

Committee of the Parties

Council of Europe Convention
on preventing and combating violence
against women and domestic violence
(Istanbul Convention)



Reply by Norway to the reporting form on the implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of the Parties adopted on 6 December 2022

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on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence



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**Committee of the Parties
Council of Europe Convention
on Preventing and Combating
Violence against Women
and Domestic Violence
(Istanbul Convention)**

Reporting form on the implementation of the recommendations addressed to state parties

Secretariat of the monitoring mechanism of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

In accordance with Article 68, paragraph 12, of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the Committee of the Parties adopts, on the basis of the report and conclusions of GREVIO, recommendations addressed to state parties concerning the measures to be taken to implement the conclusions of GREVIO.

The applicable procedure for issuing recommendations was settled by the Committee of the Parties at its 4th meeting and is described in document IC-CP(2018)6. In accordance with this procedure, the recommendations call upon state parties to implement all the proposals and suggestions set out in GREVIO's baseline evaluation report. However, the obligation to report on measures taken is limited to those specifically outlined in section A of the recommendation, namely: a) all the proposals and suggestions formulated by GREVIO throughout the report which require immediate action – these are qualified by the use of the verb “urge”, and b) the proposals and suggestions related to Chapters I and II of the convention which require taking remedial action in the near future and are qualified by the use of the expression “strongly encourage”. According to the agreed procedure, state parties are given a period of three years to implement the recommendations of the Committee of the Parties and report back to the Committee.

To facilitate this reporting, state parties are requested to use this questionnaire to report on the implementation of recommendations issued by the Committee of the Parties. Recommendations not issued in relation to Norway do not need to be reported on. As a result, the Norwegian authorities are not required to answer the following questions in the reporting form: 16 and 20.

The reporting deadline given to Norway is set at **4 December 2025**. Information related to the monitoring of Norway is available on the dedicated [country monitoring webpage](#).

I. Fundamental rights, equality, and non-discrimination (Article 4)			
1	Have your authorities taken measures to ensure that the provisions of the Istanbul Convention are implemented without discrimination on any grounds listed in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the convention, including in terms of the availability of services and the protection by law enforcement agencies?	Yes ☒	No ☐
1.1	If yes, please specify: At the outset, it is important to emphasize that the Norwegian Government has major ambitions for gender equality in Norway. An equal society is the foundation for enabling everyone to live a good life and contribute to a thriving community. In 2025, the Government presented the first-ever gender equality strategy from a Norwegian government. The aim is for all individuals, regardless of gender, to have greater freedom and opportunity to live the lives they choose. The strategy for gender equality is an important step toward realizing this vision. Equality concerns us all across every sector of society. A key element of equality policy is therefore to integrate the equality perspective into all policy development – at the national, regional, and local levels. This means that each ministry is responsible for promoting equality within its respective area, while the Ministry of Culture and Equality holds the overall coordinating responsibility. There is broad public support for gender equality in Norway. The majority of both men and women believe that equality efforts should continue. At the same time, we are seeing signs of increasing polarization between young women and young men in Norway. More young men than older men oppose		

continuing gender equality efforts. This reminds us that gender equality must not be taken for granted, even in Norway, and that girls, women, boys, and men must all be included in building an equal society with opportunities for everyone.

Section 24 of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act regulates the duty of public authorities to take action and report. The duty to act applies to all exercises of authority and all services provided across all areas of society. This means that municipalities, county authorities, and the state “shall work actively, purposefully, and systematically to promote equality and prevent discrimination” on the basis of gender, pregnancy, parental leave due to birth or adoption, caregiving responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and age, as well as combinations of these grounds.

The law explicitly states that this duty includes efforts to prevent harassment, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence. The preparatory works to the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act emphasize that efforts to prevent and combat violence and abuse must be given high priority.

Norway has taken several steps to ensure that the provisions of the Istanbul Convention are implemented without discrimination on any grounds listed in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Norway provides support services for all women and girls affected by violence, including migrants, ethnic minorities, asylum seekers, and refugees. Services include trauma-informed psychological counselling, legal aid, and social support, offered through both municipal and specialist health care services. The goal is to ensure equal access to protection and care for all, regardless of background or status.

Asylum seekers have the same rights to services as other women in Norway. This includes, but is not limited to, access to shelters, child protection services, and police services. Victims of violence are provided with all relevant contact information on NGOs, support organizations, and helplines. A new project launched in 2025, INFOVOLD, aims to improve access to information about violence and negative social control for individuals arriving in Norway through family immigration. An inter-agency team of experts on negative social control and honour-related violence provides advice and guidance to public services and voluntary organizations, and may also assist individuals.

Measures are being implemented to enhance the competence of public services in identifying and handling violence and abuse, as well as addressing the specific needs of persons made vulnerable by particular circumstances. This includes competence-building initiatives within the justice sector, health and care services, family counselling services, child welfare services, crisis centres, and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV), among others. In addition, joint competence initiatives on violence and abuse are being carried out across sectors and services, including those organized by the regional resource centres on violence, traumatic stress, and suicide prevention. Through the EEA and Norway Grants, Norwegian governmental and non-governmental actors have strengthened their understanding of the Istanbul Convention. This enhanced knowledge is valuable for the development and implementation of policies in this area in Norway.

In 2025, the Parliament adopted a new law on the processing of personal data in Norwegian sport when handling cases of sexual abuse, harassment and violence. The purpose of the law is to contribute to a safe environment for everyone participating in Norwegian sport, while ensuring effective protection of personal data.

Measures in Action Plan and Escalation Plan

Special attention has been given to violence and abuse in Sami communities. Similar to the [Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence \(2021–2024\)](#) [Freedom from Violence](#), the new [Escalation Plan against Violence and Abuse against Children and Domestic Violence \(2024–2028\)](#) includes a dedicated Sami section developed in collaboration and consultation between the Government and the Sami Parliament. The measures in the Escalation Plan aim to improve efforts to prevent and combat violence and abuse in Sami communities. The goal is to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated policy against violence and abuse in Sami communities. (See more information about the Escalation Plan under item 5).

Services for perpetrators of violence and abuse

One of the actions taken so far is that the Norwegian Directorate of Health has been working on integrating Sami perspectives into services for perpetrators of violence and abuse. In collaboration with the Sami Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Mental Health and Substance Use (SANKS) and user organizations, the Directorate of Health ensures that services are culturally and linguistically adapted. Sami perspectives are included through participation in reference groups and advisory bodies. In addition, the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs is helping to fund the Indigenous Peoples Project, which is part of Alternative to Violence's (ATV) initiative to provide equitable and high-quality therapeutic services to the Sami population, and to raise awareness of its services across all its coverage areas. The project has been launched in several ATV offices.

Collaborative forum

A collaborative forum on violence and abuse in Sami communities has been established through funding from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The forum is led by the Regional Resource Centre on Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS) North, and has around 60 participants from Sami non-governmental organizations, the Sami Parliament, municipalities, competence centres, the county governor, the police, and other support services. Among its objectives, the forum aims to contribute to the exchange of experiences and sharing of relevant knowledge with those working with Sami users.

Shelter services

The Act relating to Municipal Shelter Services (hereafter referred to as the Shelter Act) sets out a duty to provide individually tailored service, cf. Section 3, first paragraph: "The municipality shall ensure that the service is, as far as possible, adapted to the individual needs of the users", as well as Section 3, third paragraph: "The municipality shall ensure that users of residential and day care services have access to a qualified interpreter if this is necessary for them to receive a satisfactory service. The municipality shall ensure procedures for quality assurance, ordering and payment of interpreting services."

In order to ensure equal services for the Sami population, it will be legally mandated to protect Sami rights within shelter services. This is in response to high incidences of violence within the Sami community and the closure of the Sami Crisis and Incest Centre in Karasjok in 2019. Amendments to the Shelter Act acknowledge the need for culturally and linguistically appropriate services and highlights the role of NASAK (the National Sami Competence Centre) in improving the quality of services for Sami children, adults, and families. In addition, funding is available for municipalities and shelters to enhance services for the Sami population. Amendments to the Shelter Act enter into force on 1 January 2026.

Children's House in Finnmark

In 2024/2025, a dedicated Children's House was established in Finnmark County with three branches: Kirkenes, Alta and Karasjok. The Children's House in Finnmark has a particular responsibility for providing services to Sami children.

Research on violence and abuse in Sami communities

As part of the Domestic Violence Research Program (2010–2024) funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) has developed new knowledge about how violence and abuse affect different groups in society. In-depth quantitative and qualitative studies have been conducted on phenomena encompassed by the umbrella term domestic violence, from both the perspective of those exposed to and those who perpetrate the violence. NKVTS' projects explore how gender, age, and minority affiliation influence the experience of violence, as well as access to support services and interaction with public institutions. The conceptual framework for understanding domestic violence is being expanded and refined through the inclusion of digital violence. Amongst other subjects, NKVTS' research during the 2019–2024 program period has focused on domestic violence in Sami communities, including experiences of violence and abuse in Sami communities, individuals who perpetrate violence and abuse, and victims' access to services and the justice system.

As part of the domestic violence research program, NKVTS conducted a study on violence and abuse in Sami communities, resulting in the report "When the Silence is Broken" in 2025. Building on earlier research, the project aimed to deepen understanding of how violence is experienced and addressed within Sami communities, including interaction with support services and the specific cultural and social dynamics involved. NKVTS highlights that while Sami communities share traits with other rural areas, certain factors – such as language, kinship ties, collectivist values, and historical experiences of oppression and discrimination – may influence how violence is experienced and silenced. Family and community can offer support but may also contribute to concealment, especially in cases of sexual abuse. With funding from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, NKVTS – together with SANKS (the Sami Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Mental Health and Substance Use) – is currently conducting a study on violence and abuse in reindeer herding Sami communities. The project aims to deepen knowledge about vulnerabilities, and the potential specific characteristics, expressions, and consequences of violence in the Norwegian part of Sápmi. A final report is expected by April 2026.

