Translator's note)

Moreover, a person charged may not appeal by way of complaint against a decision that institutes prosecution before a court.

The time limit for lodging a complaint is three weeks from the date upon which notice of the decision was received by the complainant. The time limit for a person who has not received such notice begins to run from the date upon which he has or ought to have become aware of the decision. As regards a decision to waive prosecution or to abandon proceedings that have been instituted, the time limit for persons other than those to whom the decision is directed shall expire no later than three months after the date upon which the decision was made.

The person to whom the decision is directed shall be notified of complaints that before the expiry of the time limit for such complaints have been received from any person specified in No. 2 or 3 of the second paragraph. If the complaint concerns a decision to waive a prosecution or to abandon a prosecution that has been commenced against a person charged, notification of any reversal must be sent to the person charged not later than three months after the prosecuting authority received the complaint.

The decision of the administrative appeal body in a complaint cannot be appealed.

Section 60. An official serving the prosecuting authority or acting on its behalf is disqualified when he has such a relationship to the case as is specified in section 106, No. 1 to 5, of the Courts of Justice Act. He is also disqualified when other special circumstances exist that are likely to weaken confidence in his impartiality. This is particularly the case when the issue of disqualification is raised by one of the parties.

If an official is disqualified, his subordinates in the same office are also deemed to be disqualified, unless his immediate superior decides otherwise.

Section 61. The official himself shall decide whether he is disqualified. When one of the parties so requires and it can be done without substantial loss of time, or the official himself otherwise has reasons to do so, he shall as soon as possible submit the question to his immediate superior for decision. If it is alleged that the Director of Public Prosecutions is disqualified, the Ministry may decide that he is not disqualified.

An official who deems himself to be disqualified shall as soon as possible notify his immediate superior thereof.

When an official is disqualified, his immediate superior shall decide how the case shall be proceeded with.

Even though an official is disqualified, he may take such steps as cannot be postponed without detriment and cannot be left to another.

Section 61 a. Any person who is employed by or performs any service or work for the police or the prosecuting authority is bound to prevent others from gaining access to, or obtaining knowledge of, anything that comes to his knowledge in criminal cases concerning:

- 1) an individual's personal affairs, or
- 2) technical devices and procedures, as well as operational or business matters, which for competition reasons it is important to keep secret in the interests of the person whom the information concerns.

The duty of secrecy also applies to other information that it is necessary to keep secret in the interests of the criminal investigation in the particular case.

The duty of secrecy shall continue to apply after the person concerned has terminated his service or work. Nor may he exploit such information as is mentioned in this section in his own business activities or in service or work for others.

Section 61 b. The duty of secrecy pursuant to section 61 a shall not prevent:

- 1) the information being disclosed to others in so far as those to whom the duty of secrecy is owed consent thereto,
- 2) the information being used when the need for protection must be deemed satisfied by the information being presented in the form of statistics or by otherwise eliminating identificatory characteristics, and
- 3) the information being used when no legitimate interest indicates that it should be kept secret, for example when it is generally known or generally accessible elsewhere.

Section 61 c. The duty of secrecy pursuant to section 61 a shall not prevent:

- 1) information in a case being disclosed to the parties, aggrieved persons or surviving relatives, or their representatives, and otherwise to those whom the information directly concerns,
- 2) the information being used to achieve the purpose for which it was provided or obtained; such information may inter alia be used in connection with criminal investigation, preparation of the case, the actual decision, the implementation of the decision, follow-up and control,
- 3) the information being accessible to other officials serving in the police and the prosecuting authority in so far as such information will be of significance for their work,
- 4) the information being used for statistical processing, for the preparation of plans and reports, or in connection with auditing or other forms of control,
- 5) the information being disclosed to other public bodies if the purpose is to forestall the commission of offences or to prevent any activity being pursued in an improper manner,
- 6) the information being disclosed to persons other than public bodies if this is necessary in order to forestall the commission of offences or to prevent any activity being pursued in an improper manner,
- 7) other public bodies being given information concerning a person's connection with the police and concerning decisions that have been made and otherwise such information as it may be necessary to provide in order to facilitate the tasks of the police,
- 8) information being given to persons other than the parties when this is specially authorised by statute or by general instructions laid down by the King or the Director General of Public Prosecutions,
- 9) the public prosecutor, the chief of police, or any person so authorised by them, from giving the public information concerning criminal cases in accordance with rules prescribed by the Director General of Public Prosecutions, and
- 10) the information being used in a claim for compensation in connection with a prosecution pursuant to chapter 31 of this Act.

The police or the prosecuting authority may impose a duty of secrecy on any person who performs a service or works for a state or municipal body when such body receives information pursuant to the first paragraph which must be kept secret in the interests of the investigation of the case.

The police or the prosecuting authority may impose a duty of secrecy when witnesses, etc. receive information that is subject to a duty of secrecy in connection with their making a statement to or in any other way assisting the police or the prosecuting authority. The same applies when the aggrieved person, surviving relatives and their representatives receive information that is subject to a duty of secrecy, cf. No. 1 of the first paragraph. Breach of the duty of secrecy pursuant to this paragraph is punishable pursuant to section 121 of the Penal Code provided the person concerned has been warned that any breach may have such consequences.

Section 61 d. The authority concerned shall ensure that the duty of secrecy is made known to those to whom it applies and may require a statement in writing to the effect that they are familiar with and will observe the rules.

Documents and other material which contain information subject to a duty of secrecy shall be kept in safe custody.

Section 61 e. When it is deemed reasonable and no undue inconvenience is caused thereby to other interests, the Director General of Public Prosecutions may decide that a subordinate prosecuting authority may or shall provide information for use in research, and that this shall be done notwithstanding the prosecuting authority's duty of secrecy pursuant to section 61 a.

The provisions of sections 13 d, second and third paragraphs, and 13 e, first and second paragraphs, of the Public Administration Act shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 62. The King in Council will prescribe further rules concerning the organisation of the prosecuting authority.

Section 62 a. (Added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (entry into force from such time as determined by law) as amended by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74.)

Chapter 7. Prosecution

Section 63. The courts shall act only on the application of a person who is entitled to prosecute, and shall cease to act when the said application is withdrawn.

Section 64. The King in Council decides whether a prosecution should be brought as regards offences committed in the course of their duties by senior state officials and other officials appointed by the King. Nevertheless the Director General of Public Prosecutions may decide that the prosecution in such a case shall be discontinued for lack of evidence or because no penalty can be imposed in the matter.

The King in Council also decides whether to waive a prosecution pursuant to section 69 in the case of:

- 1) felonies punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 21 or 30 years,
- 2) felonies contrary to chapters 8, 9 or 10 of the Penal Code.

Section 65. If the decision to prosecute is not to be made by the King in Council, the Director General of Public Prosecutions shall decide whether a prosecution should be brought in the case of:

- 1) felonies punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 21 or 30 years,
- 2) felonies contrary to chapters 8, 9 or 10 or sections 135, 140, 142 or 144 of the Penal Code,
- 3) felonies committed by printed writing or by a broadcast transmission, except a felony contrary to sections 204 and 204 a of the Penal Code.

Section 66. The public prosecutor shall decide whether to prosecute in cases of felonies unless it is a matter for the King in Council, the Director General of Public Prosecutions or the police.

Section 67. The police may investigate and bring a charge in all cases, and may also apply to the court for a decision concerning the use of coercive measures pursuant to chapters 14 to 17 and bring an interlocutory appeal against such decisions.

Unless it is otherwise provided in this Act, the police will decide whether to prosecute in cases concerning

- a) misdemeanours,
- b) felonies that pursuant to statute are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, except in cases pursuant to chapter 12 and sections 176, second paragraph, 198 and 237 of the Penal Code,
- c) a felony contrary to sections 147, second paragraph, second sentence, cf. third paragraph, 162, first paragraph, cf. fourth and fifth paragraphs, 162 b, first paragraph, cf. third and fourth paragraphs, 182 to 190, 227, first paragraph, first sentence, 228, first paragraph, cf. 232, 228, second paragraph, first alternative penalty, cf. 232, 229, first alternative penalty, cf. 232, 255, 257, 258, 260, 270, 271, 271 a, 286, 292 and 317, first, fourth and sixth paragraphs, of the Penal Code, and
- d) a felony contrary to section 34, second paragraph, second alternative penalty, cf. third paragraph, of the Military Penal Code, section 16-7 of the Customs Act, section 21-4 of the Value Added Tax Act, section 12-1 of the Tax Administration Act, section 108, third paragraph, cf. sixth paragraph, of the Immigration Act, section 8-5, first paragraph, first and third sentences, cf. third paragraph, first sentence, of the Accounting Act and section 15, first paragraph, first and third sentences, cf. third paragraph, first sentence, of the Bookkeeping Act.

In the cases referred to in (b) to (d), the chief of police will decide whether to prosecute. Pursuant to general guidelines issued by the Director General of Public Prosecutions, the chief of police may with the written consent of the senior public prosecutor decide that other officials having a law degree or master's degree in jurisprudence and serving under the prosecuting authority in the police shall also have such authority. All officials serving under the prosecuting authority in the police may, however, issue an optional penalty writ⁹ in the cases referred to in the second paragraph (b) and in cases concerning contravention of section 228, first paragraph, cf. section 232, of the Penal Code.

The police may decide that cases of felonies shall be remitted to the National Mediation Service for mediation unless the question whether to prosecute is a matter for the King in Council or the Director General of Public Prosecutions. The chief of police may delegate prosecuting authority to a lensman¹⁰ or chief inspector to remit criminal cases for contravention of sections 147, 257, 258, 260, 291, 391 and 391a and 228, first paragraph of the Penal Code to the National Mediation Service for mediation, as required.

The head of the Police Security Service shall have the authority specified in the first paragraph in such cases as the King so decides.

In cases concerning reports of the commission by senior civil servants or officials serving in the police or the prosecuting authority of a criminal act in the course of duty, the investigation shall be conducted and headed by a separate central agency pursuant to further prescribed rules. The same applies when the prosecuting authority finds that there is a suspicion of a criminal act committed in the course of duty which warrants the institution of an investigation against any person referred to in the first sentence or when a suspect himself requests an investigation. The head or another person in the agency who has a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence and is authorised by the head pursuant to general guidelines issued by the Director General of Public Prosecutions will decide whether to prosecute when the question of prosecution is not a matter for the King in Council or the

⁹ See section 255. (Translator's note)

¹⁰ See footnote 6, section 55, No. 4. (Translator's note)

Director General of Public Prosecutions. In cases in which the agency decides whether to prosecute, the prosecution shall be conducted by the head of the agency or by another person in the agency so authorised by the head. The Director General of Public Prosecutions may issue instructions to the agency.

The King may decide that district offices subordinate to the central agency shall be established where those who conduct investigations are employees of the investigation agency and independent of the police and the prosecuting authority.

Even if there is no reason to suspect a criminal act, the King may decide that such investigation as is referred to in the sixth paragraph shall be instituted if any person dies or is seriously injured as a result of any act performed by the police or the prosecuting authority in the course of duty. The same applies if any person dies or is seriously injured while he is in the care of the police or the prosecuting authority.

A police official within the meaning of the sixth and seventh paragraphs includes cadets at the National Police Academy in practical training and manpower mobilised from the police reserve.

Section 68. The authority that has decided on a prosecution shall make an administrative decision concerning an appeal.

The provision in the first paragraph is subject to the following exceptions:

- a) the Director General of Public Prosecutions shall make an administrative decision concerning an appeal in cases specified in section 64, first paragraph,
- b) the public prosecutor shall make an administrative decision concerning an appeal in cases in which the police have instituted a prosecution pursuant to section 67, second paragraph (c) or (d), excluding cases concerning contravention of section 228, first paragraph, cf. section 232, and in this event also for matters in the case in which the police have instituted a prosecution pursuant to section 67, second paragraph (a) or (b). The police may, however, accept the judgment.

The King may by regulations make other exceptions from the provision in the first paragraph for special penal provisions.

If the police are to make an administrative decision concerning an appeal pursuant to the provision in the first paragraph, the chief of police shall make the decision. In the absence of the chief of police, his or her permanent deputy shall make the decision. The chief of police may, with the written consent of the senior public prosecutor, decide that other officials having a law degree or master's degree in jurisprudence and serving in leading positions in the prosecuting authority in the police shall also have the same authority to appeal as the permanent deputy of the chief of police.

Notice of an interlocutory appeal against an order of summary dismissal shall be given by the person who is authorised to appeal a judgment. The person who conducts the case may give notice of an interlocutory appeal against other orders and decisions.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions shall make an administrative decision concerning a petition for reopening a case.

Appeals against District Court decisions in cases pursuant to section 28 b, first paragraph (a) and section 54, No. 2, of the Penal Code are decided on by the authority stated in section 58, second paragraph of the Prison Act. Appeals against Court of Appeal judgments in the cases referred to in the first sentence are decided on by the public prosecutor. Section 310, third paragraph applies correspondingly.

Section 69. Even though guilt is deemed to be proved, a prosecution may be waived provided that such special circumstances exist that the prosecuting authority on an overall evaluation finds that there are weighty reasons for not prosecuting the act.

Waiver of prosecution pursuant to the first paragraph can be made conditional upon the person charged not committing any new offence during the probationary period. The probationary period is

two years from the day the decision to waive the prosecution was made, but shall not be longer than the limitation period for the institution of criminal proceedings for the act in question. If the person charged was under the age of 18 when committing the act, the probationary period may be set at 6, 12, 18 or 24 months.

Waiver of prosecution can also be made conditional upon such conditions as are specified in section 53, No. 2, No. 3, (a) to (h), No. 4, and No. 5 of the Penal Code. The person charged shall be given the opportunity to comment on the conditions beforehand. When the circumstances of the person charged provide reason for doing so, the prosecuting authority may during the probationary period terminate or alter conditions that have been laid down and fix new conditions.

Section 70. A prosecution may be waived when the provisions as to sentencing in the case of a concurrence of two or more felonies or misdemeanours entail that either no or only a slight penalty would be imposed.

A prosecution may also be waived when a military reprimand has been imposed for the matter.

Section 71. If the person charged maintains that he is not guilty of an offence for which prosecution has been waived pursuant to section 69 or 70, he may require the prosecuting authority to bring the case before the court if the charge is not withdrawn. An application to this effect must be submitted within one month after the person charged has been notified of the waiver of prosecution and of his right to require that the case be brought. The provisions of section 318, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 71 a. When guilt is deemed to be proved, the prosecuting authority may decide that the case shall be remitted to the National Mediation Service for mediation if it is suitable for this purpose. Both the aggrieved person and the person charged must consent to the case being remitted to the National Mediation Service.

Section 71 b. If any person who is under 15 years of age has committed an otherwise criminal act, the prosecuting authority may decide that the case shall be transferred to the child welfare service. The said service shall inform the prosecuting authority as to whether it will make an administrative decision in the case or not.

Section 72. A prosecution may be discontinued at any time before judgment is delivered at first instance. The same applies when a judgment is set aside or a legally enforceable decision has been made not to grant an application pursuant to sections 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. section 264, sixth paragraph, or section 292 a.

When a public prosecution is pursuant to statute dependent on an application from a special authority, the prosecution shall be discontinued if the application is withdrawn. The same applies when a public prosecution is conditional upon an application for a prosecution from the aggrieved person and the said application is validly revoked.

Section 73. If a case is dropped after the main hearing has begun either because of lack of evidence or because no penalty can be imposed in the matter, the court will pronounce an acquittal. If the case is discontinued pursuant to section 72, first paragraph, second sentence, second alternative, after the main hearing has begun, the case shall be quashed. The case shall also be quashed if judgment has been pronounced at a previous instance. If the judgment involves a conviction, it shall be set aside.

When a prosecution is otherwise discontinued, written notice of this shall be given to the person charged and to the aggrieved person who has acted as complainant.

Section 74. If a prosecution of a person charged is discontinued because of lack of evidence, it may be resumed if material evidence is later discovered. If the prosecution of a person charged is discontinued pursuant to section 72, first paragraph, second sentence, second alternative, the prosecution may be resumed if the reason for discontinuing the case ceases to exist.

If a prosecution is waived pursuant to section 69, the proceedings may be resumed if a charge is brought for another offence that has been committed before the waiver of prosecution. An indictment must in this case be preferred or an application for a summary judgment on confession¹¹ (tilståelsesdom) must be submitted within one year of the waiver of prosecution. If the person charged is not found guilty of the second offence, the waiver of prosecution will remain in force unless the court finds that the person charged must be acquitted.

If conditions have been imposed for the waiver of a prosecution, the prosecution may be resumed if such conditions are not fulfilled. The same applies if the person charged avoids mandatory supervision or disregards an order from the supervising authority. In such case an indictment must be preferred or an application for a summary judgment on confession must be submitted within three months of the expiry of the probationary period.

If a prosecution is waived pursuant to section 70, the proceedings may be resumed if the person charged is not convicted of the offence or offences that formed the subject of the prosecution.

If the proceedings are discontinued because a necessary application for prosecution or some other prerequisite for proceeding with the case is lacking, the proceedings may be resumed if the deficiency is remedied.

Otherwise proceedings may be resumed only on the reversal of a decision by a superior authority pursuant to section 75, second paragraph, because of a decision in an appeal pursuant to section 59 a, or if the conditions for reopening a case are satisfied.

These provisions do not prevent a decision to waive a prosecution from being reversed for the benefit of the person charged.

Section 75. A prosecution that has been commenced may be dropped by a superior prosecuting authority.

A decision to waive a prosecution or to drop a prosecution that has been commenced against a person charged may be reversed by a superior prosecuting authority within three months. The time limit shall apply even though the decision has not been made by a competent prosecuting authority.

Section 76. Cases before the Supreme Court may be conducted by the Director General of Public Prosecutions himself or delegated to a public prosecutor, an advocate who is entitled to conduct cases before the Supreme Court, or an official deputy to the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

Cases before the Court of Appeal and the District Court shall be conducted by the public prosecutors, police officers attached to the prosecuting authority, or advocates. When there are special reasons for doing so, the Director General of Public Prosecutions may assign the conducting of cases in the Court of Appeal or in the District Court to a police officer who has a law degree or a master's degree in jurisprudence, but who is not attached to the prosecuting authority. In cases before the District Court in which an optional penalty writ¹² has been issued, the prosecuting authority may be represented by a

¹¹ See section 248. (Translator's note)

¹² See section 255. (Translator's note)

police officer who is not attached to the said authority. The same applies to court sittings outside a main hearing.

Cases in the Court of Appeal and the District Court which are concerned with felonies punishable by statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years, or cases in which the prosecuting authority will propose the imposition of a special sanction or preventive detention, shall during the main hearing and appeal hearing be conducted by a public prosecutor. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repeated offences, concurrence of felonies, or application of section 232 of the Penal Code shall not be taken into account. When there are special reasons for doing so, an advocate, a police officer who is attached to the prosecuting authority, or an official deputy to the Director General of Public Prosecutions may conduct such a case. The decision to assign the case to an official deputy of the Director General of Public Prosecutions shall be made by the Director General. Otherwise decisions pursuant to the third sentence shall be made by the prosecuting authority who is entitled to prosecute. Outside the main hearing or appeal hearing the public prosecutor may assign an advocate or police officer who is attached to the prosecuting authority to conduct the case. The same applies when the person charged has in court made an unreserved confession that is corroborated by the other evidence in the case, and the case is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years. The second sentence applies correspondingly.

If the police have preferred an indictment in a case, the case shall before the District Court normally be conducted by a police officer who is attached to the prosecuting authority.

Officials in the correctional services may attend court sittings in the District Court concerning the execution of sentences of imprisonment in lieu of community sentences pursuant to section 28 b, first paragraph, (a) of the Penal Code or of the remainder of a sentence after release on probation pursuant to section 44, second paragraph, of the Execution of Sentences Act. The right to attend applies also to court sittings concerning whether the execution of a custodial sentence shall be postponed pursuant to section 459, first paragraph, and cases that the correctional services have brought before the court pursuant to section 54, No. 1 and 2, of the Penal Code. Provisions relating to the prosecuting authority's rights and obligations apply correspondingly.

Section 77. In order to conduct cases in court pursuant to the prosecuting authority's instructions and on its behalf, the Ministry shall engage in the Supreme Court a sufficient number of advocates who are entitled to conduct cases before the Supreme Court, and in the other courts a sufficient number of advocates.

Section 78. When a case is conducted before the Supreme Court by an official who has no fixed salary, the Court shall determine his remuneration, which shall be paid by the public treasury.

In the other courts the court shall determine such remuneration in accordance with further rules prescribed by the King if a fixed salary has not been specified. An interlocutory appeal may be brought against the court's determination pursuant to the provisions of section 27 of the Legal Aid Act.

Section 79. When the person who is to conduct a case before the court is unable to attend, his immediate superior may appoint in his place an advocate or official attached to the prosecuting authority.

Section 80. Offences may be prosecuted by the aggrieved person pursuant to the provisions of chapter 28.

Section 81. The court shall of its own motion try the issue whether the person prosecuting the case is entitled to prosecute.

Chapter 8. The person charged

Section 82. A suspect acquires the status of a person charged when the prosecuting authority states that he is charged or when a prosecution against him is instituted in court or it is decided to carry out an arrest, search, seizure or take similar measures against him or such measures have been carried out. Taking a person to a police station pursuant to section 8 of the Police Act does not confer on him the status of a person charged.

A decision to use against a suspected person a coercive measure of which no notice shall be given does not confer on the said person the status of a person charged. If it is decided to postpone giving notice of a coercive measure, the status of a person charged will not be conferred until the notice is given. In covert investigations, the status of a person charged is not conferred on the suspect either when the prosecuting authority applies for denial of access pursuant to section 242 a. In relation to the provisions of chapter 31, however, a suspect referred to in the first and second sentences will acquire the status of a person charged.

The provisions relating to a person charged in this Act shall apply correspondingly to any person against whom a claim is made or who is brought into the case pursuant to section 2.

Section 83. If a person charged is under 18 years of age, his guardian shall also have the rights of a party to the case. If the guardian cannot or will not look after the said person's interests in the case, the County Governor shall appoint a provisional guardian who has the rights of a party to the case instead of the original guardian.

Section 84. If there is reason to assume that the person charged is in such a state as is specified in section 44 of the Penal Code, and he has a guardian, the latter also has the rights of a party to the case.

If a person who there is reason to assume is in such a state as is referred to in the first paragraph lacks the ability to understand what the case is about, or if a summons would have a harmful effect upon him, a summons to him to attend court sittings in the case may be dispensed with. In this case, the guardian alone will exercise his rights as a party to the case during the court sittings. The fact that the person charged himself does not attend court shall not be regarded as a non-appearance in such cases. If he has no guardian, a guardian shall be appointed.

Section 84 a. If the person charged is a business enterprise, the rights of a party to the case shall be accorded to the person so appointed by the said enterprise. As far as possible no person should be so appointed who is himself charged with the offence with which the case is concerned.

Section 85. After receiving a lawful summons the person charged is bound to attend

- a) the main hearing,
- b) other court sittings when the court finds that his attendance is necessary in the circumstances of the case, and
- c) service of the judgment or to appear for such service pursuant to section 159 a of the Courts of Justice Act.

If the person charged has been arrested or detained in custody, he shall be brought to every sitting of the court that he would have been obliged to attend if he had been at liberty.

Section 86. The person charged shall be summoned to attend court by service of a summons. The summons shall specify the court, place of sitting, time of attendance, what the case is about, and the purpose of the summons. An oral order to attend made while the court is sitting may take the place of a summons.

In the case of a summons to attend the main hearing the person charged is entitled to three days' notice and in the case of a summons to attend other court sittings 24 hours' notice.

If the person charged is serving with an established military unit, his immediate superior shall be informed by means of a copy of the summons. The person who is thus informed of the summons is obliged to ensure that the person charged shall as far as possible be enabled to attend court and shall immediately give notification if this cannot be done.

Section 87. If the attendance of the person charged is necessary according to statute, or is assumed to be necessary in the circumstances of the case, the summons shall state that he may be brought to the court if he fails to appear.

If the attendance of the person charged is assumed to be unnecessary, he shall be informed that the case may proceed even if he fails to appear.

If it appears to be doubtful whether the attendance of the person charged is necessary, the summons shall state that if he fails to appear, he may be brought to the court or the case may proceed in his absence.

According to the circumstances the person charged shall also be informed of his right to consent to the case being adjudicated in his absence.

Section 88. If a person charged who is summoned in accordance with section 42, second paragraph, cf. section 159 a of the Courts of Justice Act or sections 86 and 87, first or third paragraph, fails to appear in court or to appear for service of the judgment without a lawful excuse being presented, the court may decide that he shall be arrested in order to be immediately brought before the court or to be detained in custody until he can be so brought. Appearance by the person charged in an intoxicated state is deemed equivalent to failure to appear. Detention in custody may only be used when his attendance is necessary according to statute or is assumed to be necessary in the circumstances of the case. In the event of failure to appear for service of the judgment a decision pursuant to this paragraph may also be made by the prosecuting authority.

If the circumstances of the person charged provide reason to fear that he will fail to appear at a scheduled main hearing, the court may immediately make a decision pursuant to the first paragraph. If delay entails any risk, the decision may be made by the prosecuting authority. In this case the matter shall as soon as possible be submitted to the court that is dealing with the case. If the person charged provides security for his attendance pursuant to the provisions of section 188, bringing him to the court may be dispensed with.

If a judgment in a criminal case is to be served on the person charged, the prosecuting authority may decide that he may be arrested in order to effect such service if more than one month has elapsed since the judgment was pronounced and attempts to serve the judgment have failed.

Section 89. If there is reason to assume that a person charged is unable to pay the necessary costs of a journey to and from the place where the court sits and of his stay there, the court or the prosecuting authority may allow such costs to be wholly or partly covered by public funds. The same applies in other cases when the costs must according to the circumstances of the person charged be regarded as considerable or other special reasons make it reasonable to do so.

Section 90. The first time the person charged attends the court he shall be asked his name, date of birth, occupation, and place of residence, and he shall be informed of the charge and that he is not obliged to testify.

Section 91. The president of the court shall ask the person charged whether he is willing to give evidence and urge him in that case to tell the truth.

The person charged shall first be examined by the president of the court. The other members of the court, the prosecuting authority, and defence counsel are then entitled to put questions to the person charged.

The court may leave the examination of the person charged to the prosecuting authority and defence counsel.

The court shall see to it that the examination takes place in a satisfactory manner. Questions that are not relevant to the case shall be disallowed.

Section 92. The examination shall take place in a manner designed to obtain as coherent an account as possible of the matter to which the charge relates. The person charged shall be given an opportunity to refute the grounds on which the suspicion is based and to plead the circumstances that tell in his favour.

Promises, false information, threats or coercion must not be used. The same applies to any means that reduces the level of consciousness of the person charged or his ability to make up his own mind freely. The examination must not aim at tiring out the person charged. He shall be allowed to have the usual meals and necessary rest.

Section 93. During the examination the person charged must not consult with his defence counsel before he answers questions put to him unless the court consents thereto.

If the person charged refuses to answer, or gives a non-committal answer, the president of the court may inform him that this may be considered to tell against him.

Chapter 8 a. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives

Section 93 a. The aggrieved person and counsel are the aggrieved party in cases where a counsel for the aggrieved party has been appointed pursuant to section 107 a, first or third paragraphs.

When a person dies as a result of a criminal act, the deceased person's spouse or domestic partner, children and parents are considered the surviving relatives in this Act. When rights are assigned to surviving relatives in a statutory order, the rights are conferred on the deceased's spouse or domestic partner first, then the children and finally the parents. When the deceased person is under the age of 18, the rights shall always first be conferred on whoever had parental responsibility. The surviving relatives and counsel refer to the surviving relatives in cases where a counsel for the aggrieved party has been appointed pursuant to section 107 a, second or third paragraphs.

In cases where a counsel has been appointed for other parties pursuant to section 107 a, third paragraph, the provisions of the Act relating to aggrieved persons or surviving relatives apply correspondingly.

Section 93 b. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives and counsel shall be notified of court sittings during the investigation through the counsel for the aggrieved party, cf. section 243, second

paragraph. The provisions of section 275 apply to notice of the main hearing. Aggrieved persons who submit a claim pursuant to section 428 shall be summoned to the main hearing as a party to the case.

Section 93 c. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives are entitled to be present at all court sittings, with the reservations that apply pursuant to sections 245 and 284. They are also entitled to be present at court sittings held behind closed doors, cf. section 127 of the Courts of Justice Act, and when witness testimony is to be given behind closed doors with just the parties present and subject to a duty of confidentiality, cf. sections 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124 and 125 of this Act.

If the number of aggrieved persons and surviving relatives entail that the court sitting would entail unreasonable expenses or would have to take place in premises that are otherwise unsuitable, the court may decide that the participation of the aggrieved persons, surviving relatives and their representatives shall be by means of a remote hearing or transmission of audio and video from the court to a specified location. Before a decision on participation is made as stated in the first sentence, the aggrieved persons and surviving relatives, or their representatives, and the defence counsel shall be given an opportunity to express their views. The King may stipulate further rules about participation as stated in the first sentence in regulations. The court's decision may not be appealed or serve as a ground of appeal.

Section 93 d. The provisions concerning witnesses in section 108 and the following sections apply to the duty to appear and give evidence. Section 115 applies to failure to appear.

Section 93 e. The first time aggrieved persons or surviving relatives are examined, the police shall inform them of their rights in the case.

The police and the prosecuting authority shall inform the aggrieved person and counsel and surviving relatives in the statutory order about the development of the case and progress made unless the investigation or other reasons make it inadvisable. Other aggrieved persons shall be informed as required.

Section 93 f. The aggrieved person and counsel, surviving relatives and the deceased person's siblings and step-parents are entitled to remuneration, provided they are present during the main hearing, cf. section 1 of Act of 21 July 1916 No. 2 relating to the remuneration of witnesses and experts.

Section 93 g. The rights conferred on the aggrieved person and surviving relatives according to statute are exercised by the guardian when the aggrieved person or surviving relatives are under the age of 18, unless otherwise laid down in law. If the guardians disagree among themselves on how the rights should be exercised, a substitute guardian shall be appointed.

A minor who has attained the age of 15 may himself exercise rights as the aggrieved person or surviving relative at any time during the case, unless the state of the minor is as described in section 20 of the Guardianship Act.

The rights stated in the first paragraph are exercised by the guardian when the aggrieved person or surviving relatives have been fully deprived of their legal capacity. The same applies to an aggrieved person or surviving relative who has been deprived in part of his legal capacity, when it must be assumed that the deprivation of legal capacity encompasses exercising procedural rights.

Chapter 9. Defence counsel

Section 94. The person charged is entitled to have the assistance of a defence counsel of his own choice at every stage of the case. He shall be so informed. The court may allow the person charged to have his defence conducted by more than one counsel.

When the person charged is under 18 years of age, his guardian shall choose the defence counsel. The same applies if there is reason to assume that the person charged is in such a condition as is specified in section 44 of the Penal Code, and has a guardian.

Section 95. As defence counsel in the Supreme Court advocates who are entitled to conduct cases before the Supreme Court shall be engaged.

In the other courts any advocate may act as defence counsel. With the special permission of the court some other suitable person may serve as defence counsel.

In all the courts a foreign advocate may act as defence counsel when the court finds this unobjectionable in view of the nature of the case and other circumstances. The King may by regulations prescribe rules concerning the right of foreign advocates to act as defence counsel.

The same person cannot act as defence counsel for two or more persons charged who have conflicting interests.

Section 96. During the main hearing the person charged shall have a defence counsel.

During the main hearing in the District Court the person charged is nevertheless not entitled to a defence counsel:

- 1) in cases pursuant to section 22, first and fifth paragraphs, and section 24, first paragraph, cf. section 31, of the Road Traffic Act,
- 2) in cases proceeded with pursuant to the provisions of section 268 (optional penalty writ),
- 3) in cases relating only to confiscation.

If the person charged has in court made an unreserved confession that is corroborated by the other evidence, section 99 applies correspondingly in the case of a main hearing in the District Court.

The Court may dispense with the appointment of a defence counsel if it finds this unobjectionable and the person charged expressly renounces his right to a defence counsel.

If the prosecuting authority will propose that a special sanction or a sentence of preventive detention be imposed, the person charged shall always have a defence counsel during the main hearing.

If there is reason to assume that the person charged is in such a state as is specified in section 44 of the Penal Code, he shall have a defence counsel at every stage of the case.

Section 97. When the person charged is entitled to a defence counsel during the main hearing, he shall also have one during the judicial recording of evidence for use at the said hearing unless the court finds it unobjectionable to proceed with the recording of evidence without a defence counsel. If the court before which the case is brought has not decided whether a defence counsel is necessary or an indictment has not yet been preferred, the decision shall be made by the court that undertakes the recording of evidence.

The person charged shall have a defence counsel at a court sitting held to decide whether a witness shall give evidence anonymously, cf. section 130 a or 234 a. The same applies when the court undertakes an anonymous examination of a witness before the main hearing.

Section 98. If the person charged is arrested, he shall as soon as possible be given a defence counsel immediately it is clear that he will not be released within 24 hours after the arrest. The same applies if

the person charged is under the age of 18 when committing the act, provided it is clear that he will not be released within 12 hours after the arrest.

The person charged shall as far as possible have a defence counsel at the court sitting held to decide the question of a remand in custody. He shall have a defence counsel as long as he is in custody. The appointment of a defence counsel can be dispensed with if the court finds this unobjectionable and the person charged expressly renounces his right to a defence counsel.

The person charged shall be allowed to consult his defence counsel before the question of a remand in custody is dealt with. Defence counsel shall as soon as possible and at the latest before the court sitting relating to a remand in custody receive a copy of the documents in the case with which he is entitled to acquaint himself pursuant to section 242.

The appointment of a defence counsel ceases when the arrest or remand in custody ends, unless the court otherwise decides in accordance with the provisions of section 100.

Section 99. When a case is remitted to a court for adjudication pursuant to section 248 and it is a question of imposing an unconditional sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, the person charged shall have a defence counsel. Nevertheless this does not apply in cases pursuant to section 22, first and second paragraphs, cf. section 31, of the Road Traffic Act, or where the court because of the nature of the case and other circumstances finds it unobjectionable that the person charged has no defence counsel.

The person charged shall always have a defence counsel when a case has been remitted for adjudication pursuant to section 248 and counsel for the aggrieved person has been appointed pursuant to section 107 a of this Act.

Section 100. When the person charged is entitled to a defence counsel pursuant to the provisions of sections 96 to 99, the court shall appoint an official defence counsel for him. If the person charged declares that he wishes to be assisted by a private defence counsel whom he has engaged, an official defence counsel shall be appointed only when it is necessary or desirable to have such counsel in addition to the private one.

