COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON TERRORISM (CODEXTER)

PROFILES ON COUNTER-TERRORIST CAPACITY

NORWAY

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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NATIONAL POLICY

A fundamental aim of Norwegian foreign policy is to strengthen the role of the UN in the fight against terrorism. Norway bases its counter-terrorism work on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, on relevant Security Council resolutions and on the international legal instruments that have been developed to prevent terrorism. Norway's national policy in this area is set out in the white paper *Global security challenges in Norway's foreign policy* (2015) and in the *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* (2014).

The *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* takes a whole-of-government approach, with emphasis on early prevention and local preventive work. Norway gives high priority to enhancing understanding of the drivers of violent extremism. The white paper *Global security challenges in Norway's foreign policy* highlights the importance of more effective and more coherent efforts to address global security challenges, including terror-related threats. It identifies four main elements: knowledge and analysis, national-level coordination, international cooperation, and capacity building. It also underlines Norway's strong tradition of participating in multilateral cooperation and in efforts to promote a world order based on the rule of law. Norway remains convinced that effective counter-terrorism measures and the promotion and protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law are mutually reinforcing.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Penal law

Overview

Chapter 18 of the Penal Code of 2005 contains several criminal law offences for acts of terrorism and terror-related crimes.

Norwegian criminal law for terrorist offences is built on Norwegian and European principles of law. Chapter 18 of the Penal Code fulfils the international obligations ensuing from all the treaties listed in the Appendix to The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005).

Acts of Terrorism

The act of terrorism is defined in Section 131.

The first paragraph enumerates various types of general criminal offences (such as homicide, bomb attacks, hijacking etc.) that are defined as terrorist offences if they are committed with terrorist intent. Terrorist intent is defined in the second paragraph as the intention of (a) seriously disrupting a function of vital importance to society, (b) seriously intimidating a population, or (c) unlawfully compelling public authorities or an intergovernmental organization to perform, tolerate or refrain from performing any act of substantial importance for the country or the organization. To be regarded as an act of terrorism it is not required that the commission of the enumerated offences results in one of

these harmful consequences. It is sufficient that one or more of these harmful consequences constitute part of the perpetrator's intent.

It is the specific intent of the perpetrator that distinguishes terrorist offences from ordinary offences. The definition of terrorist intent set out in the provision corresponds closely with the definition in the EU Framework Decision 2002/475/RIA on combating terrorism.

The Penal Code distinguishes between ordinary and grave acts of terrorism. The distinction depends on an assessment of the particular features of each individual case. Section 132 contains a non-exhaustive list of factors that shall be given particular consideration in determining whether an act of terrorism is grave. The factors referred to in Section 132 relate in particular to whether the stipulated serious harmful consequences have occurred or whether the act poses an imminent risk of such consequences. While ordinary acts of terrorism are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 21 years, grave acts of terrorism are subject to a maximum penalty of 30 years of imprisonment.

The Penal Code contains specific provisions with regard to terrorist bombing, seizure of aircraft and ships, interference with the safe operation of aircraft and ships, releases of hazardous substances from ships, unlawful dealings with hazardous materials, the taking of hostages for purposes of terrorism and crimes against internationally protected persons (Sections 138–144).

Terror-related Offences

Chapter 18 of The Penal Code also establishes offences for a number of terror-related crimes.

Planning and preparation of an act of terrorism by means of conspiracy is punishable pursuant to Section 133.
Conspiracy to terrorism requires that the perpetrator enters into an agreement with one or more persons to commit an act of terrorism. It is further required that the perpetrator conspires with the other person(s) for the purpose of committing one of the specified acts. Planning or preparation by means of conspiracy is subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Section 134 makes it an offence to threaten to commit one of the acts specified in Section 131 or Sections 137–144. The offender is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 10 years, or up to 21 years if the threat actually results in the consequences specified in Section 131 second paragraph.

Financing of terrorism is criminal pursuant to Section 135. The provision specifies different forms of financial activities that may constitute an offence under the provision. The activities will, however, only represent an offence on conditions relating to the offender's intent. The offender needs to possess an intent or knowledge that such assets are to be used, in full or in part,

a) to commit an offence as referred to in Section 131, 134, or 137–144
b) by a person or group with the intent to commit offences as referred to in Sections 131, 134, or 137–144, when the person or group has taken steps to fulfil its purpose by unlawful measures
c) by an entity owned or controlled by anyone as referred to in letter b
d) by an entity or person acting on behalf of, or at the direction from, anyone referred to in letter b.