The white paper on Sami language, culture, and society

In [White Paper No. 12 \(2023–2024\) "Sami language, culture, and society. Public health and living conditions in the Sami population"](#), the Government acknowledges violence and abuse as a serious concern affecting the Sami population. Key efforts proposed include improving access to culturally adapted support services, enhancing professional competence, establishing child advocacy services for Sami children, and integrating Sami perspectives into national strategies. The Government also commits itself to addressing historical trauma, in line with recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. These measures aim to ensure equal protection and support for Sami victims, in accordance with Norway's obligations under the Istanbul Convention.

Action Plan for the Police's Work on Diversity, Dialogue, and Trust

The National Police Directorate has developed an [Action Plan for the Police's Work on Diversity, Dialogue, and Trust \(2022–2025\)](#). The plan covers both internal efforts aimed at the police as an organization – including leadership, recruitment, competence, organizational culture, and the working environment – and external efforts related to how the police carry out their duties and interact with the public in various settings. One of the goals of the plan is to enhance knowledge and competence within the police regarding the Sami language and culture. This includes ensuring compliance with language rights under the Sami Act, particularly in relation to translation, interpreting, public information, competence-building initiatives, and the recruitment of Sami-speaking employees.

New branch of the Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud

In 2025 the Government launched a pilot project to establish a branch of the Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud in Northern Norway (in Alta) with special expertise in Sami languages and issues.

1.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
2	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to prevent and combat violence against women who are or might be exposed to intersectional discrimination?	Yes ☒	No ☐
2.1	If yes, please specify: This response should be considered alongside the response provided under item 1.1. <i>Amendments to the Shelter Act</i> Several amendments have been made to the Shelter Act in a bill presented to the Storting (the Norwegian Parliament) in April 2025. The Act now provides a duty to establish legal requirements for alternative shelter services for users who cannot utilize the residential services at shelters. This is particularly relevant for victims with substance abuse or mental health issues, as well as persons with disabilities. The proposal emphasizes that municipalities are responsible for providing suitable solutions for these groups. See also amendments made to the Shelter Act concerning the Sami population under item 1.1. The amendments enter into force on 1 January 2026. <i>TryggEst</i> In collaboration with the Directorate of Health, the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs is responsible for TryggEst (safeguarding of adults at risk). TryggEst offers municipalities a model for working to counter violence and abuse in the municipalities. Safeguarding adults at risk includes addressing intersectional discrimination. <i>The Women's Health Strategy</i> The Women's Health Strategy contributes to preventing and combating violence against women exposed to intersectional discrimination. The Strategy sets out the following three main aims: • Better health for all women throughout the life course • Equity in health care and reduced social inequality in health • Better quality through improved knowledge about women's health One of the priority areas is to raise the level of health literacy among the public, particularly among women with a minority background. <i>Evaluation of the Norwegian Children's Houses for Particularly Vulnerable Adults</i> The target group for the Children's Houses consists of children and particularly vulnerable adults who may have been subjected to, or witnessed, violence or sexual abuse, in cases where a police report has been filed. Particularly vulnerable adults include individuals with intellectual disabilities or other cognitive impairments (such as dementia). Commissioned by the Norwegian Police Directorate, NTNU Social Research has evaluated the services provided to particularly vulnerable adults at the Children's Houses. The evaluation report that was presented in 2025 highlights the vital role that the Children's Houses play for individuals who have been subjected to violence or abuse. The report emphasizes the Children's Houses unique expertise in balancing legal and health-related responsibilities. However, it also reveals several challenges – most notably the lack of access to clinical forensic, medical, and dental examinations for adults, and the fact that paediatricians affiliated with the Children's Houses are not trained to conduct such examinations on adults.		

	<i>Dinutvei.no</i> The Norwegian Government has established the online portal dinutvei.no ('Your way out'), a national guide to support services, information, and knowledge related to domestic violence, rape, and other forms of sexual abuse. The target groups include victims, perpetrators, and others affected, with the guide primarily aimed at adults. Professionals, decision-makers, and organizations are also intended to benefit from the portal. Dinutvei.no serves as a gateway to various support services across the country. By organizing and describing available services – whether public, voluntary, or private – and providing clear and accessible information, the guide aims to reduce the incidence of violence and ensure that both victims and perpetrators receive relevant help as quickly as possible. The portal includes professional resources such as advice and guidance, thematic pages, articles, and references to research. Dinutvei.no is funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and operated by the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS). The information is available in 15 languages. <i>Action plans against racism</i> Efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence must be viewed in connection with other related efforts. The Government has in recent years presented several action plans against racism that address intersectional discrimination. These are: • Action Plan on Racism and Discrimination – New Initiatives 2024–2027 • Action Plan against Anti-Muslim Racism 2025–2030 • Action Plan against Antisemitism 2025–2030 • Action Plan to Combat Harassment and Discrimination of the Sami 2025–2030 <i>Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity</i> In September 2023, the Government presented a new Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity for the period 2023 to 2026. The goal of the Action Plan is to improve the quality of life for LGBTQ+ people and safeguard their rights, and contribute to greater acceptance of gender and sexual diversity. The plan sets out priority actions intended to benefit LGBTQ+ people in areas where Norway is facing major challenges.		
2.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
3	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 4, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:		
	II. Comprehensive and co-ordinated policies implemented under the responsibility of an adequately mandated and resourced co-ordinating body (Articles 7 and 10)		
4	Have your authorities developed a long-term plan/strategy to prevent and combat violence against women?	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A (a plan/strategy was already developed at

			the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) ☐
4.1	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
5	Which forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention are addressed by the plan/strategy? Please offer a brief description specifically indicating the forms of violence not previously addressed in plans or strategies at national level. <i>Escalation Plan against Violence and Abuse against Children and Domestic Violence (2024–2028)</i> In December 2023, the Government presented the Escalation Plan against Violence and Abuse against Children and Domestic Violence (2024–2028) <i>Safety for All</i> (Trygghet for alle) (hereafter referred to as the Escalation Plan) as a proposition to the Storting. The Storting endorsed the plan on May 7, 2024, and also adopted several additional resolutions. The Escalation Plan facilitates more targeted prevention, better support and protection for those at risk, and more effective prosecution and follow-up of perpetrators. This will be achieved through a more holistic and coordinated policy in this area. The Escalation Plan includes several forms of violence that have previously been addressed in separate action plans and strategies. The Escalation Plan addresses violence and abuse against children and domestic violence affecting both adults and children, including intimate partner violence. The plan includes negative social control, honour-based violence, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. It also covers internet-related abuse against children and contains a dedicated chapter on violence and abuse in Sami communities. In the Escalation Plan, the various forms of violence and abuse are viewed in context, and a comprehensive presentation of the challenges in the field is provided. This aims to contribute to a more holistic approach to preventing and combating violence and abuse against children and violence in close relationships. The Escalation Plan provides an overview of the current situation and implemented measures, and outlines strategies and the Government's actions to address the challenges and further develop the work. The Government has based its approach on the principles of the Istanbul Convention, aiming for a comprehensive and coordinated response. The Escalation Plan contains 122 measures. All the measures are to be implemented during the 2024–2028 plan period. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is coordinating the follow-up of the plan, in collaboration with eight other ministries. The implementation of the Escalation Plan will be evaluated by the Telemark Research Institute in collaboration with the University of South-Eastern Norway and the Norwegian Police University College. One of the questions the researchers will examine is to what extent and in what ways the measures in the escalation plan support the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. Other important topics in the evaluation are to what extent and in what ways the measures in the Escalation Plan contribute to a coherent and coordinated national policy, and to what extent and in what ways its measures contribute to achieving the goals in Sami communities. As part of the evaluation, an interim report will be prepared in May 2027, and a final report will be submitted by 30 June, 2029. The Government will report annually on the status of the measures set out in the Escalation Plan. The first status report was published in July 2025.		

Action Plan against Negative Social Control and Honour-Motivated Violence (2025–2028)

In May 2025, the Government launched a new [Action Plan against Negative Social Control and Honour-Motivated Violence \(2025–2028\) In Charge of Your Own Life \(Sjef i eget liv\)](#). The plan also includes measures to combat forced marriages, female genital mutilation, and involuntary and harmful stays abroad. The plan is seen in the context of the Escalation Plan against Violence and Abuse against Children and Domestic Violence and other relevant actions plans. Several of the measures from the Escalation Plan have been further developed through the Action Plan. The new Action Plan contains 29 measures to enhance coordinated efforts and legal protections, strengthen prevention, improve competence in support services, and prevent involuntary stays abroad. Several measures are based on the recommendations in the Official Norwegian Report NOU 2024:13 *Law and Freedom*, submitted by a public committee mandated to investigate the overall legal issues in cases concerning negative social control, honour-motivated violence, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and psychological violence. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is coordinating the follow-up of the action plan, in collaboration with seven other ministries.

White paper on safe upbringing in a digital society

The [White Paper Safe upbringing in a digital society \(Meld. St. 32 \(2024–2025\) \(Trygg oppvekst i et digitalt samfunn\)\)](#) was submitted to the Storting in June 2025. The main purpose is to develop policies to protect and empower children and facilitate a safer digital upbringing. The White Paper covers a wide range of issues. It describes girls' and boys' digital lives. It also refers to research showing that children are exposed to highly personalized digital marketing based on attributes such as gender, location, age, ethnicity, and online behaviour. This marketing often reinforces gender stereotypes – girls are frequently targeted with beauty and cosmetic ads promoting unrealistic ideals of thinness and flawlessness, while boys are shown ads emphasizing strength and athleticism. Such gendered advertising can narrow the space for identity development and contribute to body image pressure, particularly among girls. Behavioural targeting may intensify these effects by promoting increasingly extreme or harmful content aligned with users' vulnerabilities. The White Paper also addresses violence and crime on the internet, such as sharing illegal content, digital offences such as sexual harassment, sexual assault or sexual abuse and exploitation. The White Paper has not yet been considered by the Storting.