Apart from the cases referred to in sections 96 to 99, the court may also appoint an official defence counsel for the person charged when there are special reasons for doing so, including the person charged having reduced functional ability or other physical or mental condition indicating that there is a special need for a defence counsel.

Appointment as a defence counsel also encompasses continued consideration of civil claims pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act, cf. section 434, seventh paragraph, and in particular appeals against civil claims pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act, cf. section 435, in cases where there is counsel for the aggrieved party.

Section 100 a. When a court deals with a case pursuant to sections 200 a, 202 c, 202 e, 208 a, 210 a, 210 c, 216 a, 216 b, 216 m, 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, 267, first paragraph, third sentence, or section 292 a, the court shall immediately appoint an official counsel for the suspected person. Counsel shall be appointed even though the suspected person already has a defence counsel. Counsel shall not, however, be appointed pursuant to this provision in cases pursuant to sections 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, or 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. section 264, sixth paragraph, when the prosecuting authority is not opposed to the defence counsel of the person charged having access to information subject to a statutory duty of secrecy, and the defence counsel receives such information. The court shall correspondingly appoint an official counsel for the suspected person if it has been requested that the defence counsel not be advised of the name of the witness or be given other information that can lead to disclosure of the identity of the witness, cf. section 130 a, third paragraph, fourth sentence.

Counsel shall protect the interests of the suspected person in connection with the court's hearing of the application. Counsel shall be informed of the application and the grounds for it, shall be entitled on request to have access to the documents in the case subject to the restrictions pursuant to sections 242 and 242 a, and shall be entitled to notice of court sittings for dealing with the application and has the right to express his opinion before the court makes its decision. Counsel may bring an interlocutory appeal against the court's order. Chapter 26 shall apply in so far as its provisions are appropriate.

Counsel must not communicate with the suspected person. Counsel shall preserve secrecy about the application, about any information that is disclosed during the hearing of the application, and about the court's decision. If the court decides that a coercive measure may be used, counsel's duty of secrecy also applies to any information that is disclosed as a result of the coercive measure.

The court may by order decide that counsel appointed pursuant to this provision may not subsequently act as defence counsel in the case.

Section 100 b. When a case concerning a ban on visits to a person's own home, cf. section 222 a, second paragraph, second sentence, is brought before the court, the person who is to be subject to the ban is entitled to have a defence counsel. The same applies when the grounds for the ban on visits is possible contravention of section 219 of the Penal Code. The provisions of sections 100 and 101 to 107 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

The first paragraph shall apply correspondingly when a case concerning a ban on making contact in one's own home, cf. section 33, third paragraph, of the Penal Code, is brought before the court.

Section 100 c. To be added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (in force from the date decided by the King).

Section 101. The National Courts Administration shall engage a sufficient number of advocates to serve as permanent official defence counsel. Permanent defence counsels appearing before the Supreme Court must have the right to conduct cases before the Supreme Court.

The King may make further rules concerning the engagement of permanent defence counsels.

Section 102. Defence counsel for the particular case or the particular court sitting shall be appointed by the court. Defence counsel pursuant to section 98, first paragraph, may also be appointed by the prosecuting authority. If the person charged has expressed a wish to have a specific defence counsel, the latter shall be appointed. Another defence counsel may, however, be appointed if the appointment of the defence counsel chosen would lead to significant delay in the proceedings, including exceeding the time limit for holding the main hearing in section 275, second paragraph, second sentence. The same applies if the circumstances otherwise make it inadvisable to appoint the defence counsel chosen.

The King may prescribe further rules concerning the appointment of defence counsel by the prosecuting authority, including rules concerning the right to refer the prosecuting authority's decision to the District Court.

The King may prescribe further rules concerning how the court shall proceed to appoint official defence counsel in cases in which information will be given that according to the Security Act can only be disclosed to persons who are specially authorised. The same applies in cases in which counsel has been appointed pursuant to section 100 a.

Section 103. If the person charged has not chosen a defence counsel, one of the permanent defence counsel shall be appointed. If two or more permanent defence counsel are engaged at the same court or within the same judicial district, they should normally serve in turn.

If there is no opportunity to appoint one of the permanent defence counsel, the court may appoint another person who could have been chosen as defence counsel. The same applies when it is found to be desirable in order to avoid delaying the case.

Section 104. A person who serves as official defence counsel shall withdraw from the case if the person charged chooses another person who is appointed pursuant to the provisions of section 102. The same applies if the person charged engages a private defence counsel unless the court finds it necessary or desirable to have the official defence counsel in addition to the private one.

The court may in all cases decide that the defence counsel previously appointed shall continue to serve if his withdrawal would delay the case without good reason.

Section 105. The court may appoint another person as official defence counsel instead of the person previously appointed if it is considered desirable in the interests of the person charged or in order to avoid delaying the case. The same applies when it is for other reasons considered inadvisable that the person previously appointed should continue to serve as defence counsel, or circumstances have arisen that make it unreasonable to order him to complete the assignment.

Section 106. No one may serve as official defence counsel when he himself has been charged or is an aggrieved person in respect of the offence committed, or when he is or has been married or engaged to or is related by blood or marriage in ascending or descending line or collaterally as close as siblings to the person charged or the aggrieved person.

When there are other circumstances that would have disqualified the defence counsel from serving as a judge, he shall notify the court thereof, which will then decide whether he may serve as defence counsel.

Section 106 a. The defence counsel or others who perform services for or work for the defence counsel or the law firm to which he is attached, is obligated to prevent others gaining access to or knowledge of what is divulged in criminal cases concerning:

- 1) an individual's personal affairs, or
- 2) technical devices and procedures, as well as operational or business matters, which for competitive reasons it is important to keep secret in the interests of the person whom the information concerns.

This duty of secrecy does not preclude the use of such information when it is necessary to protect the client's interests in the case.

Breach of the duty of secrecy pursuant to the first paragraph is punishable pursuant to section 121 of the Penal Code.

Section 107. Official defence counsels and advocates appointed pursuant to section 100 a shall be remunerated by the State. The provisions of section 78 shall apply correspondingly to such remuneration. If in accordance with the wishes of the person charged a defence counsel is appointed who is not permanently engaged at the court or in the judicial district in question, the King may prescribe further rules concerning to what extent defence counsel shall be compensated for travel, board and accommodation expenses. In cases before the Supreme Court, the said Court shall decide this question.

A permanent official defence counsel must not receive any remuneration for the performance of his duties beyond that determined by the court. Any other official defence counsel may not claim any

remuneration from the person charged for his work unless the latter, before defence counsel was appointed, has consented to pay and defence counsel has renounced his right to remuneration from the State.

When special circumstances so warrant, the court may award a private defence counsel remuneration from the State as if he had been officially appointed. An application to this effect must be submitted before the case is finally decided.

Chapter 9 a. The aggrieved person's right to counsel

Section 107 a. The aggrieved person is entitled to the assistance of counsel in cases concerning:

- a) any contravention of sections 192 to 197, section 199, section 200, second and third paragraphs, section 219, section 222, second paragraph, section 224 and section 342, first paragraph (b), cf. section 33 and section 342, first paragraph (c), of the Penal Code, cf. section 222 a of the Criminal Procedure Act,
- b) genital mutilation pursuant to Act of 15 December 1995 No. 74,
- c) when there is reason to believe that the aggrieved person will incur considerable harm to body or health as a result of the act.

In cases in which a person under 18 years of age has died as a result of a criminal act, the person who had parental responsibility is entitled to the assistance of counsel if he or she so wishes. In other cases where there has been a death due to a criminal act, counsel for the aggrieved party may be appointed for surviving relatives when there are special circumstances indicating the need for such.

The court can also appoint counsel for the aggrieved party in other cases where the nature and severity of the case, consideration of those affected or other special circumstances indicate the need for counsel.

When a case concerning a ban on visits to one's own home, cf. section 222 a, second paragraph, second sentence, or a ban on making contact with one's own home, cf. section 33, third paragraph, of the Penal Code, is brought before the court, the person who is to be protected by the ban shall be entitled to counsel. The same applies when a ban on visits on grounds of a possible contravention of section 219 of the Penal Code is brought before the court. The provisions of this chapter shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 107 b. The police shall inform of the right to have counsel appointed on their initial contact with the aggrieved person or surviving relatives.

Counsel for the aggrieved person shall be appointed by the court. If the aggrieved person or surviving relatives desire a particular counsel, such counsel shall be appointed. The court may, however, appoint another counsel if appointment of the first counsel chosen would lead to significant delay in the case, including exceeding the time limit for holding the main hearing in section 275, second paragraph, second sentence. The same applies if the circumstances otherwise make it inadvisable to appoint the counsel. If the aggrieved person or surviving relatives do not desire a particular counsel, one of the permanent counsels will be appointed. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives shall be informed of the rules relating to the remuneration of counsel.

If it might be detrimental to the investigation to wait for the court to make an appointment, the police may summon a counsel for the aggrieved person or surviving relatives. The counsel so summoned shall have the same status as a counsel appointed by the court. The question of appointment shall be submitted to the court as soon as possible.

If counsel is appointed and the aggrieved person dies before a decision is made in the case, the court shall decide whether the appointment shall remain in force.

Otherwise the rules relating to the appointment and revocation of the appointment of a defence counsel for the person charged shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 107 c. Counsel for the aggrieved person shall protect the interests of the aggrieved person and surviving relatives in connection with the investigation and the main hearing of the case. Counsel shall also give the aggrieved person such additional assistance and support as is natural and reasonable in connection with the case.

Counsel shall be notified of and shall be entitled to be present at all court sittings and at the examination of the aggrieved person and surviving relatives by the police during the investigation. The same applies to other investigative measures, such as inspections of the scene of the crime, reconstructions and similar measures, when the aggrieved person or surviving relatives themselves are to participate. The counsel may request that additional investigative measures are taken.

At the examination of the aggrieved person or surviving relatives, counsel is entitled to put further questions. Counsel is entitled to object to questions that are not relevant to the case or that are put in an improper manner. During examination in court the aggrieved person or surviving relatives must not without the court's consent consult counsel before answering questions.

Counsel for the aggrieved person shall be allowed to comment on procedural issues that concern the said person or surviving relatives.

Counsel for the aggrieved person shall further have the rights and duties pursuant to the Act here, and he can also exercise the rights given to the aggrieved person or surviving relatives on their behalf.

Section 107 d. Remuneration of counsel for the aggrieved person by the State shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of section 107. If at the request of the aggrieved person or surviving relatives a counsel is appointed whose office is located outside the judicial district, the King may prescribe further rules concerning the extent to which additional expenses arising from such counsel's assistance shall be covered by the State.

Section 107 e. Appointment as counsel for the aggrieved person also encompasses continued consideration of civil claims pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act, cf. section 434, seventh paragraph, and in particular appeals against civil claims pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act, cf. section 435.

Section 107 f. Instead of a publicly appointed counsel for the aggrieved person pursuant to section 107 b, persons who are entitled to counsel pursuant to section 107 a may choose to be assisted by a private counsel that they have engaged at their own expense. In such cases, the provisions of the Act relating to counsel for the aggrieved person apply correspondingly to the private counsel, excluding section 107 d.

Also beyond the cases described in section 107 a, the aggrieved person or surviving relatives are entitled to the assistance of counsel at their own expense. In such cases, the privately engaged counsel may only exercise the rights that the aggrieved person or surviving relatives themselves possess.

Section 107 g. The National Courts Administration shall engage a sufficient number of advocates to serve as permanent official counsels for aggrieved persons. The King may make further rules concerning the engagement of permanent counsels for aggrieved persons.

Section 107 h. If it is considered appropriate due to the number of aggrieved persons and others with counsel and the scope and general complexity of the case, the court may appoint one or more coordinating counsels in the case.

Whenever possible, coordinating counsels shall coordinate the views of the counsels for the aggrieved persons on questions that arise during the investigation and preparation of the main hearing and contribute to an appropriate handling of the case in cooperation with the other actors. If it is necessary for an appropriate handling of the case, the court may decide that questions that the individual counsels would like to put during the investigation, recording of evidence and main hearing to parties other than their own client, cf. section 271, second paragraph, second sentence and section 291 a, shall be coordinated and put by the coordinating counsel.

The court's appointment of a specific coordinating counsel may not be appealed or serve as a ground of appeal.

Section 107 i. The counsel for the aggrieved person or others who perform services for or work for the counsel or the law firm to which he is attached, is obligated to prevent others from gaining access to or knowledge of what is divulged in criminal cases concerning:

- 1) an individual's personal affairs, or
- 2) technical devices and procedures, as well as operational or business matters, which for competitive reasons it is important to keep secret in the interests of the person whom the information concerns.

This duty of secrecy does not preclude the use of such information to the extent necessary to protect the client's interests in the case.

Breach of the duty of secrecy pursuant to the first paragraph is punishable pursuant to section 121 of the Penal Code.

Part III. Evidence

Chapter 10. Witnesses

Section 108. Unless otherwise provided by statute, every person summoned to attend as a witness is bound to do so and to give evidence before the court.

Section 109. Every person is bound to attend the District Court or the Court of Appeal as a witness. The court may exempt a witness who has more than 800 kilometres to travel by a regular transport service or 125 kilometres by any other means, or a corresponding distance partly by the one means and partly by the other, from attending if such attendance would entail disproportionate inconvenience or costs in relation to the significance of the witness in the clarification of the case.

The witness is entitled to an allowance pursuant to a separate Act.

Section 109 a. Witnesses may be heard by the court by distant examination¹³ if the witness does not have a duty to attend due to geographic limitations, or other special circumstances that make remote examination desirable. Distant examination should not be used if the evidence may be of particular importance, or if other circumstances cause concern. If the conditions for ordering the person indicted or others to leave the courtroom pursuant to section 284, first paragraph, first, fourth or fifth sentences

¹³ Distant examination means examination of witnesses and experts by means of a telephone or videophone. (Translator's note)

have been fulfilled, or the witness does not have a duty to appear before the court, then distant examination may also be used if the evidence may be of particular importance. Before a decision is made, the prosecuting authority and the person charged shall be given an opportunity to express their views.

Distant examination takes place by video examination. If equipment for video examination is not available, audio examination may be used if the conditions in the first paragraph have nevertheless been fulfilled. The court determines where the examination shall take place. The court may order witnesses to appear at a specified place for such examination. Section 109 and section 205 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly to distant examination. The King may issue detailed regulations for distant examination.

Section 110. A witness shall be summoned by service of a witness summons. The summons shall specify the case and the purpose of the summons, the court, the place of sitting, and the time of attendance. It shall also contain brief information about the rules relating to allowances for witnesses and about the liability for failure to attend. As far as possible the witness should be given at least three days' notice.

If a child under 14 years of age is summoned, the witness summons shall be served on the persons responsible for the child, who shall then be responsible for the child's attendance.

Section 111. Any person who is present at the place of sitting or in its vicinity may be ordered by the court to attend without delay in order to give evidence. In an urgent case the same applies to any person who has a duty to attend pursuant to section 109, first paragraph.

The court may order witnesses who attend to return later.

Section 112. Any witness who assumes that he has a valid reason for not attending shall without undue delay notify the court accordingly.

Section 113. Every attempt shall be made to avoid unnecessary inconvenience or waste of time in relation to witnesses.

Section 114. If a serviceman who is serving with an established military unit is summoned as a witness, his immediate superior shall be so informed by means of a copy of the witness summons.

If any person who is deprived of his liberty is summoned, the authority who decides whether he may be brought before the court shall be informed by means of a copy of the summons.

If a person under 18 years of age is summoned as a witness, the persons responsible for him shall usually be so informed by means of a copy of the summons.

Any person who has been informed of a witness summons is bound to ensure that the witness is as far as possible enabled to attend, and shall immediately notify the court if this cannot be done.

Section 115. The court may decide that a witness who fails to attend or who leaves the place of sitting without a valid reason shall be brought before the same or a subsequent sitting of the court. In special cases the court may decide that a witness shall be detained in custody until he can be examined.

If a witness attends in an intoxicated state, the court may decide that he shall be detained in custody until he is sober.

If there is reason to fear that a witness will without a valid excuse fail to attend a main hearing that he has been lawfully summoned to attend, and that such non-attendance will lead to a not

insubstantial delaying of the case, the court may immediately make a decision pursuant to the first paragraph. Section 88, second paragraph, second, third and fourth sentences shall apply correspondingly.

Section 116. The court may order a witness to bring with him documents or other objects that the said witness is bound to produce.

The court may order a witness to refresh his knowledge of the case, e.g., by examining registered accounting information, accounting materials, letters, documents and objects that are available to the said witness without special inconvenience, and to make notes and bring them to court.

Section 117. The court may not receive evidence concerning anything that is being kept secret in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign State unless the King so permits.

Unless otherwise specified in the said permission, the evidence shall only be communicated to the court and to the parties at a sitting in camera and under an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

Section 118. The court may not without the Ministry's consent receive any evidence that the witness cannot give without breaching a statutory duty of secrecy that he has as a consequence of service or work for the State or a municipality. The same applies to a witness who has a duty of secrecy as a consequence of service or work for a family counselling office, a postal agency, a provider of access to an electronic communication network or electronic communication service, electronic communication electrician, or the State Airport Company (Avinor). Consent may only be denied if the revelation may be detrimental to the State or public interests or have unfair results for the person who is entitled to the preservation of secrecy.

After giving due consideration to the duty of secrecy, on the one hand, and to the clarification of the case, on the other, the court may by order decide that the evidence shall be given even though consent has been denied, or that evidence shall not be received even though the Ministry has consented. Before making such a decision, the court shall give the Ministry an opportunity to give an account of the reasons for its point of view. This account shall not be communicated to the parties. The provision in section 117, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 118 a.

(Added by Act of 15 April 2011 No. 11 (entry into force from such time as determined by the King)).

Section 119. Without the consent of the person entitled to the preservation of secrecy, the court may not receive any statement from clergymen in the state church, priests or pastors in registered religious communities, lawyers, defence counsel in criminal cases, conciliators in matrimonial cases, medical practitioners, psychologists, chemists, midwives or nurses about anything that has been confided to them in their official capacity.

The same applies to subordinates and assistants who in their official capacity have acquired knowledge of anything that has been confided to the persons mentioned above.

This prohibition no longer applies if the statement is needed to prevent an innocent person from being punished.

If the person who is entitled to the preservation of secrecy does not consent to the examination taking place in public, the statement shall only be communicated to the court and to the parties at a sitting in camera and subject to an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

Section 120. Without the consent of the person entitled to the preservation of secrecy, the court may not receive any statement concerning the subject-matter of negotiations or evidence in regard to which those present are subject to a duty of secrecy imposed by a court pursuant to statute.

The provisions of section 119, second and fourth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 121. Even if the matter does not come under section 119, the court may exempt a witness from answering questions concerning anything that has been confided to him in the course of spiritual guidance, social welfare work, medical treatment, legal aid pursuant to section 218, second paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act, or any similar activity. The witness may in all cases require that any evidence concerning such matters shall only be communicated to the court and to the parties at a sitting in camera and subject to an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

Section 122. The spouse, relatives in a direct line of ascent or descent, siblings and equally close relatives by marriage of the person charged are exempted from the duty to testify. The spouse of a relative by marriage is also regarded as such a relative. Exemption from the duty to testify does not apply to aggrieved persons or witnesses under the age of 12.

The provision concerning spouses also applies to divorced persons and persons who live together or have lived together in a marriage-like relationship.

The court may exempt the fiancé(e), foster parents, foster children or foster siblings of the person charged from the duty to testify.

Section 123. A witness may refuse to answer questions when the answer may expose the witness or anyone to whom the witness has any such relationship as is mentioned in section 122, first or second paragraph, to any penalty. The court may nevertheless order the witness to give evidence when it is reasonable on the basis of an overall evaluation of the nature of the case, importance of the evidence to clarification of the case and the consequences of giving evidence to the witness. The court may exempt the witness from giving evidence in the event of a significant loss of social reputation or other material loss to the witness or anyone with a close relationship to the witness, as is mentioned in section 122, first and second paragraphs, when it would be unreasonable to order the witness to give evidence on the basis of an evaluation of the nature of the case, the importance of the evidence to clarification of the case and other circumstances.

The court may exempt the witness from answering questions affecting his or her fiancé(e), foster parents, foster children, or foster siblings in the manner specified in the first paragraph.

Section 124. A witness may refuse to answer questions that cannot be answered without revealing business or industrial secrets.

The court may nevertheless order the witness to give evidence when, after balancing the conflicting interests, the court finds this necessary. In this case the court may decide that the evidence shall only be communicated to the court itself and to the parties at a sitting in camera and subject to an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

Section 125. The editor of a printed publication may refuse to answer questions concerning who is the author of an article or report in the publication or the source of any information contained in it. The same applies to questions concerning who is the source of other information that has been confided to the editor for use in his work.

Other persons who have acquired knowledge of the author or the source through their work for the publishers, editors, press agency or printers in question have the same right as the editor.

When important social interests indicate that the information should be given and it is of substantial significance for the clarification of the case, the court may, however, on an overall evaluation order the witness to reveal the name. If the author or source has revealed matters that it was socially important to disclose, the witness may be ordered to reveal the name only when this is found to be particularly necessary.

When an answer is given, the court may decide that it shall only be given to the court and the parties at a sitting in camera and under an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

The provisions of this section apply correspondingly to any director or employee of any broadcasting agency, or any other media enterprise that essentially has the same object as a newspaper or broadcasting agency.

Section 126. When evidence is only required concerning questions that the witness cannot answer without permission or consent, the witness should not as a rule be summoned until the necessary permission or consent has been given unless there is reason to assume that the witness can be ordered to give evidence pursuant to section 118, second paragraph.

If a witness is summoned who is entitled to refuse to give evidence concerning the matter that will be asked about, the witness summons may include a notice that attendance is unnecessary if the witness is determined to refuse to give evidence.

If a witness notifies the court in good time before the sitting that he will refuse to give evidence, the witness summons shall be recalled if such refusal is found to be justified.

Section 127. If the court assumes that a witness who has been called is not entitled to give evidence or to answer a question or may refuse to do so, the court shall draw his attention to this point.

If a witness asserts that he is not entitled or bound to give evidence, he must adduce a probable reason. In the absence of other evidence it is sufficient that the witness substantiates this with an affirmation. The prosecuting authority can correspondingly substantiate that a witness cannot give evidence or answer a question with an affirmation.

If a person who could have refused to give evidence has begun to do so, he may nevertheless refuse to continue or to make an affirmation.

Section 128. Before the examination, the president of the court shall admonish the witnesses to tell the whole truth without concealing anything. He shall inform the witnesses of the liability consequent on giving false evidence or making a false affirmation.

When a child under 16 years of age is examined as a witness, the child's parents or a person responsible for the child should be allowed to be present at the examination unless the person concerned has been reported in connection with the case or there are other reasons to the contrary. Any such person who accompanies the child to the court is entitled to an allowance at the rate fixed for witnesses.

Section 129. Witnesses shall be examined individually. The witnesses, with the exception of the aggrieved person and surviving relatives, should not as a rule listen to the proceedings in the case before they have been examined in the main hearing.

Witnesses may be confronted with each other when their evidence so justifies. This should not as a rule be done before the main hearing.

Section 130. The president of the court shall ask the witness his name, date of birth, occupation, place of residence and relationship to the person charged and the aggrieved person. If there is any particular reason to do so, the witness shall also be asked about other circumstances that may affect the assessment of his evidence.

Instead of his place of residence the witness may state his workplace. If the witness states his workplace, the president of the court may, if necessary, in addition order the witness to state his place of residence in writing to the court. If there is any risk that the witness or any person to whom the witness has such a relationship as is specified in section 122 may be exposed to a felony impairing life, health or liberty, or to substantial material loss of another kind, the president may decide that information concerning the place of residence or workplace shall only be given in writing to the court.

Section 130 a. In cases concerning contraventions of sections 132 a, 147 a, 151 a, 162 second or third paragraph, 192, 224, 229, third alternative penalty, 231, 233, 266, 268, cf. 267, 317 cf. 162, second or third paragraph, or 317 cf. 268, cf. 267 of the Penal Code or in the case of such contraventions as are referred to in section 10-1, third paragraph, of the Alcohol Act – or attempts at such felonies – or contravention of sections 101 to 107 of Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 relating to punishment – or attempts at or aiding and abetting such felonies – or association with or inciting or ultimate responsibility for such a felony, cf. sections 108 to 109 – the court may on the application of the public prosecutor by order decide to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness if knowledge of the witness's identity may entail a risk

- a) of a serious felony that will impair the life, health or liberty of the witness or any person to whom the witness has such a relationship as is specified in section 122, or
- b) that the possibility of a witness playing an undercover part in the investigation of other cases of the kind referred to above will encounter substantial difficulty.

A decision to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness may only be made if it is strictly necessary and does not entail substantial misgivings in regard to the defence of the person charged. Such evidence may require one or more of the following measures:

- a) that the witness's name is not revealed,
- b) that no other information is given which may lead to the witness's identity becoming known, or
- c) that physical or technical measures are instituted to keep the witness's identity secret.

Judges, members of the jury, the prosecutor, defence counsel or advocate appointed pursuant to section 100 a and counsel for the aggrieved person shall be informed of the witness's name and shall be apprised of other matters that are significant for the case. Such information shall not, however, be given to the defence counsel if he is opposed thereto. If there is a special need to limit the circle of people who know the identity of the witness, the court may determine upon application from the public prosecutor that lay judges, members of the jury, counsel for the aggrieved person or defence counsel shall not be informed of the name of the witness or given other information that may result in the identity of the witness becoming known.

Persons who receive information pursuant to the third paragraph are bound to preserve secrecy concerning all information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known. If the court rejects an application to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness, the duty of secrecy ceases only when it is clear that the prosecuting authority will nevertheless call the witness and fully reveal his identity, cf. section 130. Police officers who know the witness's identity have a similar duty of secrecy.

In the Court of Appeal a decision to admit the evidence of an anonymous witness during the preparatory proceedings shall be made by three professional judges. In the District Court the decision shall be made by the president of the court. If the public prosecutor has requested that the lay judges not be informed of the name of the witness or be given other information that may result in the identity of

the witness becoming known, the decision will also be made during the main hearing by the professional judges alone.

An order admitting the evidence of an anonymous witness shall state the facts of the case that the court has found to be proved as a basis for the decision. The court shall also state the reasons to which it has attached importance in deciding whether the conditions of this provision have been fulfilled.

The court may order that a person as mentioned in the third paragraph, second sentence, shall leave the courtroom when an application for admitting the evidence of an anonymous witness is heard, provided the public prosecutor has requested that the person not be informed of the name of the witness or given other information that may result in the identity of the witness becoming known. This applies, however, only to the extent that it is necessary to prevent the identity of the witness from becoming known. When an application for admitting the evidence of an anonymous witness is heard during the preparatory proceedings, section 284, first paragraph, second sentence, applies correspondingly.

If an order admitting the evidence of an anonymous witness is reversed, the witness cannot be heard with his full identity, cf. section 130, unless the witness consents.

Section 131. Before evidence is given, the president of the court shall ask the witness: "Do you affirm that you will tell the plain and whole truth and not conceal anything?" To this question the witness shall reply standing: "I do so affirm on my honour."

Section 132. An affirmation shall not be made by:

- 1) a witness who is under 14 years of age, or who by reason of mental deficiency or for other causes cannot have any clear understanding of the meaning of an affirmation,
- 2) a witness who is or is suspected of being guilty or an accomplice in matters affected by the case,
- 3) a witness who may claim exemption from the duty to give evidence.

Section 133. Witnesses shall give evidence orally. The witness shall be encouraged to state coherently as far as possible what he knows about the matter to be proved. Afterwards specific questions may be asked. The witness shall be requested to reveal the source of his knowledge. If a person or object is to be presented to a witness for recognition, the said witness shall first be encouraged to give as exact a description as possible.

The witness may use notes containing figures or any other information to refresh his memory. The witness must state who has made the notes, when this was done, and the purpose for which they were made. Any statement or account that has been written with the case in mind may only be read out when the nature of the evidence so requires.

Section 134. Evidence as to a witness's character or to weaken or strengthen a witness's credibility in general may only be produced in the manner and to the extent the court so permits. This also applies to the production of evidence concerning a witness's previous sexual conduct. Such evidence should be rejected when it is assumed not to be of substantial significance. Counter-evidence must always be permitted.

Any questions as to whether the witness has previously been convicted shall, as a rule, be put and answered in writing. The court may rule that the same procedure shall be used in relation to other questions concerning the witness's person or private life.

Written statements concerning a witness's good or bad name and reputation are inadmissible.

Section 135. Each party shall examine the witnesses who are summoned at his request. When the said party has finished examining a witness, the opposite party may further examine the said witness, and subsequently additional questions from both sides may be addressed to the witness if the president of the court so permits. When the parties have finished their examinations, the members of the court may ask questions.

If neither the prosecuting authority nor defence counsel appears, the president of the court shall conduct the examination. If either the prosecuting authority or defence counsel does not appear, the president of the court shall conduct the examination in his place.

Witnesses summoned by the court of its own motion shall be examined by the president of the court if he does not find reason to leave the examination to the parties.

Section 136. The court shall ensure that the examination is conducted in a manner that is designed to elicit a clear and truthful statement and that shows reasonable consideration for the witness.

Questions that by their form or content prompt an answer in a specific direction must not be asked unless this is done to test the reliability of information that the witness has previously given or it is justifiable to do so for other special reasons.

Questions that are not pertinent to the case shall be rejected. The president of the court shall take over the examination if it is conducted in an unsatisfactory manner or there are other reasons for doing so.

Section 137. If a witness refuses to give evidence after being ordered to do so by a legally enforceable court order, the court may by a new order decide that the witness shall be kept in custody until he fulfils his obligation. Nevertheless a witness may not be kept in custody for more than three months altogether in the same case or in another case relating to the same matter.

Chapter 11. Experts

Section 138. Any person appointed by the court to serve as an expert is bound to undertake the task.

Before the court appoints any person to serve as an expert, it should, as a rule, ask him whether he is willing to do so. If he declares himself to be unwilling, he should not be appointed if it is possible to appoint someone else.

An expert is entitled to remuneration pursuant to a separate Act.

Section 139. One expert shall be appointed unless the court finds that the case requires two or more experts.

The court may appoint new experts besides that or those first appointed when it finds this necessary.

Section 140. The King may engage experts to serve on a permanent basis in regard to certain kinds of issues.

The permanent experts shall serve unless special circumstances otherwise indicate.

Section 141. Before the court appoints experts, it shall give the parties an opportunity to express their views when this can be done without jeopardising the clarification of the case and without

disproportionate delay. If the parties propose the same experts, the latter shall, as a rule, be appointed when they declare themselves to be willing to serve.

The King will prescribe further rules concerning how the court shall proceed when appointing experts in cases in which information will be given that according to the Security Act may only be disclosed to persons who are specially authorised.

Section 142. When it can be avoided, no person should be appointed as an expert who pursuant to section 106 or section 108 of the Courts of Justice Act would be disqualified from serving as a judge.

As a rule persons who have an interdependent relationship to each other should not be appointed as experts.

Section 142 a. The court prescribes a written mandate for what experts should report on. Any changes in the mandate are also prescribed in writing. The court may order the prosecuting authority, defence counsel or counsel for the aggrieved person to draft a proposal for the mandate or changes to the mandate. The King may, by regulations, stipulate further rules for the formulation of a mandate and any supplemental mandate.

Section 143. If the experts desire assistance in order to obtain information from the parties or other persons, they may apply to the court. If they have collected information on their own initiative, this should appear from their report.

As a rule the experts shall submit a written report either jointly or individually.

The experts may be summoned to give oral evidence before the court, either instead of submitting a written report or in order to elucidate it further. They are bound to attend subject to the same rules as apply to witnesses.

Section 144. The experts shall be examined according to the rules applicable to witnesses, but they may be present throughout the proceedings. The court may allow them to put questions to the parties, witnesses, and other experts, and to consult each other before they answer.

Section 145. Before an expert gives evidence in court, he shall confirm by affirmation that he has performed and will perform his task conscientiously and to the best of his convictions. If an expert takes part in judicial inquiry proceedings, he shall make the affirmation before the inquiry begins.

Section 146. A commission of forensic medicine shall be established for the whole realm to act as a guiding body in questions of forensic medicine. Its members shall be appointed by the King. The commission may be divided into several departments.

The King will prescribe further rules for the commission and its working procedure.

Section 147. Every person who serves as an expert in questions related to forensic medicine shall immediately send to the commission of forensic medicine a copy of the written report he will make to the court or to the prosecuting authority. This shall not apply to provisional reports pursuant to section 165, fourth paragraph.

If in the course of the main hearing the expert makes statements that diverge from the written report or supplement it on any substantial point, he shall send a summary of his oral evidence to the commission of forensic medicine.

The commission shall examine the reports and statements received. If it finds substantial defects, it shall bring them to the attention of the court or the prosecuting authority as the case may be.

Section 147 a. In cases in which a proposal may be made for a judgment ordering a committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code or compulsory care pursuant to section 39 a of the Penal Code, the prosecuting authority shall inform the forensic psychiatric expert or experts of this. Immediately after they have delivered the forensic psychiatric report, the experts shall inform the regional health agency or any health agency authorised thereby about the case. The experts shall give advice concerning the institution to which the person charged should be admitted, cf. sections 5-2 and 5-3 of the Mental Health Act.

Section 148. The prosecuting authority may seek assistance from experts for use in the criminal investigation. Experts serving on a permanent basis are bound to assist. The provisions of section 138, second paragraph, section 142 and section 147 shall apply correspondingly. The prosecuting authority prescribes a mandate in accordance with section 142 a and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, unless there is a significant risk that the investigation will suffer from a delay. Experts who assist the prosecuting authority are entitled to remuneration as determined by the said authority in accordance with rules prescribed by the King. The prosecuting authority's determination of such remuneration may be reviewed by the Ministry on appeal or of its own motion.

Section 149. Persons whom the parties bring before the court for examination as experts without their being so appointed shall give evidence in accordance with the same rules as apply to witnesses, but they may be present throughout the proceedings and make an affirmation according to the provisions applicable to appointed experts.

Section 149 a. Experts may be examined by distant examination¹⁴. The provisions of section 109 a and section 208 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly.

Chapter 12. Inquiry

Section 150. When an inquiry is to be held outside the main hearing, judicial inquiry proceedings may be conducted by the District Court having jurisdiction in the case pursuant to section 12.

If an inquiry is to be held for use in the main hearing, it may also be carried out by the judge who is preparing the case. The court of adjudication may leave the inquiry to one or more of its members.

At the inquiry a court record shall be kept pursuant to the provisions of section 24.

Section 151. The court may appoint experts to assist in the inquiry. If experts take part in the inquiry, the court invigilator¹⁵ shall not be summoned.

Section 152. When the nature of the inquiry makes it appropriate, the court may wholly or partly leave it to experts to carry out the inquiry or give an account of the results.

