

Penal Code (Penal Code)

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- Cf. *formerly* Ordinary Civil Penal Code **22 May 1902 no. 10** . - See **Act 28 May 2010 no. 16** . Cf. NL book 6, decree 4 March 1690, 6 Feb 1694, 21 Sep 1695, 16 Oct 1697, 22 Oct 1701 (cf. decree 24 Jan 1710 and 12 Feb 1745, rescript 8 Aug 1738 and 23 Sep 1763, instructions 9 Dec 1746 and 5 June 1776), 8 Oct 1725, 17 March 1741, 7 Feb 1749, 20 Nov 1750, 5 Feb 1751, 23 Feb 1752, 18 Dec 1767, 27 Apr 1771, 20 Feb 1789, 27 Sep 1799, 19 Apr 1805, 28 Sep 1813, promised 25 Oct 1815, 20 Aug 1842, 27 May 1854, 4 July 1857, 9 June 1866, 4 May 1872, 3 June 1874, 30 Apr 1877, 29 May 1879, 9 June 1883, 6 June 1884, 21 June 1886, 6 July 1887, **29 June 1888 no. 2** , 29 June 1889, 28 June 1890, 6 July 1891, 18 June 1892, 2 May 1894, 23 July 1894 and 6 June 1896.

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Part One. General Provisions

Chapter 1. Scope of criminal legislation

§ 1. Scope of the general provisions

The provisions of the first part apply to all criminal acts unless otherwise provided in or pursuant to law or resulting from interpretation.

§ 2. International law restrictions

Criminal legislation applies with the limitations that result from agreements with foreign states or from international law in general.

§ 3. Scope of criminal legislation in time

The criminal law at the time of the act is applied. Nevertheless, the law at the time of the decision is applied when this leads to a more favorable outcome for the accused and the change in law is due to a changed view of which acts should be punished, or on the use of criminal law sanctions.

When a continuous criminal offence continues after a more stringent change in law has come into force, the law at the time of the act is applied to the parts of the offence that fall on either side of the time of entry into force.

If someone is charged, cf. **Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Act**, no account is taken of the fact that the charge would have been time-barred under a newer law, or that it is no longer unconditional.

If the enforcement of a reaction has begun, the fact that the right to enforce would have been time-barred under a more recent law is not taken into account.

In the event of a conviction after reopening, the same legislation applies as in the original decision.

⁰ Amended by Acts of **17 June 2005 No. 90** (entered into force 1 January 2008 pursuant to **resolution 26 January 2007 No. 88**) as amended by **Act of 2007 No. 3**, **7 March 2008 No. 4**, **19 June 2015 No. 65**.

§ 4. Application of criminal legislation to acts in Norway and in Norwegian jurisdictions, etc.

Criminal legislation applies to acts committed in Norway, including on Svalbard, Jan Mayen and in the Norwegian dependent territories, cf. **Act of 27 February 1930 No. 3**.

Criminal law also applies to acts committed

- a. on installations on the Norwegian continental shelf for the exploration for, exploitation of or storage of substances on pipelines and other fixed transport facilities connected to such installations, even when they are located on the continental shelf,
- b. in the jurisdiction established pursuant to [Act No. 91 of 17 December 1976](#) on the Norwegian Economic Zone to infringe interests that the Norwegian jurisdiction is to safeguard, and
- c. on a Norwegian vessel, including an aircraft, and a drilling platform or similar mobile facility. If the vessel or facility is on the territory of another state, criminal law only applies to an act committed by a person accompanying the vessel or facility.