White paper on sexual harassment

In December 2024, the Norwegian Government presented a [White Paper on sexual harassment](#) to the Storting. Sexual harassment can affect everyone, but women are particularly vulnerable. The white paper outlines seven goals with corresponding measures to guide future work:

- An equal society
- Good and effective guidance and enforcement in cases of sexual harassment
- A safe and decent working life free from sexual harassment
- An educational setting free from sexual harassment
- Culture and leisure activities, sports, and voluntary work free from sexual harassment
- A digital life free from sexual harassment
- More knowledge and research on sexual harassment

Strategy for Gender Equality

Promoting gender equality is crucial to preventing violence and abuse. In 2024, the Norwegian Government presented the first-ever [strategy for gender equality](#). The strategy serves as a framework to coordinate national efforts to address key challenges for gender equality. It sets the direction for the Government's comprehensive efforts on six objectives, including:

- A society without violence, rape, sexual and online harassment

	Freedom from negative social control and honour-based violence		
6	Was specific attention given to place the rights of women victims at the centre of all measures planned?	Yes ☒	No ☐
6.1	If yes, please specify how: The Escalation Plan highlights that violence in close relationships is both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality. A 2023 study by the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) shows that women are disproportionately affected by severe and repeated intimate partner violence, which is on the rise. Men tend to experience more public physical violence, while women face more serious forms such as repeated abuse, violence in close relationships, sexual assault, and digital violations. Most perpetrators are men. This knowledge serves as an underlying premise for the development and implementation of the Escalation Plan. The plan emphasizes the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in efforts to combat violence and abuse. The Action Plan against Negative Social Control and Honour-motivated Violence <i>In Charge of Your Own Life (2025–2028)</i> emphasizes that girls and women are particularly vulnerable to negative social control, honour-motivated violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation. Furthermore, the plan highlights that the majority of cases reported to specialized services addressing these issues involve girls and women. The White Paper <i>Safe Upbringing in a Digital Society</i> addresses the recent increase in sexual offences against children and young people online. It highlights that girls are more vulnerable than boys to sexual harassment and abuse on the internet. The Government will intensify efforts to combat crimes that children are exposed to via digital platforms and social media. The White Paper <i>On Sexual Harassment</i> places significant emphasis on the rights and experiences of victims – particularly women – throughout its analyses and proposed measures. It highlights how sexual harassment disproportionately affects women, especially young women, and acknowledges the serious health, social, and economic consequences for those exposed to such harassment. The Strategy for Gender Equality points out that even though both women and men experience domestic violence, women are more likely than men to be subjected to severe and repeated violence, including sexual violence. The strategy has a particular focus on the rights and needs of women who are victims of violence and discrimination. One of the six objectives of the strategy is to create a society without violence, rape, sexual and online harassment. This includes the following goals: Improved prevention and combating of domestic violence and better follow-up of persons subjected to violence, as well as preventing and combating rape, improving support services for perpetrators of violence, and increasing efforts to combat sexual harassment in the workplace, schools and other educational setting, cultural and sports arenas, and online. The strategy also addresses issues such as negative social control, honour-motivated violence, and structural barriers that prevent women from leaving abusive relationships – highlighting the importance of financial independence as a prerequisite for freedom and safety.		
6.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		

7	Do the plan/strategy and the measures contained therein involve all relevant actors, such as government agencies, the national, regional and local parliaments and authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations?	Yes ☒	No ☐
7.1	Please specify the actors involved: When developing national action plans and other similar documents, it is common to include a broad range of societal stakeholders in the drafting process. The measures outlined in the plans will also typically involve a wide range of institutions and stakeholders. The Escalation Plan was developed by nine ministries along with their respective directorates. In the process of preparing the plan, a wide range of input was gathered through consultation meetings and written input. Several consultation meetings were held, including with selected county governors and municipalities, representatives from the voluntary sector, including women's organisations, relevant labour organisations, and children's and youth organizations. A dedicated consultation meeting was also held at the Sami Parliament on violence and abuse in Sami communities. Children who have experienced violence or abuse contributed input through the Stine Sofie Foundation. Relevant research institutions, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO), the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution (NIM), and the Ombudsman for Children also participated in the consultation meetings for the plan. The Government also had a separate process with the Sami Parliament, in which the ministries and the Sami Parliament jointly developed the chapter on violence and abuse in Sami communities. The development of the Action Plan <i>In Charge of Your Own Life – Strengthened Efforts Against Negative Social Control and Honour-Motivated Violence</i> (2025–2028) was informed by a broad and inclusive process. This included consultation meetings and written input submitted through an online platform. Contributors to the process included municipalities, county authorities, government agencies, researchers, civil society organizations, private individuals, and the Youth Panel of the Directorate of Integration and Diversity. The development of the White Paper on Sexual Harassment was led by the Ministry of Culture and Equality, in collaboration with eight other ministries. The process included presentations in the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs' Equality Council, meetings with social partners, and consultations with the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud, the Anti-Discrimination Tribunal, equality centres, and the Sami Parliament. Four regional consultation meetings were held, as well as a dedicated meeting with young people. In addition, the Ministry received a wide range of written input. The development of the Strategy for Gender Equality 2025–2030 followed a similar approach, involving collaboration across sectors and levels of governance. Input was gathered through consultation processes with civil society organisations, trade unions, employer organisations, and public authorities. Civil society played an active role as a driver of equality policy. As part of the work on the White Paper <i>Safe Upbringing in a Digital Society</i>, a broad engagement process was carried out involving young people. In addition, several consultation hearings were held – respectively with non-profit organizations, social media companies, and actors in the technology industry. Furthermore, meetings were conducted with various research communities and relevant directorates and supervisory authorities. The White Paper states that the Government will promote children's rights online through dialogue with platform companies and the technology industry.		
7.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		

8	Have the authorities assigned the role of co-ordinating body to one or more fully institutionalised entities?	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A (a co-ordinating body was already established at the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) ☐
8.1	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
9	Please specify the mandate, powers, and competences, as well as the composition, of the co-ordinating body/bodies: <i>Coordination and implementation</i> As was reported in the baseline evaluation procedure, the interministerial working group, which consists of nine ministries and is coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, is responsible for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention in Norway. The following ministries form part of the working group: The Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Children and Families, the Ministry of Health and Care Services, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, the Ministry of Culture and Equality, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The working group shall contribute to the coordination of efforts by public authorities and relevant ministries in the areas of domestic violence and violence and abuse against children, and promote a comprehensive and coordinated policy in these fields. The working group is responsible for overseeing and implementing Norway's obligations under the Istanbul Convention, cf. Article 10 of the Convention. The group is also responsible for reporting to GREVIO. The implementation of the Istanbul Convention is closely linked to the working group's other responsibilities and tasks. The group shall ensure the development and implementation of measures in current action plans addressing domestic violence and violence and abuse against children, and shall prepare action plans, strategies, white papers, and proposals for further work in these areas. The group shall contribute to strengthening research and statistics related to domestic violence and violence and abuse against children. The group shall prepare annual status reports on the implementation of measures in the plans and other relevant initiatives. These reports will be published on the government's website (regjeringen.no). The group shall coordinate its work with adjacent areas such as rape, internet-related abuse, at-risk adults, and negative social control and honour-motivated violence. The group shall promote active collaboration with voluntary organizations, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders in the work against domestic violence and violence and abuse against children. The group shall also coordinate its work with the newly established directorate		

	group, see item 11. Working group meetings are held 4 to 6 times per year. The frequency of meetings varies based on current developments within issues and matters within its remit. The participants in the working group are civil servants. <i>Monitoring</i> To fulfil the obligation to establish a monitoring body, the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution (NIM) will be assigned responsibility for establishing an independent rapporteur function to assess the Norwegian authorities' compliance with the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (the Anti-Trafficking Convention) and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention). The establishment of such a function is in accordance with Article 29, paragraph 4 of the Anti-Trafficking Convention and Article 10 of the Istanbul Convention. NIM is an independent body established by the Storting, with a broad mandate covering all areas of human rights. It possesses specialized expertise on human rights and for assessing Norway's compliance with international conventions. The Institution has established cooperation with relevant national and international organizations, including the UN and the Council of Europe, providing access to necessary information and expertise. Bringing together expertise and experience related to both conventions will create professional synergies, enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the work. Having a single co-ordinating body responsible for monitoring both conventions will also help build a broader knowledge base, contributing to a more holistic and coordinated effort to protect human rights by combating human trafficking, violence against women, and domestic violence. The purpose of the rapporteur function is to strengthen national implementation of the two conventions, in order to better safeguard the rights of those who are subjected to or at risk of being subjected to violence and human trafficking. The rapporteur scheme shall carry out its function by: a) Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the conventions in Norway to national authorities and international bodies, including promoting recommendations to ensure that Norway's convention obligations are upheld. b) Advising the Storting, the Government, the Sami Parliament, and other public bodies and private actors on the implementation of the conventions. c) Facilitating cooperation with relevant national and international actors, including civil society, professional communities, authorities, and monitoring bodies. d) Working to raise awareness of the conventions among relevant governmental actors and the general public. The work of the rapporteur scheme shall be carried out in accordance with the Act on the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution (the NIM Act). This entails, among other things, that the Institution's work shall be conducted independently and autonomously, and that NIM itself determines how the work is to be directed and organized, cf. Section 2 of the NIM Act.		
9.1	In particular, please indicate whether the co-ordinating body/bodies is/are responsible for: - Co-ordination of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women	Yes ☒ The co-ordination body responsible is:	No ☐