¹⁴ See footnote 13, section 109 a. (Translator's note)

¹⁵ See footnote 3, section 18. (Translator's note)

The decision shall state what is to be the subject of the inquiry, the purpose of the inquiry, and the time limit for its completion.

As far as possible the court shall inform the person charged of the inquiry and the time limit for it.

Section 153. If an inquiry is left to experts, they shall proceed in the manner they find appropriate unless the court has given them further instructions.

When it is possible, the inquiry should be conducted in such a manner that it can be verified by a new inquiry.

The experts shall submit a written report concerning the inquiry pursuant to the provisions of section 143, second paragraph. The report shall show how the inquiry has been carried out, what results the experts have arrived at, and what they have based their findings on.

Section 154. When it can be done without substantial inconvenience or misgiving, the person charged is entitled to allow a privately engaged expert to take part in the inquiry or to undertake an inquiry on his own.

Section 155. When an inquiry is undertaken by experts to whom the prosecuting authority has applied for assistance, the provisions of sections 152 to 154 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 156. An inquiry relating to a building or other private area may be carried out without the consent of the owner or occupier when the conditions for a search or other inspection pursuant to the provisions of chapter 15 are fulfilled.

Section 157. Any person who with just cause is suspected of any act punishable pursuant to statute by a custodial sentence may be subjected to physical examination when it is deemed to be of significance for the clarification of the case and does not amount to a disproportionate interference. Blood samples may be taken and other examinations may be carried out if they can be done without risk or considerable pain.

These provisions shall apply even if a penalty cannot be imposed by reason of the provisions of section 44 or 46 of the Penal Code. They also apply when the situation has entailed that the suspected person has not manifested guilt.

Without the consent of the suspected person an examination may only be carried out pursuant to a court order. As far as is possible and advisable, he shall be allowed to state his views before the decision is made.

If the purpose of the examination might otherwise be thwarted, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order. The order shall be in writing with reasons stated. If delay entails any risk, the order may be given orally, but it shall as soon as possible be reduced to writing.

The samples collected may only be used for the purpose of criminal justice. The King may by regulations nevertheless determine that forensic toxicological analysis data also can be used for research purposes and stipulate further rules for such use.

Section 158. Irrespective of section 157, first paragraph, biological material may be collected for the purpose of performing a DNA analysis of a person who with just cause is suspected of a criminal act that is punishable by a custodial sentence according to statute. The provisions of section 157, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

If the person concerned consents in writing, biological material for the purpose of performing a DNA analysis may be collected regardless of whether there is just cause for suspicion. The analysis results and the biological material must be destroyed when the purpose of the examination has been achieved. The analysis institution may nevertheless store the profiles exclusively for the purpose of documenting their activities.

The biological material is collected by the police. If the suspected person refuses to participate in the necessary examination, coercive measures must not be used unless the court has determined by order that the conditions for taking a DNA sample have been fulfilled. If awaiting a decision by the court entails a major disadvantage, an order by the prosecuting authority may be used instead of a court order. The provisions of section 157, fourth paragraph, second and third sentences, shall apply correspondingly.

When the conditions for registration pursuant to section 160 a, first to fourth paragraphs have been fulfilled, biological material may also be collected from persons who can be registered in the registry after the decision is enforceable or the case is finally decided. If the person in question refuses to give biological material voluntarily, such material can be obtained by coercive measures when this can take place without risk or significant pain.

In this provision biological material is defined as spit or cell samples from the oral cavity. The King may, by regulations, determine that other biological material shall also be encompassed by this provision.

Section 159. An inquiry shall be carried out with as much consideration as possible for those concerned.

The court may impose upon those who have taken part in an inquiry a duty of secrecy with regard to what they have observed.

Section 160. Regardless of the foregoing provisions, fingerprints and photographs may be taken of persons who are suspected or convicted of any act punishable pursuant to statute by a custodial sentence, pursuant to further regulations to be prescribed by the King. The provisions of section 157, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. Fingerprints and photographs may also be taken of persons who are to be deported or extradited to a foreign State.

Section 160 a. (Repealed by Act of 21 June 2013 No. 86 (in force from 13 September 2013 pursuant to the decree of 13 September 2013 No. 1078).)

Chapter 13. Social inquiry and forensic psychiatric observation

Section 161. When it is deemed to be of significance for deciding on a penalty or other precautions, a social inquiry relating to the person charged shall normally be carried out.

The purpose of such inquiry is to obtain information concerning the personality, social circumstances and future prospects of the person charged for use in deciding the case.

The King may prescribe further regulations concerning when a social inquiry shall be carried out and the procedure to be followed in such inquiries.

Section 161 a. When the person charged was under the age of 18 when committing the act, a social inquiry for minors may be carried out on the same conditions as in section 161, first paragraph. If an

indictment is preferred against the minor, such a social inquiry shall always be conducted before the case is adjudicated, unless it is clearly unnecessary or the case concerns an unaccepted optional penalty writ and waivers of prosecution that are brought before the court.

A new social inquiry shall be conducted if more than one year has passed from when the social inquiry was conducted until the case is adjudicated, or if the child's personality, living conditions or future opportunities have changed significantly.

The treatment of personal data associated with the social inquiry by correctional services is regulated by Chapter 1 a of the Execution of Sentences Act, cf. the Personal Data Act. Treatment of personal data associated with the social inquiry by the police is regulated by the Police Register Act, however, section 50, third paragraph of the Police Register Act does not prevent the deletion of such personal data.

Information from the social inquiry shall only be disclosed to the court and parties in meetings behind closed doors under an order to observe a duty of secrecy.

The King may prescribe further regulations concerning the content and execution of the social inquiry.

Section 162. The prosecuting authority may decide on a social inquiry when the person charged has made a confession, or when he consents to the inquiry, or when the inquiry is to be used at the hearing of an appeal against the sentence or other precautions. Otherwise any such decision shall be made by the court.

Section 163. A social inquiry shall be carried out by a suitable person selected by the appropriate local probation office, unless the court appoints a specific person to carry out the inquiry.

No person may serve as a social inquiry officer if he would be disqualified from serving as a judge pursuant to section 106 or 108 of the Courts of Justice Act.

Section 164. The social inquiry officer shall as a rule submit a written report. He may also be summoned to give evidence before the court of adjudication, either instead of submitting a written report or in order to provide further explanation.

When a social inquiry officer is summoned before the court, he shall be examined according to the rules relating to witnesses, but he may be present throughout the proceedings. The provision of section 145, first sentence, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 165. If the court finds it necessary for deciding the case, it may order that the person charged shall be subjected to forensic psychiatric observation by appointed experts.

The person charged shall always be subjected to forensic psychiatric observation when it is a question of imposing

1. committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code,
2. compulsory care pursuant to section 39 a of the Penal Code,
3. maintenance of any sanction specified in No. 1 or 2 pursuant to section 39 b of the Penal Code, or
4. committal to an institution under the Correctional Service pursuant to section 5-6 of the Mental Health Care Act.

When an application has been made for forensic psychiatric observation of a person charged who denies having committed the act that the case is concerned with, the court may decide that no decision shall be made with regard to the said application until that particular issue has been decided. The power to decide on any such postponement nevertheless does not apply in cases that are to be tried by the Court of Appeal. Otherwise any such decision should normally only be made if the court finds that a

postponement of the observation is desirable in the interests of the person charged, and that such postponement gives no grounds for concern regarding the clarification of the case. The decision may be reversed at any time.

If there is any doubt whether forensic psychiatric observation is necessary, the prosecuting authority or the court may decide to obtain a provisional report from an expert by way of guidance.

Section 166. If the person charged is in prison, the observation may be carried out during his stay there.

When a person charged who is at liberty does not comply with a summons to present himself for observation by an appointed expert, he may be brought before the said expert by the police. Pursuant to an order of the court he may be detained in custody until he can be brought before the said expert. The same applies if he attends in an intoxicated state.

Section 167. If it is necessary in order to judge the mental state of the person charged, the court may, after hearing counsel for the defence and the appointed experts, order the person charged to be committed for observation at a psychiatric hospital or other suitable place of observation. The court shall at the same time fix a time limit for the duration of the commitment.

If the person charged is sentenced, the period of commitment shall be deducted from the sentence according to the rules applicable to remand in custody. This also applies when the person charged has allowed himself to be committed for observation without a court order.

Section 168. In so far as it does not conflict with their duty of secrecy, public authorities and civil servants shall assist social inquiry officers and experts with such information as they require for use in the case.

Section 169. A social inquiry or forensic psychiatric observation shall be carried out in such a way that it causes no unnecessary inconvenience or offence to the person charged or other persons. The same rule shall be followed when the inquiry or observation is used as evidence in the case.

Section 170. A social inquiry officer or expert must not disclose to any unauthorised person anything he learns about private matters during his work.

Any breach of the duty of secrecy shall be punishable in accordance with section 121 of the Penal Code.

Part IV. Coercive measures

Chapter 13 a. General

Section 170 a. A coercive measure may be used only when there is sufficient reason to do so. The coercive measure may not be used when it would be a disproportionate intervention in view of the nature of the case and other circumstances.

Chapter 14. Arrest and remand in custody

Section 171. Any person who with just cause is suspected of one or more acts punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, may be arrested when:

- 1) there is reason to fear that he will evade prosecution or the execution of a sentence or other precautions,
- 2) there is an imminent risk that he will interfere with any evidence in the case, e.g. by removing clues or influencing witnesses or accomplices,
- 3) it is deemed to be necessary in order to prevent him from again committing a criminal act punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months,
- 4) he himself requests it for reasons that are found to be satisfactory.

When proceedings relating to committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code or compulsory care pursuant to section 39 a of the Penal Code have been instituted, or it is probable that such proceedings will be instituted, an arrest may be made regardless of whether a penalty may be imposed if the conditions in the first paragraph are otherwise fulfilled. The same applies when a judgment ordering committal to compulsory mental health care or compulsory care has been pronounced.

Section 172. When a person is suspected of

- a) a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more, or of an attempt to commit such a felony, or
- b) a felony contrary to section 228, second paragraph, second alternative penalty, of the Penal Code, cf. sections 232, 229 second alternative penalty, cf. section 232, or section 229 third alternative penalty,

he may be arrested if he has made a confession or there are other circumstances that strengthen the suspicion to a considerable degree, even though the conditions of section 171 are not fulfilled. In considering the matter particular importance shall be attached to whether it is likely to offend the general sense of justice or to create insecurity if the suspected person is at liberty. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of any repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account.

Section 173. Any person who is caught in the act and does not desist from the criminal activity may be arrested without regard to the penalty imposable.

The same applies to any suspect who is not known to have a permanent place of residence in the realm, when there is reason to fear that he will, by fleeing abroad, evade prosecution or the execution of a sentence or other precautions.

Section 173 a. To be added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (in force from the date decided by the King).

Section 174. - - -

Persons under 18 years of age should not be arrested unless it is especially necessary.

Section 175. A decision to arrest is made by the prosecuting authority. The decision shall be in writing and shall contain a description of the suspect, a short account of the criminal act, and the reason for the arrest. If delay entails any risk, the decision may be made orally, but shall then be written down as soon as possible.

A decision to arrest may be made by the court if the suspect is staying abroad and the prosecuting authority wishes to apply for his extradition, or if the circumstances otherwise so indicate.

The decision shall be executed by the police or by some person who has been so requested by the prosecuting authority.

Section 176. When delay entails any risk, a policeman may make an arrest without a decision by the court or by the prosecuting authority. The same applies to anyone else if the suspect is caught in the act or pursued when so caught or on finding fresh clues.

Any person not being a member of the police who has made an arrest shall immediately hand over the person arrested to the police.

Section 177. Any person who is arrested shall be informed of the offence of which he is suspected. If there is a written decision for his arrest, he shall be given a copy of the decision.

Section 178. An arrest shall be made as considerately as the circumstances allow.

Anything that the person arrested may use for violence or for making his escape shall be taken from him. For this purpose he may be searched.

Section 179. When any person is arrested without a decision by the court or by the prosecuting authority, the question of ratifying the arrest shall as soon as possible be submitted to one of the officials of the prosecuting authority. If he finds that the arrest should be ratified, he shall issue a written decision containing such details as are specified in section 175, first paragraph.

Section 180. Any person who is arrested shall as soon as possible be permitted to make a statement to the police pursuant to the provisions of sections 230, 232, and 233.

Section 181. The prosecuting authority may forgo an arrest or release the person arrested on condition that he promises to present himself to the police at specified times or not to leave a specified place. The same applies when the suspect consents to other conditions, such as handing over his passport, driving licence, sea service book, record of service, or the like. The promise or consent shall be given in writing.

The suspect may immediately or subsequently require that the question whether the conditions for arrest pursuant to sections 171 to 173 have been fulfilled, and whether there is good reason to ratify the measures that have been taken, be referred to the court. He shall be informed of this right when giving any promise or consent pursuant to the first paragraph.

The decision of the court shall be made by order.

Section 182. When an arrest is made, the prosecuting authority shall ensure that the arrested person's household or any other person he specifies shall be duly notified. If the arrested person does not so wish, no such notification shall be given unless there are special reasons for doing so.

The said notification may be dispensed with if it is deemed that it would be substantially detrimental to the investigation. In this case the question shall be submitted to the court the first time the arrested person is brought before it.

Section 183. If the prosecuting authority wishes to detain the arrested person, it must, as soon as possible and not later than on the third day following the arrest, bring him before the District Court at the place where it is most appropriate to do so, with an application that he be remanded in custody.

Section 149, first paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act shall not apply to the estimation of the time limit. If an arrested person is not brought before a court on the day after the arrest, the reason for this shall be noted in the court record. The King may prescribe further rules concerning the use of police custody, including rules concerning electronic surveillance. Section 187 shall apply correspondingly.

If the arrested person is under the age of 18, he must be brought before a court as soon as possible, and no later than the day after the arrest. If the time limit expires on a public holiday or day that is equivalent to a public holiday under the law, the deadline will be extended by one day.

If the person charged is under the age of 18, the prosecuting authority shall notify the Child Welfare Services of the remand in custody. The Child Welfare Services shall attend every remand hearing, unless the court finds that attendance beyond the first remand hearing is clearly unnecessary. The Child Welfare Services shall express an opinion on the need for measures pursuant to chapter 4 of the Child Welfare Act and disclose information on ongoing efforts to implement measures. The rules in Section 118 shall apply correspondingly.

The prosecuting authority shall attend the court, unless this would entail disproportionate inconvenience.

Section 184. The District Court before which the arrested person is brought shall by order decide whether he shall be remanded in custody. The decision shall as far as possible be made before the court concludes its sitting.

A remand in custody may be ordered if the conditions prescribed in sections 171, 172 or 173, second paragraph, are fulfilled and the purpose cannot be achieved by measures pursuant to section 188. Persons under the age of 18 shall not be remanded in custody unless it is absolutely necessary. The order shall state the statutory authority, briefly mention why just cause for suspicion is deemed to exist, and otherwise explain the reason for the remand in custody. It shall also appear from the order that the remand in custody is not a disproportionate intervention.

Without a preceding arrest, the court may on application make an order for the remand in custody of a suspect who is present in court. Before any such decision is made, he shall be given an opportunity to speak.

After an indictment has been preferred, the court dealing with the case may also order a remand in custody or a release.

Any order for a remand in custody or a release may at any time be reversed.

Section 184 a. Before the question of a remand in custody is decided, the court shall ensure that the person charged is fully informed as to what the charge and the application for a remand in custody entail.

On being remanded in custody the person charged shall be given written information about the order and what it entails pursuant to further rules made by the Ministry concerned.

If the person charged is present in court when the order for a remand in custody is made, he shall also be given oral information by the judge.

Section 185. If the court decides to remand the person charged in custody, it shall at the same time fix a specific time limit for such custody if the main hearing has not already begun. The time limit shall be as short as possible and must not exceed four weeks. It may be extended by order by up to four weeks at a time. If the nature of the investigation or other special circumstances indicate that a review of the order after four weeks will be pointless, the court may fix a longer time limit. If the main hearing has begun when the person charged is remanded in custody or when the time limit for the custody expires, the person charged may be kept in custody until judgment is delivered.

If the person charged is under the age of 18, the time limit shall be as short as possible and not exceed two weeks. It may be extended by order by up to two weeks at a time.

If an application for extended custody is made, the prosecuting authority shall state when the investigation in the case is expected to be completed. The date and time shall be entered in the court record. The prosecuting authority shall also give a brief account of the investigation that has been carried out since the previous court sitting and what investigation work remains.

The person charged is entitled to be present in court when the question of an extension of the time limit for custody is dealt with. If the court finds it necessary, the person charged shall be brought before it even though he does not wish to attend. The court may determine that the court sitting for an extension of the time limit for custody may be held as a remote hearing with video transmission when the court finds that it is unobjectionable based on the purpose of the court sitting and other circumstances, and that the court sitting would otherwise have entailed expenses that are not in a reasonable proportion to the importance of the person charged attending in person. Section 13-1, second paragraph, of the Dispute Act applies correspondingly. Before a decision is made on a remote hearing, the prosecuting authority and the person charged shall be given an opportunity to express their views. The person charged shall be ensured of access to direct and confidential communication with his defence counsel during the hearing. If the court must consider the question of imposing or extending isolation pursuant to section 186 a, the court hearing cannot be held as a remote hearing without the consent of the person charged. The same applies to court hearings that concern the extension of the time limit for custody when more than 90 days have passed since the last time the person charged was entitled to a hearing on the question of custody in an ordinary court hearing. The King may stipulate further rules about remote hearings in regulations.

The prosecuting authority shall submit an application for extension early enough for the person charged and his defence counsel to be notified not later than the day before the court sitting is held. The prosecuting authority shall notify the parties of the sitting within the said time limit. The prosecuting authority should attend unless it is deemed unnecessary to do so under the circumstances.

If the court at any time finds that the investigation is not proceeding as quickly as it should, and that a continued remand in custody is not reasonable, the court shall release the person charged.

Section 186. A person who is arrested or remanded in custody is entitled to unrestricted written and oral communication with his official defence counsel.

Otherwise the court, to the extent that due consideration for the investigation of the case so indicates, may by order decide that the person in custody shall not receive visits or send or receive letters or other consignments, or that visits or exchange of letters may only take place under police control. This shall not apply to correspondence with and visits from any public authority unless expressly so provided in the order. Persons under the age of 18 who are remanded in custody shall only receive visits from or send and receive letters from close family, unless there are special circumstances. The court may also decide that the person in custody shall not have access to newspapers or broadcasts or that he shall be excluded from the company of other specified prisoners (partial isolation). The court may leave it to the prosecuting authority to decide on the prisoners from whose company the person remanded in custody shall be excluded.

The order shall state the manner in which the investigation will be impaired if the person remanded in custody is not subjected to the prohibition or control specified here. It shall also appear from the order that use of the prohibition or control is not a disproportionate intervention.

Section 187a shall apply correspondingly.

Otherwise the provisions of chapter 4 of the Execution of Sentences Act shall apply.

Section 186 a. The court may by order decide that the person remanded in custody shall be excluded

from the company of other prisoners (complete isolation) when the decision to remand him in custody has been made pursuant to section 184, second paragraph, cf. section 171, first paragraph, no. 2, and there is an imminent risk that the person remanded in custody will interfere with evidence in the case if he is not kept isolated. If the person charged is under the age of 18, a decision to impose isolation may not be made.

The court shall set a specific time limit for the isolation. The time limit shall be as short as possible and must not exceed two weeks. It may be extended by court order by not more than two weeks at a time. If the nature of the investigation or other special circumstances indicate that a review of the order after two weeks would be pointless, and the person charged has reached 18 years of age, the time limit may be extended by not more than four weeks at a time.

The person remanded in custody may not be kept isolated for a continuous period of time exceeding

- a) six weeks when the charge relates to a criminal act punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account. If the charge relates to two or more criminal acts that may jointly be punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years, and strong considerations make it necessary, the person remanded in custody may, however, continue to be kept isolated for more than six weeks.
- b) 12 weeks when the charge relates to a criminal act punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years. The second sentence of subparagraph (a) applies correspondingly. If strong considerations make it necessary, the person remanded in custody may continue to be kept isolated for more than 12 weeks.

Section 186, third and fourth paragraphs, applies correspondingly.

Section 187. If the person charged is in custody on remand when an immediate sentence of imprisonment is passed on him or an order is made dismissing an appeal by him against such sentence, he may continue to be held in custody for up to four weeks after the passing of the sentence or making of the order unless the court otherwise decides. The question of extension of custody shall be decided by a court pursuant to the provisions of section 185.

If the person charged is acquitted, he shall be released immediately. The same applies when he receives a suspended sentence or is only sentenced to pay a fine, to serve a community sentence or to a term of imprisonment that has been served by virtue of the time he has spent in custody on remand. If notice of appeal is given on the spot, or notice that an appeal will be considered, the court that has pronounced judgment may, when special reasons so indicate, by order decide that the person charged may be kept in custody for a specified period. The question of any subsequent extension of the custody shall be decided by a court pursuant to the provisions of section 185.

Section 188. Instead of a remand in custody the court may decide on such measures as are specified in section 181, or on the provision of security in the form of a surety, deposit or mortgage of property.

Instead of a remand in custody the court may decide to place the person charged in an institution or municipal residential unit. Such placing may only be effected if the institution or municipality consents thereto. The court may decide that a person charged who is mentally retarded and is deemed to be of unsound mind shall be placed in a special unit for compulsory care, cf. section 39 a of the Penal Code. When the person charged has to stay in an institution or municipal residential unit, the court may determine that the said person may be kept there against his will and brought back if he absconds, by force if necessary, and with the aid of the public authorities.

The provisions of sections 184, 185 and 187 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 189. A person who provides security pursuant to section 188 shall sign a statement concerning the provision of security and the conditions on which the security shall be deemed to be forfeited.

Whether the security provided has been forfeited shall be decided by a court order after all interested parties have as far as possible been given an opportunity to be heard. If the person charged has absconded, but either voluntarily returns or is arrested within one month, the court may decide that the liability shall be reduced or entirely remitted.

Any security that is forfeited accrues to the State. Nevertheless, if the person charged is without means, the aggrieved person's claim for damages or redress shall be met first.

Section 190. Any security that is not forfeited and other precautions that have been taken instead of a remand in custody cease to apply when the person charged has been returned to custody.

A surety is also released when he returns the person charged to custody or has renounced his suretyship in such time as to allow the person charged to be taken into custody. The same applies when the person charged of his own accord submits himself to custody, or when judgment is delivered and there has been sufficient time to effect execution.

Section 191. (Repealed by Act of 4 August 1995 No. 53.)

Chapter 15. Search

Section 192. If any person is with just cause suspected of an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment, a search may be made of his residence, premises or storage place in order to undertake an arrest or to look for evidence or objects that may be seized or on which a charge may be created.

A search may be made on any other persons' premises when there is just cause for suspecting such an act, and

- 1) the act has been committed or the suspect arrested there,
- 2) the suspect has been there under pursuit when caught in the act or on finding fresh clues, or
- 3) there are otherwise special grounds to assume that the suspect can be arrested, or that there may be found there evidence or objects that may be seized or on which a charge may be created.

Section 193. Regardless of whether the conditions prescribed in section 192 are fulfilled, for the purpose of a criminal investigation a search may be made of any buildings or premises that by their nature are accessible to all, or are the site of any activity that requires the permission of the police.

In the same way a search may be made of barracks, military vessels, and military buildings and premises. Any person who shall carry out such a search is first obliged to inform the local military commander.

Section 194. If the suspicion relates to an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of eight years or more, a search may be made of all buildings or premises in a specified area if there are grounds to assume that the offender may be hiding in the area, or that evidence or objects liable to seizure may be found there.

Section 195. If any person is with just cause suspected of an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment, he may be subjected to a personal search if there are grounds to assume that it may lead to the discovery of evidence or of objects that may be seized or on which a charge may be created.

A personal search may be made of persons other than the suspect when the suspicion relates to an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, and special circumstances warrant the making of such a search.

Section 196. A search pursuant to the foregoing provisions may be made even though the suspect may not be convicted and sentenced because of the provisions of section 44 or 46 of the Penal Code. This also applies when the situation has entailed that the suspect has not manifested guilt.

Section 197. Without the written consent of the person concerned, a search pursuant to sections 192, 194 and 195 may only be made pursuant to a court decision.

If delay entails any risk, the decision may be made by the prosecuting authority. In the event of a search of editorial offices or the like, the decision shall be made by the public prosecutor, and only if it is probable that the investigation will be substantially impaired by waiting for a court decision.

Any decision pursuant to the first or second paragraph shall as far as possible be in writing and specify the nature of the case, the purpose of the search, and what it shall include. An oral decision shall be reduced to writing as soon as possible.

Section 198. Without a decision as specified in section 197 a police officer may make a search:

- 1) of a place specified in section 193,
- 2) when the suspect is caught in the act or pursued when so caught or on finding fresh clues, or
- 3) when there is strong suspicion of an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, and there is an imminent risk that the purpose of the search will otherwise be thwarted.

A personal search of persons other than the suspect may nevertheless not be made without consent or a decision as specified in section 197. No. 3 of the first paragraph shall not apply in the event of a search of editorial offices or the like.

A police officer who pursuant to a decision of the prosecuting authority or a court shall arrest a suspect may for this purpose make a search of his residence or premises or of any place where there is special reason to assume that he is staying.

Section 199. The search should be conducted by the police as far as possible in the presence of a witness who must not be disqualified according to the provisions of section 110, second paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act.

A report of the search shall be drawn up on the spot or as soon as possible and it shall be co-signed by the witness.

Section 199 a. When conducting a search of a data-processing system the police may order everyone who is dealing with the said system to provide the information necessary for gaining access to the system.

A breach of the duty to provide information which is committed by persons other than the person charged shall be punishable pursuant to section 339, No. 1, of the Penal Code.

Section 200. Before the search is begun, the decision shall be read aloud or produced. If there is no written decision, information shall be given of the nature of the case and the purpose of the search.

If any person's residence or premises are to be searched, the said person or - in his absence - one of his household or a neighbour shall be summoned when this can be done without delay. In the event of a search of editorial offices the editor or his deputy shall be summoned instead when this can be done without delay. If necessary, access may be gained by force. Anything that has been broken open shall, as far as possible, be secured again after the search.

Section 200 a. If any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more, or that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94, cf. 90, 104 a, first paragraph, second sentence, or 104 a, second paragraph, cf. first paragraph, second sentence section 147d, or sections 162 or 317, cf. 162, of the Penal Code, the court may by order decide that a search may be instituted without notifying the suspect or other persons. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account.

Permission pursuant to the first paragraph may only be given if it must be assumed that it will be of substantial significance for the clarification of the case, and such clarification will otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.

Section 216 e, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. The court may by order decide that notification of a search and the result thereof may also subsequently be postponed if it is strictly necessary for the investigation of the case that notification shall not be given. A decision to postpone notification for up to eight weeks at a time may be made, and notification shall be given not later than when an indictment is preferred. In cases concerning a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code, the court may decide that notification may be postponed for up to six months at a time or completely omitted. Section 216 f, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

When the time limit for postponing notification has expired and has not been extended, the suspect shall be notified of the order and the search. If anything has been seized, the suspect and other persons who are affected by the seizure shall also be notified of the seizure and of their right pursuant to section 208 to require the question whether the seizure shall be affirmed to be submitted to the court.

Section 208 a, fourth paragraph, second and third sentences, shall apply correspondingly.

When the police request the court's consent pursuant to this provision, section 216 d, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. If delay entails a great risk that the investigation will be impaired, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order, but not for a period exceeding 24 hours. Section 197, second paragraph, second sentence, and third paragraph, and section 216 d shall apply correspondingly.

Otherwise the provisions of chapter 15 shall apply in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 201. The search shall be conducted as considerately as the circumstances permit. Only in urgent cases should a search be conducted on public holidays or at night (between 2100 and 0600 hours) except in the case of a building or premises to which there is general access also at such times.

When considerations of modesty so require, a personal search shall be conducted by a person of the same sex as the person being searched.

Section 202. Inspections for the purpose of a criminal investigation at a place of another kind than that specified in section 192 may without the consent of the owner or occupier be made pursuant to a decision of the court, the prosecuting authority or - if delay entails any risk - a police official.

Chapter 15 a. Concealed video surveillance and technological tracking

Section 202 a. If there is just cause to suspect that one or more criminal acts punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months have been committed, the police may carry out concealed video surveillance of a public place as specified in section 40 of the Personal Data Act if such surveillance will be of substantial significance for the investigation. Section 196 shall apply correspondingly.

A decision concerning video surveillance pursuant to the first paragraph shall be made by the court. Permission shall be given for a specific period which shall not be longer than is strictly necessary and shall not exceed four weeks.

The decision shall be made without the suspected person or any person otherwise affected by the decision being given the opportunity to express his views, and they shall not be notified of the decision.

Section 202 b. If any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or an attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of five years or more, or that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94, cf. 90, or 162 c of the Penal Code, the prosecuting authority may decide that a technological direction-finder shall be placed on any vehicle, property or other objects in order to detect the whereabouts of the suspect or objects (technological tracking). Any increase of the maximum penalty in the event of repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account. Section 196 shall apply correspondingly.

When the police make a decision pursuant to this provision, section 216 d, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 202 c. If any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or an attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more, or that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94, cf. 90, 104 a, first paragraph, second sentence, or 104 a, second paragraph, cf. 147 d, first paragraph, second sentence, of the Penal Code, or that contravenes Section 5 of the Act relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, etc., the court may make an order permitting the police

- a) to place a technological direction-finder in clothes or objects that the suspect wears or carries,
- b) to place a technological direction-finder in a bag or other hand baggage that the suspect carries, or
- c) to force an entry in order to place a technological direction-finder as specified in this provision or in section 202 b.

Section 202 b, first paragraph, second and third sentence, shall apply correspondingly.

Permission pursuant to the first paragraph may only be granted if it must be assumed that technological tracking will be of substantial significance for clarifying the case, and that such clarification will otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree. Permission pursuant to the first paragraph (c) may moreover only be granted if it is strictly necessary to effect a break-in in order to place the direction-finder.

When the police request the court's permission to carry out technological tracking, section 216 d, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. If delay entails a great risk that the investigation will be impaired, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order, but not for a period exceeding 24 hours. Section 197, third paragraph, and section 216 d shall apply correspondingly.

The court's permission shall be granted for a specific period of time which may not exceed what is strictly necessary. Such permission must not be granted for more than four weeks at a time. Section 216 f, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

The court's decision shall be made without giving the suspect or any person otherwise affected by it an opportunity to express his views, and they shall not be notified of the order. When the use of a direction-finder is concluded, the suspect shall be informed of the court order and of the result of the tracking.

If it is strictly necessary for the investigation of the case that no information shall be given, the prosecuting authority may in cases concerning a contravention of chapters 8 or 9 of the Penal Code decide that the giving of information shall be deferred or entirely omitted. In other cases the court may on the same conditions by order decide that the giving of information may be deferred for up to eight weeks at a time. Unless it is decided that the giving of information shall be entirely omitted, information shall be given not later than when an indictment is preferred. Section 216 f, second paragraph shall apply correspondingly.

Chapter 15 b. Freezing of assets

Section 202 d. When any person is with just cause suspected of a contravention or attempt to contravene section 147 a or 147 b of the Penal Code, the head or deputy head of the Police Security Service, or a public prosecutor, may decide to freeze any assets belonging to

- 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).

Assets that are necessary for the maintenance of the person to whom the decision is directed, his household or any person whom he maintains, may not be frozen.

The decision shall be in writing, shall identify the suspect and briefly describe the grounds for the decision.

Section 202 e. The prosecuting authority shall as soon as possible, and not later than seven days after it has made a decision pursuant to section 202 d, bring the case before the District Court, which will by order decide whether the decision shall be affirmed. Section 149, first paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly. If the court affirms the decision, it shall at the same time determine a specific time limit for the freezing of the assets. Section 185, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. Before the court makes the order, the suspect and other persons concerned in the case shall be notified and given an opportunity to express their views.

If it is strictly necessary in regard to the investigation, the court may decide that notice as specified in the first paragraph shall be omitted and the giving of information about the order deferred. In this case the court shall in the order set a time limit for when information shall be given. The time limit shall not exceed four weeks but may be extended by a court order by up to four weeks at a time. When the time limit expires, the suspect and other persons concerned in the case shall be informed of the order and that they may require the court to decide whether the freezing of assets shall be affirmed.

Section 202 f. If the court decides to freeze assets pursuant to section 202 d, the prosecuting authority shall as soon as possible consider whether there are grounds for seizing or creating a charge on the assets cf. chapters 16 and 17. If the conditions for freezing the assets are no longer fulfilled, such freezing shall be terminated without undue delay. The freezing of assets shall at the latest cease when the case is decided by a final and binding judgment.

Section 202 g. The prosecuting authority may order persons other than those specified in section 122, first and second paragraphs, to provide assistance necessary for freezing assets. If an application is to be made for deferment of the giving of information pursuant to section 202 e, second paragraph, the prosecuting authority may order persons other than those specified in section 122, first and second paragraphs, to keep secret the decision to freeze assets until deferment of the giving of information is granted. When the duty of secrecy has ceased, the prosecuting authority shall as soon as possible notify any person who has been so ordered.

Chapter 16. Seizure and surrender order

Section 203. Objects that are deemed to be significant as evidence may be seized until a legally enforceable judgment is passed. The same applies to objects that are deemed to be liable to confiscation or to a claim for surrender by an aggrieved person.

For requests from a foreign state for judicial assistance for the surrender of electronically stored data, section 216 a, fourth to sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 204. Documents or anything else whose contents a witness may refuse to testify about pursuant to sections 117 to 121 and 124 to 125, and which are in the possession either of a person who can refuse to testify or of a person who has a legal interest in keeping them secret, cannot be seized. In so far as a duty to testify may be imposed in certain cases pursuant to the said provisions, a corresponding power to order seizure shall apply.

The prohibition in the first paragraph does not apply to documents or anything else that contains confidences between persons who are suspected of being accomplices to the criminal act. Nor does it prevent documents or anything else being removed from an unlawful possessor to enable them to be delivered to the person entitled thereto.

Section 205. A decision relating to the seizure of objects that the possessor will not surrender voluntarily may be made by the prosecuting authority. The decision shall as far as possible be in writing and specify the nature of the case, the purpose of the seizure, and what it shall include. An oral decision shall as soon as possible be reduced to writing. The provisions of section 200, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

When the prosecuting authority finds that there are special grounds for doing so, it may bring the question of seizure before a court. The provisions of the second to the fourth sentences of the first paragraph of this section and of section 209 shall apply correspondingly to the court's decision relating to seizure. The provisions of the first and third paragraphs of section 208 shall also apply when seizure has been decided on by the court pursuant to this paragraph.