Section 135 second paragraph criminalizes the making available of funds or other assets, or bank services or other financial services, to anyone referred to in letters b, c or d. Violations of Section 135 are subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Measures against money laundering and terrorist financing were extended with the Measures Against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Act of 2009, thereby fortifying the know-your-customer principle. The amendments were made to ensure that Norwegian legislation is in line with Norway's international obligations under the EEA agreement regarding the Third Money Laundering Directive (2005/60/EF), but were also enacted with consideration to recommendations from the Financial Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

Section 136 establishes an offence for incitement to, recruitment and training for acts of terrorism. Incitement to and recruitment and training for acts of terrorism were not punishable as separate offences before 2008, but were until then considered as aiding and abetting in some situations, or as falling within the ambit of other provisions of the former Penal Code in other situations. The 2008 amendment therefore represented a modest expansion of the area of criminalization. The purpose of the amendment was to enable Norway to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 16 May 2005.

Section 136 is not just aimed at the active inciter, recruiter or instructor, but also the one who receives training in methods or techniques that are particularly suited to perform or to contribute to the performance of a terrorist or terror-related act (the receiver). This part of the offence was introduced in 2013 as a result of an increase in the number of people with experience in training camps and conflict areas, of which some were expected to return to Norway with the intention and capability to plan terrorist attacks.

Section 136 a. was introduced in 2013. The provision provides for imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years for any person who establishes, participates in, recruits members to or provides financial or other material support to a terrorist organization, provided the organization has taken steps to fulfil its purpose by unlawful measures. A terrorist organization is defined in the travaux préparatoires as an organization whose main purpose is to commit acts of terrorism or where committing acts of terrorism is an essential part of the group's activity. Violent elements in an organization are not sufficient to categorize it as a terror organization. Lists made by other states or the EU, where specific groups are categorized as terror organizations, are relevant in the assessment, but not binding. The organization must have demonstrated purpose or ability to commit an act of terrorism through a criminal offence, e.g. breaking into a storage to steal weapons. The scope of the provision is broad and extends to several forms of contribution to the organization. However, since the provision in fact represents a criminalization of a specific form of preparation and contribution to acts of terrorism, contribution to the offence in Section 136 a. is not criminal.

Attempt and Contribution

Attempt and contribution (aiding and abetting) are also punishable as a general rule pursuant to the Penal Code, unless otherwise specified, cf. Section 16 first paragraph (attempt) and Section 15 (contribution). Thus, attempt and contribution are criminal with regard to both acts of terrorism and terror-related offences.

Contribution includes both tangible contributions to the commission of an act of terrorism and intangible contributions, such as incitement and other forms of encouragement. Also Section 137 targets all types of contribution to the evasion of criminal proceedings or convictions for anyone who has committed an act that constitutes a violation of Sections 131, 134, 135 or 138–144. The offence is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years.

For acts of terrorism, the concept of criminal attempt is more extensive than pursuant to the general rule. It follows from Section 131 third

paragraph that any person who plans to perform an act of terrorism and commits preparatory acts aiming at and pointing to the execution of the implementation of such an act, shall be liable to imprisonment for attempt. For other offences criminal attempt extends to acts that lead directly to the commission of the offence, cf. the general rule in Section 16.

Foreign Terrorist Fighters

The Penal Code does not contain specific provisions on foreign *terrorist* fighters. The abovementioned provisions may – depending on the circumstances of the specific case – apply to foreign terrorist fighters. Sections 5 and 6 regulate the applicability of the Penal Code on acts committed abroad. Norwegian criminal law applies to acts of terrorism and terror-related activities committed abroad by Norwegian nationals as well as foreign nationals present in Norway. Moreover, Norwegian criminal law applies when Norway, in accordance with an agreement with foreign states or international law in general, is entitled or obliged to prosecute an offence.

In 2016, the Parliament adopted amendments to the Penal Code with a view to raising efforts to prevent radicalization and violent extremism. Pursuant to Section 145 it is an offence to unlawfully participate in military activity in an armed conflict abroad on behalf of non-state actors. Section 146 provides that the recruiting of a person to participate in military activities abroad, cf. Section 145, is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 years. The offences do not require any purpose of terrorism.

Procedural Rules

Overview

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

The Criminal Procedure Act of 1981 specifies a number of investigative powers that, subject to the conditions stipulated in the relevant provisions, apply during the investigation of criminal offences. Some of these measures are only available for offences subject to a certain maximum penalty. All of these measures are available to the police during the investigation of terrorist offences.