		The interministerial working group	
	- Implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women	Yes ☒ The co-ordination body responsible is: The interministerial working group	No ☐
	- Monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women	Yes ☒ The co-ordination body responsible is: The Norwegian Institute of Human Rights (NIM) from 1 January 2026	No ☐
	- Co-ordination of the collection of data, analysis and dissemination of its results	Yes ☒ The co-ordination body responsible is: The interministerial working group	No ☐
10	Please specify the human and financial resources allocated to the co-ordinating body/bodies: <i>Interministerial Working Group</i> The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which coordinates the Interministerial Working Group, responsible for the coordination and implementation of the Istanbul Convention, has two employees working full-time on the topic and leading the efforts within the group. The Ministry of Children and		

	Families and the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion also have participants in the group who work full-time on these issues. The other ministries have participants in the group who address violence and abuse as part of their broader portfolio. Each ministry has between one and three participants in the group. <i>Independent rapporteur scheme</i> It is planned that NIM will establish a dedicated unit for this purpose, which will be integrated into NIM's existing professional environment. The new unit will therefore become part of a strong professional community with solid expertise in these areas. The proposed budget includes a total of four positions that together will fulfil the reporting function for the two conventions. Together, these individuals must cover both legal and social science domains.
11	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 7 and 10, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: <i>Directorate Group on Domestic Violence and Violence and Abuse Against Children</i> A directorate-level structure has been established under the name of the Directorate Group on Domestic Violence and Violence and Abuse Against Children. The group has a particular responsibility to address overarching structural challenges in the work against violence and abuse and to contribute to improved cooperation and coordination of government measures across sectors. The following directorates are permanent members of the group: • The Directorate of Labour and Welfare (Nav) • Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs • Norwegian Directorate of Health • Directorate of Integration and Diversity • Directorate of the Norwegian Correctional Service • Norwegian Police Directorate • Secretariat for the Mediation Service • Norwegian Civil Affairs Authority • Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training • Norwegian Directorate of Immigration The group is led by the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs, which coordinates the work together with the Secretariat for the Mediation Service. The Directorate Group is tasked with coordinating and aligning assignments and measures that require collaboration between two or more sectors and that fall within the group's purpose. This may include measures from current action plans, escalation plans, and annual allocation letters. The group is also expected to identify challenges and issues that may benefit from joint attention. It will take the initiative to coordinate work on selected cross-sectoral measures in the Escalation Plan.
III. Financial resources (Article 8)	

12	Have your authorities allocated specific funds at the		
	- national	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- and/or regional	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- and/or local	Yes ☒	No ☐
	levels of government for activities to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention?		
12.1	If yes, what is the annual amount of these funds? If possible, please specify the percentage of the total national state budget that the amount represents. As reported in Norway's baseline report in 2020 and in the first thematic report dated 2 October 2025, there is no complete overview of the funds allocated for work against violence against women and domestic violence in Norway. However, in 2023, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security commissioned an analysis of the socioeconomic costs of domestic violence. Based on a comprehensive survey, it was estimated that out of a total cost of NOK 92.7 billion in 2021, NOK 13.4 billion was public and private resource use (services and support, including NOK 2.3 billion in unpaid voluntary work). In Norway, the majority of the funding is covered by the ordinary budgets of the affected sectoral authorities and relevant services, including the police, health and care services, the Family Counselling Service, the Child Welfare Service, and crisis centres (shelters). The municipalities' statutory services are largely financed through the municipal budget. In addition, the State funds certain special measures for victims and perpetrators of violence. The authorities also fund a number of preventive measures, surveys, and research programs. Funds are also allocated to a number of non-governmental organizations that have measures in this area. In some cases, additional funding is also appropriated to new action plans and strategies in this area, in other cases, funds will be allocated as the measures are implemented during the action plan period. The Government has intensified its efforts to combat violence and abuse through the Escalation Plan adopted by the Storting in May 2024, see reporting under item 5. In the 2024 budget, a total increase of approximately NOK 128 million was allocated across several ministries and measures. These efforts were further bolstered in 2025, with an additional budget increase of approximately NOK 137 million, again distributed across multiple ministries and targeted initiatives. We refer to the first thematic report for a detailed account of the funding of the Escalation Plan in 2024 and 2025. When it comes to the allocation of resources within specific sectors, the Ministry of Children and Families funds a range of initiatives to combat violence and abuse at the national, regional and local levels. In 2025, the total amount allocated was approximately NOK 374 million (compared to NOK 303 million in 2022). The funding includes, among other things, grants to voluntary organizations and municipalities, funding for the upgrading of crisis centre buildings, support for incest and rape centres, funding for Alternative to Violence, grants to Regional Centres on Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention, support for centres for children exposed to violence, funding for the child violence investigation scheme, and various preventive measures against violence and abuse. In addition to this, it is noted that efforts to combat violence within services such as child welfare and family counselling are financed within the ordinary frameworks of these services. The municipal crisis centre services are funded through the municipal budget framework. The Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion allocates funding to a range of initiatives aimed at combating negative social control and honour-based violence. In 2024, the Government strengthened these efforts by allocating NOK 13.2 million, followed by an additional NOK 10.5 million in 2025. This		

	funding supports, among other measures, the Diversity Advisor Scheme, the national housing and support service for individuals over the age of 18 who are exposed to negative social control and honour-based violence, and the Expert Team on Negative Social Control and Honour-Based Violence. The project TryggEst (safeguarding of adults at risk) offers municipalities a model for working against violence and abuse in the municipalities. Funding for this measure was increased to NOK 10.5 million in 2025. In 2022, the grants allocated for TryggEst totalled NOK 4.3 million. In addition, in the period 2023–2025, more than NOK 1 billion has been allocated to follow up the Government's Escalation Plan for Mental Health and the Prevention and Treatment Reform in the Field of Substance Abuse. These investments are considered highly relevant to efforts aimed at preventing violence and abuse, and supporting individuals who have been subjected to violence. Key allocations include: • NOK 300 million for mental health and substance abuse services, as part of increased block grants to municipalities. • NOK 85 million in increased block grants and earmarked grants to bolster school health and child health clinic services. • NOK 9 million for testing and research on trauma treatment for children and young people in the municipalities. When it comes to funding for the police, the following measures have been prioritized through the Escalation Plan: • In 2024, NOK 30 million was allocated to the Children's Houses to expand the target group to include children under the age of 16 who have committed sexual offences. The funding was renewed in 2025. In addition, in 2025, NOK 20 million was allocated to the Children's Houses for establishing branches in Harstad and Kristiansund. • In 2024, NOK 25 million was allocated for the expansion of the RISK model. An additional NOK 20 million was allocated for the same purpose in 2025. The model has been adopted by the Nordland, South East and South West police districts. • In 2024, NOK 30 million was allocated to uncovering, investigating, and prosecuting internet-related abuse against children. The funding was renewed in 2025. Additional funds have also been allocated for the use of reverse violence alarms (an ankle bracelet with GPS tracking for electronic monitoring) as an important protective measure within the police. See item 28.1. See also response under item 13.		
12.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
13	Have these funds increased since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report? Some examples of how the funds have increased: In 2024, the four regional equality centres in Norway received a total of NOK 23.47 million in Government grants, up from NOK 21.43 million in 2022. In addition, the KUN Centre for Equality and Diversity received a separate grant of NOK 4 million in 2024 to establish a new regional equality centre in Western Norway. In 2025, the five centres received a total of NOK 28,450,000.	Yes ☒ If yes, by what amount:	No ☐

	The grants for housing and support services for persons over 18 years exposed to negative social control and honour-related violence (included grants for housing and support services for persons over 18 years who have been subjected to involuntary stays abroad) increased from NOK 19 million in 2022 to NOK 29.7 million in 2025. The grants for the centres against incest and sexual abuse and resource centres against rape have increased from approximately NOK 113 million in 2022 to NOK 128 million in 2025. The grant for Alternative to Violence increased from NOK 84.1 million in 2022 to NOK 98.6 million in 2025. A new grant scheme has been established in 2025 for upgrading crisis centre buildings. The allocation for 2025 is NOK 20 million. Grants for criminal injuries compensation were NOK 374.2 million in 2022. In 2025 the grants were NOK 520.4 million. In the same period, the grants for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority have increased from NOK 25.5 million in 2022 to NOK 31.8 million in 2025. See also response under item 12.1.		
14	Have your authorities taken measures to foster long-term and sustainable financial support for non-governmental organisations working to support victims and prevent violence?	Yes ☒	No ☐
14.1	If yes, please specify: The Ministry of Children and Families/ The Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs administers a dedicated annual grant scheme for non-governmental organizations to support initiatives aimed at preventing violence and abuse. The Ministry also provides earmarked annual funding to the foundation Alternative to Violence and to the Stine Sofie Foundation for the operation of a centre for children exposed to violence. In addition, the Ministry provides annual operational grants to several helplines for victims of violence, which are operated by voluntary organizations. Several grant schemes for voluntary organizations working against violence and abuse have been strengthened since 2022, both through earmarked funds and general operational and project funding. See also item 13 above. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) administers the grant scheme Support for Integration Work by Voluntary Organizations. Through the scheme, organizations may apply for project funding to support initiatives that promote positive attitudes and help prevent negative social control and honour-based violence. The Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion provides annual earmarked funding for the Mentor Family program run by the Norwegian Red Cross, and the Together network coordinated by Oslo Crisis Centre. These mentorship programs are established for individuals exposed to negative social control and honour-based violence. They offer support to those who have severed ties with their family, providing companionship in everyday life and during holidays.		