Documents or anything else that the possessor is not obliged to testify about except by special order of the court may not be seized without a court order unless such a special order has already been made. If the police wish to submit documents to the court for a decision as to whether they may be seized, the said documents shall be sealed in a closed envelope in the presence of a representative of the possessor.

Section 206. Without a decision of the prosecuting authority a police officer may effect a seizure when he carries out a decision for search or arrest, and otherwise when delay entails a risk. Seizure may be effected by any person when the suspect is caught in the act or pursued when so caught or on finding fresh clues.

The seizure shall immediately be reported to the prosecuting authority. If the latter finds that the seizure should be ratified, it shall issue a written decision containing such information as is specified in the second sentence of the first paragraph of section 205.

Section 207. All objects seized shall be accurately recorded and marked in such a way as to avoid confusion.

As far as possible, a receipt shall be given to the person who had the object in his possession.

Section 208. Every person who is affected by a seizure may immediately or subsequently require the question whether it shall be ratified to be brought before a court. The prosecuting authority shall ensure that any such person shall be informed of this right.

The provision of the first sentence of the first paragraph shall apply correspondingly when any person who has voluntarily surrendered any object for seizure demands it back.

The decision of the court shall be made by an order.

Section 208 a. When any person is with just cause suspected of an act or attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, the court may by order decide that the giving of information about the seizure to the suspect or other persons affected by the seizure may be deferred if it is strictly necessary for the investigation of the case that such information shall not be given. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies or misdemeanours shall not be taken into account. Section 196 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 216 e, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. In cases concerning a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code the prosecuting authority shall decide for how long the giving of information shall be deferred. The prosecuting authority may decide that such information shall be entirely withheld. In other cases the court may decide that the giving of information may be deferred for up to eight weeks at a time. Section 202 c, sixth paragraph, third and fourth sentences, shall apply correspondingly.

When the time limit for deferment of information has expired and has not been extended, the suspect and other persons affected by the seizure shall be informed of the court order, the seizure, and their right pursuant to section 208 to require the question whether the seizure shall be affirmed to be brought before the court.

The court may order the possessor to preserve secrecy in regard to the suspect concerning requests and decisions made pursuant to this provision and concerning the seizure. When there are special reasons for doing so, such an order may also be given to other persons. An order to preserve secrecy may not, however, be given to any person specified in section 122, first or second paragraph.

When the police request the court's consent pursuant to this provision, section 216 d, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. If delay entails a risk that the investigation will be impaired, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order, but not for a period exceeding 24 hours. Section 197, third paragraph, and section 216 d shall apply correspondingly.

Section 209. Seizure may be waived on condition that an assurance is given or security provided that the object will be produced or surrendered on request.

Section 210. A court may order the possessor to surrender objects that are deemed to be significant as evidence if he is bound to testify in the case. The provisions of section 137 and of section 206 of the

Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly. For requests from a foreign state for judicial assistance for the surrender of electronically stored data, section 216 a, fourth to sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

If delay entails a risk that the investigation will be impaired, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order. The decision of the prosecuting authority shall be submitted to the court for approval as soon as possible.

The prosecuting authority may order such witnesses as are specified in Section 230, second paragraph, to surrender documents or other objects deemed to be significant as evidence and covered by the duty to make a statement to the police. If strong public interests warrant such a surrender, a surrender order may be made regardless of whether an investigation has been instituted in a criminal case.

Section 197, third paragraph, shall apply correspondingly to decisions made pursuant to the second or third paragraph.

Section 210 a. When any person is with just cause suspected of an act or attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, the court may by order decide that the giving of information about a surrender order made pursuant to section 210 to the suspect or other persons affected by the said order may be deferred if it is strictly necessary for the investigation of the case that such information shall not be given.

Section 208 a shall apply correspondingly.

Section 210 b. If any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or an attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of five years or more, or that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94, cf. 90, of the Penal Code, the court may order any person who in the future will gain possession of an object that is presumed to be significant as evidence to surrender the said object to the police as soon as it is received. A surrender order may only be given to a person who is bound to testify in the case. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account. Sections 196 and 210, first paragraph, second sentence, shall apply correspondingly.

The order shall be given for a specific period of time, which must not be longer than is strictly necessary. The order must not be given for more than four weeks at a time. Section 216 f, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

This provision here shall not apply to the surrender of communication data, cf. section 216 b, second paragraph, subparagraph (d).

Section 210 c. The court may by order decide that the giving of information to the suspect concerning a surrender order made pursuant to section 210 b may be deferred if it is strictly necessary for the investigation of the case that such information shall not be given.

Section 216 e, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. In cases concerning a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code, the prosecuting authority shall decide for how long the giving of information shall be deferred. The prosecuting authority may decide that the information may be entirely withheld. In other cases the court may decide that the giving of information may be deferred for up to eight weeks at a time. Section 202 c, sixth paragraph, third and fourth sentences, shall apply correspondingly.

When the time limit for deferment of the information has expired and has not been extended, the suspect shall be informed of the order and of what has been surrendered.

The court may order the person to whom the surrender order is directed to preserve secrecy in regard to the suspect concerning requests and decisions made pursuant to this provision and concerning the objects given to the police. When there are special reasons for doing so, such an order may also be given to other persons. An order to preserve secrecy may not, however, be given to any person specified in section 122, first or second paragraphs.

Section 216 e, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 210 d.

(Added by Act no. 11 of 15 April 2011 (entry into force from such time as determined by the King)).

Section 211. Any letter, telegram or other communication that is in the possession of a postal agency or a provider of access to an electronic communication network or electronic communication service may be seized pursuant to a court order if such communication may pursuant to the provisions of sections 203 and 204 be seized from the recipient and suspicion is directed to an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

If delay entails any risk, the prosecuting authority may order the controller of any post or telegraph office to withhold such items until the court has made its decision but not for more than one week.

Section 212. Any mail or telegram that is seized pursuant to the provisions of section 211 may not be opened and examined by persons other than the judge unless the sender consents thereto in writing.

Any postal item that proves to be of no significance in the case shall immediately be forwarded to the addressee. Otherwise the documents shall be surrendered to the prosecuting authority for further action in accordance with the purpose of the seizure. If only a part of the postal item is of significance, the remainder shall be forwarded. The receiver and sender shall be informed of what has been opened and what is being kept under seizure if this may be done without detriment to the investigation.

Section 213. If before the case is finally decided it appears that there is no longer any need for the seizure, it shall be terminated by the prosecuting authority or the court. If there is a risk that an object that has been seized with a view to confiscation will rapidly deteriorate, the court may permit the police to dispose of the said object.

Otherwise the seizure shall lapse when the case is finally decided. The court may decide that a seizure of items of evidence shall be affirmed [maintained] even after a legally enforceable judgment has been delivered in the case in so far as and so long as there are grounds to expect that a petition for the case to be reopened may be submitted or other special circumstances so indicate.

Section 214. Objects of which any person has been deprived by a criminal act shall be surrendered to the aggrieved person when the seizure has lapsed. If it is disputed who is entitled to the object, the court shall by order decide whether the said object shall be withheld until there has been an opportunity to have the issue decided by a judgment or whether the object shall be surrendered immediately either subject to or without security being provided.

Other objects shall be returned to the person from whom they have been seized when the seizure lapses. If any other person claims to have the object surrendered to him, the provisions of the second sentence of the first paragraph shall apply correspondingly.

Section 214 a.

To be added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (in force from the date decided by the King).

Section 214 b.

To be added by Act of 20 May 2005 No. 28 (in force from the date decided by the King).

Section 215. The King may prescribe further regulations for the implementation of the provisions of sections 211 and 212.

Section 215 a. The prosecuting authority may as part of an investigation make an order concerning the securing of electronically stored data deemed to be significant as evidence.

An order concerning the securing of data in a communication that is in the possession of a provider of access to an electronic communication network or electronic communication service may only be made if the conditions in the first paragraph are fulfilled and there is reason to believe that a criminal act has been committed.

The person who is entitled to dispose of the data covered by a security order shall be informed of the order. A suspect shall be informed as soon as the data have been secured and he has been given the status of a suspect. Otherwise information shall be given as soon as the data have been secured.

The security order shall apply for a specific period that must not be longer than necessary and not exceed 90 days at a time. If the security order is made at the request of a foreign state, it shall apply for at least 60 days. Sections 197, third paragraph, 208, first and third paragraphs, and 216 i shall apply correspondingly.

The person who is subject to the order shall on application surrender the traffic data necessary for tracing where the data covered by the security order came from and where they may possibly have been sent.

Section 216. In order to secure evidence, the prosecuting authority, or in urgent cases a police officer, may close a building or premises, close off a specific area, prohibit the moving or touching of specific objects, or take similar precautions. The provisions of section 208 shall apply correspondingly.

**Chapter 16 a. Audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus
(communication control)**

Section 216 a. The court may make an order permitting the police to carry out communications surveillance when any person is with just cause suspected of an act or attempt at an act

- a) that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more, or
- b) that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94, cf. 90, 104 a, first paragraph, second sentence, or 104 a, second paragraph, cf. first paragraph, second sentence, section 147 d, or section 162 or 317, cf. 162, of the Penal Code, or that contravenes section 5 of the Act relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, etc.

Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies shall not be taken into account.

A decision permitting communications surveillance may be made even though a penalty may not be imposed by reason of the provisions of section 44 or 46 of the Penal Code. This also applies when the situation has entailed that the suspect has not manifested guilt.

Communications surveillance may consist of audio surveillance of conversations or other communications conducted to or from specific telephones, computers or other apparatus for electronic communication which the suspect possesses or which it may be assumed he will use. Identification of communication apparatus by means of technological equipment, cf. section 216 b, second paragraph, subparagraph (c), which is done by surveillance of conversations or other communications, shall also be regarded as communications surveillance.

Such permission may be given regardless of who owns or supplies the network or service that is used for the conversation or communication. The police may order the owner or supplier of the network or service to provide such assistance as is necessary for effecting the surveillance. If an order has been made for communications surveillance as part of judicial assistance to a foreign state pursuant to section 24 of Act no. 39 of 13 June 1975 relating to the extradition of offenders etc., the police may order the owner or supplier of the network or service to provide such assistance so that the control can be effected by immediate transmission to the foreign state. The third sentence shall, however, only apply to the extent such assistance is necessary in order to fulfil obligations in accordance with an agreement made with a foreign state to which Norway is a party.

To the extent it is necessary for the fulfilment of obligations in accordance with an agreement to which Norway is a party, the prosecuting authority may decide that technical assistance shall be provided for the implementation of a decision on communications surveillance from a competent judicial authority in a foreign state, which is to be carried out as part of the investigation of a criminal case in this state. This applies only if communication control is aimed at persons who do not reside in Norway and such control can take place by immediate transmission. The third and fourth paragraphs shall apply correspondingly. Additional conditions for complying with a request for technical assistance for communication control from a foreign state in accordance with this provision and the requirements for the content of the decision are prescribed by the King.

The King may stipulate further rules for the notification requirements for communication control that does not require judicial or technical assistance in a foreign state and is in accordance with an agreement with the state in question. The King may also stipulate further rules for dealing with notices from a foreign state of such communication control in Norway.

Section 216 b. The court may make an order permitting the police to carry out other control of communication apparatus when any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or an attempt at an act

- a) that is punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term of five years or more, or
- b) that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 94 cf. 90, 145, second paragraph, 162, 162 c, 201 a, 204 a, 317, cf. sections 162 or 390 a of the Penal Code.

The provisions of section 216 a, first paragraph, second sentence and second paragraph shall apply correspondingly.

The control may be exercised as follows:

- a) by discontinuing or interrupting the transmission of conversations or other communication conducted to or from specific telephones, computers or other communication apparatus which the suspect possesses or it may be assumed he will use,
- b) by closing apparatus specified in (a) to communication, or
- c) by identifying apparatus specified in (a) by means of technological equipment, or
- d) by requiring the owner or provider of the network or service which is being used for the communication to inform the police of which communication apparatus shall during a specific period of time be linked or has been linked to the apparatus specified in (a), and of other data connected with the communication.

Section 216 a, fourth paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

For requests from a foreign state for judicial assistance for communication control as mentioned in the second paragraph, subparagraph (a), section 216 a, fourth and fifth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 216 c. Permission to carry out communication control may only be given if it must be assumed that such audio surveillance or control will be of substantial significance for the clarification of the case and that such clarification will otherwise be made substantially more difficult.

If the telephone that the suspect is expected to use is available to a large number of persons, permission for communication control may only be given if there are special grounds for doing so. The same applies to the control of a telephone belonging to a lawyer, medical practitioner, priest or other persons who, as experience shows, conduct conversations of a very confidential nature over the telephone, or editors or journalists, provided that any such person is not himself a suspect in the case. The first and second sentences apply correspondingly to other communication apparatus.

The requirement of special grounds pursuant to the second paragraph applies to all identification of communication apparatus pursuant to section 216 a, third paragraph, second sentence, but not to identification pursuant to section 216 b, second paragraph, subparagraph (c).

Section 216 d. If there is a great risk that the investigation will be impaired by delay, an order from the prosecuting authority may take the place of a court order. A decision by the prosecuting authority shall as soon as possible, and not later than 24 hours after the control has begun, be submitted to the court for approval. If the time limit ends at a time outside the court's ordinary office hours, the time limit is extended until the court reopens. In the application to the court the prosecuting authority shall state the reason for making a decision pursuant to the first sentence. The court's view as to whether the conditions pursuant to the first sentence have been fulfilled shall appear from the court record.

When the police make decisions or request the court's consent in regard to communication control pursuant to this chapter, the decision shall be made by the chief of police or deputy chief of police. In the absence of the chief of police his or her permanent deputy may make the decision. The chief of police may, with the written consent of the senior public prosecutor, decide that other officials of the prosecuting authority in leading positions shall also have the same power as the permanent deputy of the chief of police.

Section 216 e. The case shall be brought before the District Court at the place where it is most practical to do so.

The decision shall be made without the suspect or any person otherwise affected by the decision being given the opportunity to express his views, and they shall not be notified of the order.

Section 216 f. Permission for communication control shall be given for a specific period of time which must not be longer than is strictly necessary. Such permission may not be given for more than four weeks at a time. If the suspicion relates to a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code, such permission may, however, be given for up to eight weeks at a time if the nature of the investigation or other special circumstances indicate that a review after four weeks would be pointless.

The communication control shall be stopped before the expiry of the time limit fixed in the court order if the conditions for such control are no longer deemed to exist or if such control is no longer considered to be appropriate.

Section 216 g. The prosecuting authority shall ensure that recordings or notes made during

communication control shall as soon as possible be destroyed in so far as they

- a) are of no significance for the prevention or investigation of criminal matters, or
- b) relate to statements concerning which the court may not pursuant to the provisions of sections 117 to 120 and 122 require the person concerned to testify, unless the said person is suspected of a criminal act that might have provided independent grounds for control.

Section 216 a, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 216 h. The control committee shall exercise control over the way the police and the prosecuting authority deal with cases pursuant to this chapter. This does not, however, apply to cases that are covered by the Act relating to control of intelligence, surveillance and security services.

The said committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the King. One or more deputy members shall also be appointed who shall join the committee in cases of absence. The chairman of the committee shall satisfy the requirements applicable to Supreme Court judges.

The police and the prosecuting authority shall give the committee such information, documents, tape-recordings, etc. concerning communication control as the committee finds necessary in order to exercise control.

The committee may summon for examination any official serving in the police or prosecuting authority and also other persons who assist in communication control. All such persons are obliged to give evidence to the committee regardless of their duty of secrecy.

The King will prescribe further rules concerning the committee's tasks and procedure.

Section 216 i. All persons shall maintain secrecy concerning any application or decision relating to communication control in any case, and concerning any information derived from such control. The same applies to other information which is of significance for the investigation, and which they become acquainted with in connection with such control or the case. The duty of secrecy shall not prevent the information being used

- a) in the course of investigating a criminal matter, including examination of the suspects,
- b) as evidence of a criminal matter that justified the control,
- c) as evidence of another criminal matter, the nature of which could have justified the form of communication control from which the information is derived,
- d) as evidence of another criminal matter, the nature of which could not have justified the form of communication control from which the information is derived, provided such use would not otherwise have been a disproportionate intervention based on the nature of the case and the circumstances in general, and clarification of the matter without use of the information would be impeded to a substantial degree. If the other matter is pointed out as a contravention that could have justified the form of communication control from which the information is derived, or the information also exposes a criminal matter, the nature of which could have justified such control, the information can nonetheless be used as evidence.
- e) in order to prevent an innocent person being penalized,
- f) in order to avert a criminal act punishable by a custodial sentence, or
- g) in order to provide the control committee with information.

Section 216 a, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

All persons shall maintain secrecy vis-a-vis unauthorised persons concerning information about any person's private affairs with which they have become acquainted in connection with communication control.

Section 216 j. Every person shall on application be informed whether he or she has been subjected to communication control pursuant to this chapter. This does not, however, apply to cases concerning a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code. Such information may only be given concerning communication control authorised after the coming into force of this provision.

Such information may be given not less than one year after the control has ceased.

The court may by order decide that such information shall be withheld or deferred for a specified period of time if it would be detrimental to the investigation to give the information or other circumstances indicate that the information should be withheld or deferred. The provision in section 216e shall apply correspondingly.

Section 216 k. The King may prescribe regulations to supplement and implement the provisions of this chapter.

Chapter 16 b. Other audio surveillance of conversations by technological means

Section 216 l. If any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or attempt at an act that is punishable pursuant to statute by a custodial sentence, the police may use technological devices to listen in to or make recordings of telephone conversations or other conversations with the suspected person if the police either take part in the conversation themselves or have received the consent of one of the parties to the conversation. Section 216 a, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

The decision shall be made by the prosecuting authority. Section 197, third paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 216 m. The court may make an order permitting the police to carry out covert audio surveillance¹⁶ other than communications surveillance by technological means (romavlytting) if any person is with just cause suspected of committing an act or attempt at an act that contravenes

- a) section 147 a, first or third paragraph, of the Penal Code,
- b) sections 233, 268, second paragraph, cf. 267, or 162, third paragraph, cf. 60 a, of the Penal Code, or
- c) section 233, cf. 132 a, of the Penal Code.

A decision to permit covert audio surveillance may be made even though no penalty may be imposed because of the provisions of section 44 or 46 of the Penal Code. This also applies when the circumstances are such that the suspect has not manifested guilt.

Permission to carry out covert audio surveillance may only be granted if it must be assumed that such surveillance will be of substantial significance for the clarification of the case, and that such clarification will otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.

Permission to carry out covert audio surveillance may only be granted in regard to a place where it must be assumed the suspect will stay. Permission to carry out audio surveillance of a public place or other place to which a large number of persons has access may only be granted when special reasons so warrant. The same applies to audio surveillance of a place where experience shows that a lawyer, medical practitioner, priest or other persons carry on conversations of a very confidential nature, or of editorial offices or a similar place where an editor or journalist may carry on conversations of a professional nature, provided that the person concerned is not himself a suspect in the case. Covert audio surveillance must be so arranged that it to the least possible degree picks up conversations to which the suspect is not a party.

¹⁶ Covert audio surveillance connotes secret audio surveillance of oral communications by technological means. (Translator's note)

Unless the court otherwise decides, the police may force an entry in order to place or remove equipment that is necessary for carrying out such surveillance.

The provisions of sections 216 d to 216 k shall apply correspondingly, but so that the court may not grant permission for more than two weeks at a time.

Section 216 n. The prosecuting authority shall ensure that recordings, information or notes prepared, recorded or written down in connection with the electronic control of convicted persons, cf. section 33, fifth paragraph of the Penal Code, are destroyed as quickly as possible to the extent that they are not of significance to the prevention or investigation of a criminal matter.

Chapter 17. Charge on property. Administration of the property of the person charged

Section 217. In order to secure payment of a fine, a confiscation, the costs of the case, damages or redress for which the person charged is or is assumed to be liable, the court may on the application of the prosecuting authority decide that a charge for a specific amount be created on capital assets belonging to the said person when there is reason to fear that execution will otherwise be precluded or substantially impeded. If delay entails any risk, the decision may be made by the prosecuting authority. A decision to create a charge on property may be made until the claim that shall be secured has been decided by a legally enforceable judgment.

The person charged may not make an interlocutory appeal against a decision of the court.

Section 218. The decision shall be implemented by the police or the enforcement officer. The prosecuting authority shall immediately notify the court of the implementation of the decision.

The court shall summon the parties to oral proceedings concerning whether the charge on property shall be affirmed and if so to what extent. The decision shall be made by court order.

Section 219. Sections 33-5 to 33-8 of the Dispute Act and section 213, first paragraph, second sentence of this Act shall apply correspondingly to the implementation of a charge on property.

A charge on property may be avoided if the person charged provides sufficient security.

The charge on property shall cease to apply when the prosecuting authority waives it or when the court by order so decides because the basis for the charge no longer subsists.

Section 220. When any person who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or who is with just cause suspected of committing an act punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding two years flees to avoid execution of the sentence or prosecution, or remains abroad and will not comply with a request to return to the realm, the court may by order decide to put his property under administration.

Defence counsel shall be heard before the decision is made. If the person charged does not already have a defence counsel, one shall be appointed.

Section 221. From the date of the order the person charged loses the right to dispose of his property in any way other than by a revocable will.

The prosecuting authority shall ensure that the order is judicially registered and also published in the manner specified in section 181, second paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act. If the person charged owns a registered ship or aircraft, the order shall also be recorded in the relevant register.

Vis-a-vis a third party acting in good faith the order shall first take effect from the judicial registration or recording in the relevant register as the case may be. Nevertheless judicial registration shall not prevent lawful acquisition pursuant to Act of 2 June 1978 No. 37 relating to the acquisition in good faith of movable property.

Section 222. The court shall appoint a supervisor to administer the property and to ensure that income from it does not accrue to the person charged personally. The provisions of section 3 of the Act of 23 March 1961 relating to missing persons shall apply in so far as they are appropriate.

The administration shall be terminated when the person charged comes to the venue or the basis for it otherwise ceases to exist.

Chapter 17 a. Ban on visits, presence etc.

Section 222 a. The prosecuting authority may impose a ban on visits if there is reason to believe that a person will otherwise

- a) commit a criminal act against another person,
- b) pursue another person, or
- c) in any other way disturb another person's peace.

The ban may be imposed if the person who is to be protected by the ban has requested it, or if it is required in the public interest. Section 170 a shall apply correspondingly.

The ban on visits may entail that the person who is to be subject to the ban is prohibited from

- a) being present at a specific place, or
- b) pursuing, visiting or in any other way contacting another person.

If there is an imminent risk of any act specified in the first paragraph, subparagraph (a) being committed, the person concerned may be banned from staying in his own home.

The ban on visits may be restricted by the imposition of further conditions.

The ban on visits shall apply for a specific period of time, not exceeding one year at a time. A ban on visits to one's own home may not endure for more than three months at a time. A ban on visits may be maintained only so long as the conditions are fulfilled.

A decision by the prosecuting authority to impose a ban on visits shall be made in writing and shall state the person who is to be subject to the ban, the person who is to be protected thereby, and the grounds for the ban. This shall apply correspondingly to a decision not to impose a ban on visits. The person who is to be subject to the ban and the person who is to be protected thereby shall be informed of the prosecuting authority's decision by service of a copy of the said decision. A decision to impose a ban on visits shall nevertheless be served on the person who is to be subject to the ban. The person who is to be subject to the ban shall also be notified of the consequences of a breach of the ban, cf. section 342 of the Penal Code. If the prosecuting authority rejects a request for a ban on visits, notification shall be given of the right to bring the rejection before the court, pursuant to the third sentence of the sixth paragraph. If there is any risk of delay, the decision pursuant to the first and second sentences may be made orally, but it shall then be written down as soon as possible.

The person who is to be subject to the ban may demand immediately or at a later date that the decision be brought before the court. The prosecuting authority shall ensure that he is made aware of this right. If there is a request to bring the decision before the court, the prosecuting authority shall submit the case to the court as soon as possible and, whenever possible, within five days after the request has been made. If the time limit is not observed, the reason for this shall be stated in the court

record. If the person who is to be subject to the ban has not been examined by the police, the reason for this shall be noted in the referral form to the court.

The prosecuting authority shall bring the decision before the court as soon as possible and, whenever possible, within five days after a decision to impose a ban on visits to one's own home has been served. The sixth paragraph, fourth and fifth sentences, shall apply correspondingly.

A decision not to impose a ban on visits may be brought before the court by the person who is to be protected by the ban. The person who is to be subject to the ban and the person who is to be protected thereby shall be notified of the court sittings. Both parties are entitled to be present and to express their views. The counsel for the aggrieved party appointed pursuant to section 107 a, first and fourth paragraphs, may also express his views, even if the person to be protected by the ban does not appear. The court's decisions shall be made by court order. The provisions of sections 184 and 243 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 222 b. When there is a risk of violence being used in connection with a confrontation between groups of persons who both employ violent means, the prosecuting authority may impose a ban on the presence of one or more persons belonging to or associated with one of the groups on one or more properties occupied by one of the groups, if by reason of such presence there are grounds to fear that the use of violence may lead to injury to persons living or present in the vicinity of the occupied property. When special reasons so indicate, the ban referred to in the first sentence may also apply to other specified property. Section 170 a shall apply correspondingly.

When special reasons so indicate, a ban pursuant to the first paragraph may be imposed on all persons belonging to or associated with such groups as are mentioned in the first paragraph. The ban shall be publicly notified by poster.

The ban shall remain in force for a specified period of time, but in no event for more than one year at a time.

The prosecuting authority must as soon as possible, and as far as possible no later than five days after the decision, bring the case before the District Court, which will decide the issue by a court order. Sections 175, first paragraph, 177, 181 second and third paragraphs, 184 and 187 a shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 222c. The prosecuting authority may prohibit a person who is under 15 years of age from being present at a specific place if there is reason to believe that being there will increase the risk of the said person committing an otherwise criminal act. Section 170 a shall apply correspondingly.

Such a prohibition shall apply for a specific period, not exceeding six months at a time. The prohibition may be maintained only as long as the conditions are fulfilled.

Before a decision is made to impose the said prohibition, the prosecuting authority shall give the child an opportunity to express his or her opinion, and shall ask the guardian whether he himself consents to the prohibition. The guardian's consent shall be given in writing. The decision of the prosecuting authority to impose a prohibition against being present at a specific place shall be in writing and shall state the person who is subject to the prohibition and the grounds for the prohibition. Section 222 a, fifth paragraph, third and sixth sentences, shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

If the guardian does not consent to the said prohibition, the prosecuting authority must as soon as possible and as far as possible not later than five days after the guardian has refused to consent, bring the decision to impose the prohibition before the court. Section 222 a, sixth paragraph, second and fourth to seventh sentences, shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Chapter 17 b. Use of coercive measures to prevent serious crime

Section 222 d. The court may make an order permitting the police to use, as part of the process of investigation, such coercive measures as are referred to in chapters 15, 15 a, 16, 16 a and 16 b, when there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is going to commit an act that contravenes

- a) a) section 147 a, first or third paragraph, of the Penal Code,
- b) b) sections 233, 268, second paragraph, cf. 267, or 162, third paragraph, cf. 60 a, of the Penal Code, or
- c) c) section 233, cf. 132 a, of the Penal Code.

Such permission may also be granted to the Police Security Service when there is reason to believe that any person is going to commit an act that contravenes

- a) sections 83, 84, 86, 86 b, 88, 90, 91, 91 a, chapter 9, sections 104 a, first paragraph, second sentence, or second paragraph, cf. first paragraph, second sentence, 147 a, fourth paragraph, 147 b, 147 d, 152 a or 153 a of the Penal Code,
- b) section 5 of the Act relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, etc.,
- c) sections 148, 149, 150, 151, 151 a, 151 b, 152, 152 b, 153, 154, 154 a or 159 of the Penal Code and that is committed for the purpose of sabotage, or
- d) sections 222, 223, 227, 229, 231 or 233 of the Penal Code and that is directed against members of the Royal Family, the Storting, the Government, the Supreme Court or representatives of equivalent bodies in other states.

Permission may only be granted if it must be assumed that the intervention will provide information of substantial significance for making it possible to prevent the act and that such prevention will otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree. Permission to use such coercive measures as are referred to in sections 200 a, 202 c, 216 a and 216 m may only be granted when special reasons so warrant. Permission may only be granted to the Police Security Service to carry out covert audio surveillance, cf. section 216 m, when there is reason to believe that a person is going to commit an act that contravenes sections 90, 91, 91 a, 147 a or 152 a of the Penal Code.

If delay entails a great risk that it will not be possible to prevent an act referred to in the first or second paragraph, an order from the prosecuting authority may be substituted for a court order. Any such decision shall be submitted to a court for approval as soon as possible, and not later than 24 hours after the coercive measure has been applied. As far as possible, the decision shall be in writing and shall state what the case concerns and the purpose of using the coercive measure. An oral decision shall be written down as soon as possible. Section 216 d, first paragraph, third to fifth sentences, and second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

The provisions of chapters 15, 15 a, 16, 16 a and 16 b shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate. The provisions of sections 216 i, 242 and 242 a apply to all use of coercive measures pursuant to this section.

Part V. Individual steps in criminal proceedings

Chapter 18. Criminal investigation

Section 223. Criminal acts shall be reported to the police. If the report is made orally, the person who receives it shall write it down, date it, and if possible obtain the signature of the person making the report.

A report may also be made to the prosecuting authority.

Section 224. A criminal investigation shall be carried out when as a result of a report or other circumstances there are reasonable grounds to inquire whether any criminal matter requiring prosecution by the public authorities subsists.

The duty to carry out an investigation pursuant to the first paragraph also applies when a potential offender cannot be punished because the said person was between 12 and 15 years of age on the date the act was committed. The Director General of Public Prosecutions may issue guidelines concerning the further implementation and any restrictions of the duty.

If a child who is under 12 years of age has committed an otherwise criminal act, both a judicial and an extra-judicial investigation may be carried out.

In the event of a fire or other accidents, an investigation may be made of the cause thereof even though there is no reason to suspect a criminal act. The same applies when children under the age of 18 die suddenly and unexpectedly.

Section 225. Criminal investigation is instituted and carried out by the police. Without a decision from a superior any police officer may take such steps as cannot be postponed without detriment.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions and the public prosecutor concerned may order an investigation to be instituted and how it is to be carried out, and may also order an investigation to be stopped, cf. section 75.

An investigation of criminal acts committed on board a Norwegian ship may also be carried out by Norwegian foreign service officials pursuant to further regulations prescribed by the King.

Section 226. The purpose of the investigation is to obtain the necessary information

- a) for deciding whether an indictment should be preferred,
- b) to serve as preparation for the court's trial of the issue of guilt and any issue concerning the determination of a sanction, and
- c) to prevent or stop criminal acts,
- d) in order to execute sentences and other sanctions, and
- e) to serve as preparation for the child welfare service to deal with the issue of whether measures shall be instituted pursuant to the Act of 17 July 1992 No. 100 relating to child welfare services.

The provisions of chapter 13 apply to social inquiry and mental observation.

If a specific person is under suspicion, the investigation shall seek to clarify both the evidence against him and the evidence in his favour.

The investigation shall be carried out as quickly as possible and in such a way that no one is unnecessarily exposed to suspicion or inconvenience.

Section 227. Any person who is obliged to report a death shall immediately inform the police if he has reason to suspect that the death has been caused by a criminal act.

Section 228. An expert autopsy shall be carried out when there is reason to suspect that any person's death has been caused by a criminal act. The prosecuting authority may also otherwise decide that an expert autopsy shall be carried out when the cause of death is uncertain and special circumstances require such an examination. The King will prescribe further regulations relating to expert autopsy, including the cases in which such an examination should be carried out.

Section 229. When the prosecuting authority assumes that a criminal act has been committed and an application from a particular authority is required for a prosecution, the prosecuting authority shall immediately bring the available information to the knowledge of the authority concerned in order that it may decide whether to apply for a prosecution.

If an application from an aggrieved person is required for a prosecution and there is reason to assume that he is not aware of the offence, the prosecuting authority shall bring the available information to his knowledge and ask him whether he wishes to apply for a prosecution.

As long as no application for a prosecution is made, only such investigative steps may be taken as cannot be postponed without detriment.

Section 230. The police may take statements from suspected persons, witnesses and experts, but may not order any person to make a statement. Public officials and other persons acting on behalf of the State or a municipality are nevertheless obliged to make a statement concerning matters with which they have become acquainted in their position or office if this can be done without breaching any duty of secrecy imposed on them by any statute, regulation, or directive.

Witnesses who are subject to a duty of secrecy pursuant to section 21 of the Saving Banks Act, section 18 of the Commercial Banks Act, section 1-6 of the Insurance Institutions Act, section 3-14 of the Financial Institutions Act, section 10-9 of the Securities Trading Act or section 8-1 of the Securities Registration Act are obliged to make a statement to the police concerning matters that are covered by the duty of secrecy or any contractual duty of secrecy. If strong public interests indicate that a statement shall be made, the duty to make it shall apply regardless of whether an investigation in a criminal case has been commenced.

Even if a witness has no duty to make a statement pursuant to the first or the second paragraph, the witness is obliged on receiving a summons to attend a police station or lensman's¹⁷ office in the police district where he lives or is staying in order to clarify whether he is willing to make a statement to the police. The same applies to suspected persons. Sections 110, 112, 113 and 114 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate. The prosecuting authority may decide that a suspect or a witness shall be brought in to attend immediately if the suspect or the witness has received a lawfully served summons or has in any other way become aware of the summons and has failed to attend without a valid excuse.

The provisions of sections 117, first paragraph, 118, first and second paragraphs, 119, first, second and third paragraphs, and 120 shall apply correspondingly.

The statement shall be written down, read aloud for confirmation, and as far as possible submitted to the person making it for signature. If the person making the statement so desires, he may read through the statement instead of having it read aloud. If he requires any amendments, these shall be made by additions to the report. If there has been no opportunity to write down the statement on the spot, it shall be written down as soon as possible. It must be apparent from the report that the formalities prescribed by statute have been observed.

Pursuant to further rules to be prescribed by the King, statements may be recorded stenographically or by mechanical means. The said rules shall prescribe to what extent such reproduction may take the place of a written report.

Section 231. On application from the prosecuting authority Norwegian foreign service officials may record statements abroad if this is permissible in relation to the foreign State. Such statements shall, as far as possible, be recorded in accordance with the provisions applicable to the taking of statements by the police and shall be equated with such statements.

¹⁷ See footnote 6, section 55, No. 4. (Translator's note)

Section 232. Before a suspect is examined, he shall be informed of the nature of the case, and that he is not obliged to make a statement.

If he is willing to make a statement, he shall be encouraged to tell the truth. The provisions of section 92 shall apply correspondingly.