These investigative powers include arrest and remand in custody,[1] search,[2] concealed video surveillance and technological tracking,[3] seizure and surrender orders,[4] audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus (communication control),[5] audio surveillance by installation of technical means[6] and charge on property.[7]

Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act that give police extended access to covert investigative powers during the investigation and prevention of serious offences were adopted in 2016. New provisions regarding data reading were adopted at the same time. Section 216 o gives the police the power to access information from a data system before encryption makes the information unavailable.

The use of these investigative powers normally requires a criminal attempt or a consummated offence. However, the measures may also be used by the police as preventive measures to avert serious crime, including acts of terrorism, under specified conditions and if there are

[1] Chapter 14 of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[2] Chapter 15 of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[3] Chapter 15 a of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[4] Chapter 16 of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[5] Chapter 16 a of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[6] Chapter 16 b of the Criminal Procedure Act.
[7] Chapter 17 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

reasonable grounds to believe that someone will commit such a crime. A prerequisite for such use is court approval, cf. Section 222 d.

On 17 June 2005 new provisions were introduced in the Police Act. These provisions empower the Police Security Service, in its efforts to prevent and suppress serious crimes such as terrorism, to use investigative powers at a pre-investigative stage, i.e. before the police has initiated criminal investigations.[8]

Preventive investigative powers

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

The investigative powers available to the police and the Police Security Service pursuant to this provision are search, concealed video surveillance and technological tracking, seizure and surrender orders, audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus (communication control), other audio surveillance of conversations by technological means, and data reading.[9]

Although these measures may be used to prevent crimes, they may nevertheless not be carried out independently of an ongoing investigation of a crime. The first paragraph of the provision explicitly sets out that the use of investigative powers must be part of an investigation. Section 222 d also requires that there must be reasonable grounds for believing that a person is going to commit an act that contravenes, inter alia, Section 131 of the Penal Code. The Police Security Service may also be granted permission to use investigative powers in cases that concern Sections 133, 135, 136 a, and 142, or Sections 139 and 140 if the act was committed with an intent of sabotage.

Permission may only be granted if it can reasonably be assumed that the intervention will provide information of substantial significance which will make it possible to prevent the act, and that such prevention would otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.10 Additionally, the provision determines that some of the investigative powers may not be carried out unless special reasons so warrant.

Investigative powers at the pre-investigative stage

The Police Security Service may also be granted permission to use investigative powers at a pre-investigative stage, pursuant to Section 17 d of the Police Act.

This provision recognizes the need to examine whether a person is preparing an act of terrorism at a stage where the conditions for carrying out a criminal investigation are not met, in order to suppress and halt the commission of such crimes.

Pursuant to Section 17 d first paragraph, the investigative powers available to the Police Security Service at this stage include search without notification to the suspect, concealed video surveillance and technological tracking, audio surveillance and other control of communication apparatus (communication control), covert audio surveillance, seizure and surrender orders without notification to the suspect, and data reading.

The basic requirement for the use of such measures is that there must be grounds for examining whether any person is preparing certain serious crimes, e.g. an act of terrorism. The other conditions correspond by and large with the requirements for the use of investigative powers applicable during investigation.

[8] Section 17 d et seq. of the Police Act.
[9] Section 222 d first paragraph.
[10] Section 222 d third paragraph.

Covert audio surveillance other than communications surveillance by technological means

Pursuant to Section 216 m of the Criminal Procedure Act, covert audio surveillance includes all forms of covert audio surveillance by technological means, with the exception of communications surveillance.11 A typical example is the placement of microphones, transmitters or recorders in places where it is presumed that the suspect will stay. It may also entail the use of directional microphones or other devices at a distance. The use of such measures is subject to certain conditions stipulated in Section 216 m.

First, Section 216 m first paragraph requires that the person subject to surveillance is, with just cause, suspected of the commission of or the attempted commission of certain serious offences, e.g. acts of terrorism.

Second, it must be assumed that the covert audio surveillance is of substantial significance for the clarification of the case, and that such clarification would otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.12

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

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

Data Reading

Pursuant to Section 216 o of the Criminal Procedure Act, the police may be given permission by the court to conduct reading of not publicly available information in a computer system. The reading may include communication, electronically stored data and other information regarding the use of a computer system or user account, and can be made by means of technical devices or computer programs. Technical devices and computer software can be installed in the computer system and other hardware that may be linked to the computer system. If it is necessary the police can break or circumvent protection in the computer system, and, if the court does not decide otherwise, break and enter physical premises in order to place or remove technical devices or computer software.13

The provision was introduced in order to keep pace with the technological development, e.g. encryption, that has led to the police being without effective access to information that they otherwise legally have had access to under coercive provisions on communication surveillance and covert searches. By giving the police access to monitor the suspect's use of a data system over time, the provision better equips the police to investigate offences where modern technology is used to cover tracks.