	The Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs administers grant schemes to various actors who work to support victims and prevent violence, among other things. These are grants for family and gender equality policy measures with a total allocation of NOK 17 million in 2025 (up from NOK 12.1 million in 2022), grants for measures against racism, discrimination, and hate speech with a total allocation of 23.6 million in 2025 (up from NOK 19 million in 2022). The Secretariat for the Mediation Service administers a grant scheme to prevent and combat domestic violence. The funds provided through this scheme aim to prevent children and adults from being exposed to or committing domestic violence. In 2025, the total grant amount was NOK 15 million. When it comes to the provision of resources for women's rights organizations, we refer to the list above. The Crisis Centre Secretariat, the Violence and Abuse Helpline run by the Crisis Centre Secretariat, the Red Cross Helpline on negative social control and honour-related violence, and the Parental Support Helpline were all bolstered in the revised national budget for 2024. The umbrella organisation the Norwegian Women's Lobby has received grants from The Ministry of Culture and Equality since 2023. In 2025, the allocation was NOK 2,050,000. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security administers a grant scheme for special legal aid. The purpose of this scheme is to strengthen access to legal access for vulnerable groups, including victims of domestic and gender-based violence. Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations, legal aid institutions, and other entities with documented expertise in providing legal support to marginalized groups. Grants are awarded annually based on applications from civil society organizations and legal aid providers. The amount granted has increased steadily over the last years from NOK 59.8 million in 2021 to NOK 80.9 million in 2025. The recipients in 2025 included JURK (Legal aid for women), the Stine Sofie Foundation, and several crisis centres.		
14.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
15	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 8, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:		
IV. Non-governmental organisations and civil society (Article 9)			
16	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to further recognise, encourage and support the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention, including in terms of funding and co-operation?	Yes ☐	No ☐
16.1	If yes, please specify:		
16.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
V. Data collection and research (Article 11)			

17	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have new sectors of the administration started the collection of data in accordance with the requirements of Article 11, paragraph 1?	Yes ☒	No ☐
17.1	If yes, please specify which sectors: Effective prevention and combatting of violence and abuse requires systematic and comparable data, as well as information on prevalence. In the Escalation Plan, the Government acknowledges that current data sources do not meet the need for updated, harmonized, and gender-disaggregated statistics. The plan therefore includes measures to improve this situation. As part of the Escalation Plan, Statistics Norway (SSB) is conducting a preliminary project funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The purpose of the project is to identify and clarify statistical needs related to violence and abuse against children, domestic violence, and relevant international obligations. The preliminary project will include a knowledge mapping exercise that provides an overview of existing statistics in the field and identifies any gaps and weaknesses. SSB will examine similar statistical developments both in Norway and abroad, including how specific reporting obligations are handled in other countries. At the request of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, SSB will also assess the potential for future collaboration on the development, reporting, and dissemination of statistics on violence against women, violence and abuse against children, and domestic violence. The preliminary project will continue through 15 March 2026. A study of prosecution patterns in domestic violence cases was conducted by NOVA Norwegian Social Research in 2023. The starting point was that many cases of violence in close relationships are discontinued. This study has shown variations in the prosecution patterns between cases involving different types of domestic violence. These prosecution patterns show that the general picture that most domestic violence cases are discontinued is far more differentiated than the crime statistics would suggest. While partner violence cases are discontinued to a large extent, this does not necessarily apply to cases where both mother and child are suspected of being subjected to violence. The seriousness of the case can thus at first glance appear to be a key screening factor in domestic violence cases. Cases with multiple victims and where children are also subjected to violence provide a more complex and serious picture of violence, and this gives these cases a high priority with the police. At the same time, there are several nuances. In 2025, The Directorate of Integration and Diversity and the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs published the first joint annual report setting out the numbers of requests to the special support services against negative social control and honour-based violence. This includes the Expert Team against Negative Social Control and Honour-based Violence, diversity advisors at schools and adult education centres and the special representatives at four Norwegian foreign service missions who provide consular assistance to persons who are subjected to negative social control and honour-motivated violence. Cases are categorized by main issue, gender, age, and national background. The annual report also includes the annual occupancy rate for the national housing and support scheme for persons subjected to negative social control and honour-based violence. The data is aggregated so that privacy and anonymity are safeguarded. An important part of the Strategy on Gender Equality (2025–2030) is the development of an indicator set that will track the development of gender equality throughout the strategy period and beyond. The indicator set includes statistics from administrative registers, surveys and mappings, and gives an overview of attitudes towards, experiences with, and the scope of different aspects of gender equality, as well as the use of services. The entire indicator set is available online at www.bufdir.no and will be continuously updated with new statistics. One of the main goals for the strategy is a society without violence, sexual harassment and online harassment. The indicators for this goal include physical and sexual violence reported to		

	the police, relevant statistics from shelters and family counselling services, and experiences with violence and sexual harassment. Most of the indicators are disaggregated by sex. Another main goal in the strategy is freedom from negative social control and honour-related violence. For this goal the indicators include the use of public services and are disaggregated by sex. The White Paper on Sexual Harassment presented in December 2024 includes aims and targets to combat sexual harassment. The white paper summarizes knowledge about the extent of sexual harassment in different arenas, including at the workplace, at leisure activities, and online. The Government will follow up measures set out in the white paper including launching a research program to acquire more knowledge about sexual harassment. The purpose of the research program is to facilitate systematic and multi-year research efforts on sexual harassment. The research from the program will contribute to knowledge-based policy development and the development of measures in the work to prevent and deal with sexual harassment. In 2024, a national scoping survey on sexual harassment was conducted. The survey collected data on the public's knowledge and understanding of attitudes towards sexual harassment, as well as their experiences of sexual harassment. Furthermore, the survey collected information about the public's knowledge of legislation and available support systems. The survey also collected data on the extent of sexual harassment across different parts of the population, grounds of discrimination, and arenas. The Compensation for Violent Crime Act that entered into force 1st of January 2023 is under evaluation. The final report will be submitted in June 2026.		
17.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
18	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have sectors of the administration improved their data collection?	Yes ☒	No ☐
18.1	If yes, please specify which sectors and how, in particular whether new data categories were added: Improvement of data collection is being followed up through the indicators from the Strategy on Equality Between Women and Men 2025–2030. One of the main goals of the strategy is a society without violence, sexual harassment and online harassment. The indicators for this goal include physical and sexual violence reported to the police, relevant statistics from shelters and family counselling services, and experiences with violence and sexual harassment. Most of the indicators are disaggregated by sex. The teams working with the project TryggEst (safeguarding of adults at risk) in municipalities are inter-agency and the employees may work under different legislation. Work is underway to look at the legal basis for processing statistics for TryggEst, and what data the municipalities can submit to the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs. The Police has improved its data collection. Systems have been established to monitor key indicators across police districts, including: Violations of restraining orders, the use of risk assessments, and the use of reverse violence alarms. The police districts submit reports on a tertial basis, including the status of these issues.		

	See also response under item 17.1.		
18.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
19	Does statistical data collection by law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary enable cases of violence against women to be tracked in order to indicate:		
	- Conviction rates The data can be obtained, but it is not part of a regularly compiled statistic	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Types of sentences The data can be obtained, but it is not part of a regularly compiled statistic.	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Attrition rates The data can be obtained, but it is not part of a regularly compiled statistic.	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Time-barred proceedings The data can be obtained, but it is not part of a regularly compiled statistic.	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
20	As regards population-based surveys, please indicate any survey conducted since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report, while specifying the forms of violence covered:		
21	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 11, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: In 2023, the Ministry of Children and Families, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health and Care Services established a cross-sectoral research and innovation initiative focused on vulnerable children and youth. Vulnerable children and youth include, among others, those who experience neglect, violence and abuse, parental conflict, grow up in poverty, or face other challenges related to living conditions. The initiative is managed by the Research Council of Norway. In November 2024, the Research Council announced a new call for research on the inclusion of children and young people, with an application deadline in March 2025. The call was for NOK 117 million, and applications will be processed during 2025. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has allocated NOK 10 million annually to the Research Council of Norway for research on domestic violence. The funds have now been announced under the call "Collaborative Project to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence," with agreements expected to be signed in April 2026. The projects shall contribute to a comprehensive and coordinated effort to combat domestic violence and		

	abuse, and must include the justice sector. The results of the projects shall, among other things, provide knowledge about effective prevention measures, improved assistance and protection for victims, and more efficient prosecution and follow-up of perpetrators. The results shall be applicable across relevant sectors at multiple levels. Dissemination must be an integral part of the project. Applications must address one or more of the following issues: • The role of the police in preventing and combating violence and abuse, including rape • Victims' and/or perpetrators' encounters with the police/courts in cases of violence and abuse, including rape • The justice system's handling of cases involving domestic violence and rape • The links between childhood violence and abuse and later criminality • Cooperation and coordination within and between agencies/sectors to prevent and uncover domestic violence In addition, funding for the ten-year research program on domestic violence (2014–2024), carried out by the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) and NOVA – Norwegian Social Research, has been extended for an additional year.
VI. Custody, visitation rights and safety (Article 31)	
22	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that incidents of violence covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention are taken into account in the determination of custody and visitation rights of children, notably by judicial authorities? Yes ☒ No ☐
22.1	If yes, please specify how this has been done (by legislative amendments or other means) The current Children Act was amended in 2021, including a provision whereby the Expert Commission on Children is to quality assure all reports submitted by experts in parental disputes, see Section 61c of the Children Act. A legal basis was also introduced whereby the Ministry of Children and Families can issue regulations on requirements for experts' mandates and reports. The aim of the amendments was to increase the quality of and strengthen trust in experts' work and the courts' decisions, and consequently prevent children from suffering violence and abuse. A new Children Act was passed by the Parliament on 4 June 2025. The Act contains several provisions regarding protection from violence. The Ministry of Children and Families is also currently working on several resolutions from the Storting related to the Children Act regarding protecting children from violence, abuse and risk. In this work, the Ministry is focused on collecting data regarding cases relating to custody and visitation rights and proposing a new regulation on mediation. The Ministry is also working on a new Act on Family Counselling Services. The new Children Act Section 1-3 emphasizes the child's right to protection from all forms of violence, sexual abuse and other risks. The provision specifies that a child shall not be exposed to anything that can physically or mentally harm them. Frightening, controlling, degrading, unpleasant or other ruthless behaviour is regarded as behaviour that can physically or mentally harm a child, see Prop. 117 L (2024–2025), p. 249. The prohibition not only includes violence against a child, but also the risk of the child or someone in the child's family being a victim of violence; both of which are