If the suspect is under 18 years of age, his guardian should normally be given an opportunity to be present during the examination and to express his views.

Section 232 a. When a criminal investigation is instituted against a child under 18 years of age and the case is not of a trivial nature, the police shall immediately inform the child welfare service. If the child is in an institution, the institution shall also be informed.

In cases referred to in the first paragraph the child welfare service shall be informed concerning any examination of the suspect if there is an opportunity to do so.

When the child welfare service has so requested, it shall also be given an opportunity to express its views before the question of prosecution is decided.

Section 233. If the suspect admits that he has committed the act with which the investigation is concerned, he shall be asked whether he admits that he is criminally liable. If he has made an unreserved confession and the case may be adjudicated by summary judgment on confession¹⁸, he shall be asked whether he consents to such adjudication.

Section 234. When witnesses are examined, the provisions of sections 128,130,133 and 136, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

The examination of a witness under 14 years of age in cases of sexual felonies or misdemeanours should upon application preferably be carried out pursuant to the provisions of section 239. The same procedure may be used in the examination of a witness who is mentally retarded or similarly handicapped. Repeated examination should as far as possible be avoided.

Section 234 a. When the conditions prescribed in section 130 a, first and second paragraphs, are fulfilled, the court may on an application from the chief of police by order decide that anonymous evidence may be given to the police. Section 216 d, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly in so far as it is appropriate. Anonymous evidence may entail

- a) that the name of one of the police's sources or informers shall not be revealed, or that other information that may lead to the source's or informer's identity becoming known shall not be provided, or
- b) that the name of a witness who has made a statement to the police shall not be revealed, or that no other information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known shall be provided.

Section 130 a, third paragraph, second and third sentences, and fourth and sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly when the court deals with an application for the use of anonymous witnesses pursuant to this provision.

An examination specified in the second paragraph (b), may not be used as evidence in court if the court finds that the conditions prescribed in section 130 a, first and second paragraphs, are no longer fulfilled. Section 130 a, third paragraph, second and third sentences, and fourth paragraph, shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate if the examination is used as evidence in court.

¹⁸ See section 248. (Translator's note)

The King may prescribe further regulations concerning the use of anonymous witnesses by the police, including regulations concerning the duty of secrecy and safekeeping of the information.

Section 235. If a witness is exempt from the duty to testify pursuant to section 122, first or second paragraph, the said witness shall be informed of his right before being examined.

When the circumstances provide grounds for doing so, a witness should be informed of the exemption provisions of sections 121, 122, third paragraph, and sections 123 to 125.

Section 236. The first time an aggrieved person is examined, he shall be asked whether he wishes to apply for a prosecution. He shall also be asked whether he has any claims that he wishes the prosecuting authority to include in the case pursuant to section 3. If he claims compensation or redress, the sum in question should be specified and justified.

Section 237. The prosecuting authority may apply for a judicial examination, a judicial inquiry, or the appointment of experts for use in the criminal investigation. The court is bound to grant the application unless it finds that the matter to which the investigation relates is not criminal, or that the criminal liability has lapsed, or that there is no legal power to grant the application. In the event of an application from a lensman¹⁹, the court shall nevertheless fully try the issue whether there are sufficient grounds for the application.

On application from the aggrieved person, the court may appoint an expert during the investigation to report on what health injuries the aggrieved person has suffered, provided it is necessary to determine the claim of the person in question pursuant to section 3.

Evidence for use at the main hearing may be judicially recorded when the conditions prescribed in section 270, first paragraph, are fulfilled and it cannot without detriment, waste of time, or expense be postponed until the question of preferring an indictment is decided.

The court may of its own motion take such steps as may appropriately be taken in connection with the subject of the application.

Section 238. Statements during the investigation of felonies and misdemeanours in maritime matters and of criminal acts committed on board Norwegian ships may be made abroad before the Norwegian consular court concerned, cf. section 51 of the Courts of Justice Act.

The consular court may conduct judicial examinations and other distinct judicial proceedings²⁰, but it has no power to adjudicate. It may of its own motion carry out an examination that cannot be postponed without detriment. Expert court invigilators²¹ are entitled to put questions to those who are examined. As regards judicial recording of evidence, the provisions of section 50 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply.

The King will prescribe further rules to supplement and implement this section. Otherwise the provisions of this Act shall apply in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 239. In the case of an examination of a witness who is under 16 years of age or a witness who is mentally retarded or similarly handicapped in cases of sexual felonies or misdemeanours, the judge shall take the statement separately from a sitting of the court when he finds this desirable in the interests of the witness or for other reasons. The judge shall in such cases as a general rule summon a

¹⁹ See footnote 6, section 55, No. 4. (Translator's note)

²⁰ See footnote 2, section 12. (Translator's note)

²¹ See footnote 3, section 18. (Translator's note)

well-qualified person to assist with the examination or to carry out the examination subject to the judge's control. When it is possible and due consideration for the witness or the purpose of the statement does not otherwise indicate, the examination shall be recorded on a video cassette and if necessary on a separate sound recorder. On the same conditions the defence counsel of the person charged shall as a general rule be given an opportunity to attend the examination.

The same procedure may also be used in cases concerning other criminal matters when the interests of the witness so indicate.

When the witness's age or special circumstances so indicate, the judge may decide that instead of or prior to an examination pursuant to the first paragraph the witness shall be placed under observation. The provisions of sections 152, 153 and 159 shall apply correspondingly to such an observation. The third sentence of the first paragraph of this section shall apply correspondingly.

Examination pursuant to the first paragraph and observation pursuant to the third paragraph shall be carried out no later than two weeks after the criminal offence has been reported to the police, unless special reasons indicate that the examination and/or observation should be carried out later.

The King may prescribe further rules relating to the procedure for examinations conducted separately from a court sitting and for observations.

Section 240. (Repealed by Act of 3 December 1999 No. 82 (in force from 1 January 2000 pursuant to Decree of 3 December 1999 No. 1202).)

Section 241. A suspect who is the subject of an investigation may apply to the court for the institution of judicial proceedings to dispel the suspicion. The same applies when the investigation is discontinued because of lack of evidence.

The court is bound to grant the application unless the judicial proceedings applied for must be regarded as unlikely to dispel the suspicion.

Section 242. The suspect, his defence counsel, the aggrieved person, surviving relatives in the statutory order and the counsel for the aggrieved person shall on application be permitted to acquaint themselves with the documents in the case if this can be done without detriment or risk to the purpose of the investigation or to a third person. Access to recordings, notes and other documents containing information on or from the use of coercive measures as mentioned in sections 200 a, 202 a, 202 b, 202 c, 202 e, 208 a, 210 a, 210 c, 216 a, 216 b, 216 m and 222 may also be denied if such access may impair the investigation of other cases. An official defence counsel may not be denied access to documents that are or have been submitted at a court sitting, except a court sitting that is held in order to make an order pursuant to the third paragraph. These provisions do not, however, apply to documents that should be kept secret in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign State.

The suspect's defence counsel may be granted access even if the suspect is denied access pursuant to the first paragraph. In this case, the defence counsel is bound to preserve secrecy concerning the information he is granted access to.

If an application is made for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, the suspect or an aggrieved person may not be granted access to any information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known. If the court rejects the application, however, the provisions of the first paragraph shall apply only if the prosecuting authority calls the witness and fully reveals his identity, cf. section 130. Defence counsel may bring an interlocutory appeal on behalf of the person charged against a denial of access pursuant to the first sentence.

If access to the documents is denied, it may be required that the issue be decided by a court order.

When there are two or more suspects in a case, the right of each suspect and his defence counsel to acquaint themselves with the documents relating to the case shall not apply to documents relating solely to the affairs of the other suspects.

The suspect is entitled to acquaint himself with documents from other cases provided they are of importance to deciding the question of guilt or punishment in the suspect's case.

Any person who has submitted a civil claim in the case shall on application be granted access to acquaint himself with the documents relating to the case to the extent that such access is necessary to safeguard his interests in the case, as long as this can be done without detriment or risk to the purpose of the investigation or to a third person.

The King may prescribe regulations concerning how the documents shall be made available pursuant to this section.

Section 242 a. On application by the public prosecutor, the individual judge, cf. section 272 a, shall by order decide that the prosecuting authority may deny the suspect and his defence counsel access to information that the prosecuting authority will not put forward as evidence in the case if the granting of such access may entail any risk

- a) of a serious crime being committed against any person's life, health or liberty,
- b) that the possibility of a person participating under cover in the investigation of other cases will be substantially impeded,
- c) that the possibility of the police preventing or investigating crimes will be substantially impeded because information concerning other cases or police methodology will become known,
- d) that police collaboration with the authorities of another country will be substantially impeded, or
- e) that the identity of a person who has given the police information is revealed.

A decision to exempt documents from access may only be made if it is strictly necessary and does not give rise to substantial doubts in regard to the defence of the suspect.

The first paragraph applies correspondingly to information that has been submitted to the court as grounds for a decision to use coercive measures as mentioned in sections 200 a, 202 c, 202 e, 208 a, 210 a, 210 c, 216 a, 216 b, 216 m and 222 d.

The provisions of section 130 a, sixth paragraph, shall apply correspondingly in so far as it is appropriate. If a legally enforceable order has been made that access shall be granted to information in regard to which an application that it be exempted pursuant to this section has been made, the prosecuting authority may nonetheless deny access if it discontinues the prosecution.

The court may not receive testimony on the content of the information that has been exempted from access pursuant to this section.

The court may only reverse an order denying access pursuant to this section if new information has become available indicating that the conditions for denying access are no longer fulfilled. The second sentence of the third paragraph shall apply correspondingly. The court's decision pursuant to this section may not be used as a ground of appeal.

The public prosecutor's application pursuant to the first paragraph and other documents related to consideration of the application are not included in the criminal case documents in the case the application refers to, and they shall not be made known to the suspect or defence counsel. Sections 216 e, second paragraph, and 216, first paragraph, first sentence, shall apply correspondingly. The order shall be communicated to the advocate appointed pursuant to section 100 a.

Section 243. The person charged shall by lawful notice be summoned to attend court sittings during the investigation unless this may cause inadvisable delay or a summons cannot be served. If the person charged is under arrest or in custody and is brought before the court, or attends voluntarily, the court

sitting may be held without giving prior notice.

As far as possible the prosecuting authority, defence counsel and counsel for the aggrieved person should be given due notice of the sitting.

A court sitting need not be postponed because someone who has been notified is unable to attend.

Section 244. The prosecuting authority, the person charged and defence counsel are entitled to be present at the court sitting and to make statements and applications. The counsel for the aggrieved person is entitled to be present and has the rights stated in section 107 c, third paragraph, during the examination of the aggrieved person and surviving relatives.

The person charged shall as a general rule withdraw when other persons charged make a statement.

Section 245. The court may decide that the person charged shall leave the courtroom while a witness is being examined if there is special reason to fear that an unreserved statement will not otherwise be made. The court may also decide that the person charged shall leave the courtroom during the hearing of an application for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. sections 130 a and 234 a, and when an anonymous witness is being examined. Other persons may for the same reasons be ordered to leave the courtroom during the examination of a witness or a person charged. In the case of an examination of the aggrieved person, surviving relatives or a witness who is under 18 years of age, the court may also decide that the person charged or other persons shall leave the courtroom if for special reasons this is in the interests of the aggrieved person, surviving relatives or the witness respectively. Instead of ordering the person charged or other persons to leave the courtroom, the court may decide to institute measures that will prevent the person concerned from observing the witness.

When the person charged, aggrieved person, surviving relatives or any other person who has the rights of a party to the case has left the courtroom pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph and later returns to it, he shall be informed of the proceedings that have taken place in his absence. In cases specified in the second sentence of the first paragraph, he shall not, however, be given information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known.

Under special circumstances the court may make an order entirely excluding the person charged and his private defence counsel, the aggrieved person and surviving relatives, if and for so long as there is reason to fear that the purpose of the investigation would otherwise be endangered, or if it is in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign State. Before any such order is made, the person concerned shall be allowed to express his views. If the person charged is excluded, he shall have a defence counsel during the court sittings.

Section 246. When the court has carried out the judicial proceedings applied for, it shall send the court record and the other documents relating to the case to the prosecuting authority.

Section 247. When special reasons so indicate, the court may at the request of the prosecuting authority take over the conduct of the investigation. In this case the court shall make the necessary inquiries. It may give orders to the police and apply to other courts for judicial proceedings to be undertaken.

Section 248. On an application from the prosecuting authority and with the consent of the person charged, the District Court may adjudicate a case without an indictment and main hearing (summary judgment on confession) when the court does not find this questionable and the case concerns

- a) a criminal act that is not punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years, cf. the second paragraph, and the person charged has in court made an unreserved confession that is corroborated by the other evidence,
- b) a contravention of section 22, cf. section 31, of the Road Traffic Act and the person charged pleads guilty in court to the charge, or
- c) a contravention of section 24, first paragraph, cf. section 31, of the Road Traffic Act, and the person charged pleads guilty in court to the charge.

The application shall expressly state any information that is mentioned in section 216, first paragraph, third sentence, (d), first sentence, cf. section 216 m, sixth paragraph, of this Act and justify that the conditions for producing it as evidence are regarded as fulfilled.

Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies or application of section 232 of the Penal Code shall not be taken into account.

If the person charged has a defence counsel, the latter shall be given an opportunity to express his views before the case is closed for judgment. The same applies to the counsel for the aggrieved person.

A case concerning a special sanction or preventive detention may not be adjudicated by a summary judgment on confession.

The court may decide that a court sitting for adjudication of the case shall be held as a remote hearing with video transmission if the person charged consents to this and the court finds it unobjectionable based on the purpose of the court sitting and other circumstances.

The counsel for the aggrieved person shall be advised of the prosecuting authority's application for a summary judgment on confession and given notice of the court sitting.

Chapter 19. Indictment

Section 249. The question of preferring an indictment shall be decided as soon as the case is sufficiently prepared for this purpose.

If a suspected person was under 18 years of age at the time the act was committed, the question of preferring an indictment shall be decided not later than six weeks after the said person is deemed to be a suspect in the case. The said question may, however, be decided later if due regard for the investigation or other special reasons so necessitate.

Section 250. If the prosecuting authority finds that there are grounds for preferring an indictment but that the person charged cannot be tried because his whereabouts are not known or because he is staying abroad, the case shall temporarily be suspended.

The fact that the case is suspended shall not prevent evidence being recorded pursuant to sections 270 and 271 when there is a risk that evidence may otherwise be lost or its value impaired.

Section 251. If there is reason to assume that the person charged is in a condition specified in section 44 of the Penal Code and a summons to attend the main hearing is dispensed with pursuant to the provisions of section 84, second paragraph, proceedings may only be brought for committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code, compulsory care pursuant to section 39 a of the Penal Code, or confiscation.

If there is reason to assume that the impediment is of a transient nature, the question of preferring an indictment may be temporarily suspended. Otherwise the prosecution shall be discontinued. If the case is temporarily suspended, the provision of section 250, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 252. The indictment shall be signed and dated and contain:

- 1) the designation of the court,
- 2) the name and residence of the person indicted,
- 3) a reference to the penal provision that is deemed applicable with a reproduction of its contents in so far as they are of significance in the case,
- 4) a short but as accurate as possible description of the matter to which the indictment relates, with details of the time and place.

If the prosecution is not unconditionally public, it shall appear from the indictment that the conditions for a public prosecution have been fulfilled.

If claims other than a penalty are involved, information to this effect shall be given. If the prosecuting authority submits a claim pursuant to section 427, it shall to the extent possible indicate the amount of the claim.

Section 253. If before the main hearing the prosecuting authority wishes to extend the indictment to include other criminal matters, this shall be done by an addition to the indictment or by preferring a new indictment instead of the previous one.

Other amendments to the indictment may be made in the same manner.

Section 254. During the main hearing the prosecutor may waive some counts of the indictment or the indictment as a whole. If the question of an indictment is a matter for the King or the Director General of Public Prosecutions, such waiver nevertheless requires the consent of the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

With the consent of the court the prosecuting authority may extend the indictment to include other criminal matters, in so far as the person indicted consents thereto or makes an unreserved confession that is corroborated by the other evidence.

Other amendments to the indictment may be made by the prosecuting authority or any person representing the said authority.

The person indicted shall be granted a suitable adjournment when the court finds this to be desirable for the defence.

Any person representing the prosecuting authority shall endorse the indictment with the amendments that are made.

Chapter 20. Optional penalty writ

Section 255. If the prosecuting authority finds that a case should be decided by the imposition of a fine or confiscation, or both, the said authority may issue a writ giving an option to this effect (an optional penalty writ) instead of preferring an indictment. Sanctions referred to in section 2, No. 4, may also be decided by issuing such a writ and may also be imposed together with sanctions specified in the first sentence.

Section 256. The said writ shall be signed and dated and contain:

- 1) the name and residence of the person charged,
- 2) a reference to the penal provision applicable, with a reproduction of its contents in so far as it is of significance in the case,
- 3) a short but as accurate as possible description of the matter to which the writ relates, with details of the time and place,

- 4) a determination of the fine to be imposed and the sentence of imprisonment to be served if the fine is not paid and, as the case may be, the confiscation or sanction referred to in section 2, No. 4,
- 5) an admonition to the person charged to declare within a fixed time limit whether he accepts the option of a fine or confiscation or both. The time limit shall be so determined that he is given a period for reflection which should usually be from three to 10 days.

The said writ may also include provisions that the person charged shall pay to the person so entitled a financial claim that comes under section 3, and costs to the State. The provisions of section 432, first, third, and fourth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 257. If the person charged accepts the option, he shall endorse the writ. The person charged shall receive a copy of the writ.

Section 258. An accepted option may be annulled in favour of the person charged by a superior prosecuting authority. Such annulment shall not affect any financial claim on behalf of a person so entitled which is included in the writ.

Otherwise acceptance of the option has the effect of a judgment.

Section 259. Acceptance of the option may be appealed against by the parties. The following are the only grounds for appeal:

- 1) that a procedural error has been committed,
- 2) that penal legislation has been wrongly applied to the matter described in the writ to the detriment of the person charged, or that criminal liability has become time-barred,
- 3) that the acceptance is not binding as a declaration of intent.

Section 260. For the person charged the time limit for an appeal begins to run from acceptance. For the prosecuting authority the time limit begins to run from the time when the acceptance is received in the office of the official who is entitled to appeal.

If the appeal is allowed, the acceptance shall be annulled. Otherwise the appeal shall be dismissed.

Otherwise, the provisions of chapter 23 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 261. An application for the reopening of a case that has been decided by acceptance of the option of a fine or confiscation or both shall be submitted to the District Court. The application must state the grounds for reopening the case and the evidence that will be produced. Sections 389 to 393 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

If the application is obviously unfounded, the court will immediately make an order dismissing the application. Otherwise it shall be submitted to the opposite party for comment. The court may obtain further information and decide that evidence is to be judicially recorded. The provisions of section 97, first sentence, and section 270 shall apply correspondingly. The parties shall be given an opportunity to comment on the information obtained.

When special reasons so warrant, the court may decide to hold oral proceedings concerning the application, including an examination of the parties and witnesses or the immediate hearing of other evidence. The court's decision may not be appealed or serve as a ground of appeal. If oral proceedings

are held, the person charged shall have a defence counsel if such counsel will be necessary in the event of a new full hearing of the case.

The court will by order decide whether a reopening of the case shall be permitted. The provisions of section 54 shall not be applicable. If it is decided to reopen the case, it shall be heard by the District Court. Section 400 shall apply correspondingly in so far as it is appropriate.

Chapter 21. Preparation for the main hearing

Section 262. When the prosecuting authority has decided to prefer an indictment, the said authority shall send the court a copy of the indictment with a summary of the evidence it will produce. The summary of evidence shall expressly state any information that is mentioned in section 216, first paragraph, third sentence, (d), first sentence, cf. section 216 m, sixth paragraph of this Act, and justify why the conditions for producing it as evidence are regarded as fulfilled. If the prosecuting authority is of the opinion that the case should be tried with expert lay judges, it shall at the time so state. The president of the court may, if he finds it necessary, ask to borrow the documents relating to the case.

The court shall immediately appoint a defence counsel if the person indicted is entitled to an official defence counsel and one has not already been appointed.

In special cases in which the court finds it appropriate in view of the nature of the case, it may order the prosecuting authority to submit a written account of the case within a specified time limit. The court shall send a copy of this account to the person indicted and to defence counsel, and set a time limit for any comments.

Section 263. The prosecuting authority shall have the indictment served on the person indicted as soon as possible with notice of who has been appointed as his defence counsel. If an official defence counsel has been appointed for the person indicted, the indictment may be sent to the defence counsel with a request that he arrange service pursuant to the provisions of section 179 of the Courts of Justice Act.

Section 264. At the same time as the indictment is sent for service on the person indicted, the prosecuting authority shall send a copy of the indictment and the summary of evidence to defence counsel together with the documents relating to the case. Copies of the documents relating to the case may be sent instead of the original documents. If there are strong concerns indicating that the documents relating to the case should not be sent, they can be made available to the defence counsel in another justifiable and appropriate manner.

If the prosecuting authority wishes to apply for a witness to give evidence anonymously, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, notice of this shall be given in the summary of evidence. The witness's name and other information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known shall not be mentioned. If the court rejects an application for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, the witness's name shall be revealed as soon as possible after the decision has become legally enforceable if the prosecuting authority will nevertheless call the witness and fully reveal his identity, cf. section 130.

Documents containing information to which access has been denied pursuant to the provisions of section 242 a shall not be sent to defence counsel unless the reason for denying access has ceased to exist. If the documents also contain information to which defence counsel has a right of access, such information shall be made available to defence counsel in an appropriate manner.

The person indicted and his defence counsel are entitled to make themselves familiar with documents that should be kept secret in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign State only to the extent and in the manner that the court finds necessary for the purposes of the defence of the

person indicted When special reasons so indicate, the prosecuting authority may also prohibit that such documents be loaned to the person indicted or that they be duplicated.

If an application is made for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, the person indicted may not be granted access to information that may lead to the witness's identity becoming known. If the court rejects the application, the provisions of the first and second paragraphs shall apply only if the prosecuting authority nevertheless calls the witness and fully reveals his identity, cf. section 130. Defence counsel may bring an interlocutory appeal against a refusal of access pursuant to the first sentence on behalf of the person indicted.

Access to documents may also be denied on the conditions prescribed in section 242 a, first paragraph. The provisions of section 242 a, second to sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

If two or more persons are indicted in a case, the defence counsel of one of them is not entitled to have documents sent to him which relate solely to the affairs of another indicted person.

The person indicted is entitled to acquaint himself with documents from other cases provided they are of importance to deciding the question of guilt or punishment in the indicted person's case.

Section 264 a. The prosecuting authority shall inform the aggrieved person and surviving relatives in the statutory order that an indictment has been preferred in the case and that they are entitled to familiarise themselves with the indictment.

The prosecuting authority stipulates at the same time a time limit for the aggrieved person and surviving relatives and counsel to propose the submission of supplemental evidence for the demand for a penalty. If the prosecuting authority denies the submission of evidence, the question may be brought before the court for a decision.

The aggrieved person and surviving relatives in the statutory order shall on application be allowed to become acquainted with the documents relating to the case if this can be done without detriment or risk to a third person. Section 242, first paragraph, last sentence, and last paragraph shall apply correspondingly.

The counsel for the aggrieved person shall have a copy of the indictment, summary of evidence and, whenever possible, the documents relating to the case. The prosecuting authority shall also state when the case should be tried. Documents that are not sent to the said counsel shall be made available to him in an appropriate manner. Counsel shall be permitted to address the court concerning the date of the main hearing in the case.

Section 264 b. If the prosecuting authority submits a claim for the aggrieved person pursuant to section 427, a time limit shall be stipulated for when the aggrieved person can request changes to the specification of the claim.

The prosecuting authority shall also stipulate a time limit for the aggrieved person to submit claims pursuant to section 428. The claim shall be submitted to the court. The aggrieved person shall state the amount of the claim, its factual and legal grounds and what evidence will be produced. The court shall send a copy of the claim to the person indicted and stipulate a time limit for any comments on the claim. The court may deny that the claim be submitted pursuant to the provisions of section 428, fourth paragraph.

Section 265. Defence counsel shall without unnecessary delay contact the person indicted and discuss how the defence is to be conducted. Within a time limit set by the prosecuting authority, which may be extended by the said authority or by the court, defence counsel shall return the documents relating to the case to the prosecuting authority with a statement of what evidence he will produce. He may also request that attempts be made to procure evidence in another way than that stated by the prosecuting authority, and that the said authority shall secure any new evidence he specifies. If defence counsel is of

the opinion that the case should be tried with expert lay judges, he shall at the same time so state.

If the indictment has been sent to the defence counsel with a request for service, cf. section 263, second sentence, the defence counsel shall inform the prosecuting authority of whether the indictment has been served within the time limit set by the prosecuting authority.

The defence counsel shall also express his views on any civil claims mentioned in section 264 b. Defence counsel shall send the court a copy of his statement.

Section 266. If the prosecuting authority rejects any request referred to in section 265, it shall immediately inform defence counsel accordingly. Defence counsel may demand that the issue be submitted to the court. The court's decision is not subject to appeal.

If defence counsel is of the opinion that the case must be summarily dismissed or that the person indicted must be acquitted by reason of matters extraneous to the question of evidence, defence counsel shall as soon as possible inform the court and the prosecuting authority accordingly.

Section 267. If the person indicted has no defence counsel, he shall on service of the indictment be given a summary of the evidence that the prosecuting authority will produce, and shall be informed that he may make himself familiar with the documents relating to the case. He shall be urged to give notice within three days if he is of the opinion that other evidence should be produced than that which the prosecuting authority has set out. The provisions of section 242, fifth paragraph, and section 264, second, fifth and sixth paragraphs shall apply correspondingly.

When the time limit for the person indicted has expired, the prosecuting authority shall send the said documents to the court with a summary of potential new evidence. The court shall inquire whether any further evidence is needed and shall return the documents to the prosecuting authority with notice of what the court has decided as regards the production of evidence.

Section 268. If an optional penalty writ²² has been issued, it may take the place of an indictment.

Section 269. When instead of summoning a witness for oral examination at the main hearing, a party wishes to apply for a statement made by the witness to be read aloud or for a reproduction of any evidence given by the witness before the main hearing, he shall notify the court accordingly. If no evidence has previously been given to a court by the witness, an attempt should be made to obtain his evidence by judicial recording in so far as this is possible and does not entail disproportionate inconvenience or expense.

If a party decides to use evidence other than that set out, or to waive some of it, or to apply to have evidence taken or used in a manner other than that stated, he shall as soon as possible inform the opposite party and the court.

Section 270. Judicial recording of evidence before the main hearing may be done when a witness is exempted from the duty to attend court pursuant to section 109, first paragraph, second sentence, when the evidence cannot be produced at the main hearing without disproportionate inconvenience or expense, or there is a risk that the evidence may otherwise be lost or its value impaired.

When the prosecuting authority applies for a judicial recording of evidence, the said authority shall itself decide whether the conditions prescribed in the first paragraph are fulfilled. On application

²² See section 255. (Translator's note)

from the person indicted or his defence counsel the decision lies with the court to which the application is made.

If the person indicted or his defence counsel applies for a judicial recording of evidence, the court shall as a general rule require that a sufficient sum be paid in to cover the costs thereof. If the prosecuting authority or the court of adjudication finds that there have been reasonable grounds for the judicial recording of evidence, the costs shall be met by the State.

Section 271. When an application for a judicial recording of evidence is made pursuant to section 270, the opposing party, counsel for the aggrieved person and the party submitting the claim pursuant to section 428 shall at the same time be so informed.

The provisions of sections 109 a, 243, 244, and 245, first and second paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly to a judicial recording of evidence. The counsel for the aggrieved person may put questions to witnesses, experts and the person indicted. A transcript shall be sent to the parties as soon as possible.

Section 272. The court may decide that a court sitting shall be held during the preparatory proceedings to deal with the issue of

- a) summarily dismissing the case,
- b) acquitting the person indicted because the matter described in the indictment is not criminal, or because criminal liability has lapsed,
- c) excluding the production of evidence during the main hearing, or refusing to postpone the main hearing for the production of evidence,
- d) the duty to testify,
- e) hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a,
- f) whether the person charged or other persons shall be ordered to leave the courtroom while a witness or an accomplice is being examined,
- g) whether the proceedings shall wholly or partly be held in camera and subject to a ban on reporting,
- h) whether the adjudication of the claims mentioned in section 3 shall be postponed pursuant to section 431, or
- i) whether a witness or expert shall be examined by distant examination.

No interlocutory appeal may be brought against such a decision.

The court may decide to postpone the decision until the main hearing.

Before the court decides whether a court sitting shall be held pursuant to the first paragraph (c), it may request the parties to give a written account of why they wish to produce the evidence invoked.

The issues mentioned in the first paragraph, (f), (g) and (h) shall be clarified if possible prior to the main hearing in the cases mentioned in section 107 a.

A decision to proceed with the case and decisions pursuant to the first paragraph, (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (i), are not binding at the main hearing. If the issue has been decided by a higher court on an interlocutory appeal, the decision cannot be reversed during the main hearing except on the basis of new evidence.

Section 272 a. An application from the public prosecutor that the person charged and his defence counsel may be denied access to the documents in the case or that evidence may be excluded pursuant to the provisions of sections 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. 264, sixth paragraph, or 292 a shall be decided by a special judge. The application should be submitted at the same time as the indictment is sent as specified in section 262, and normally not later than two weeks before the main hearing commences.

An order to deny access to documents or to exclude evidence pursuant to the provisions referred to in the first paragraph is also binding during the main hearing unless the prosecuting authority will nonetheless disclose the information, or the reason for denying access or production of evidence has ceased to exist and there are particularly strong indications that the order should be reversed. No interlocutory appeal may be brought against the individual judge's decision not to reverse an order.

Section 273. In a defamation case the court shall during the preparatory proceedings of its own motion decide whether evidence as to the truth of an allegation shall be admitted or not, cf. section 249, No. 4, of the Penal Code.

If no decision is made to exclude evidence as to the truth of an allegation, the court shall endeavour to clarify what it is desired to prove by each item of the evidence that it is intended to produce. If the court is of the opinion that certain parts of the intended proof will be without significance, or that its significance will not be in reasonable proportion to the damage that may be caused to the aggrieved person or other persons, the decision to exclude these parts of the proof should as far as possible be made during the preparatory proceedings.

Before a decision is made, the parties shall be allowed to express their views orally or in writing.

A decision that evidence shall be excluded cannot be overruled at the main hearing.

If the case involves a claim that a defamatory allegation be declared null and void without any proposal for the imposition of a penalty for the allegation, the court shall of its own motion decide whether the case shall be summarily dismissed pursuant to section 253, No. 3, of the Penal Code. The issue of summary dismissal pursuant to section 253, No. 2, of the Penal Code may also be decided during the preparatory proceedings.

Section 274. In the Court of Appeal, three judges shall participate in deciding questions referred to in sections 272 and 273. In the District Court the decision shall be made by the president of the court. The court may also otherwise decide that court sittings shall be held during the preparatory proceedings.

Section 275. The court shall as soon as possible fix the time and place for the main hearing and inform the prosecuting authority, defence counsel and counsel for the aggrieved person accordingly. Unless special circumstances prevent it, the main hearing shall be scheduled to take place not later than two weeks after the case is received in the District Court, cf. section 262, first sentence, or an appeal to the Court of Appeal is referred to an appeal hearing, cf. section 325.

The main hearing shall be held as soon as possible. Unless special circumstances prevent it, the main hearing shall be commenced not later than six weeks after the case is received in the District Court, and not later than eight weeks after an appeal to the Court of Appeal is referred to an appeal hearing if the person charged

- a) was under 18 years of age when the crime was committed, or
- b) is remanded in custody when a date is fixed for the case.

If a time limit specified in the first or second paragraph is not observed, the reason shall be stated in the court record.

The prosecuting authority shall ensure that a summons to attend the main hearing be served on any person indicted, witnesses and experts, and that any person indicted and witnesses who are not at liberty be brought to the court premises. The prosecuting authority shall give notice of the time and place for the main hearing to the surviving relatives in the statutory order unless they are notified by other means. A summons can be sent to the official defence counsel appointed with a request that he arrange service on the person indicted pursuant to the provisions of section 179 of the Courts of Justice

Act. The defence counsel shall inform the prosecuting authority of whether service has taken place not later than one week prior to the main hearing.

If the person indicted or his defence counsel wishes to summon witnesses to attend the main hearing, the provisions of section 270, third paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. Compensation for expenses may also be granted when witnesses attend voluntarily, and when experts who have not been appointed attend court.

Chapter 22. Main hearing in the District Court

Section 276. At the main hearing the court shall sit with a professional judge and two lay judges. In cases pursuant to section 268 on matters that are punishable by fines or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, the court can sit without lay judges. This does not apply if the court finds the procedure to be questionable. The court's decision that the court is to sit without lay judges is not subject to appeal. The court's evaluation that the procedure is questionable cannot be used as grounds for appeal of the judgment either.

In cases that are particularly complex or in which there are special reasons for doing so, the administrator of the court may decide that the court shall sit with two professional judges and three lay judges. The decision may not be challenged by way of an interlocutory appeal or used as a ground for an appeal proper. If any of the members of the court are unable to attend after the main hearing has begun, section 15, first paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly.

If the court is to sit with two professional judges and there is only one permanent professional judge attached to the court, the court shall summon a judge pursuant to the provisions of section 19, second paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act. The administrator of the court shall decide who shall be the president of the court.

The court cannot sit with a deputy judge in cases concerning felonies punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years. Any increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies or application of section 232 of the Penal Code shall not be taken into account.

In complex cases the president of the court may decide that one or two deputies for the lay judges shall follow the proceedings and join the court if any such judge is unable to attend.

Section 277. In cases in which it is necessary, the court may appoint expert lay judges pursuant to the provisions of section 94 of the Courts of Justice Act.

If several acts are consolidated in one case, and expert lay judges are to be appointed for some of them pursuant to the first or the second paragraph, the whole case shall be tried with expert lay judges.

When the court sits with three lay judges pursuant to section 276, second paragraph, and expert lay judges are appointed, all the lay judges shall be experts.

Section 278. Proceedings at the main hearing are oral. Reading aloud cannot take the place of a free oral account.

The president of the court shall ensure that the hearing shall as far as possible be concluded without interruption. He may stop any further hearing of questions that he considers to have been sufficiently discussed or that are not of substantial significance for the decision.

If the case is adjourned to a new court sitting, what took place at the previous hearing shall be recapitulated in so far as any of the judges finds this to be necessary.