It is a basic requirement for the use of this method that someone with good reason is suspected of an act or an attempt which is punishable by imprisonment for ten years or more, e.g. acts of terrorism.

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

[12] Section 216 m third paragraph.

[13] Section 216 p.

Permission may only be granted if it can reasonably be assumed that the intervention will provide information of substantial significance which will make it possible to prevent the act, and that such prevention would otherwise be impeded to a substantial degree.14

Further, the provision determines that permission may only be granted for specific computer systems or user accounts to network-based communication and storage services that the suspect possesses or that it can be assumed that the suspect will use.15

Freezing of Assets

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council Resolution 1373.

The adoption of provisions relating to terrorism in 2002 was accompanied by new provisions on the freezing of assets in Chapter 15 b of the Criminal Procedure Act. These provisions fulfil the obligations ensuing from the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council Resolution 1373.

The freezing of assets entails that a person is temporarily deprived of his rights of possession of an asset. Pursuant to Section 202 d first paragraph the freezing of assets requires that a person is with just cause suspected of a violation or attempted violation of Sections 131, 133, 134 or 135 of the Penal Code. This measure is thus limited to cases concerning acts of terrorism and terror-related offences (threats, conspiracy and financing of acts of terrorism).

The assets to be frozen may, pursuant to Section 202 d first paragraph, belong to the suspect, an enterprise that the suspect owns or controls, or an enterprise or a person that acts on behalf of or on the instructions of the suspect or an enterprise that he owns or controls.

As a general rule, all kinds of assets may be frozen.
Assets that are necessary for sustaining the person against whom the decision is directed, his household or any person whom he sustains may not be frozen, cf. Section 202 d second paragraph.

The decision to freeze assets is taken by the Head of the Police Security Service or by the Prosecuting Authority. However, the decision must be brought before the District Court to be affirmed as soon as possible, and no later than seven days after it was made.16

The freezing of assets is a temporary measure. If the court affirms the decision, it shall at the same time determine a specific time limit for the freezing of the assets.17 The time limit shall be as short as possible, and not more than four weeks. It may, however, be extended by four weeks at a time.

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

The person charged does not have the right to be informed about the decision taken by the Prosecuting Authority. He has the right, however, to be informed about the court's order, unless it is strictly necessary with regard to the investigation that he is not informed.18

Other Relevant Legislation

The Immigration Act

The Immigration Act of 15 May 2008 No. 35 regulates the entry of foreign nationals into Norway and their presence in the realm.

[14] Section 216 o third paragraph.
[15] Section 216 o fourth paragraph.
[16] Section 202 e first paragraph.
[17] Section 202 d first paragraph.
[18] Section 202 e first paragraph.

Foreign nationals who intend to take up work or residence in the realm for more than three months (without taking work) must have a work permit or a residence permit.[19]

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

New provisions on expulsion were introduced in June 2002 in order to fully implement Article 2 c of Security Council Resolution 1373, which provides that all states shall "deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit acts of terrorism, or provide safe havens".

Accordingly, Section 66 first paragraph (e) provides that any foreign national may be expelled if he has violated Chapter 18 of the Penal Code. A foreign national may also be expelled if he has provided safe haven to someone he knows has committed such violations.

It is not required that the foreign national has been convicted for violation of Chapter 18 or for providing safe haven. Expulsion may not be ordered, however, if it would be a disproportionately severe reaction against the individual or the closest members of his family, considering the seriousness of the offence and the foreign national's connection with the realm.

Pursuant to Section 126 of the Immigration Act, a forreign national may be refused entry and stay or be expelled if he or she poses a threat to national security ("fundamental national interests").

Rules on protection against persecution apply.[20] A foreign national may not be sent to any area where he may fear persecution of such a kind that may justify his recognition as a refugee, or where he will not feel secure on being sent to such an area. Protection also applies to any foreign national who is in considerable danger of losing his life or of being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment.

Section 122 provides that EEA nationals and their family members may be expelled when this is in the interest of public order or security. It is a condition for expulsion that the personal circumstances of the foreign national pose, or must be assumed to pose, a real, immediate and sufficiently serious threat to fundamental societal interests. Thus, EEA nationals involved in acts of terrorism or activities may be expelled. There are further provisions in the Immigraton Regulation, Sections 19–29.