Section 5. Application of criminal law to actions abroad

Outside the scope of application under [Section 4](#), criminal legislation applies to acts committed

- a. by a Norwegian citizen,
- b. by a person residing in Norway, or
- c. on behalf of a company registered in Norway,

when the actions:

1. are also punishable under the law of the country where they were committed,
2. considered a war crime, genocide or crime against humanity,
3. considered a violation of the international law of war,
4. is considered child marriage or forced marriage,
5. is considered genital mutilation,
6. is directed against the Norwegian state or a Norwegian state authority, or is affected by [sections 120 a](#) or [120 b](#),
7. is committed outside the area of sovereignty of any state and is punishable by imprisonment,
8. is considered neglect of duty,
9. is affected by [sections 257](#) , [270](#) , [291 – 296](#) , [299 – 306](#) or [sections 309 – 316](#) ,
10. is considered a terrorist or terrorist-related act pursuant to [Chapter 18 of the Penal Code](#) , or is subject to [Section 182 of the Penal Code](#) ,
11. is considered an incitement to commit a criminal act pursuant to [Section 183 of the Penal Code](#) or involves a threat of speech pursuant to [Section 185 of the Penal Code](#) ,
12. is considered corruption or influence peddling under [sections 387](#) to [389](#) , or
13. is affected by [Section 4 of the Sanctions Act](#) .

The first paragraph applies correspondingly to actions taken

- a. by a person who, after the time of the action, has become a Norwegian citizen or has obtained residence in Norway,
- b. by a person who is or after the act has become a citizen of or resident in another Nordic country, and who is also a citizen of or resident in Norway,
- c. on behalf of a foreign enterprise that, after the time of the action, has transferred its entire business to an enterprise in Norway.

The first paragraph, nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, with the exception of [sections 145](#) , 11 and 12, apply correspondingly to acts committed by persons other than those covered by the first and second paragraphs, when the person is residing in Norway, and the act carries a maximum penalty of imprisonment for more than 1 year.

For acts as mentioned in the first paragraph, no. 2, the second and third paragraphs only apply if the act is considered genocide, a crime against humanity or a war crime under international law.

The criminal legislation also applies to acts committed abroad by persons other than those covered by the first to fourth paragraphs, if the act carries a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 6 years or more and is directed against someone who is a Norwegian citizen or resident in Norway, or carries a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 3 years or more and is committed on behalf of an enterprise as mentioned in the first paragraph, letter c, or the second paragraph, letter c.

In the event of criminal prosecution under this section, the penalty may not exceed the maximum statutory penalty for a similar act in the country where it was committed.

Prosecution under this section shall only be brought when the public interest so requires.

⁰ Amended by Acts [21 Dec 2005 No. 131](#) , [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [17 June 2016 No. 52](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution [17 June 2016 No. 670](#)), [19 June 2020 No. 81](#) (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to resolution [19 June 2020 No. 120](#)), [19 Dec 2020 No. 18](#) (entered into force 16 April 2021 pursuant to resolution [16 April 2021 No. 1182](#)), [20 Dec 2023 No. 113](#) (in force 1 January 2024 according to [December 2023 no. 2130](#)).

§ 6. Special international law basis for criminal prosecution

Outside the scope of application under **sections 4 and 5**, criminal legislation also applies to acts that Norway has the right or obligation to prosecute under agreements with foreign states or under international law in general.

Section 5, seventh paragraph, applies accordingly.

0 Amended by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74**.

§ 7. Action deemed to have been taken in several places

When the criminality of an act depends on or is influenced by an effect that has occurred or is intended, the act is considered to have been committed even where the effect has occurred or is intentionally caused.

§ 8. The right to prosecute offences that have been adjudicated abroad

When a final judgment has been rendered abroad that falls under

- a. **Act of 25 March 1977 No. 22** on the transfer of criminal proceedings from or to another European country,
- b. **Act of 20 July 1991 No. 67** on the transfer of convicted persons, or
- c. international agreement within the Schengen cooperation,

Criminal proceedings cannot be brought or a criminal conviction passed in Norway for the same criminal offence, when

1. the person concerned was acquitted or found guilty without any sanction being imposed, or
2. the imposed sanction has been fully enforced, is in the process of being enforced or has lapsed according to sentencing country.