Section 279. If the prosecutor does not appear, the case shall be adjourned unless another person can assume his duties. The same applies if defence counsel does not appear in cases in which the person charged is entitled to a defence counsel.

The court may nevertheless proceed with or continue the hearing even though defence counsel has not appeared if it finds that the result must be an acquittal or summary dismissal of the case.

Section 280. The person indicted shall be present during the hearing until judgment is delivered. The court may nevertheless permit him to absent himself when he has given evidence. If he leaves the court premises without permission, the hearing may continue if his presence is not deemed necessary for the clarification of the case.

Section 281. In a case concerning a criminal act in which the prosecuting authority does not wish to propose the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, the main hearing may proceed even though the person indicted is not present, if his presence is not deemed necessary for the clarification of the case, and the person indicted either

- 1) has consented to the case being dealt with in his absence, or
- 2) is absent without it being made clear or shown to be probable that he has a lawful excuse, or
- 3) has absconded after the indictment was served on him.

If a summons to attend the main hearing has not been served on the person indicted because he has absconded, the main hearing may nevertheless proceed in the case specified in No. 3 of the first paragraph.

A case concerning preventive detention may not proceed in the absence of the person indicted.

In all cases the hearing may proceed when the court finds that it must lead to an acquittal or the summary dismissal of the case.

Section 282. Any person who is convicted when the main hearing proceeds pursuant to section 281, first paragraph, No. 2, may apply for a retrial if he shows it to be probable that he had a lawful excuse and that he cannot be blamed for failing to notify the court in time. The same applies to any person who is convicted when the main hearing proceeds pursuant to section 281, first paragraph, No. 3, if he shows it to be probable that he had not absconded.

The application must be submitted before the expiry of the time limit for lodging an appeal and be dealt with by the court that has pronounced the judgment challenged. If the judgment is appealed against, the appeal shall be suspended until the application for a retrial is decided. Otherwise the provisions of sections 308, 309, 318, first paragraph, and 319, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

The application must state the grounds for a retrial. If the application contains no grounds that may lead to a retrial pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph, the court will immediately pronounce an order rejecting the application. The decision may be made by the president of the court.

If the application is not immediately rejected, it shall be submitted to the opposite party for comment. The application shall be decided by a court order without oral proceedings. The court may, however, obtain further information and carry out a judicial recording of evidence pursuant to the provisions for such recording of evidence outside the main hearing. The provisions relating to defence counsel in section 97, first sentence, shall apply correspondingly. The decision may be made by the president of the court. The parties shall be given an opportunity to voice their views on the information collected.

If the convicted person is absent from the retrial without it being made clear or shown to be probable that he has a lawful excuse, the case shall be dismissed and the sentence already pronounced shall remain in force.

Section 283. When the main hearing must be adjourned, the court may nevertheless record evidence on the conditions prescribed in section 270. The recording of evidence shall be carried out by the president of the court.

Section 284. The court may decide that a person indicted shall leave the courtroom while another person indicted or a witness is being examined if there is special reason to fear that an unreserved statement will not otherwise be made. The court may also decide that a person indicted shall leave the courtroom during the hearing of an application for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a. The same applies when an anonymous witness is to be examined. Other persons may also be ordered to leave the courtroom for the same reason. In the case of an examination of the aggrieved person, surviving relatives or a witness who is under 18 years of age, the court may also decide that the person charged or other persons shall leave the courtroom if for special reasons this is in the interests of the aggrieved person, surviving relatives or the witness respectively. Instead of ordering a person indicted or other persons to leave the courtroom, the court may decide that measures be taken to prevent the person concerned from observing the witness.

If a person indicted is ejected pursuant to section 133 of the Courts of Justice Act, the hearing may nevertheless continue when the court does not consider his presence to be necessary for the clarification of the case.

Section 245, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 285. If the question of summarily dismissing the case arises, the hearing may be limited to this issue until the question is decided.

The court shall allow the remedying of errors that prevent the case from proceeding and grant any adjournment that is necessary.

Objections that are to be disregarded unless they are invoked by a party are forfeited if they are not raised as soon as there is an opportunity to do so.

Section 286. If a question of an acquittal is raised because the matter described in the indictment is not criminal, or because criminal liability has lapsed, the hearing may temporarily be limited to this issue. On the basis of such a hearing the court may pronounce an acquittal if it finds that the question is ripe for decision. Otherwise the hearing shall continue.

Section 287. In a case relating to two or more criminal acts or two or more indicted persons, the court may decide that there shall be a separate hearing for each individual act or person indicted.

When part of the case is fully heard, the court may pronounce judgment on this part if it finds it unobjectionable to do so.

Section 288. When there is any doubt concerning the mental state of the person indicted or other reasons make it desirable to do so, the court may decide that there shall be a separate hearing concerning the issue of guilt or some parts of it.

When such a separate hearing is held, the court may:

- 1) conclude the case by a judgment if it results in an acquittal, or
- 2) make an order that the person indicted is guilty or that he has committed the unlawful act to which the indictment relates. If the indictment also includes matters of which the court finds

that the person indicted must be acquitted, the court may so decide in the order. No grounds for the order need be given, and it is not subject to appeal.

Such an order shall always be made if the conditions for it are otherwise fulfilled and any further hearing must be adjourned so that the mental state of the person indicted may be subjected to observation in cases in which the decision concerning this has been postponed pursuant to the provisions of section 165, third paragraph. When such an order has been made, any further hearing may be adjourned in order to have an examination made of the mental state of the person indicted or to obtain other information needed for the decision of the question of punishment and other sanctions. Adjournment shall always be made to a later court sitting that shall be scheduled at the same time.

When judgment is pronounced in the case, the order may be departed from to the benefit of the person indicted, but not to his detriment. If a separate vote has been taken on the question whether the person indicted has committed the unlawful act, and a subsequent vote is taken on the question of guilt, the judges who have voted for an acquittal shall not take part but shall be deemed to have voted in favour of the person indicted.

If no decision is made pursuant to the second paragraph, the hearing shall continue with a view to deciding the case as a whole.

Section 289. The hearing of the actual matter to which the indictment relates begins with the reading aloud of the indictment. The president of the court shall then ask the person indicted whether he pleads guilty and shall urge him to follow the proceedings carefully.

The prosecutor then addresses the court to explain the substance of the indictment and to mention briefly the evidence that will be produced.

On application defence counsel may be allowed to make short comments in connection with what the prosecutor has said.

Section 289 a. As a general rule, the aggrieved person and counsel give evidence before the person indicted.

If there are more than one aggrieved person and counsel in the same case, the person indicted should be given an opportunity to give evidence after each aggrieved person. The aggrieved persons should not listen to the evidence given by other aggrieved persons until they have themselves given evidence.

If the surviving relatives are to give evidence and consideration to clarification of the case indicates that they should not be present during the hearings until they have themselves given evidence, the court may determine that they shall give evidence before the person indicted.

Section 290. Any reproduction in the court record or a police report of any statement that the person indicted has previously made in the case may only be read aloud if his statements are contradictory or relate to points on which he refuses to speak or declares that he does not remember, or if he does not attend the hearing. The same applies to any written statement that he has previously made in relation to the case.

Section 291. Evidence shall first be produced by the prosecutor and then by defence counsel unless they agree on another sequence.

The party producing the evidence may, if necessary, briefly explain the significance of the matters that are sought to be proved.

Section 291 a. The counsel for the aggrieved person can put questions to the person indicted, witnesses and experts after the prosecutor and defence counsel have done so.

Section 292. If the person indicted makes a full confession, the court shall decide to what extent further proof of guilt should be given.

Unless it is otherwise provided in the third paragraph or by section 292 a, the production of available evidence may only be denied when such evidence

- a) relates to matters that are of no significance for the substance of the judgment,
- b) relates to matters that have already been adequately proved,
- c) obviously has no probative force.

If an application is made for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, cf. section 130 a or 234 a, no evidence may be produced that may lead to the identity of the witness or informer becoming known. If the court rejects an application for hearing the evidence of an anonymous witness, such evidence may only be produced if the prosecuting authority will nevertheless call the witness and fully reveal his identity, cf. section 130.

The court may inspect the scene of the crime when it finds reason to do so.

Section 292 a. On application from a prosecutor the individual judge, cf. section 272 a, shall by order decide that a witness shall not testify concerning matters that the prosecuting authority will not present as evidence in the case if such testimony may give rise to a risk

- a) of a serious crime being committed against any person's life, health or liberty,
- b) that the possibility of a person participating under cover in the investigation of other cases will be substantially impeded,
- c) that the possibility of the police preventing or investigating crimes specified in the second paragraph will be substantially impeded because information concerning other cases or police methodology will become known,
- d) that police collaboration with the authorities of another country will be substantially impeded, or
- e) that the identity of a person who has given the police information is revealed.

A decision to exclude evidence may only be made if it is strictly necessary and does not give rise to substantial doubts in regard to the defence of the person charged.

The first paragraph applies correspondingly to witness testimony on matters that can divulge information that has been submitted to the court as grounds for a decision to use coercive measures specified in sections 200 a, 202 c, 202 e, 208 a, 210 a, 210 c, 216 a, 216 b, 216 m and 222 d.

The provisions of section 242 a, third to sixth paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 293. The court may refuse to adjourn the proceedings for the production of evidence when it finds that such evidence would lead to delay or inconvenience that is not in reasonable proportion to the significance of the evidence and the case.

If evidence is produced of which the opposite party has not had sufficient notice, he shall be entitled to an adjournment unless the evidence is of no significance for the substance of the judgment.

Section 294. The court shall in its official capacity ensure that the case is fully clarified. For this purpose it may decide to obtain new evidence and to adjourn the hearing.

Section 295. In a defamation case evidence may not be produced concerning anything that has not been specified as a matter for proof in the preparatory proceedings. The court shall also deny the production of evidence that it finds to be of no significance, or whose significance is not in reasonable proportion to the damage that may be caused to the aggrieved person or other persons. Likewise the court may refuse to allow the production of a witness or other evidence that has, without reasonable cause, been concealed during the preparatory proceedings.

Section 296. Witnesses who can give evidence that is deemed to be of significance in the case should be examined orally during the main hearing if special circumstances do not prevent this.

At such examination any reproduction in the court record or a police report of any statement that the witness has previously made in the case may only be read aloud if the witness's statements are contradictory or relate to points on which he refuses to speak or declares that he does not remember. The same applies to any written statement that the witness has previously made in relation to the case.

Section 297. When a witness is not present at the main hearing, any reproduction in the court record or a police report of any statement that the witness has previously made in the case may only be read aloud if an oral examination is not possible or would entail disproportionate inconvenience or expense. A statement may always be read aloud when the person indicted fails to appear without lawful excuse in a case in which an optional penalty writ²³ has been issued or which only concerns confiscation.

A written statement that the witness has made in relation to the case may only be read aloud with the consent of both parties or if a judicial examination cannot be carried out.

Section 298. In a case relating to a sexual felony or misdemeanour, the reading aloud, video recording or sound recording of a statement made by a witness under 16 years of age before a court or pursuant to the provisions of section 239 shall take the place of a personal examination unless the court for special reasons finds that the witness should give evidence at the main hearing. The same procedure may be followed if the witness is mentally retarded or similarly handicapped.

The same procedure may also be followed in cases relating to other criminal matters when it is in the interests of the witness to do so.

Section 299. A written report from an appointed expert who is not present during the main hearing may be used as evidence when an oral examination cannot be carried out or is found to be unnecessary. The same applies to a social inquiry report.

Such a report may be read aloud in so far as it is appropriate to do so even when the expert or the social inquiry officer is present.

Section 300. A sound recording of a statement that has previously been made in the case may also be admitted as evidence in cases other than those referred to in section 298 if the conditions for reading aloud pursuant to sections 290, 296, 297 or 299 are fulfilled or the court otherwise finds grounds for this. The same applies to a transcript of such a recording.

²³ See section 255. (Translator's note)

Section 301. When defence counsel produces evidence of the good character of the person indicted, the prosecuting authority may produce counter-evidence. Written statements concerning the good or bad name and reputation of the person indicted are inadmissible.

Otherwise evidence of the bad character of the person indicted may only be produced to the extent the court permits. The production of evidence of previous convictions or waiver of prosecutions may only be denied when such evidence is of no significance in the case.

Section 302. Written evidence shall be read aloud by the person producing the evidence unless the court decides otherwise.

Section 303. After the examination of each individual witness and after the reading aloud of each piece of written evidence the person indicted should be given an opportunity to speak. The same shall apply correspondingly to the aggrieved person, surviving relatives and counsel. They should also be given an opportunity to speak after the person indicted gives evidence.

Section 303 a. Surviving relatives in the statutory order who will not be giving evidence are nevertheless entitled to give an account of the consequences the act that is the subject of the criminal case entailed for the individual in question.

Section 304. When the production of evidence is completed, first the prosecutor and then defence counsel may address the court. Each of them is entitled to speak twice. When defence counsel has finished, the person indicted shall be asked whether he has any further comment to make. Before the case is closed for judgment, first the aggrieved person, surviving relatives and counsel are given an opportunity to make final comments, and then the person indicted may make final comments.

When separate hearings are held pursuant to the provisions of section 288, the first paragraph shall apply correspondingly to each separate hearing.

If the person indicted does not understand Norwegian, or if he is deaf, at the least the submissions made by the prosecutor and defence counsel must be brought to the knowledge of the person indicted.

Section 305. In deciding what is deemed to be proved only the evidence produced at the main hearing shall be taken into consideration.

Part VI. Judicial remedies

Chapter 23. Appeal

Section 306. Appeals against judgments of the District Court or the Court of Appeal may be brought by the parties to the appellate court indicated in sections 6 to 8.

An error in the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt cannot be a ground of appeal to the Supreme Court.

As regards a judgment of the Court of Appeal in a case that is tried with a jury, no appeal to the detriment of the person charged may be brought against the application of law with regard to the issue of guilt unless the ground of appeal is that the recorded explanation by the president of the court of the legal principles applicable was wrong.

Section 307. Any person who has been acquitted may not appeal unless the court has found it proved that he committed the unlawful act referred to in the indictment.

Any person acquitted by a judgment of the Court of Appeal in a case that is tried with a jury may not appeal unless the issue of guilt has been decided against him.

Section 308. If the person charged is dead, his spouse, relatives in direct line of ascent or descent, siblings and heirs may appeal in his stead.

Section 309. The prosecuting authority may appeal in favour of the person charged. This applies even if the judgment is legally enforceable and even if the person charged is dead.

Section 310. The time limit for an appeal is two weeks from the date on which judgment is delivered. The person charged must state whether an application will be made for a retrial of claims specified in section 3 within the same time limit.

The time limit for the person charged runs from the date when the judgment is served on him. If pursuant to section 42, second paragraph, cf. section 159 a, second or third paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act, the person charged is ordered to attend for service, the time limit runs from the date of service notified even if the person charged does not attend. If he does not attend, the court shall immediately send a copy of the judgment to the person charged, his defence counsel, and the prosecuting authority with notice of the starting point of the time limit.

If the official in the prosecuting authority who is entitled to appeal is not present when judgment is delivered, the time limit for the said authority runs from the date when the judgment is received in its office. The time limit shall, however, expire not later than four weeks after the judgment has been received by the prosecuting authority that has conducted the prosecution.

Section 311. If one party appeals, the other party may lodge a cross-appeal within one week. The person charged must state whether an application will be made for a retrial of claims specified in section 3 within the same time limit. For the person charged the time limit runs from service of notice of the prosecuting authority's appeal. For the said authority the time limit runs from the date when notice of appeal by the person charged is received by the official who is entitled to appeal.

If the main appeal is withdrawn, summarily dismissed, or disallowed, the cross-appeal lapses unless it fulfils the conditions for an independent appeal.

Section 312. An appeal by the person charged shall be submitted in writing or orally to the court that has delivered the judgment or to the prosecuting authority. If the person charged is in custody, the appeal may also be submitted to the prison authority concerned.

An oral notice of appeal which is not submitted when judgment is delivered shall be put down in writing on the spot, dated, and signed by the appellant and the recipient.

If the court or the prison authority receives the notice of appeal, it shall be forwarded to the prosecuting authority without delay.

An appeal by the prosecuting authority must be delivered for service on the person charged before the time limit for an appeal expires.

Section 313. If the person charged has an official defence counsel, the latter shall on request advise on the question of an appeal.

Defence counsel shall also assist the person charged with the notice of appeal. Corresponding assistance may be required of any authority specified in section 312.

Section 314. The notice of appeal shall specify:

- 1) the judgment that is being appealed against, whether the appeal relates to the whole judgment or only some counts, and whether it includes any decision relating to confiscation or a declaration that a statement is null and void,
- 2) whether the appeal relates to procedure, the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the application of law with regard to the issue of guilt, or the decision concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1,
- 3) when the appeal relates to procedure, what error is alleged.

The notice should also state:

- 1) in an appeal against the application of law, the error on which the appeal is based,
- 2) any new evidence that is to be invoked,
- 3) the alteration proposed.

Section 264, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Application for a retrial of claims specified in section 3 shall specify:

- 1) if it applies to the entire decision,
- 2) the result that is claimed,
- 3) the errors that are asserted,
- 4) the factual and legal grounds for the existence of an error,
- 5) the evidence that will be produced.

Sections 313, 318 and 319 shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 315. Procedural decisions cannot be used as a ground of appeal when they are by their nature or pursuant to special statutory provision unchallengeable.

In defamation cases it cannot be a ground of appeal that a decision made during the preparatory proceedings concerning the production of evidence was wrong.

In trying procedural issues the appellate court is not bound by decisions made pursuant to an interlocutory appeal against orders or decisions. However, the Court of Appeal is bound by the interpretation of the law on which a decision by the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court is based.

Section 316. The prosecuting authority shall without delay send the notice of appeal and the other documents relating to the case to the appellate court.

Section 317. The appellate court shall judge whether the appeal has been lodged in time and otherwise fulfils the statutory requirements.

Section 318. An appeal that is submitted after the time limit for an appeal has expired shall be summarily dismissed unless

- a) the court finds that the appellant should not be held liable for exceeding the time limit, or
- b) the time limit began to run pursuant to section 310, second paragraph, second sentence, and special reasons indicate that the convicted person should be allowed to have the appeal tried.

In any case an appeal must be submitted not later than two weeks after the cessation of the matter that has caused the delay.

The court may refrain from deciding the question of summary dismissal if it finds that the appeal must be disallowed pursuant to section 321, second or third paragraph, or section 323, first paragraph, third sentence, or that consent shall be denied pursuant to section 321, first paragraph, or section 323, first paragraph, first and second sentences.

Section 319. An appeal shall also be summarily dismissed if it does not fulfil the requirements of section 314, first paragraph, or it is subject to some other error that prevents it from being heard. The provision in section 318, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

An attempt should be made to remedy unintentional errors. If necessary, the appellant may be granted a short period in which to amend his notice of appeal.

Section 320. In the case of appeals to the Supreme Court, decisions pursuant to sections 317 to 319 shall be made by the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court.

Section 321. An appeal to the Court of Appeal concerning matters for which the prosecuting authority has not proposed and there has not been imposed any sanction other than a fine, confiscation or loss of the right to drive a motor vehicle, etc. may not be pursued without the court's consent. Such consent shall only be given when there are special reasons for doing so. Consent is not, however, necessary if the person charged is a business enterprise, cf. chapter 3 a of the Penal Code.

An appeal to the Court of Appeal may otherwise be disallowed if the court finds it obvious that the appeal will not succeed. An appeal by the prosecuting authority that is not in favour of the person charged may also be disallowed if the court finds that the appeal concerns questions of minor importance, or that there is otherwise no reason for the appeal to be heard.

An appeal concerning a felony punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years may only be disallowed in the cases referred to in the second sentence of the second paragraph. An increase of the maximum penalty because of repetition or concurrence of felonies, or the application of section 232 of the Penal Code shall not be taken into account.

A decision to refuse consent or to disallow an appeal must be unanimous. A refusal may be reversed in favour of the person charged if there are special reasons for doing so.

Decisions pursuant to this section shall be made by a court decision and may be limited to part of the case. A decision pursuant to the first paragraph shall be justified when special reasons so warrant. A decision pursuant to the second paragraph shall be justified. A decision pursuant to the fourth paragraph, second sentence, shall be justified when the appeal is encompassed by the second paragraph, first sentence, and new arguments have been submitted in the application for a reversal.

An interlocutory appeal concerning any refusal pursuant to this section or any rejection of an application for the reversal of such a refusal may be brought on the basis of procedural error. Otherwise decisions pursuant to this section may not be challenged by an interlocutory appeal or serve as a ground of an appeal proper.

Section 322. An appeal against a judgment of the District Court may be decided without an appeal hearing when the Court of Appeal unanimously finds it clear:

- 1) that the judgment should be set aside,
- 2) that the person charged must be acquitted because the matter prosecuted is not criminal or criminal liability has lapsed, or
- 3) that the judgment should, in accordance with the appeal, be altered in favour of the person charged and the evidence in relation to the question of guilt is not in issue.

The Court of Appeal may also set aside the judgment when the court unanimously finds it clear that the judgment would be altered to the detriment of the person charged, because the statutory provisions relating to the determination of a penalty or other sanction have been wrongly applied or because information of substantial significance for such determination was lacking.

If an appeal is brought concerning the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt and the prosecution is dropped, the court shall pronounce a judgment of acquittal without an appeal hearing.

Section 323. An appeal to the Supreme Court may not proceed without the consent of the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court. Such consent shall only be given when the appeal is concerned with issues whose significance extends beyond the current case, or it is for other reasons particularly important to have the case tried in the Supreme Court. An appeal by the person charged or the prosecuting authority in favour of the person charged concerning matters that the person charged has been acquitted of in the District Court, but convicted for in the Court of Appeal may only be disallowed if the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court finds that it is clear that the appeal will not be successful.

Matters pursuant to the first paragraph shall be decided by a court decision. A decision to disallow an appeal pursuant to the first paragraph, third sentence shall be justified. Consent pursuant to the first paragraph, first sentence or referral of an appeal pursuant to the first paragraph, third sentence may be limited to part of the case. A decision to refuse consent shall be unanimous. It may be reversed in favour of the person charged if there are special reasons for doing so. A decision not to reverse the disallowance of an appeal pursuant to the first paragraph, third sentence shall be justified if new arguments are submitted in the application for a reversal.

An appeal against a judgment of the Court of Appeal may be decided without an appeal hearing when the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court unanimously finds it to be clear

- a) that the judgment should be set aside in full or in part, or
- b) that the person charged must be acquitted because the indicted act is no longer punishable or the criminal liability has lapsed.

Section 324. Decisions pursuant to sections 318 to 323 shall be made without party proceedings. The court may, however, allow the parties to express their views in writing.

If one of the parties has in a statement relating to the appeal pleaded new facts that are not obviously without significance, the court shall inform the opposite party of the statement.

Section 325. If an appeal is not decided pursuant to the aforesaid provisions, it shall be referred to an appeal hearing. The decision to refer may not be challenged by an interlocutory appeal or serve as a ground of an appeal proper.

The decision to refer shall be served on whomever has had a claim specified in section 3 settled in the decision that is the subject of the appeal. The aggrieved party is given at the same time a time limit for submitting an application for adjudication of a claim pursuant to section 3, cf. section 428, possibly challenging an application from the person charged pursuant to section 311, first paragraph, second sentence, or section 310 first paragraph, second sentence.

Section 326. If an appeal concerning the same matters is brought by the same or different parties over both the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt and other aspects of the judgment, the court shall first try the issue of referring the appeal relating to the evidence. The court may, however, refrain from deciding the issue of referring an appeal relating to the evidence to an appeal hearing if

pursuant to the provisions of section 322 there are grounds for setting aside the judgment or acquitting without an appeal hearing.

If the appeal relating to the evidence is referred to an appeal hearing, but withdrawn or summarily dismissed, the case shall nevertheless proceed to an appeal hearing if other grounds for an appeal still subsist.

Section 327. An appeal hearing shall be prepared and carried out according to the rules applicable to the hearing at first instance in so far as such rules are appropriate and it is not otherwise provided below. The provisions of section 275, first paragraph, second sentence, and second paragraph, second sentence, shall not apply to cases in the Supreme Court.

Decisions specified in section 54, except as regards judicial recording of evidence pursuant to section 338, second paragraph, may during preparatory proceedings for the Supreme Court be made by the judge who prepares the appeal hearing or on the latter's recommendation by the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court.

Section 328. When an appeal is referred, a defence counsel shall be appointed immediately.

The person charged shall at the same time be informed of the appointment. In the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court he shall also be informed that the case will be heard in the Supreme Court as soon as possible, and that he will not be summoned to attend the hearing, but will be notified thereof.

Section 329. The court shall send the documents relating to the case to the prosecuting authority with an order to forward the documents to the defence counsel within a fixed time limit if the defence counsel does not already have a copy of the documents. If there is an appeal relating to the evidence, the court shall set a time limit for submitting a summary of evidence. In other cases, a time limit for submitting a summary of evidence shall be set as necessary.

For the preparation of abstracts, the Act of 14 August 1918 No. 2 relating to abstracts in civil and criminal cases applies.

Section 330. If the appeal does not concern the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the court will decide what evidence needs to be produced. In the Court of Appeal, the question of the amount of evidence to be produced may be dealt with before the appeal hearing pursuant to the provisions of section 272, cf. section 274.

Section 331. If an appeal hearing in the Court of Appeal is to include the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, a completely new trial of the case shall be held in so far as it has been referred.

The indictment may be extended if the person charged consents thereto or makes an unreserved confession which is corroborated by the other evidence. The indictment may be altered within the limits of the same criminal matters. A new or altered indictment shall be served on the person charged.

If only a part of the assessment of evidence in the judgment is contested, the production of evidence may be limited to that part.

Any part of the evidence given by witnesses or experts before the District Court which is recorded in the court record may, in addition to the cases specified in sections 296 and 297, be read aloud if none of the parties requests a fresh examination.

Section 332. At an appeal hearing that includes the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of

guilt or a decision concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1, for a felony punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years, the Court of Appeal shall sit with four lay judges. Section 321, third paragraph, second sentence, shall apply correspondingly. In complex cases the president of the court may decide that one or more deputy members for the lay judges shall follow the proceedings and join the court if any of the lay judges is unable to attend. In cases in which it is necessary, the president of the court may decide that two of the lay judges shall be experts. They shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of section 94 of the Courts of Justice Act.

If the court sits with lay judges in cases in which only some issues shall be tried with lay judges pursuant to the first paragraph, the lay judges shall not participate in deciding appeals concerning procedure and appeals concerning the application of law in relation to the issue of guilt. In the trial of issues concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, and concerning costs in such cases, however, the lay judges shall participate as regards all the criminal matters included in the appeal hearing.

This section does not apply to cases that are to be tried with a jury pursuant to chapter 24, nor to appeals against cases specified in section 28 b, first paragraph (a) and section 54 No. 2.

Section 333. If an appeal to the Court of Appeal does not concern the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt or a decision concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1, for a felony punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years, the court may with the consent of the parties decide that the case shall be dealt with in writing. Section 321, third paragraph, second sentence, shall apply correspondingly.

The written proceedings shall be conducted by the judge appointed by the senior judge president.

Each party shall be allowed to submit two pleadings.

The court may reverse the decision to deal with the case in writing.

A decision to have written proceedings may not be challenged by interlocutory appeal or serve as a ground of an appeal proper.

This section does not apply to appeals against cases specified in section 28 b, first paragraph (a) and section 54 No. 2.

Section 334. If the Court of Appeal shall only try issues of procedure or application of law in relation to the issue of guilt, the person charged shall not be summoned to attend the appeal hearing unless the court finds that there are special reasons for doing so. If the court is only to try the issue of the imposition of a penalty or other sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1, a summons may be dispensed with if the presence of the person charged is considered superfluous.

The person charged shall not be summoned to attend an appeal hearing in the Supreme Court.

In all cases, the person charged shall as far as possible be notified of the appeal hearing.

Section 335. If on an appeal from the person charged the Court of Appeal shall try the issue of the evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, it shall be stated in the summons that his appeal against the assessment of evidence will be summarily dismissed if he does not appear. Otherwise the person charged shall be summoned in accordance with the provisions of section 87.

Section 336. If the person charged is summoned in accordance with section 335, first sentence, and does not appear without it being shown to be clear or probable that he has a lawful excuse, his appeal against the assessment of evidence shall be summarily dismissed. The same applies if it has not been possible to serve such a summons on him because he has absconded. The summary dismissal is no

impediment to any trial of the appeal which the court may undertake regardless of any ground of appeal.

If on an appeal by the prosecuting authority the Court of Appeal shall try the issue of the evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the case may proceed in the absence of the person charged if the conditions pursuant to section 281 are fulfilled and the judgment appealed against has not imposed a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

If the court shall not try the issue of the evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the case may always proceed in the absence of the person charged unless he is summoned or shall be summoned to attend the appeal hearing and it is shown to be clear or probable that he has a lawful excuse.

An appeal may be struck out if more than two years have elapsed since the person charged gave notice of appeal and the appeal has not been heard because it has been impossible to summon the person charged or because the person charged has had a valid excuse for non-appearance. The decision shall be made by a court order. The time limit for an interlocutory appeal runs from the date when the order is made. If the person charged has a defence counsel, the defence counsel is also entitled to bring an interlocutory appeal against the order.

Section 337. An order of summary dismissal pursuant to section 336, first paragraph, first sentence, may be reversed if the person charged shows it to be probable that he had a lawful excuse for his non-appearance and that he cannot be blamed for failing to give notice in time. An order pursuant to section 336, first paragraph, second sentence, may be reversed if the person charged shows it to be probable that he had not absconded.

An application for reversal must be submitted before the expiry of the time limit for an interlocutory appeal. The provisions of section 318, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 338. When a party in a case before the Supreme Court finds it necessary to have evidence taken judicially or to have a judicial inquiry carried out, the said party may apply for a judicial recording of evidence.

An application for evidence to be judicially recorded shall be submitted to the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court, which will decide whether the application shall be granted. The provisions of section 271 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 339. At an appeal hearing that is not concerned with the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the appellant shall be entitled to speak first. If both parties have appealed, the president of the court will decide who shall speak first.

If the person charged is present during an appeal hearing in the Court of Appeal, he is in all cases entitled to speak before the hearing is concluded. In the Supreme Court the court may allow the person charged to speak.

Section 340. In the Supreme Court evidence shall be adduced by reading aloud from the documents relating to the case. Experts may, however, be directly examined before the Supreme Court. An inquiry may be conducted by the Supreme Court if it does not require an inspection of the scene of the crime.

Section 341. The appellant may withdraw the appeal at any time prior to the commencement of the appeal hearing and, with the consent of the opposite party, at any time prior to its conclusion.

Section 342. If the appellate court shall not try the issue of the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, it is bound by the grounds of appeal that are stated in the appeal, cf. section 314, first paragraph.

Regardless of the ground of appeal, the court may nevertheless:

- 1) try the issue whether the criminal legislation has been correctly applied,
- 2) in favour of the person charged review the decision concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1,
- 3) set aside the judgment on the ground of a procedural error which is deemed to have affected the substance thereof to the detriment of the person charged,
- 4) according to the circumstances set aside the judgment on the ground of any error specified in section 343, second paragraph.

In favour of the person charged the court may extend the effect of an error to parts of the case not covered by the appeal if the said error is significant for such parts too. The same applies if the error is significant for other persons charged who have been convicted in the same case, but who are not covered by the appeal.

Section 343. A procedural error will only be taken into consideration if it is deemed to have affected the substance of the judgment.

The following errors shall unconditionally be deemed to have had such an effect:

- 1) that the requisite application for a prosecution is lacking,
- 2) that the case was not brought by the proper authority,
- 3) that the court was not lawfully constituted; nevertheless the fact that a case has been erroneously adjudicated with lay judges, that there were not an equal number of lay judges of each sex, that a case has been adjudicated with lay judges from the general panels instead of the special panel, or with lay judges who were appointed instead of being drawn by lot, shall not unconditionally be deemed to have affected the substance of the judgment,
- 4) that judgment was delivered by a court that had no jurisdiction in the case,
- 5) that a legally enforceable decision has already been made in the case,
- 6) that the case was proceeded with in the absence of the person charged contrary to law,
- 7) that the person charged had no defence counsel even though this was legally necessary,
- 8) that the grounds for judgment have defects that impede the hearing of the appeal.

The errors specified in No. 1, 2, 6 and 7, however, shall unconditionally be deemed to have affected the judgment only if it constitutes a conviction.

Section 344. If the application of the law is upheld, the court shall not alter the sentence imposed, unless it finds that the sentence is obviously disproportionate to the criminal act committed.

Section 345. If the hearing is concerned with the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the appeal shall be decided by a judgment pursuant to the provisions of section 40.

If the court in other cases finds no reason to alter or set aside the judgment appealed against, the appeal shall be dismissed by order. In the opposite case the court shall pronounce a new judgment if the necessary preconditions are fulfilled; otherwise the judgment appealed against shall be set aside by order.

Section 346. (Repealed by Act of 17 June 2005 No. 90 (in force from 1 January 2008 pursuant to the decree of 26 January 2007 No. 88) as amended by Act of 26 January 2007 No. 3.)

Section 347. When a judgment is set aside, the main hearing shall also be set aside unless the court finds that the setting aside should only apply to the judgment.

If the ground for setting the judgment aside applies only to part of it, the court will decide whether the setting aside shall be limited to this part or include the whole judgment.

Section 348. If the person charged has been convicted of two or more offences by the judgment appealed against, and the issue of the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt shall be tried only for some of them, the court shall in the event of a convicting judgment determine a joint penalty for all the offences. If the person charged is acquitted, the court shall determine a new penalty for the offences to which the conviction continues to apply.

If the person charged is convicted of two or more offences by the judgment appealed against and no appeal is brought against the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the court shall in the event of a setting aside of the judgment or an acquittal in regard to some of the offences determine a new penalty for the offences to which the conviction continues to apply. If there is no appeal against sentence, the penalty imposed may not exceed the total penalty imposed by the judgment appealed against.

Section 349. When the appeal is decided, the documents relating to the case shall, together with the decision, be sent to the prosecuting authority, which shall ensure that they are served on the person charged and any other parties as far as is necessary and that the court that made the decision appealed against is duly informed.

Section 350. If the case is retried after the judgment is set aside, new lay judges shall be appointed. The court shall follow the interpretation of the law on which the decision in the appeal case is based.

If the judgment set aside applies to two or more matters, and the ground for setting it aside applies only to some of them, the court shall for the other matters apply the decision of the issue of guilt which was made in the first judgment.

Section 351. An appeal by the prosecuting authority in favour of the person charged cannot result in any alteration that is detrimental to him. An appeal by the prosecuting authority solely against a contravention of procedural rules made exclusively for the protection of the person charged shall in all cases be deemed to be an appeal in his favour.