	part of the assessment of whether the child risks being exposed to something that can physically or mentally harm them, see Prop. 117 L (2024–2025), p. 51. The provision is applicable in all actions pursuant to the Children Act. Deciding on custody is a matter between the parents, but where there is a disagreement, the court can decide if the parent shall have custody, if one or both of the parents brings/bring an action before the court, see the new Children Act Section 6-1 fourth paragraph and Section 7-2 third paragraph. This assessment is done individually, in each case, based on the best interests of the child, see Prop. 117 L (2024–2025) p. 258 and 265. Domestic violence will also be taken into account in the court's decision, in accordance with the Children Act, see Section 1-3. Parents who have custody have a duty to protect their child from violence, sexual abuse and other risks, see Section 6-4 first paragraph in the new Act. Section 8-1 provides that a parent who does not live with their child has the right to visitation, unless visitation is not in the best interests of the child. It is explicitly stipulated that cases with a risk of violence or abuse are typically cases where visitation is not in the best interests of the child, see Prop. 117 L (2024–2025), p. 266. The Government has also maintained the provision whereby a parent who has a prohibition against contact with their child does not have a right to visitation, and the provision on supervised visitation, see the new Children Act Section 8-7 and 8-9. In cases where allegations of violence, abuse, intoxication or mental illness are made, the court must always consider appointing an expert who can comment on issues raised by the case, see the new Children Act Section 12-12 second paragraph. This is a continuation of the rules set out in the current Children Act Section 61 first paragraph number 3. The new Children Act also maintains the provision in the current Children Act Section 61 first paragraph number 6, which gives the court a right to obtain information from the child welfare services and social services. The new Children Act also provides a legal basis for the current practice relating to the court's right to obtain police documents and adds that the court shall obtain documents from a criminal case or other documents from the police when it is necessary to have the proper facts when making a decision, see the new Children Act Section 12-5 third paragraph. The provisions in the current Children Act chapter 7IV on the court's duty to make a preliminary injunction on parental custody when the court is informed that a remaining parent is accused of intentionally causing the other parent's death is maintained in the new Children Act Section 13-3 second paragraph. As long as this preliminary injunction is valid, the remaining parent cannot live with the child or have visitation rights, see Section 13-3 third paragraph.		
22.2	If yes, please specify how the above obligation is implemented in practice, including by providing data indicating to what extent judicial authorities consider all issues related to violence against women in their decisions on custody and visitation rights: The new Children Act has been passed by the Parliament and is planned to enter into force in 2027. We also refer to the above-mentioned work of the Ministry of Children and Families on resolutions regarding protection of children from violence, abuse and risk. One of the resolutions provides that the Government must examine how domestic courts collect and consider information regarding violence and abuse in cases of parental disputes.		
22.3	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
23	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that visitation rights do not jeopardise the rights and safety of the victim or children?	Yes ☒	No ☐

23.1	If yes, please specify: Current rules in this field are maintained and strengthened in the new Children Act, and new rules are stipulated as well. We refer to our answer under item 22.1 regarding the regulations on visitation rights and its limits. The topic of safety of victims of violence, and especially children, is a key focus in the Ministry of Children and Families' work with the resolutions mentioned above.		
23.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
24	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 31, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:		
VII. Immediate response, prevention, and protection (Article 50)			
25	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to improve the prompt and appropriate response of law enforcement agencies, in particular by:		
	- Enhancing training of law enforcement officials on the gendered nature of violence against women and its consequences	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Ensuring a sufficient number of female police officers	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Setting up premises designed to establish a relationship of trust between the victim and the law enforcement personnel	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Ensuring the efficient collection of evidence so that the reliance on the victim's testimony is lessened	Yes ☒	No ☐
25.1	If yes, please specify: <i>Enhancing training of law enforcement officials on the gendered nature of violence against women and its consequences</i> Training and capacity-building measures related to domestic violence/violence in close relationships are not specifically targeted at women. Nevertheless, the field of domestic violence is largely shaped by the fact that women are most often the affected party. The victim's vulnerability and the power and dependency dynamics between perpetrator and victim must always be considered, as reflected in relevant legislation. This understanding informs key topics in police education, including the three-year bachelor's program, continuing education at the Norwegian Police University College, and various competence-enhancing initiatives within the police force. Additionally, several mandatory e-learning modules cover this complex field. These modules are available through a dedicated police portal known as "Ransel." The Police Directorate also hosts an annual national conference for all police districts, focusing on the multifaceted work related to domestic violence. The police risk assessment tools have undergone further development in recent years, and structured training in its use has been established. In 2022, twenty new instructors were certified in SARA V3 (<i>Spousal Assault Risk Assessment, Version 3</i>). These instructors are responsible for the ongoing training of personnel who conduct risk assessments. Moreover, a range of documents – including instructions, guidelines, and standard operating		

procedures – form the foundation for executing various tasks in this field. These documents may be cross-disciplinary or tailored to specific areas of expertise.

Ensuring a sufficient number of female police officers

The proportion of female police officers has steadily increased over the past several years. This trend is particularly noticeable in operative personnel and is closely linked to the rising number of female students at the Norwegian Police University College. Since 2012, women have consistently made up more than 40 percent of the student body, and since 2019, they have accounted for over 50 percent. As of 2024, women represent 54 percent of enrolled students.

Within the field of domestic violence, women have traditionally been more strongly represented, although this trend is difficult to quantify precisely. Victims of domestic violence also have the option to request a female investigator, should they prefer.

Setting up premises designed to establish a relationship of trust between the victim and the law enforcement personnel

Public reception areas and police interview rooms are not specifically designed or adapted for women. However, they are generally arranged and furnished to ensure the safety, dignity, and privacy of vulnerable individuals. In addition to in-person visits, the police can be contacted through alternative channels, including telephone, email, and official websites.

Importantly, all 12 police districts in Norway have established Victim Support Centres and Children's Houses. One of the key objectives of the Victim Support Centres is to lower the threshold for contacting the police. These centres offer psychosocial support, information, and guidance to individuals who have experienced crimes against personal integrity, such as violence.

The Children's Houses play a crucial role in attending to the needs of children and other particularly vulnerable individuals – including adults – who are suspected of having been exposed to violence or abuse. Their primary responsibility is to minimize unnecessary stress and trauma during the investigative process. The Children's Houses coordinate the involvement of various stakeholders before, during, and after interviews to ensure a holistic and sensitive approach.

In addition, the system of legal assistance through a victim's lawyer ensures that individuals affected by violence are often appointed their own legal representative to safeguard their rights throughout the process.

Ensuring the efficient collection of evidence so that the reliance on the victim's testimony is lessened

In 2023, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) issued a new directive concerning domestic violence ([RA-2023-2](#)). Where relevant, the directive also applies to related offences, including psychological abuse and stalking (see Chapter 2.4). It provides general guidance on investigative procedures in such cases.

Chapter 4.1 of the directive states: *"The investigation must from the outset be structured with the understanding that it may be difficult to secure evidence. In this type of case, it is particularly important to take into account that the victim may, in some instances, have concealed the abuse for an extended period of time. Witnesses may have strong emotional ties to those involved, and may themselves be suspects or victims. The investigation must therefore consider that victims and witnesses may change their statements during the process, withdraw consent for waivers of confidentiality, or request that protective measures be discontinued – for example, due to loyalty, pressure, and threats. If the police receive information during the*

	<i>investigation indicating that the victim is being subjected to pressure or threats, this must be investigated appropriately. Such information may be critical in assessing the need for protective measures, the use of coercive measures, and whether proceedings for obstruction of justice should be initiated”.</i> The directive further emphasizes that these cases often involve a word-against-word evidentiary situation. To address this, Chapter 4.9 outlines a detailed list of investigative steps that should be considered in domestic violence cases.		
25.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
26	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to enable the identification and careful analysis of any failure of protection?	Yes ☒	No ☐
26.1	If yes, please specify what kind of measures, and if further preventive measures were adopted to remedy this situation: The Norwegian Police is committed to operating as a learning organisation. A range of measures has been implemented to ensure continuous professional development and active learning. Systematic learning from experience is intended to form the foundation of police work and is supported by a dedicated framework. Key measures for identifying and analysing errors, and driving improvement: <i>Police Improvement System – “Synergi”.</i> The Synergi System is used to manage improvement suggestions and learning points identified through operational experience. It serves as a central tool for identifying and addressing areas for development. <i>Complaints against the police.</i> Any individual may file a complaint regarding police conduct, including wrongful or unfair treatment. These complaints are a valuable source of learning and evaluation. Efforts are underway to raise awareness of the complaints system through police communication, websites, social media, civil society organizations, public services, etc. <i>Internal evaluations and reviews.</i> The police may initiate internal evaluations in cases where protective measures failed or were not implemented appropriately. Such reviews are already being conducted in several instances. <i>External Evaluations and Inquiries.</i> In response to serious incidents or failures in the execution of police duties, external evaluations and inquiries may be initiated. These processes contribute to transparency and accountability. <i>Training and Development System (Fagutviklingsapparatet).</i> This system provides a comprehensive framework for competence development within the police. It includes Mandatory Annual Training (<i>Obligatorisk Årlig Opplæring</i>) for both police officers and prosecutors, tailored to identified needs. The KO:DE portal is used to disseminate professional knowledge and policing methods. <i>Annual Seminar om Domestic Violence.</i> An annual seminar is held on domestic violence. The aim is to review domestic violence cases and facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experiences across police districts.		