Act relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions of the United Nations Security Council

The Act relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions of the United Nations Security Council of 7 June 1968 No. 4 authorises the King (the Government) to 'take such decisions as are necessary to implement mandatory decisions of the United Nations Security Council'. Anyone who contravenes the provisions issued under this Act is liable to fines, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both. Anyone who negligently contravenes these provisions is liable to fines, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

On the basis of this Act, the regulations on sanctions against ISIL (Daesh) and al-Qaeda have been established by Royal Decree. These regulations have subsequently been amended in line with mandatory decisions by the Security Council, and implement all Chapter VII decisions relating to sanctions against ISIL (Daesh) and al-Qaeda.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Minister of Justice and Public Security has the constitutional responsibility for the Police

[19] Section 55 of the Immigration Act.
[20] Section 28 first paragraph (a) and (b) and Section 73 of the Immigration Act. See also Sections 29–31.

Security Service, with the exception of criminal investigations, which falls under the Prosecuting Authority.

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

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

The Service's main activities are operational policing, making analyses and reports to government bodies, security advice, threat assessments, protection of dignitaries and security vetting. The investigative powers set out in the Criminal Procedure Act regarding criminal investigations and the preventive measures available to the Police Security Service are effective tools for gathering information. There are a large number of methods available to the service, such as covert searches, room surveillance, interception of communication, etc.

The Police Security Service conducts covert investigations. If such an investigation is revealed or publicly known, it is normally transferred to the ordinary police and law enforcement agencies.

The Service co-operates extensively both with domestic and with international partners. At the international level, the Service co-operates with other security and intelligence services and at the domestic level the Service co-operates closely with the ordinary police and specialized law enforcement agencies, customs, immigration authorities and the other secret services. It works particularly close with the Norwegian Intelligence Service, a civil-military foreign intelligence service, with which the Service also shares a common assessment unit.

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

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

The police are responsible for terrorism preparedness and counter-terrorism in peacetime.

The Service is responsible for preventive counter-terrorism, and for carrying out covert investigations. The rest of the police service is responsible for putting in place the security measures that are necessary for Norway's national preparedness and, where necessary, for

conducting overt investigations. If requested to do so, the Service may provide specialist support to the rest of the police in these areas. In cases where the Norwegian Armed Forces participate in counter-terrorism activities in peacetime, e.g. by securing public buildings, the military personnel work under the direction of the police.

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

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Mutual assistance in criminal matters

Norway has acceded to the 1959 Council of Europe Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the First and Second Additional Protocols to this Convention, as well as a Nordic Agreement of 26 April 1974.

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

Norway may provide legal assistance irrespective of the existence or applicability of an agreement. According to Norwegian law, legal assistance can be provided in relation to all types of offences, including terrorist acts. Mutual legal assistance requests are carried out in accordance with Norwegian law.

Extradition

Norway is party to the 1957 Council of Europe Convention on Extradition and the First and Second Additional Protocols to this Convention, the Schengen Convention of 19 June 1990 and the Convention on the Nordic Arrest Warrant of 15 December 2005.

According to Norwegian law, extradition may take place irrespective of the existence of an extradition agreement between the parties.

Cooperation with international organisations

Norway has a strong tradition of participating in multilateral cooperation and in efforts to promote a world order based on the rule of law.

Norway actively supports the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which is at the core of Norway's participation in multilateral efforts against terrorism. We also give priority to cooperating with and providing support to international organisations working to prevent terrorism, including the relevant organs of the Council of Europe such as CODEXTER, the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCCT), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

RATIFIED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON TERRORISM

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Norway	Signed	Ratified
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS 90)	27/1/1977	10/1/1980
Amending Protocol (ETS 190)	24/9/2003	24/9/2003
European Convention on Extradition (ETS 24)	13/12/1957	19/1/1960
First Additional Protocol (ETS 86)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 98)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 30)	21/4/1961	14/3/1962
First Additional Protocol (ETS 99)	11/12/1986	11/12/1986
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 182)	8/11/2001	6/11/2012
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (ETS 73)	3/4/1974	29/12/1977
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (ETS 116)	24/11/1983	22/6/1992
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141)	8/11/1990	16/11/1994
Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185)	23/11/2001	30/6/2006
Additional Protocol concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (ETS 189)	29/4/2008	29/4/2008
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS 190)	24/9/2003	24/9/2003
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS 196)	9/4/2008	1/2/2010
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (ETS 198)	-	-
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS 217)	22/10/2015	