Chapter 24. Appeal hearing with a jury

Section 352. The Court of Appeal shall during an appeal hearing sit with a jury when an appeal is brought against the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt and the appeal is concerned with the penalty for a felony punishable pursuant to statute by imprisonment for a term exceeding six years. This does not, however, apply:

- 1) to cases concerning a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code,
- 2) if the person charged was under 18 years of age when the felony was committed and the prosecuting authority does not intend to propose and the judgment appealed against has not imposed a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years,
- 3) to cases that are retried pursuant to sections 376 a and 376 c.

Any increase of the maximum penalty because of any repetition or concurrence of felonies or the application of section 60 a or 232 of the Penal Code shall not be taken into account.

Section 353. An appeal may cover two or more matters consolidated pursuant to the provisions of section 13, even if some of the matters shall be tried with a jury and others not. This applies independently of whether the matters have previously been consolidated in one case. Matters relating to defamation, where the court shall try the issue of the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, may not, however, be consolidated with matters that shall be tried with a jury.

If several criminal matters are consolidated in one case, the following provisions apply:

- 1) In an appeal concerning the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt in which some of the matters shall be tried with a jury and others not, all the matters shall be tried with a jury. If the appeal covers the issue of whether a contravention of chapter 8 or 9 of the Penal Code or of the Act of 18 August 1914 relating to defence secrets has occurred, however, the whole case shall be tried with lay judges.
- 2) If the appeal proceedings cover both an appeal relating to the evidence which shall be tried with a jury and an appeal relating to other aspects of the judgment, the latter shall be decided by the Court of Appeal without the assistance of a jury. If four members of the jury join the court pursuant to section 376 e, first paragraph, they shall, however, in regard to all the criminal matters covered by the appeal participate in dealing with the question of imposing a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, and of liability for costs. Even if the conditions prescribed in section 376 e are not fulfilled, four members of the jury shall in the same way join the court when it has to deal with questions in which lay judges should have participated pursuant to section 332.

Section 354. In cases that are to be tried with a jury, the provisions of chapter 23 shall apply in so far as they are appropriate and it is not otherwise provided.

Section 355. The jury shall have 10 members.

In complex cases the president of the court may decide that 11 or 12 jury members shall follow the proceedings. When the jury shall give its verdict and the number of jurors has not through absence been reduced to 10, one or two of them shall be chosen by lot to stand down. Lots shall be drawn in such a way that as far as possible an equal number of men and women shall remain. The foreman of the jury shall be excluded from the drawing of lots.

Before the hearing begins, the president of the court shall ascertain whether any of the jurors or their deputies are disqualified, cf. section 115 of the Courts of Justice Act.

Section 356. The parties are entitled to exclude as many jurors and deputies as are present in excess of 10, or in excess of 11 or 12 in the cases referred to in section 355, second paragraph.

The person indicted and then the prosecuting authority may in turn exclude one juror after another until the desired number remains.

If the right to exclude is not exercised, or not fully exercised, it shall be decided by lot who shall stand down.

Exclusion and the drawing of lots shall be done in such a way that finally as far as possible an equal number of men and women shall remain.

Section 357. If two or more persons are indicted in the same case, they shall exercise the right of exclusion jointly. If they cannot agree, they are each entitled to exclude an equal number. If this cannot be done either, it shall be decided by lot who is to exercise the right of exclusion, or, as the case may be, who shall exclude the greater number.

In the absence of the person indicted his right of exclusion shall be exercised by his defence counsel.

Section 358. With the consent of the parties the jury that has served in the preceding case may serve in the next case if the hearing of the latter case is commenced on the same day.

Section 359. The president of the court shall inform the members of the jury of the course of the court proceedings and of the jury's tasks and responsibility. He shall particularly impress on the members of the jury that until the verdict of the jury has finally been pronounced, they must not have any discussion or contact with any person other than the court as regards the case, and that they must not without the permission of the president of the court leave the conference room after they have retired to answer the questions put to them.

Section 360. The president of the court shall then ask the members of the jury: "Do you affirm that you will pay close attention to the whole proceedings in the court and answer the questions that will be submitted to you as truthfully and justly as you can according to the law and the evidence in the case?" The members of the jury standing and each in turn shall answer: "I do so affirm."

All persons present shall rise when the affirmation is made.

When several cases are dealt with consecutively, a member of the jury who has made an affirmation in one of the earlier cases need not repeat it.

Section 361. Under the guidance of the president of the court the jury shall choose a foreman by secret ballot. If the vote is tied, the choice shall be decided by lot. The jury shall be given a list of the members of the jury.

Section 362. A judgment of acquittal pursuant to section 286 may be pronounced by the court without the participation of the jury, unless the acquittal is based on the expiry of a period of limitation, and it is disputed when the criminal act was committed.

If separate hearings have been decided on pursuant to section 287, first paragraph, questions to the jury may also be put separately for an individual act or an individual person indicted.

Until the jury has given its verdict, only the conclusion of the judgment appealed against shall normally be read aloud.

Section 363. After the production of evidence relating to the issue of guilt is completed, the prosecutor shall submit a draft of the questions to be put to the jury. Defence counsel shall be given an opportunity to comment on the said draft. When required, a short adjournment shall be granted in order to study the draft.

The president of the court shall formulate the questions and submit them to the parties. If any of them raise any objection to the questions, the court shall decide the matter.

Section 364. The object of the questions is the matter to which the indictment relates.

A question must relate to only one person indicted, as far as possible to only one criminal matter, and to only one penal provision.

When the court finds it appropriate or a party so requires, a question shall be put as to whether there are circumstances that may bring the matter under another penal provision than the one to which the indictment relates.

If an affirmative answer to a question will exclude other questions, the question that will lead to the least favourable result for the person indicted shall be put first.

Section 365. All questions shall be so framed that the jury can answer yes or no to any of them.

In the case of each question it shall be stated how many votes are required for an answer in disfavour of the person indicted. If a question is to be answered only in the event that a preceding question is answered in a specific manner, this shall also be stated in the written list of questions.

Section 366. A primary question shall, unless it relates to a matter that is not concerned with criminal guilt, begin with the words: "Is the person indicted guilty?" The question shall include the legal indicia of the criminal act and a short, but as accurate as possible, description of the matter to which the indictment relates, with details of time and place.

Section 367. If the jury is to decide whether there are such special circumstances as would pursuant to statute bring the matter under a more severe or milder penal provision, an additional question concerning this issue may be put. This question shall only be answered if an affirmative answer is given to the question to which the additional question is connected.

Section 368. When the questions have been defined, the president of the court shall read them aloud. Each member of the jury shall receive a transcript of the questions.

The president of the court shall sum up the evidence in the case and explain the questions and the legal principles applicable.

The parties may request further explanation on specific points. They may also submit proposals concerning amendments to the questions.

The parties may require that specially indicated parts of the explanation of the legal principles shall be entered in the court record. Any such application must be submitted before the jury has retired to consider its verdict, cf. section 369.

Section 369. The jury shall then retire to a secluded room to consider its verdict. The jury shall take with it the written list of questions signed by the president of the court.

When retiring to consider its verdict the jury may take with it pictures, drawings, maps, and other objects that have been produced during the main hearing. The jury may also take with it written exhibits and other written evidence that has been produced when the court finds this appropriate. As a general rule, the jury should not be permitted to take with it statements previously made by the person indicted, witnesses or experts.

Section 370. The foreman of the jury shall be in charge of the jury's consideration of its verdict.

If the jury finds that it needs further clarification of the questions, of the legal principles applicable, or of the procedure to be followed, or if it finds that the questions should be amended or new questions put, it shall return to the courtroom so that the president of the court may do what is required.

The jury may summon the president of the court in order to receive guidance concerning the questions referred to in the first sentence.

If it is to be decided whether the questions are to be amended or new questions put, the parties shall be given the opportunity to express their views.

Section 371. When it has finished considering its verdict, the jury shall under the leadership of its foreman vote on the individual questions in the order in which they are put. The members of the jury shall draw lots to determine the order. The foreman shall vote last.

Section 372. At least seven votes are required for an answer that is in disfavour of the person indicted. The answer shall include a statement that it has been given by more than six votes.

The number of votes must not in any case be further specified.

A member of the jury who has voted for an acquittal on the primary question shall not participate in the voting as to whether such special circumstances as are specified in section 367 subsist, but is deemed to have acceded to the vote that is most favourable to the person indicted.

The foreman shall sign the answers together with the two members of the jury first drawn by lot.

Section 373. After the voting the members of the jury shall return to their places in the courtroom. The foreman shall rise and say: "The jury has on its honour and in good conscience given the following answers to the questions that have been put." He shall then read aloud the answers that have been given to each of the questions.

The foreman shall deliver the written list of questions and the signed answers to the court.

Section 374. If the court finds that the verdict of the jury has not been arrived at in a lawful manner, or that it is obscure, incomplete, or contradictory, or if there is any doubt as to whether the answer expresses the jury's real opinion, and the defect cannot be remedied immediately or the doubt removed by an explanation from the foreman, the court may, as long as judgment has not been delivered, order the jury to retire in order to reconsider and vote again on the question to which the defect relates.

If the error is only a formal one, the jury cannot change the substance of its decision. Otherwise it is not bound by its previous decision.

Section 375. As long as judgment has not been delivered, the court may decide to amend the questions or to put new questions after the parties have been given the opportunity to express their views.

Section 376. If the jury's verdict is that the person indicted is not guilty, the court shall deliver a judgment of acquittal if it does not make a decision pursuant to section 376 a.

Section 376 a. If the jury's verdict is that the person indicted is not guilty, but the court finds that he is undoubtedly guilty, the court may unanimously decide that the case shall be retried before other judges. At the new trial the Court of Appeal shall be constituted as a composite court²⁴.

²⁴ See footnote 5, section 40. (Translator's note)

If the case covers two or more offences or two or more persons indicted, any such decision may apply to individual offences or individual persons indicted. If the court finds that the counts in the indictment that it has decided should be retried, should at the new trial be tried together with other counts that have been decided by the verdict of the jury, the court may make a corresponding decision in regard to such counts.

A decision pursuant to this section shall be made by the court of its own motion without the parties being given an opportunity to express their views. An interlocutory appeal may be brought against the decision on the ground of procedural error or misapplication of law.

Section 376 b. If the jury's verdict is that the person indicted is guilty, the determination of a penalty or other sanction shall be based on this verdict unless the court finds that the conditions for delivering judgment in accordance with the second or third paragraph are fulfilled, or the court makes a decision pursuant to section 376 c.

If the court finds that the matter described in the question is not criminal or that criminal liability has lapsed, it shall deliver a judgment of acquittal.

If the court in like manner finds that the person indicted must be convicted of a lesser offence than that indicated by the verdict of the jury, the court shall deliver judgment accordingly. If there are circumstances pertinent to the substance of the offence on which the jury has not expressed a view, the court shall put the necessary questions to the jury.

Section 376 c. If the jury's verdict is that the person indicted is guilty, but the court finds that insufficient evidence of his guilt has been produced, the court may decide that the case shall be retried before other judges. The provisions of section 376 a, first paragraph, final sentence, and second and third paragraphs, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 376 d. When a decision for a retrial has been made pursuant to section 376 c, the person indicted cannot be convicted under more severe penal provisions than he would have been convicted under on the basis of the jury's verdict in the first trial unless the conditions for reopening the case are fulfilled.

Section 376 e. If the jury has declared the person indicted guilty, and the court does not deliver a judgment of acquittal pursuant to sections 376 b to 376 d or refer the case to a new main hearing, three members of the jury chosen by lot shall together with the foreman join the court in deciding the question of imposing a penalty or other sanction as specified in section 2, first paragraph, and the question of liability for costs in these cases. The drawing of lots shall be done in such a way that, including the foreman, there shall be an equal number of men and women among the jurors who join the court.

A member of the jury who has voted for acquittal on the issue of guilt shall take part in the voting concerning the imposition of a penalty or other sanction. In no case shall it be stated in the grounds for judgment how a member of the jury has voted on the issue of guilt.

Section 376 f. Thereupon first the prosecutor and then defence counsel shall address the court on the question of sanctions and submit such evidence as may be necessary in this regard. When defence counsel has finished, the person indicted shall be asked whether he has anything to add. The addresses and the submission of evidence must not be intended to challenge what has been decided by the verdict of the jury.

Chapter 25. (Repealed by Act of 11 June 1993 No. 80.)

Chapter 26. Interlocutory appeal

Section 377. An interlocutory appeal pursuant to this chapter may be brought against a court order or decision by any person who is affected thereby, unless it may be the subject of an appeal proper pursuant to chapter 23 or may serve as a ground of such an appeal against a judgement, or it is by reason of its nature or a specific statutory provision unchallengeable.

The provisions of sections 308 and 309 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 378. An interlocutory appeal may not be brought against court orders or decisions made during the main hearing except in the following cases:

- 1) when they summarily dismiss, quash, or adjourn the case,
- 2) when they relate to remand in custody, search, personal examination, seizure, a charge on property, a procedural penalty, compensation, or costs of the case,
- 3) when they are directed against a third party,
- 4) when they reject an application for the appointment of an official defence counsel,
- 5) when they are made pursuant to the provisions of sections 242 a, 264, sixth paragraph, 267, first paragraph, third sentence, cf. section 264, sixth paragraph, or 292 a.

Section 379. The time limit for an interlocutory appeal is two weeks unless it is otherwise provided. The provisions of section 310, third paragraph, and section 318, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

An interlocutory appeal by any person who is ordered to make a statement or affirmation, to undergo an examination, to deliver evidence or to serve as an expert must be lodged immediately if the person concerned is present in court, and otherwise within three days.

Section 380. Notice of an interlocutory appeal shall be given in writing or orally to the court whose decision is being appealed against. The provisions of section 312, second paragraph, and section 319, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. The appeal shall be signed by the person charged, or his defence counsel when his defence counsel is an advocate.

An interlocutory appeal against decisions concerning whether a person charged shall be remanded in custody shall be dealt with as soon as possible.

Section 381. If the court finds the interlocutory appeal justified, it shall alter its decision in so far as it has power to do so. Otherwise it shall without delay forward the notice of appeal together with the pertinent documents to the interlocutory appeals court.

If the court finds that there is no right of interlocutory appeal, or that the notice of appeal is too late, it shall so inform the appellant, but the case shall nevertheless be remitted unless the interlocutory appeal is withdrawn.

No later than the day of remittal, the court shall notify the opposing party of the said appeal in so far as any person has acted as an opposing party or may be so regarded. Such notification shall, however, not be given when the prosecuting authority brings an interlocutory appeal against the

rejection of an application for the use of coercive measures, if there is any risk that such notification will thwart the purpose of the measure in question.

Section 382. An interlocutory appeal has no suspensive effect unless it is so provided by statute, or the court whose decision is being appealed against or the interlocutory appeals court so decides.

An interlocutory appeal by a third party against an order to make a statement or affirmation, to deliver evidence, or to serve as an expert will have a suspensive effect on any such order as regards the said party.

Section 383. The appellant and other persons affected by the interlocutory appeal may submit a written statement concerning the case. The court that made the decision that is being appealed against may do likewise.

If new facts are pleaded that are not obviously of no significance, the court shall inform the opposing party of the said statement. If it finds grounds for so doing, it may also submit the statement to the court that made the decision appealed against.

Section 384. The interlocutory appeals court may obtain further information and decide that evidence be judicially recorded. This shall be done in accordance with the provisions for the judicial recording of evidence outside the main hearing.

Section 385. An interlocutory appeal shall be decided by a court order without oral proceedings. If the interlocutory appeals court finds the interlocutory appeal justified, it shall make a new decision when it has grounds for so doing; otherwise the decision appealed against shall be set aside. If the interlocutory appeal does not succeed, it shall be rejected.

If a procedural error is pleaded, the provisions of section 343 shall apply correspondingly. If there is a procedural error that has not been pleaded, the interlocutory appeals court may according to the circumstances set aside the decision appealed against in so far as it deems that such error may have affected the substance of the decision, or the error is one of those specified in section 343, second paragraph.

Instead of setting the decision aside pursuant to the provisions of the third paragraph, the interlocutory appeals court may itself make a decision in the case when the necessary grounds subsist and the court finds it unobjectionable to do so.

Section 386. When an interlocutory appeal has been decided, the documents relating to the case shall, together with the court order, be sent to the prosecuting authority, which shall arrange for notification of the person charged or other persons whom the court order concerns and of the court that made the decision appealed against.

Section 387. When there are special reasons for so doing, the court may decide to conduct oral proceedings concerning an interlocutory appeal, including an examination of the parties and witnesses or the hearing of other direct evidence. Neither an interlocutory appeal nor an appeal proper may be brought against the court's decision. During such oral proceedings the court record shall be kept pursuant to the provisions of section 21.

If oral proceedings are conducted, the person charged shall always have a defence counsel when the interlocutory appeal concerns him. The court may appoint a legal representative for a third party

who is a party to the interlocutory appeal proceedings pursuant to this section. The provisions of chapter 9 shall apply to such legal representative in so far as they are appropriate.

When oral proceedings are conducted by the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court or the Supreme Court pursuant to the first paragraph in accordance with a decision pursuant to section 5, first or fourth paragraphs of the Courts of Justice Act, the same restrictions for the production of evidence that follow from section 340 of this Act shall apply.

Section 387 a. If the interlocutory appeals committee unanimously finds it clear that an interlocutory appeal to the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court cannot succeed, it may summarily dismiss or reject such appeal without giving any grounds other than a reference to this provision. The decision may be reversed in favour of the person charged when there are special reasons for doing so.

An interlocutory appeal from the prosecuting authority which is not in favour of the accused may in like manner be summarily dismissed by the committee when it unanimously finds that the interlocutory appeal relates to a question of minor importance or that there is otherwise no reason to hear the said appeal.

Section 388. No further interlocutory appeal may be brought against the Court of Appeal's decision in an interlocutory appeal except in the following cases:

- 1) when the Court summarily dismisses a case from the lower court because the case does not come within the jurisdiction of the courts or because it has already been decided by a legally enforceable judgment,
- 2) when the interlocutory appeal relates to procedure in the Court of Appeal,
- 3) when the interlocutory appeal relates to the interpretation of a statutory provision,
- 4) when the interlocutory appeal relates to a decision concerning a duty to testify pursuant to section 125.

If the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court unanimously finds that neither the significance of the decision beyond the current case nor other matters indicate that an interlocutory appeal against the Court of Appeal's decision of an interlocutory appeal shall be heard, the Committee may summarily dismiss the interlocutory appeal. The decision to do so shall be made by a court decision, which may be reversed in favour of the person charged when there are special reasons for doing so.

Chapter 27. Reopening a case

Section 389. A case that has been decided by a legally enforceable judgment may on the petition of one of the parties be reopened for a new trial when the conditions prescribed in sections 390 to 393 are fulfilled. If the judgment has been pronounced by the Court of Appeal and it includes the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt, the case may be reopened even though the judgment is not legally enforceable.

The provisions of sections 307 to 309 shall apply correspondingly.

A decision concerning confiscation or a declaration that a statement is null and void may be reopened separately when the conditions prescribed in section 31-3, first paragraph, (a) to (d) and sections 31-4 and 31-5 of the Dispute Act are fulfilled. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the hearing of the case.

Section 390. Reopening of a case may be required when a judge or member of the jury who has taken part in the hearing of the case was by law ineligible for the position of judge or disqualified and there is

reason to assume that this may have affected the decision.

Reopening of a case may nevertheless not be required by a party who has or could have raised this objection during the proceedings.

Section 391. In favour of the person charged, reopening of a case may be required:

- 1) when a judge, member of the jury, keeper of the records, police officer or official in the prosecuting authority, prosecutor, defence counsel, expert or court interpreter has been guilty of a criminal offence in relation to the case, or a witness has given false evidence in the case, or a document that has been used in the case is false or forged, and it cannot be excluded that this has affected the judgment to the detriment of the person charged,
- 2) when an international court or UN human rights committee has in a case against Norway found that
 - a) the decision conflicts with a rule of international law that is binding on Norway, and it must be assumed that a new hearing should lead to a different decision, or
 - b) the procedure on which the decision is based conflicts with a rule of international law that is binding on Norway if there is reason to assume that the procedural error may have influenced the substance of the decision, and that a reopening of the case is necessary in order to remedy the harm that the error has caused.
- 3) when a new circumstance is revealed or new evidence is procured which seems likely to lead to an acquittal or summary dismissal of the case or to the application of a more lenient penal provision or a substantially more lenient sanction. In a case in which a custodial sentence, committal to compulsory mental health care pursuant to section 39 of the Penal Code, compulsory care pursuant to section 39 a of the Penal Code or loss of civil rights²⁵ is not imposed, new information or evidence that the person concerned should have presented at an earlier stage may not be produced.

Section 392. Even though the conditions prescribed in section 390 or 391 are not fulfilled, the court may order the case to be reopened in favour of the person charged when the Supreme Court has departed from a legal interpretation that it has previously been adopted and on which the judgment is based.

The same applies when special circumstances make it doubtful whether the judgment is correct, and weighty considerations indicate that the question of the guilt of the person charged should be retried.

Section 393. The prosecuting authority may require the case to be reopened to the detriment of the person charged when:

- 1) a matter specified in section 391, No. 1, subsists or the person charged has been guilty of a criminal offence in relation to the case and there is reason to assume that this has led to an acquittal or to the application of a substantially too lenient penal provision or a substantially too lenient penalty,
- 2) by reason of his own confession or other new information or evidence it must be assumed that he is guilty of the criminal offence or of a substantially more serious criminal offence than the one he has been convicted of.

If the criminal offence that is alleged to have been committed is not pursuant to statute punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding three years, the case may only be reopened on the ground that the person charged has been guilty of a criminal offence in relation to the case.

²⁵ See section 29 of the Penal Code. (Translator's note)

Section 394. The petition shall be submitted to the Norwegian Criminal Cases Review Commission (the Review Commission). The petition must state the decision challenged, the grounds for reopening the case, and any evidence of significance for the case.

If special reasons so indicate, the Commission may decide that a decision affecting a dead person shall be reopened even though no one has so petitioned.

Section 395. The Commission shall consist of five permanent members and three deputy members who will take the place of absent members. The chairman of the Commission, the deputy chairman, another permanent member and two of the deputy members shall have a law degree or master's degree in jurisprudence.

The chairman of the Commission shall be appointed by the King in Council for a period of seven years but shall not be eligible for reappointment. The other members and deputy members of the Commission shall be appointed by the King in Council for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more period. If the Commission would otherwise not have a quorum, deputies may for a brief period or a particular case be appointed by the Ministry. The issuance of an exhaustive certificate of good conduct from the police may be required for the chairman, deputy chairman, members and employees of the commission, and for others who work or perform services related to cases for the Commission.

The Commission's decisions may only be challenged by an interlocutory appeal or appeal proper when it is expressly so provided by statute. A decision shall be made by an ordinary majority unless it is to be made by the chairman or deputy chairman of the Commission.

The King in Council may prescribe further rules concerning the location, working procedure and administration of the Commission. Otherwise the Commission shall itself decide its working procedure and engage the necessary number of assistants to prepare the cases. No instructions may be given to the Commission as to how it shall exercise its authority.

Section 396. Members of the Commission and other persons who act on its behalf may not participate in dealing with a case if the person concerned would have been disqualified from serving as a judge pursuant to the provisions of sections 106 to 108 of the Courts of Justice Act.

If any person has previously acted in the case for or on behalf of the Commission, the said person is disqualified only if the conditions prescribed in section 108 of the Courts of Justice Act are fulfilled.

The other provisions of chapter 6 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Members of the Commission and other persons who act on its behalf are subject to a duty of secrecy pursuant to the provisions of section 63 a of the Courts of Justice Act.

Section 397. The Commission is obliged to provide guidance to any person who petitions for the reopening of a case so that he or she may safeguard his or her interests as well as possible. The Commission shall on its own initiative consider whether a person charged needs guidance.

The Commission may appoint an official defence counsel for a person charged when special reasons so indicate. In such cases the provisions of sections 101 to 107 shall apply correspondingly. The Commission may appoint counsel for the aggrieved party pursuant to the provisions of section 107 a. The provisions of sections 107 b to 107 g shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate. The Commission's decisions pursuant to section 78, second paragraph, relating to the remuneration of the defence counsel and counsel for the aggrieved person are final.

If the petition concerns a decision that by reason of its nature cannot be reopened, or if it contains no grounds that may pursuant to statute lead to a reopening of the case, the Commission may without further process reject the petition pursuant to the provisions relating to a court order. The same applies when for other reasons the petition obviously cannot succeed. The decision may be made by the chairman or deputy chairman of the Commission. When there is no doubt associated with a decision pursuant to the first sentence, a decision may be made without any reference to the provisions here.

If the petition is not rejected pursuant to the provisions of the third paragraph, it shall be submitted to the opposing party. If the preliminary review is based on information other than that appearing in the petition, such information shall also be submitted to the parties for comment before the decision is made. This does not, however, apply to information with which a person charged is not entitled to become acquainted pursuant to section 264, or which is derived from the party in question.

The Commission shall inform the aggrieved person and surviving relatives in the statutory order about the petition, unless it is dismissed pursuant to the third paragraph. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives in the statutory order shall be informed of their right of access to documents, to express their views and to request to testify before the Commission, as well as the opportunity to have counsel appointed.

Section 398. The Commission shall on its own initiative ensure that the case is as well clarified as possible before it decides whether the petition shall be allowed. The decision shall be prepared and made without undue delay. The Commission may obtain information in such manner as it deems appropriate, cf. sections 398 a and 398 b, and may conduct oral hearings.

The aggrieved person and surviving relatives in the statutory order shall be given an opportunity to express their views on the petition in writing. The aggrieved person and surviving relatives may request to testify before the Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 398 a.

If during the preparatory proceedings the Commission obtains or receives information of significance for the decision, the person charged and the prosecuting authority shall be acquainted with such information and be allowed to express their opinions about it. The duty to inform the person charged does not, however, apply to information that the said person is not entitled to become acquainted with pursuant to section 264, cf. section 267.

When it is strictly necessary to avoid the risk of a serious crime being committed against any person's life, health or liberty, the Commission may deny the convicted person and defence counsel access to information. The Commission shall obtain a statement from the police before a decision is made.

As regards access to documents, sections 28, 242, 242 a, 264, 264 a and 267 shall apply correspondingly. The Commission may exempt from access documents that it has itself prepared for its own internal preparatory proceedings.

Section 398 a. The Commission may summon a person charged to attend for examination pursuant to the provisions relating to the judicial recording of evidence outside a main hearing. At least three of the Commission's members must be present during the examination. The provisions of chapter 8 shall apply correspondingly.

The Commission may summon witnesses to attend for examination pursuant to the provisions relating to the judicial recording of evidence outside a main hearing. At least three of the Commission's members must be present during the examination. The provisions of chapter 10 and section 234, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. A decision concerning testimony pursuant to section 118 shall be made by the chairman or deputy chairman of the Commission and two other members and shall be in accordance with the provisions relating to a court order. The decision shall be made by an ordinary majority and may be brought before the Court of Appeal pursuant to the provisions for an interlocutory appeal against orders and decisions.

A decision referred to in sections 88 and 115 may be made by the chairman or deputy chairman of the Commission.

Examination sessions pursuant to the first and second paragraphs and a hearing pursuant to section 398, first paragraph, shall be held open to the public. The Commission may decide that the session shall be held in camera

- a) when considerations of privacy or modesty so require,
- b) when special circumstances provide grounds to fear that publicity will impede a clarification of the case and that a session in camera is therefore necessary, or
- c) when a person charged is under 18 years of age, the reputation of an aggrieved person so requires, or a witness so requests for reasons that the Commission finds satisfactory.

The Commission or a person acting on its behalf may examine a person charged and witnesses in accordance with the provisions for a police interrogation.

Section 398 b. The Commission may apply for a judicial recording of evidence pursuant to the provisions of section 43, second paragraph, and sections 44 ff. of the Courts of Justice Act. The Commission may also make an application to the District Court for a social inquiry and observation pursuant to chapter 13 and for the use of coercive measures pursuant to chapters 14 to 16.

The Commission may make a surrender order pursuant to section 210, first sentence, appoint experts pursuant to the provisions of chapter 11, and conduct an inquiry pursuant to the provisions of chapter 12.

The Commission may in special cases request the prosecuting authority to carry out specific steps in an investigation.

Section 399. The provisions relating to a court order shall apply to the Commission's decision as to whether a reopening of the case shall be permitted. Five of its members, of whom three shall have a law degree or master's degree in jurisprudence, shall decide whether the petition shall be granted. The provisions of section 54 shall not apply. The Commission can reverse a reopening decision when whoever has petitioned for a reopening withdraws the petition and section 400, third paragraph, does not prevent this.

Section 400. If it is decided to reopen a case, it shall be referred for a full retrial by a court equal in jurisdiction to the court that delivered the judgment challenged. If judgment has been delivered at more than one instance, the court that at the last instance tried the aspect of the judgment that is being challenged shall be regarded as the court that delivered the judgment.

If the judgment in the case that is to be reopened was delivered by a District Court, the Commission shall send its decision to the Court of Appeal, which will select a District Court in an adjacent judicial district to deal with the petition. If the judgment was delivered by a Court of Appeal, the Commission shall send its decision to the Appeals Committee of the Supreme Court, which will select a Court of Appeal in an adjacent judicial district to deal with the petition. If the judgment was delivered by the Supreme Court, the case shall be retried by the Supreme Court. If special reasons so warrant, the case may be referred for retrial by a court that is not in an adjacent judicial district.

If a decision has been made to reopen, the party who has petitioned for reopening may withdraw the petition until the main hearing commences, and when the opposing party gives consent, until it has ended. When a petition for reopening by the prosecuting authority in favour of the convicted person has been allowed, and the convicted person has been informed of the decision, the prosecuting authority may only withdraw the petition with the consent of the convicted person. If the case has been received by the court that is to hear it pursuant to the first and second paragraphs, the case shall be dismissed.

The provision in section 351, first sentence, shall apply correspondingly when the case is to be retried.

If a person charged is dead, the court shall deliver a judgment of acquittal without holding a main hearing. The court may also otherwise, with the consent of the prosecuting authority, deliver a judgment of acquittal without holding a main hearing.

Decisions pursuant to this section may not be challenged by an interlocutory appeal or serve as a ground of an appeal proper.

Section 400 a. When a decision has been made to reopen, section 264 a shall apply correspondingly in so far as it is appropriate.

Section 401. In relation to a court order that summarily dismisses a case, or rejects an appeal against a judgment, the provisions relating to the reopening of judgments shall be applicable in so far as they are appropriate. The same applies to a decision that disallows an appeal against a judgment.

Part VII. Private prosecutions and civil legal claims

Chapter 28. Private prosecutions

Section 402. Pursuant to the provisions of this chapter an aggrieved party may institute a private prosecution in the case of:

- 1) a criminal act that is not prosecuted by the public authorities,
- 2) a criminal act that is not prosecuted by the public authorities unless this is considered necessary in the public interest,
- 3) other criminal acts if the prosecuting authority has refused to comply with an application for public prosecution or has, contrary to the provisions of section 69 or 70, abandoned a prosecution that has been commenced.

A case of defamation shall be treated as a case to which No. 2 applies even if it only relates to a declaration that a statement is null and void.

Section 403. Proceedings pursuant to section 402, first paragraph, No. 1 or 2, must be brought within the time limits specified in section 80 of the Penal Code.

If an application for a public prosecution in a case referred to in section 402, first paragraph, No. 2, is submitted within the aforesaid time limit and the prosecuting authority decides not to institute a prosecution, proceedings can be instituted in time by issuing a summons not later than one month after the aggrieved party has been notified of the prosecuting authority's decision. For a person who has not been so notified, the time limit is three months from the date of the prosecuting authority's decision.

If the decision not to prosecute the case has been made by an official in the prosecuting authority who is not himself authorised to prefer an indictment, the aggrieved party may within a corresponding time limit require the case to be submitted to the person who is authorised to prosecute. This does not, however, apply to cases in which the Director General of Public Prosecutions has decided that the prosecution shall be discontinued pursuant to section 64, first paragraph, second sentence.

Section 404. If it is decided to conduct a public prosecution in a case referred to in section 402, first paragraph, No. 2, the aggrieved party may join the prosecution. In this case the aggrieved party has the

same party rights as a private prosecutor. This does not, however, in any way affect the position of the aggrieved party as a witness in the case.

Section 405. When an application for a public prosecution in a case referred to in section 402, first paragraph, No. 3, is rejected, a summons must be filed within the time limits specified in section 403, second paragraph. The provisions of section 403, third paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 406. If the prosecuting authority has decided to abandon a prosecution instituted for a criminal act referred to in section 402, first paragraph, No. 2 or 3, the aggrieved party may take over the prosecution and take the place of the prosecuting authority as the case stands. Notice to this effect or a summons pursuant to section 412 must be sent to the court within the time limits specified in section 403, second paragraph. If the prosecuting authority has instituted proceedings pursuant to the provisions concerning court procedure in military criminal cases in sections 463 ff, the case shall continue pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

If the prosecuting authority abandons the case after the main hearing has begun, the aggrieved party may not take over the prosecution unless it is a case of defamation.

Section 407. If the prosecuting authority abandons a defamation case after the main hearing has begun, the said authority shall immediately inform the aggrieved party accordingly.

If the aggrieved party is present at the court sitting and wishes to take over the prosecution, he must immediately give notice to that effect. The court may grant him such adjournment as is considered necessary for proceeding with the case.

If the aggrieved party is not present, the case shall be adjourned. If he wishes to take over the prosecution, he must give the court notice to that effect not later than two weeks after he has been notified that the prosecuting authority has abandoned the case. The court will in such case set a date for the continuation of the main hearing as soon as possible.

If the aggrieved party does not give notice that he will take over the prosecution, a judgment of acquittal shall be delivered when the conditions prescribed in section 73, first paragraph, are fulfilled. The same applies if he takes over the prosecution but subsequently withdraws.

When judgment has been delivered in a public case of defamation and the prosecuting authority does not appeal, the aggrieved party may do so. In such case the time limit for him shall run from the date when the time limit for the prosecuting authority expires. If an appeal by the prosecuting authority is abandoned, the provisions of section 403 shall apply correspondingly. Otherwise the provisions relating to an appeal against a judgment by a private prosecutor shall apply.

Section 408. If there are two or more aggrieved parties, each one of them may exercise the right to prosecute independently of the others. If any of them has instituted a prosecution, the others only have the right to join in the case as it stands.

Section 409. In a private prosecution the provisions relating to the prosecuting authority in chapters 19, 21 to 24 and 26 to 27 shall be applicable to the private prosecutor. Otherwise the provisions relating to public prosecutions shall be followed as far as it is possible and not otherwise provided. In the course of the proceedings the court should give the parties such guidance as is necessary in order to avert or correct procedural errors or defects. The court shall ensure that the case proceeds without undue delay.