Structure of the Prosecution Authority

The Prosecution Authority is organized into three levels, (and the following abbreviations are used below):

- The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)
- The Regional Public Prosecution Offices (PPO)
- The Prosecuting Authority in the Police

Together, the DPP and PPO constitute the Higher Prosecuting Authority (HPA).

Systematic evaluation of selected case types

The DPP has instructed the PPOs to conduct systematic evaluations of selected case types each year to improve investigative practices. For 2025, the focus is on partner homicides and serious domestic violence. This year's evaluation emphasizes risk-related questions, including:

- Whether the police and prosecution were able to identify the risk of serious violence
- Whether the identified risk was handled appropriately by the police
- Whether the police had sufficient cooperation with other relevant authorities concerning risk
- Whether the police had adequate routines for risk assessment and inter-agency cooperation

Findings from these evaluations are expected to be integrated into ongoing professional management efforts and, if necessary, lead to nationwide measures – such as additional education or training.

The HPA also conducts national and regional quality inspections to identify areas for improvement in investigation and prosecution practices more broadly.

The Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs

The Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs is a national agency responsible for investigating and prosecuting cases in which employees of the police or the prosecution authority are suspected of committing criminal offences in the course of their duties.¹

In instances where the police have failed to protect an individual, the responsible officers or police district may be reported to the Bureau. The Bureau will investigate whether the failure constitutes a punishable offence. The Bureau may conclude the investigation or refer the case back to the relevant police district for internal administrative review, with an emphasis on learning and improvement.

For example, in a case involving the murder of a woman on 1 January 2024, the police failed to comply with national procedures concerning the use of mobile violence alarms. Although the Bureau did not find that any individual within the police had committed a criminal offence, it recommended several measures – including competence-building initiatives to enhance awareness and understanding of stalking and serious personal harassment of women, particularly among frontline personnel in the police district.²

¹ <https://www.spesialenheten.no/english/>

² <https://www.spesialenheten.no/avgjorelser/avgjorelse-i-sak-om-politiets-saksbehandling-forut-for-drap-i-elverum-1-januar-2024/>

26.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:
27	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 50, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: Article 50 requires states to establish systems that enable immediate responses and protective measures for victims of violence. In Norway, the police and other relevant authorities are legally obligated to contribute to the swift and effective implementation of such measures.³ This responsibility is supported by a framework of guidelines and procedures, both within individual agencies and across inter-agency collaborations. Established and new measures for immediate response and the prevention of violence are listed below: <i>Immediate response measures:</i> - Address blocking, accommodation and relocation of the victim - Contact bans and restraining orders issued against the perpetrator - Mobile violence alarms provided to victims to alert authorities in case of imminent danger - Reverse violence alarms assigned to perpetrators, enabling authorities to monitor proximity and prevent contact with the victim For further information about contact bans, restraining or protection orders and reverse violence alarms, we refer to our answer below under item 28.1 and 29.1 regarding emergency barring, restraining or protection orders. <i>Risk assessment and management</i> The Norwegian police employ two structured, evidence-based risk assessment tools: SARA:SV (<i>Spousal Assault Risk Assessment – Short Version</i>), in cases of intimate partner violence, and PATRIARCH, in cases involving honour-based violence. These tools are designed to identify risk factors and inform the selection of appropriate protective measures. The assessments are case-specific and aim to prevent recurrence or escalation of violence. Several initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen risk assessment and risk management: - <i>Digitalization of SARA:SV</i>. In 2024 a digital version of the SARA:SV tool was developed to improve usability - <i>Digitization of AVRT (Aid for Violence Risk Triage)</i>. AVRT is a triage tool used at early stages to prioritize cases, and to ensure that police resources are allocated effectively and that appropriate risk assessments are conducted. The digitization process is underway to streamline its application.

³ The protection of individuals facing threats is grounded in the provisions of the Norwegian Constitution, Articles 92 and 93, as well as Articles 2 and 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which impose a positive obligation on the State to safeguard the individual's right to life.

The right to respect for private and family life is enshrined in Article 102 of the Norwegian Constitution and Article 8 of the ECHR. This right encompasses the physical and psychological integrity of the individual, as well as the right to self-determination and personal development. Under both Article 102 and Article 8, the authorities are required to implement measures to protect private individuals from acts of violence.

Pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of the Norwegian Police Act, the police are under a duty to protect individuals and to prevent crime. Protection of individuals against crimes targeting life, health, and liberty is carried out as part of crime prevention efforts.

	- <i>External Evaluation of Risk Assessment Tools.</i> An independent evaluation of the risk assessment tools was initiated in 2024 and completed in August 2025. The final report has been published, and the Police Directorate is currently implementing improvements based on the findings. - <i>Centralized Monitoring and Statistics.</i> Systems have been established to monitor key indicators across police districts, including: Violations of restraining orders, the use of risk assessments and the use of reverse violence alarms. See also response under 30.1. The police districts submit reports on a tertial basis, including the status of these issues.		
VIII. Emergency barring, restraining or protection orders (Articles 52 and 53)			
28	As regards emergency barring orders, have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, a perpetrator of domestic violence to vacate the residence of the victim or person at risk, and to prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victim or person at risk.	Yes ☒	No ☐
28.1	If yes, please indicate which authorities have the power to issue emergency barring orders: Norwegian legislation comprises various provisions that grant competent authorities the power to vacate a perpetrator and prohibit him or her from entering a residence or contacting the victim or person at risk. The prosecution authority may impose a restraining order, which may entail a ban on visits or contact, cf. the Criminal Procedure Act Section 222 a. The law grants all levels of the prosecution authority the power to impose a restraining order, but in practice such orders are issued by the lowest level, namely the prosecution authority within the police. Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act Section 222, a restraining order may be imposed inter alia if there is reason to believe that a person will otherwise commit a criminal act against another person. Imposition of such a restraining order does not presuppose that a criminal offence has already been committed. Provided that there is an imminent risk of a criminal act being committed, a person may be banned from staying in his or her own home. A restraining order pursuant to Section 222 a of the Criminal Procedure Act may be imposed without prior court proceedings, and takes effect from the moment it is made known to the potential offender. Breach of the restraining order is a criminal offence under the Penal Code Section 168, and may warrant arrest and detention. In December 2023, the Criminal Procedure Act was amended to introduce a scheme for electronic monitoring of restraining orders, also known as a <i>reverse violence alarm</i>. The amendments entered into force on 8 April 2024. Electronic monitoring is intended to ensure compliance with a restraining order, and is increasingly used as a protection measure in domestic violence cases in particular.		

	Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act Section 222 g, the prosecution authority may now, without prior court proceedings, impose electronic monitoring if the perpetrator with probable cause is suspected of a violation of the restraining order, and electronic control is deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the order. The Act also allows for electronic monitoring in cases where there is no probable cause to suspect a violation of the restraining order, provided that electronic monitoring is assumed to be necessary to prevent someone from committing a criminal offence against another person. The prosecution authority's power to impose restraining orders under the Criminal Procedure Act is supplemented by the police's authority to implement protective measures under the Police Act. Pursuant to the Police Act Section 7, police officers may immediately vacate an individual in order to protect another individual's safety or to prevent or halt violations of the law. The police may ban the person concerned from his or her own home temporarily for a short period of time, if there are strong reasons for doing so.		
28.2	If yes, please indicate the length of time for which emergency barring orders may remain in force: A restraining order under the Criminal Procedure Act must be set for a fixed period of time which may not exceed one year at a time. If the restraining order bans the person concerned from his or her own home, the time period may not exceed three months at a time. However, provided that all requirements are still met, the restraining order may be extended for an equivalent period of time. In principle, there is no limit to how many times a restraining order may be extended. A ban from the police pursuant to the Police Act Section 7 may as a rule be imposed for 24 hours. For longer periods, a restraining order must be imposed by the prosecution authority pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act 222 a.		
28.3	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
29	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the availability of restraining or protection orders to victims of the following forms of violence against women?		
	- Domestic violence	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Stalking	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Sexual violence	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Sexual harassment	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Forced marriage	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Female genital mutilation	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Forced abortion	Yes ☒	No ☐
	- Forced sterilisation	Yes ☒	No ☐
29.1	If yes, please specify:		