In a case of defamation a defence counsel is unnecessary.

If the aggrieved party is under the age of 18, has been deprived in full or in part of his legal capacity, is assumed to be in a condition specified in section 44 of the Penal Code, or if he is dead, the provisions of section 78 of the Penal Code shall apply.

Section 410. In cases before the Court of Appeal the private prosecutor must engage an advocate to conduct the case. The rights of the private prosecutor during the preparatory proceedings and the main hearing may only be exercised through an advocate.

Otherwise the private prosecutor may act personally or through a legal representative pursuant to the provisions of chapter 3 of the Dispute Act.

Section 411. The court may order the private prosecutor to appear in person. He may be ordered to confirm his statement by affirmation.

He has the same obligations as a witness to testify and to produce documents and other evidence.

Section 412. A private prosecution shall be instituted by a summons, unless an indictment has already been served. The summons shall be signed by the private prosecutor or his legal representative and shall contain the matters specified for an indictment in section 252, first and third paragraphs.

If the court finds that it must of its own motion refuse to allow the case to proceed, it shall notify the private prosecutor accordingly. If the defect is not remedied within a time limit fixed by the court, the case shall be summarily dismissed.

If the case is not summarily dismissed, the court shall have the summons served on the defendant with a request that he submit a written reply within a time limit fixed by the court. This time limit may be extended. When a reply has been delivered or the time limit for doing so has expired, the court shall summon the parties to a court sitting during the preparatory proceedings. Instead of requesting a written reply, the court may immediately set a date for such a court sitting.

Section 413. On the application of the defendant the court may decide that as a condition for allowing the case to proceed the private prosecutor shall provide security for such costs as he may be ordered to pay the defendant.

Section 414. When the aggrieved party takes over a prosecution after an indictment has been served, the provisions of section 412, second paragraph, shall apply correspondingly. If the case is not summarily dismissed pursuant to those provisions, the private prosecutor's notice that he is taking over the prosecution shall be served on the defendant. At the same time the defendant shall be requested to deliver a written reply, or summoned to a court sitting pursuant to the provisions of section 412, third paragraph.

Section 415. In a case pursuant to section 402, first paragraph, No. 2, which is brought by or against a public official, and in a case pursuant to section 402, first paragraph, No. 3, the private prosecutor shall provide the prosecuting authority with a copy of the summons at the same time as it is filed or a notice that he is taking over the prosecution is sent to the court. The court shall notify the prosecuting authority of court sittings during the preparatory proceedings and of the main hearing.

In such cases the prosecuting authority has the right to appear, to produce evidence, and to submit proposals. The said authority may itself take over the prosecution even if it has previously refused to institute a prosecution or has discontinued a prosecution that has been commenced.

If the prosecuting authority takes over the case, the private prosecutor may join the prosecution pursuant to the provisions of section 404.

Section 416. If after a court sitting is held during the preparatory proceedings in a case referred to in section 402, first paragraph, No. 3, the court finds that there are not sufficient grounds for a private prosecution, it shall summarily dismiss the case.

In so deciding the court shall attach particular importance to the prospects of proving that the defendant is guilty, the interests of the private prosecutor and the public authorities in the prosecution, and the damage that may be inflicted on the defendant by legal proceedings even if he is acquitted.

Before the court makes its decision, it may obtain further information. It may itself examine the parties or witnesses or have them examined by another court or by the police.

Section 417. The court shall summon the parties, witnesses and experts.

Judicial recording of evidence prior to the main hearing may be conducted when the court finds that the conditions prescribed in section 270, first paragraph, are fulfilled. If one of the parties applies for other procedural steps to be taken, the court will decide whether there are sufficient grounds for granting the application.

The court may also of its own motion decide that evidence shall be produced.

Such decisions as are referred to in this section shall be made by the court that is dealing with the case. The said court will make due application to the court that is to conduct the recording of evidence or carry out any other judicial proceeding.

Section 418. As a condition for summoning witnesses, appointing experts, or ordering the judicial recording of evidence or any other legal process on the application of one of the parties, the court may require a sufficient amount to cover the costs to be deposited. If it finds that the application has been justified, the costs shall be met by the State. The court may also decide that the costs of witnesses who attend voluntarily and of experts who are not appointed shall be met by the State.

Section 419. Chapter 8 I and 19 IV of the Dispute Act shall apply to mediation and conciliation in court.

If the private prosecutor withdraws from the prosecution, the case shall be quashed. He cannot then take up the prosecution again.

If the private prosecutor fails to attend a court sitting referred to in section 412, third paragraph, or section 414 or the main hearing, without it being made clear or shown to be probable that he has a lawful excuse, and no legal representative appears for him either, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the case. The same applies if he exceeds a time limit fixed by the court pursuant to section 409, first paragraph, fourth sentence, or fails to comply with any order or obligation pursuant to section 411.

Section 420. If the case is quashed pursuant to the provisions of section 419, third paragraph, the court may reverse its order if the private prosecutor shows it to be probable that he is not to blame for the circumstances that justified quashing the case. An application for any such reversal must be submitted before the expiry of the time limit for an interlocutory appeal. The provisions of section 318, first paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 421. If the private prosecutor wishes to appeal the judgment to the Court of Appeal, he must engage an advocate to conduct the case. In the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court he must engage

an advocate who is entitled to conduct cases before the Supreme Court.

The time limit for an appeal runs from the service of the judgment. The notice of appeal must be served on the defendant before the expiry of the time limit. The provisions of section 415 shall apply correspondingly.

Section 422. If no advocate appears for the private prosecutor at the hearing of the case in the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal or at any court sitting referred to in section 412, final paragraph, or section 414, and it is not made clear or shown to be probable that there is a lawful excuse for his absence, the case shall be summarily dismissed. The same applies when the private prosecutor exceeds a time limit fixed by the court pursuant to section 409, first paragraph, fourth sentence. The case shall also be summarily dismissed when the private prosecutor fails to comply with an order or obligation pursuant to section 411.

Section 423. When the defendant appeals in a case not relating to defamation, the prosecuting authority shall take over the prosecution and ensure that the notice of appeal is served on the private prosecutor. The latter may join the prosecution pursuant to the provisions of section 404.

Section 424. When the defendant appeals in a case of defamation, the provisions of section 421 and section 422, first and second sentences, shall apply correspondingly to him.

In such cases the provisions of section 419, third paragraph, shall apply correspondingly to the private prosecutor. If the case is quashed pursuant to these provisions, the judgment appealed against shall be set aside in so far as it has been appealed against by the defendant.

Section 425. When an appeal against a judgment is summarily dismissed pursuant to section 422 or section 424, first paragraph, or the case is quashed pursuant to section 424, second paragraph, the provisions of section 420 shall apply correspondingly.

Chapter 29. Civil legal claims

Section 426. (Repealed by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 5 (in force from 1 July 2008 pursuant to the decree of 7 March 2008 No. 242).)

Section 427. In a public case the prosecuting authority may on application pursue such civil legal claims as are specified in section 3. The person entitled to any such claim must then provide further information concerning the grounds for and the amount of the claim and what evidence he can produce. With regard to preparation of the claim, section 252, third paragraph, second sentence, section 264 b, first paragraph and section 265, third paragraph shall apply.

If counsel has been appointed for the aggrieved party, the claim shall be pursued pursuant to section 428. Other claims against the person charged by any person who has suffered direct damage from the criminal act may only be denied if the said claim is obviously unjustified or if it would cause disproportionate inconvenience for the prosecuting authority if the claim were pursued in connection with the criminal case. The person who has suffered direct damage shall immediately be informed of any such decision and has the right of appeal pursuant to section 59 a, first paragraph, No. 6 of this Act.

The same applies to claims against the parents of the person charged pursuant to section 1-2, No. 2, of Act of 13 June 1969 No. 26 relating to damages and a spouse's claim as specified in section 3, No. 7.

When civil legal claims are pursued against a person other than the person charged, the person concerned assumes the position of a party to the case in so far as this issue is concerned. He shall in sufficient time before being summoned to the main hearing or any other court sitting for the adjudication of the case be notified in writing of the claim that will be submitted, the grounds for the claim, and the evidence that will be produced. If this is not done, the civil legal claim may only be pursued to the extent that the defendant so consents or the court finds that he has nevertheless had a sufficiently good opportunity to prepare his defence.

Section 428. Any person who has any such civil legal claim as is specified in section 3 may himself pursue it in connection with a public case if a main hearing is held. If a counsel has been appointed for the aggrieved party, the claim shall always be pursued pursuant to the provision here. The aggrieved person and counsel may also submit the claim pursuant to this provision in cases that are adjudicated pursuant to section 248.

When the aggrieved person himself pursues his claim, the provisions of section 404 shall apply correspondingly.

With regard to preparation of the claim, section 264 b, second paragraph and section 265, third paragraph shall apply.

The court may disallow submission if it is obvious that it is more appropriate to deal with the claim in the form of a civil procedure.

Section 429. In private prosecutions the private prosecutor may pursue civil legal claims in the same way as a proposal for a penalty.

Section 430. On the application of the County Governor the prosecuting authority may submit a claim for a judgment declaring that a marriage is void if this is a precondition for the indictment. In the same way a claim may be submitted that a marriage shall be dissolved on the grounds of kinship or a previous marriage.

The provisions of section 427, fourth paragraph, shall apply correspondingly.

Section 431. The court may decide that the hearing of a civil legal claim shall be postponed until the criminal case has been adjudicated.

Section 432. If the court finds that the information given in the case is insufficient to enable the amount of the claim to be determined, the court may pronounce judgment for such part of the claim as it finds to be substantiated.

When a case is adjudicated by a summary judgment on confession²⁶, civil legal claims may only be adjudicated to the extent that the court finds them not subject to any doubt.

As regards the time limit for compliance etc. the provisions of section 19-7 of the Dispute Act shall apply.

²⁶ See section 248. (Translator's note)

Any person who believes that he has any claim additional to that which he has had adjudicated pursuant to the first or the second paragraph may institute proceedings for the remaining claim pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act.

Section 433. Except with the consent of the defendant or the court, an application for the adjudication of any civil legal claim may not be withdrawn after the main hearing has begun unless the claim is at the same time abandoned.

Section 434. In the event of an appeal against a judgment in a criminal case the parties may also require a new hearing of the civil legal claims if the conditions prescribed in sections 427 to 433 are fulfilled and the appeal is concerned with

- a) the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt,
- b) the decision concerning a penalty or sanction specified in section 2, first paragraph, No. 1, and it is not particularly inconvenient to deal with the claim during the appeal proceedings, or
- c) other grounds of appeal, and the appellate court consents to a consolidated hearing.

In cases before the Supreme Court section 323 shall apply correspondingly.

Application for a retrial of claims specified in section 3 must be submitted with respect to the person charged with an appeal or cross-appeal in the criminal case, cf. section 310, first paragraph, second sentence, and section 311, first paragraph, second sentence. As regards the application, section 314, third paragraph shall apply.

The prosecuting authority shall inform the counsel for the aggrieved party and any aggrieved parties who have had a claim decided on pursuant to section 3 about the appeal in the criminal case and the content of the appeal.

If the appeal is referred for a hearing, the court shall serve the decision to refer on the aggrieved party, cf. section 325, second paragraph. The aggrieved party is given at the same time a time limit for submitting an application for adjudication of a claim specified in section 3, cf. section 428. As regards application for the adjudication of claims that have not been previously been submitted, section 264 b, second paragraph, third sentence shall apply. As regards applications for a retrial of claims, section 314, third paragraph, shall apply. The court shall send a copy of the aggrieved party's application to the person charged with a time limit for a reply.

An application by the aggrieved person or prosecuting authority for the hearing of a claim specified in section 3, must be submitted early enough for the other party to have sufficient time to prepare for the hearing.

If the appeal in the criminal case is withdrawn, dismissed or not referred to an appeal hearing or a civil legal claim is not decided in the course of the criminal case, the court shall ensure that notice thereof is served on the person who has had a claim adjudicated pursuant to section 3. The party shall at the same time be informed of the right to a further hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Dispute Act and of the time limit prescribed in the third sentence. The party must not later than one month after such notice has been served on him notify the court that he requires a further hearing of the civil legal claim. If such claim is not submitted, this part of the case shall be quashed.

Section 435. A separate appeal against the decision of civil legal claims shall be brought according to the provisions of the Dispute Act. The same applies to a reopening of the case.

Part VIII. Costs and compensation in connection with a prosecution

Chapter 30. Costs of the case

Section 436. If the person charged is convicted or a statement is declared null and void in a public case, the person charged should normally be ordered to compensate the State for the necessary costs of the case. In particular, a person charged who can be blamed for having behaved in such a manner during the prosecution that the costs are higher than necessary should be ordered to cover the extra costs. Costs may also be imposed when, after a date has been set for the main hearing, a case is dismissed because the person charged accepts a previously given penalty.²⁷

When the decision made on an appeal, interlocutory appeal, or petition for reopening a case lodged by the person charged is adverse to him, the provisions of the first paragraph shall apply correspondingly. The same applies when a judicial remedy is used by a person referred to in section 308.

Section 437. In determining costs pursuant to section 436, expenses incurred for members of the court, court officials or court premises shall be disregarded.

If two or more persons have been charged in a case, the costs shall be distributed between them at the court's discretion. Expenses relating only to matters involving one particular person are of no concern to the others.

Costs shall only be imposed if it is deemed possible to obtain payment thereof, and they shall be proportionate to the financial capacity of the person charged.

Section 438. If a public prosecution ends in an acquittal, or if it is discontinued contrary to the provisions of section 69 or 70, the court shall award the person charged compensation from the State for necessary expenses incurred for his defence unless he himself wilfully incurred suspicion. Compensation for payment to his defence counsel shall not exceed the amount defence counsel would have been awarded if he had been appointed official defence counsel.

The necessary travelling expenses of the person charged shall also be reimbursed.

If a case that has been reopened ends in an acquittal and special grounds make it reasonable to do so, the court may wholly or partly award persons other than the person charged payment of costs connected with measures that have been of substantial significance for getting the case reopened.

Section 439. When the aggrieved person in a public prosecution himself pursues civil legal claims, the provisions for compensation for costs in chapter 30 of the Dispute Act shall apply correspondingly to costs relating to such claims.

If the aggrieved person has joined the public prosecution, the provisions of sections 436 and 437 shall apply correspondingly to his costs.

Section 440. In a private case pursuant to this Act the provisions relating to compensation for costs in chapter 20 of the Dispute Act shall apply correspondingly.

If the defendant is convicted or a statement is declared null and void in a private case, he may be ordered to pay costs to the State pursuant to the provisions for a public case. The private prosecutor may be ordered to pay costs to the State pursuant to the provisions of section 437 when the case ends in an acquittal or judgment is not pronounced, if the court finds that the defendant has not given reasonable cause for the prosecution.

²⁷ See section 255. (Translator's note)

Section 441. A decision relating to compensation for costs shall be made in the judgment or in the order concluding the case. If such a decision is not made, or if the prosecution is discontinued without a judgment or order being made, an application for costs may be submitted for decision by order of the court that has dealt with the case, or if no court has done so, by the District Court having jurisdiction in the case pursuant to section 12. Any such application shall be submitted not later than one month after it has become permissible to do so. Before any decision is made, the opposite party shall be given the opportunity to express his views.

Section 442. If the judgment is appealed against, the appellate court shall try the issue of compensation for costs when the issue of the evidence in relation to the issue of guilt is tried, and otherwise when the decision is directly dependent on the outcome of the appeal. Otherwise an interlocutory appeal may be lodged on the ground that the question of costs has been decided contrary to law. Such appeals are dealt with pursuant to the provisions of chapter 26.

Section 443. Defence counsel for the person charged is deemed to be authorised to receive such compensation as is awarded pursuant to section 438. He may require direct payment to himself of such part of the compensation as is necessary to cover outstanding expenses and fees. Such part of the compensation as is payable for this purpose cannot be subjected to execution by other creditors of the person charged, or form part of his estate in bankruptcy or be set off against any debt due from the person charged to the State.

Chapter 31. Compensation in connection with a prosecution

Section 444. Unless it is otherwise provided by section 446, a person charged is entitled to compensation by the State for any financial loss that the prosecution has caused him

- a) if he is acquitted,
- b) if the prosecution against him is discontinued, or
- c) in so far as he has been arrested or detained in custody contrary to Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights or Article 9 of the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A convicted person is also entitled to compensation for financial loss due to execution of a sentence that exceeds any sentence imposed after the case has been reopened.

Section 445. Even if the conditions for compensation prescribed in section 444 are not fulfilled, the person charged shall, if it appears to be reasonable, be awarded compensation for financial loss resulting from special or disproportionate damage that the prosecution has caused him.

Section 446. Compensation awarded pursuant to sections 444 and 445 may be reduced or cease to be payable if the person charged has without reasonable grounds

- a) made use of his right to refuse to make a statement or has impeded clarification of the case,
- b) been the cause of investigative measures or the conviction, or
- c) failed to limit the damage caused by the prosecution or conviction to the best of his ability.

Compensation cannot be reduced or cease to be payable because the person charged is suspected of having manifested signs of guilt.

Compensation pursuant to sections 444 and 445 may be reduced or cease to be payable in cases in which the prosecution is discontinued pursuant to section 72, first paragraph, second sentence, second alternative.

Section 446 a. Damage that occurs in connection with an action that the Norwegian authorities take on board a vessel in accordance with the 2005 Protocol to the Convention of 10 March 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation shall be compensated by the Norwegian authorities if:

- a) the action is carried out in a manner that is not authorised in the protocol, or goes beyond what can reasonably be regarded as necessary, or
- b) the suspicion of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation proves to be unfounded, provided the vessel, owner or crew have not done anything to give rise to such suspicion.

Section 447. A person charged is entitled to redress at rates prescribed by the King for any humiliation or other injury of a non-pecuniary nature resulting from an arrest or remand in custody if he is acquitted or the prosecution against him is discontinued.

When it appears reasonable to do so, a person charged may be awarded a suitable amount as redress even if the conditions prescribed in the first paragraph are not fulfilled. The King may prescribe regulations containing guidelines for when such redress must be regarded as reasonable, and also for what will normally be a suitable amount.

A person who is acquitted after having served a custodial sentence is entitled to redress for humiliation or any other injury of a non-pecuniary nature. The amount thereof shall be determined according to the circumstances of the particular case.

Such redress may be reduced or cease to be payable for the reasons specified in section 446.

Section 448. For damage or other inconvenience caused to persons other than the person charged through inquiry, search, seizure, communication control pursuant to chapter 16 a or any other measure taken during the case, compensation may be awarded when it appears to be reasonable to do so.

Section 449. Any claim for compensation or redress subsequent to a prosecution shall be submitted to the police district that investigated the case. The prosecuting authority shall express its opinion of the claim. This opinion shall be remitted with the documents relating to the case to the Ministry, which will decide the claim. The Ministry's decision is not an individual decision as defined in the Public Administration Act.

Any claim that has been decided pursuant to the first paragraph may be brought before the court. Proceedings shall be instituted by writ of summons in the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides or is staying, or in the Oslo District Court. The case shall be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Act.

A judge who has participated in the decision of the criminal case against the person charged shall not participate in the hearing of such person's claim for compensation or redress subsequent to the prosecution.

Access to information relating to the criminal case may be denied on the conditions prescribed in section 242 a, first, cf. second, paragraph. The provisions of sections 242 a, third to fifth paragraphs, and 292 a shall apply correspondingly in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 450. In a case concerning compensation or redress subsequent to a prosecution, the person charged is entitled to free legal advice without a means test pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the Legal Aid Act.

As regards the costs incurred in the case in the course of court proceedings, the provisions of chapter 20 of the Dispute Act shall apply, but so that the plaintiff may be ordered to indemnify the State for the costs it has incurred only if the suit was unfounded.

Section 451. The Ministry may claim a refund of any compensation that has been paid to the person charged pursuant to the provisions of this chapter if the prosecution of the person charged is subsequently resumed and the latter is convicted, and if it follows from the substance of the judgment that compensation should not have been paid.

An administrative decision pursuant to the first paragraph is enforceable by execution. In the event of an appeal or lawsuit concerning the execution pursuant to the provisions of the Enforcement Act the court may fully try the issue of the amount of the refund.

Part IX. Execution

Chapter 32. Execution

Section 452. A judgment shall be executed as soon as it is legally enforceable unless it is otherwise specially provided. The same applies to a court order that imposes a penalty or costs or other compensation to the State.

If a legally enforceable judgment is challenged by an appeal or a petition for reopening the case is granted, the court that shall try the case may by order decide that execution shall be wholly or partly deferred.

Section 453. Execution of a judgment may be commenced before the said judgment is legally enforceable if the convicted person so requests and the prosecuting authority finds it to be appropriate and unobjectionable under the circumstances.

The use of judicial remedies against a decision relating to confiscation or a declaration that a statement is null and void is no impediment to the execution of the rest of the judgment.

Section 454. A claim set out in an optional penalty writ²⁸ falls due immediately the option is accepted. The writ may be executed as from the same date. If the acceptance is appealed against before the expiry of the time limit for an appeal, execution cannot, however, take place before the case is decided.

Section 455. The public prosecutor will make an administrative decision on execution of judgment in cases of felonies. The decision shall, however, be made by the police in cases in which the police have instituted a prosecution pursuant to section 67, second paragraph (b) to (d). In cases concluded by acceptance of the penalty²⁹ and in cases of misdemeanours the decision will be made by the police. As regards judgments ordering the execution of sentences of imprisonment in lieu of community sentences pursuant to section 28 b, first paragraph, (a) of the Penal Code, or of the remainder of a sentence after release on probation pursuant to section 44, second paragraph, of the Execution of Sentences Act, or

²⁸ See section 255. (Translator's note)

²⁹ Ibid.

sentences of imprisonment pursuant to section 54 No. 2 of the Penal Code, the decision will be made at the regional level by the correctional services.

The decision for the execution of an unconditional sentence of imprisonment or community sentence shall be made by the correctional services. The execution of other sanctions shall be effected by the police.

Section 456. Fines and other pecuniary claims ordered to be paid in a public prosecution shall be recovered by the National Collection Agency unless the Ministry determines otherwise. This also applies to compensation and other pecuniary claims ordered to be paid to an aggrieved person or other injured person in a public prosecution when the person entitled thereto so consents.

Fines that are not paid or are not recoverable by deductions from wages or by other enforcement measures shall be executed by serving the sentence of imprisonment imposed in default of payment. Decisions concerning serving a sentence shall be made by the police.

Pursuant to further rules laid down by the Ministry of Justice persons sentenced to pay a fine may be ordered to pay interest and fees on unpaid fines as well as any other expenses incurred by enforced recovery. Corresponding rules may be laid down in the case of a confiscation order. A judgment imposing a fine or confiscation or a writ giving the option of a fine or confiscation also provide grounds for enforcement of additional claims pursuant to this section.

Section 457. The King will prescribe further regulations relating to the recovery of fines and other pecuniary claims.

Section 458. If the court of adjudication or the prosecuting authority has recommended that a penalty should be remitted or suspended by a pardon, such penalty may not be executed before the question of pardon has been dealt with by the King.

If the convicted person otherwise petitions for a pardon, the Ministry may defer the execution until the petition is decided by the Ministry or the King.

If the Ministry has found that it will not for the present recommend a petition for pardon, it may - when weighty reasons so indicate and the petitioner consents - postpone the final processing of the petition for a probationary period. The length of this probationary period may not be fixed at more than one year. When special reasons so indicate, the period may be extended. Execution shall not be carried out before the petition is finally dealt with.

Section 459. Execution of a custodial sentence or community sentence shall be deferred if the convicted person has become seriously mentally ill or his state of health otherwise makes execution inadvisable.

Otherwise execution of a custodial sentence or community sentence may be deferred when weighty reasons so indicate.

Deferment pursuant to the second paragraph may be made conditional on the provision of security. Other conditions may also be imposed.

The correctional services make administrative decisions pursuant to the provisions here. The Public Administration Act shall apply with the exceptions that are specified in section 7 of the Execution of Sentences Act. If there is disagreement on whether the execution shall be deferred due to the fact that the convicted person has become seriously mentally ill or his state of health otherwise makes execution inadvisable, the convicted person may demand that the question be settled by court order pursuant to section 462.

Section 460. In executing a custodial sentence the entire period during which the convicted person has been remanded in custody after judgment has been delivered shall be taken into account. This shall apply correspondingly in the case of execution of a fine, so that a deduction shall be made pursuant to the regulations prescribed in accordance with section 457.

Section 461. If a convicted person who is at liberty shall serve a custodial sentence or community sentence, the correctional services shall notify him of an order to appear at a fixed time and place so that execution of the sentence may be commenced.

If the convicted person fails to appear when ordered, he may be apprehended by the police at the request of the correctional services. The same applies if he fails to appear during the implementation or if prior to serving his sentence he is suspected of intending to abscond from serving the sentence.

Section 462. If any disagreement arises between the prosecuting authority or correctional services and the convicted person concerning interpretation of the judgment, calculation of the length of the sentence, or any similar question relating to the execution thereof, the convicted person may require the question to be decided by order of the local court or the court that judged the case. The same applies when there is a dispute as to whether the person against whom the judgment is sought to be executed is the convicted person, and when there is a dispute between the prosecuting authority and persons other than the convicted person concerning whether a decision for confiscation may be made applicable to them.

Section 462 a. The King may prescribe further rules relating to summoning to and deferment of the execution of sentences.

Part X. Legal procedure in military criminal cases

Chapter 33. General provisions

Section 463. All cases concerning the prosecution of contraventions of the Military Penal Code shall be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of this part when the contravention is committed by a military person. In so far as it is not otherwise prescribed by the provisions of this part, the other provisions of this Act shall apply correspondingly.

In this Act military person means any person who is employed by or belongs to the armed forces.

In wartime these provisions shall also be applicable to the prosecution of cases against

- a) any person who in any capacity whatsoever serves with the armed forces, or who accompanies a unit of the armed forces,
- b) prisoners of war who are under military guard.

Under threat of war the King may decide that the provisions relating to military legal proceedings in wartime shall be applicable to the whole or parts of the realm. In the same way the King may make provisions for a transition to peacetime legal proceedings.

The King may decide that the provisions relating to military legal proceedings in wartime shall wholly or partly be applicable in the event of Norwegian participation in international peace-keeping operations. The King may at the same time decide that wartime provisions in the Military Penal Code and in the Disciplinary Authority Act shall wholly or partly be applicable to acts committed by a person who is taking part in operations referred to in the previous sentence.

Section 463 b. If a convicted person is surrendered or extradited to Norway for execution of a sentence based on a judgment encompassing multiple acts, and if surrender or extradition is only permissible pursuant to the law in the foreign State for some of the acts, the court shall, on application from the prosecuting authority, make a formal decision concerning the penalty for the acts for which the surrender or extradition is permissible.

Section 464. In wartime, cases concerning the prosecution of civil felonies and misdemeanours shall also be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of this part when they are brought against persons referred to in section 463, second and third paragraphs, and the criminal act has been committed in a military area, theatre of operations, or outside the realm.

Section 465. When the conditions for consolidating the prosecution of two or more criminal acts in one case pursuant to section 13 are fulfilled, but the acts are only partly covered by the provisions of this part, the persons entitled to prosecute may agree that the case shall in its entirety be dealt with pursuant to the general provisions of this Act or pursuant to the provisions of this part.

Chapter 34. Constitution of the court

Section 466. In peacetime and in wartime, military criminal cases shall be tried by the ordinary courts.

In wartime, such cases shall be tried by such District Courts as the King decides. The King may in this connection decide that the prosecuting authority, with the consent of the court otherwise having jurisdiction in the case, may bring the case before another court. When there are special reasons for doing so, any District Court may conduct judicial examinations and other distinct judicial proceedings³⁰, and also pronounce a summary judgment on confession³¹. In wartime, the District Court shall for the main hearing sit with two military lay judges and the Court of Appeal with four military lay judges.

Section 467. Only military persons over 25 years of age who have completed their preliminary service or similar basic training and who have lived for at least three years in the realm may serve as military lay judges.

Section 468. Lists of military lay judges shall be prepared for each court by such military authorities as the King decides. There shall be separate lists for each branch of the defence force. Half the lay judges shall belong to the category of corporals and private soldiers and half to the category of officers³². Each list shall contain at least 30 names.

Section 70, first paragraph, and section 72 of the Courts of Justice Act shall apply correspondingly. The King will prescribe further rules concerning how the lists shall be drawn up and kept up to date at any time.

³⁰ See footnote 2, section 12 (Translator's note)

³¹ See section 248. (Translator's note)

³² *Befal*: officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal or equivalent rank. (Translator's note)

Section 469. When trying a case against a corporal or private soldier half of the lay judges shall belong to this category. The same applies to cases against persons who have no military rank. When trying cases against officers³³ one of the lay judges shall belong to the category of corporals and private soldiers and the remainder to that of officers. At least one of the latter shall as far as possible have the same or higher rank than the person indicted. The lay judges shall be taken from the same branch of the defence force as the person indicted.

In cases against two or more indicted persons of different ranks or from different branches of the defence force, the provisions of the first paragraph shall be applied in so far as they are appropriate. As far as possible at least one lay judge shall come from the same branch of the defence force as each of the persons indicted.

Section 470. The president of the court or a judge shall in sufficient time before the main hearing in the case select the military lay judges from the lists referred to in section 468 by the drawing of lots. In the District Court two lay judges and one deputy member shall be selected. In the Court of Appeal four lay judges and two deputy members shall be selected. Lay judges who have recently served or who have already been selected to serve, and lay judges who will find it difficult to attend shall be passed over. Persons who are not at the time under military command shall also be passed over.

If a reasonable number of persons do not remain on the lists, the lay judges may be appointed from persons who fulfil the requirements for military lay judges. The same applies in other emergencies.

The same lay judges may be selected to serve in two or more cases tried consecutively by the same court when the rules relating to the court's constitution in the individual case so permit.

Chapter 35. The prosecuting authority

Section 471. For the prosecution of cases concerning contraventions of the Military Penal Code the officials of the prosecuting authority are:

- 1) the Director General of Public Prosecutions, Assistant Director General of Public Prosecutions and deputies to the Director General of Public Prosecutions,
- 2) the public prosecutors, deputy public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors,
- 3) the Director General of Military Prosecutions, the senior military prosecutors, the military prosecutors, the deputy military prosecutors, and the assistant military prosecutors,
- 4) senior and other police officials who are authorised to prosecute and lensmen³⁴.

Section 472. The Director General of Military Prosecutions is a senior state official who shall be appointed by the King. The Director General of Military Prosecutions shall have the same qualifications as are specified for the Director General of Public Prosecutions (cf. section 56).

The senior military prosecutors and the military prosecutors shall be appointed by the Ministry, which shall also determine their number, their jurisdiction, and the units or staffs in which they shall serve. The senior military prosecutors and the military prosecutors shall have the same qualifications as are specified for the public prosecutors (cf. section 57).

Assistant military prosecutors may be appointed who shall deal with cases assigned to them by the Director General of Military Prosecutions or the senior military prosecutor or military prosecutor concerned. The system may differ in peacetime and wartime.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ See footnote 6, section 55, No. 4. (Translator's note)

The Ministry may appoint deputy military prosecutors. The deputy military prosecutors shall have the same qualifications as are specified for the deputy public prosecutors (cf. section 57).

Section 473. The officials referred to in section 471, No. 3 and 4, are subordinate to the Director General of Public Prosecutions and the public prosecutors in the capacity of prosecuting authority. In wartime, however, the Director General of Military Prosecutions and the senior military prosecutors come directly under the Director General of Public Prosecutions.

The Director General of Public Prosecutions and the public prosecutors, and in wartime also the Director General of Military Prosecutions and the senior military prosecutors, may give direct orders to the officials.

Section 474. In peacetime the decision whether to prosecute in cases of military felonies shall be made by the public prosecutor unless the decision is reserved to the King in Council or the Director General of Public Prosecutions. The police will decide whether to prosecute in cases of military misdemeanours and in cases of felonies if the police are otherwise competent to do so as authorised by section 67, second paragraph. The Director General of Military Prosecutions, the senior military prosecutor, and the military prosecutor have the same authority to prosecute as the chief of police.

In wartime, the decision whether to prosecute in cases of military felonies and misdemeanours shall be made by the Director General of Military Prosecutions or the senior military prosecutor unless the decision is reserved to the King in Council or the Director General of Public Prosecutions. In exceptional cases the decision may be made by the public prosecutor. The military prosecutor has the same authority to issue optional penalty writs³⁵ as senior and other police officials with prosecuting authority.

Section 475. The military commander specified by the King shall in wartime in all cases be informed of the decision of the question of prosecution.

If the military commander disagrees with the decision, he may require the case to be brought before a higher prosecution authority.

The prosecuting authority should, before the question of prosecution is decided, seek an opinion from the military commander if this can be done without substantial delay that significantly affects the case.

Section 476. The Director General of Public Prosecutions may himself conduct cases before the Supreme Court or assign them to the Director General of Military Prosecutions, a senior military prosecutor or a military prosecutor.

Cases in the Court of Appeal shall be conducted by the Director General of Military Prosecutions, the senior military prosecutors, or, if they so decide, a military prosecutor.

Cases in the District Court shall be conducted by the senior military prosecutors or the military prosecutors.

In cases before the District Court in which an optional penalty writ³⁶ has been issued, the prosecuting authority may be represented by a military officer. The same applies to court sittings outside a main hearing.

Otherwise, section 76 shall apply correspondingly.

³⁵ See section 255. (Translator's note).

³⁶ Ibid.

Section 477. The King in Council may prescribe further rules concerning the organisation of the military prosecuting authority.

Chapter 36. Other provisions

Section 478. As regards criminal investigation and the use of coercive measures the military police and military officers shall have the same powers as police officers.

Section 479. Besides the penalties mentioned in section 255 military detention may also be applied as an optional penalty.

A writ giving an option of military detention shall specify the number of days in detention imposed.

When the option of a fine is given, instead of imprisonment a specific number of days in military detention shall be fixed which shall take effect if the fine is not paid.

Section 480. In cases of felonies contrary to section 34, cf. section 95, or section 35, cf. section 96, of the Military Penal Code and in which the person indicted is not present, the main hearing may in wartime proceed pursuant to the provisions of section 281 without regard to the sentence that will be proposed, or pursuant to section 336, second paragraph, without regard to the penalty imposed.

Section 481. Any increase of the penalty limit in wartime is of no significance in relation to the provisions of this Act which accord legal effect to the penalty limit.

Part XI. Commencement of the Act, etc.

Chapter 37. Commencement of the Act and repeal of other Acts

Section 482. This Act shall come into force from the date to be specified by a special Act.

Section 483. When this Act comes into force, the following Acts shall be repealed: - - -