	The use of restraining orders pursuant to Section 222 a of the Criminal Procedure Act and Section 57 of the Penal Code are not limited to specific types of criminal acts. A restraining order under Section 222 a of the Criminal Procedure Act may be imposed when there is reason to believe that a person otherwise a) will commit a criminal act against another person, b) stalk another person, c) in any other way disturb another person's peace or d) commit disorderly conduct particularly burdensome for another person. These conditions are clearly met if there is reason to believe that a victim would otherwise be subject to domestic violence, stalking, sexual violence, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced abortion or forced sterilisation. All these offences are criminalized in Norway. Situations where there is reason to believe that a victim would otherwise be subject to sexual harassment or digital manifestations of violence may be covered by letter a or letter c. Reference is made to Norway's Baseline Report Chapter 5 letter G for information about the extent to which sexual harassment is criminalized in Norway. The prosecution authority may impose a restraining order ex officio or at the request of a victim. If the prosecution authority rejects a request from a victim for a restraining order, the victim has a right to judicial review of the decision. The prosecution authority is obliged to inform the victim of the right to judicial review. The courts may sentence a perpetrator to a restraining order pursuant to the Penal Code Section 57 when there is reason to believe that the person otherwise a) will commit a criminal act against another person, b) stalk another person or c) in any other way disturb another person's peace. Pursuant to the Penal Code Section 282 the court is obliged to consider a protection order when someone is found guilty of serious or repeated domestic violence against their partner. From 8 April 2024, electronic monitoring may be imposed to ensure compliance with restraining orders issued pursuant to Section 222 a of the Criminal Procedure Act and Section 57 of the Penal Code (please refer to our reply to question 28 for more information on this).		
29.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
30	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the effective enforcement of barring, restraining or protection orders?	Yes ☒	No ☐
30.1	If yes, please specify: The Norwegian Police has recently upgraded its mobile violence alarm technology to enhance communication and tracking capabilities. All active alarms have now been replaced, and the new system has been fully implemented. The number of mobile violence alarms issued to victims has increased in recent years. Legislative changes have expanded the use of reverse violence alarms (RVAs). Police prosecutors are now authorized to issue RVAs to perpetrators in addition to restraining orders. Police districts are expected to take proactive steps to prevent breaches of RVAs. As part of their performance agreements, districts are required to maintain zero breaches of restraining orders. Evidence suggests that police follow-up on violations has intensified,		

	with interventions occurring earlier in the process to prevent escalation. Furthermore, RVAs appear to enhance compliance with restraining orders and contribute to a reduction in violence. <i>The Law</i> Prosecutors and the courts may issue restraining and protection orders under Sections 222a and 222g of the Criminal Procedure Act, as well as under Section 57 of the Penal Code. As of 2024, prosecutors have been granted new authority to issue protection orders with electronic monitoring as a preventive measure during the investigation phase. Previously, only courts could impose such orders, and only as part of a conviction. Electronic monitoring was not available during pre-trial proceedings. Under Section 282 of the Penal Code, courts are obliged to consider issuing a protection order when an individual is found guilty of serious or repeated domestic violence against a partner. <i>DPP Directive</i> In 2023, the DPP issued Directive RA-2023-2 concerning domestic violence. Chapter 1 underscores Norway's international and constitutional obligations to protect individuals from violence and abuse, including those outlined in Article 49 of the Istanbul Convention. The directive states: <i>"When the police and the prosecutors become aware of violence in close relationships, appropriate measures must be considered and, if necessary, implemented to prevent the victim from being exposed to further harm."</i> The directive emphasizes the importance of identifying cases of domestic violence that may precede murder or serious physical harm, so that timely investigations and protective measures can be initiated. For several years, the DPP has encouraged increased use of restraining and protection orders. General directives have been issued to guide prosecutors in the application of these measures and to ensure that immediate prosecution is considered in cases of violation. Relevant directives include: - RA-2023-2, Chapter 3: Protective Measures - RA-2024-915: Guidelines on Electronic Monitoring in Cases of Violations of Restraining Orders and Contact Bans (issued by prosecutors) - RA-2019-2: Restraining Orders with Electronic Monitoring (issued by the courts)
30.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:
31	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 52 and 53, which were not covered by the questions above, in particular in relation to the collection of data on the number of orders issued and their violations, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]: For further information, reference is made to Norway's first thematic report Building Trust by Delivering Support, Protection and Justice, submitted on 2 October 2025.

Specific recommendations	
32	Please report on any measures taken by the authorities to amend the criminal legislation on sexual violence and rape to ensure that provisions are firmly rooted in the lack of freely given consent as required by Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Istanbul Convention and to ensure appropriate sanctions for all sexual acts without the consent of the victim, irrespective of personal characteristics (Recommendation A.11, IC-CP/Inf (2022)13). In June 2025, the Penal Code's provision on rape was amended. The amendments entered into force on 1 July 2025. The aim of the amendments was to strengthen the legal protection against non-consensual sexual activity, and facilitate more nuanced and proportionate sentencing in cases involving sexual offences. The most significant legislative amendment is the introduction of an affirmative consent model in the legal definition of rape in the Penal Code Section 291. Pursuant to the first paragraph of this provision, anyone who engages in sexual activity with another person who has not consented, either verbally or through actions, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years. Pursuant to the second paragraph of Section 291, a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years shall be imposed if the perpetrator obtains sexual activity through violence or threatening conduct, engages in sexual activity with a person who, either verbally or through actions, expresses that they do not want it, or engages in sexual activity with a person who is incapable of resisting the act. The amendments also include the abolition of mandatory minimum sentencing of three years for rape involving intercourse etc., as well as a deviation from the customary sentencing norm for rape. As the severity of rape cases varies greatly, the amendments grant the courts greater flexibility to determine an appropriate sentence depending on the specific circumstances of each case. However, it is anticipated that the prevailing sentencing level for rape will largely be upheld. The Norwegian Parliament has requested the Government to initiate systematic research, including studies of case law, assessment of evidence, and the impact on legal certainty of the amendments to the provisions of rape in the Penal Code.
33	Please report on measures taken to ensure that vulnerability, particularly related to sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence against women, is formally assessed and identified at the earliest possible opportunity within the asylum procedure to inform decisions relating to accommodation and support services, while ensuring that reception centre staff are fully trained in all forms of violence against women (Recommendation A.16, IC-CP/Inf (2022)13). The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) has implemented measures to ensure that vulnerability, particularly related to sexual and gender-based violence against women, is identified and assessed as early as possible in the asylum process. <i>Identification and follow-up</i>

Through guidelines, UDI has procedures for identifying and following up vulnerable individuals in reception centres. This includes people exposed to human trafficking, domestic and gender-based violence, sexual violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation, LGBTQ+ discrimination, and torture. Reception staff must take mandatory courses in these guidelines. Both UDI and the NGO Queer World have given training to both staff and other working services at the National Arrival Centre. Reception centres are required to notify UDI via reception follow-up staff when vulnerability is suspected. Collaboration with health services, police, child protective services and crisis centres is emphasized and offered when needed. In addition to reception staff, UDI has staff present at the National Arrival Centre to provide guidance to applicants in different languages. The staff at UDI's Asylum Department includes several case workers dedicated to working with vulnerable applicants, and their competence and function is well known among the other services working at the centre.

UDI's Asylum Department and Reception Department are currently cooperating in making new and improved guidelines on information sharing between reception centres and the Asylum Department. To help facilitate self-identification, applicants can find information on human trafficking and exploitation, domestic violence, and LGBTQ+ discrimination and a variety of support services, on information screens and leaflets throughout the centre. As part of a preventive effort, UDI has dialogue groups for boys and men in reception centres. The aim is to prevent domestic and gender-based violence through reflection and attitude change. All ordinary reception centres must conduct at least two dialogue groups per year, and group leaders receive training and professional guidance. Topics include violence against women and different cultural understandings of gender roles. Vulnerable applicants, especially victims of human trafficking and women at risk of domestic violence or forced marriage, are prioritized for interviews and decision making.

Cases of trafficking of minors are often complex and difficult to identify. Suspected victims of trafficking identified within the asylum procedure are handled by the child welfare services, that will offer care and accommodation pursuant to The Child Welfare Act. A national guidance function was established in 2019 in order to help the child welfare services and other actors to navigate this landscape. The guidance function is placed under the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs and aims at providing guidance and increasing competence.

The Institute for Social Research evaluated the guidance function in 2023 and recommended that the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs increase the visibility of and information about the function on websites and through written channels to child welfare services. It also recommends clarifying the guidance function's role and responsibilities within the organization of efforts in the human trafficking field and elaborating on the content of its mandate.

Accommodation Measures

UDI has implemented measures to ensure safe housing for vulnerable individuals, especially women. At the National Arrival Centre, single women are placed in separate, screened-off areas. There are also options to house particularly vulnerable residents in barracks or a limited number of small rooms adjacent to the tent hall. Plans are underway to remodel the tent hall to create more private zones. However, due to capacity constraints, multi-bed accommodations will remain, and doors to these zones cannot be locked. This is a safety measure to prevent individuals with harmful intentions from hiding and to ensure staff have a clear overview – especially important in the event of an evacuation. If a woman is at risk of gender-based violence such as forced marriage or domestic abuse or is identified as a victim of human trafficking, UDI and reception centres cooperate with crises centres and ROSA (the National assistance measure and competence centre against human trafficking) in order to provide accommodation with the necessary level of security and protection.

In cases of trafficking where minors are involved, the Child Welfare Services will assess and offer appropriate measures. In serious cases, the Child Welfare Act Section 6-6 can be applied. It reads (unofficial translation):

If the police assessment and other information indicate a serious and imminent risk that the child is being or may be exploited for human trafficking, cf. the Penal Code Section 257, the County Social Welfare Board may decide that the child shall be placed in an institution. Such a decision may only be made if it is necessary to safeguard the child's immediate need for protection and care. Furthermore, the institution must be professionally and materially capable of meeting the child's need for protection and care. The decision may include protective measures if necessary to prevent the child from contacting individuals who may exploit the child for human trafficking. These measures may restrict the child's access to visitors, communication via post, telephone or other devices, and freedom of movement outside the institution's premises. Protective measures may also include restrictions on who may know the child's whereabouts, such as placement at a secret address. The protective measures shall not be more extensive than necessary and may not restrict the child's contact with an appointed guardian, lawyer, the child welfare service, supervisory authorities, health personnel, consular representatives, ministers or other religious leaders, or similar.

A decision may be made for up to six weeks. The stay may be extended by up to six weeks at a time through new decisions. The total duration of the stay in the institution, including time after an emergency decision, may not exceed six months. The child welfare service is responsible for the care of the child following a decision on placement in an institution. The institution exercises care for the child on behalf of the child welfare service. The child welfare service may refrain from implementing the decision if circumstances warrant it and the police consent. In such cases, the child welfare service shall notify the County Social Welfare Board. The decision lapses if not implemented within six weeks from the date of the decision.

If there is reason to believe that a person is under 18 years of age, a decision may be made under this provision until the age is determined. The Ministry may issue regulations on special protective measures when there is a risk of human trafficking.