If the criminal prosecution in the sentencing country has not taken place in accordance with a request from Norwegian authorities, prosecution in Norway may take place for cases as mentioned in the first paragraph letters a and b, when

- a. the act was committed in an area as mentioned in **§ 4**, cf. **§ 7**,
- b. the offender at the time of the act was resident in Norway or was a Norwegian citizen, and public interest dictated prosecution,
- c. the act was directed against a person holding Norwegian public office, or against a public institution or other person in Norway, or the offender himself held Norwegian public office, or
- d. Norway has the right or obligation under international law to prosecute.

If the criminal prosecution in the sentencing country has not taken place in accordance with a request from Norwegian authorities, prosecution in Norway may take place for cases as mentioned in the first paragraph, letter c, when

- a. the act was committed in whole or in part in Norway. If the act was only partly committed in Norway, the exception applies if the act was partly committed in the territory of the Contracting Party that rendered the judgment,
- b. the act is punishable in Norway as a war crime, genocide, an offence against the independence and security of the state, an offence against the constitution and the political system, or as hijacking, sabotage against infrastructure, a serious destruction, or dealing with plutonium and uranium, or serious arson or other particularly dangerous destruction, or
- c. The act was committed by a Norwegian official and was a breach of that person's official duties.

Chapter 2. Legal definitions etc.

§ 9. The closest relatives

By the closest people is meant

- a. spouse,
- b. relatives in direct line and siblings, and their spouses,
- c. the spouse's direct relatives and siblings, and their spouses,
- d. step-siblings and their spouses,
- e. foster parents and their parents, foster children and foster siblings, and
- f. fiancé.

What is determined regarding spouses also applies to divorced persons. However, in-laws are only considered to be the closest relatives for relationships that occurred before the dissolution of the

marriage. What is determined regarding in-laws in the second sentence also applies to engaged persons after the engagement has been terminated.

In-laws are considered to continue to exist when the marriage that gave rise to them has ended through death.

Registered partnerships and other cases where two people live together permanently under marriage-like conditions are considered equivalent to marriage.

0 Amended by Act of [27 June 2008 No. 53](#) (entered into force 1 January 2009 pursuant to Resolution of [27 June 2008 No. 745](#)).

§ 10. Public place and public action

A public place means a place intended for general traffic or a place where the general public travels.

An act is public when it is performed in the presence of a larger number of people, or when it could easily be observed and is observed from a public place. If the act consists of making a statement, the act is also public when the statement is made in a way that makes it suitable for reaching a larger number of people.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#).

§ 11. Significant harm to body and health

Significant harm to body and health means loss or significant impairment of a sense, an important organ or an important body part, significant disfigurement, life-threatening or long-term illness, or serious psychological harm.

Significant harm also occurs when a fetus dies or is injured as a result of a criminal act.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#).

§ 12. Subject matter

By object is also meant electrical energy or other energy.

§ 13. Calculation of statutory deadlines

[Section 148](#), second paragraph, and [Section 149](#), first paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act apply when calculating statutory time limits.

Chapter 3. Basic conditions for criminal liability

§ 14. Requirement for legal basis

Criminal sanctions, cf. sections 29 and 30, may only be imposed pursuant to law.

§ 15. Participation

A penalty order also applies to anyone who contributes to the violation, unless otherwise specified.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#).

§ 16. Attempts

Anyone who intends to commit an offense that may result in imprisonment for 1 year or more, and who does something that leads directly to the commission of the offense, is punished for attempt, unless otherwise determined.

A person who voluntarily refrains from committing the offense or prevents it from being committed is not punished for an attempt.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#).

§ 17. Emergency law

An act that would otherwise be punishable is legal when

- a. it is undertaken to save life, health, property or another interest from a risk of harm that cannot be averted by means, and
- b. This risk of harm is far greater than the risk of harm from the action.

§ 18. Self-defense

An act that would otherwise be punishable is legal when it

- a. is taken to avert an unlawful attack,
- b. does not go further than necessary, and
- c. does not obviously go beyond what is justifiable taking into account how dangerous the attack is, what kind of harm it causes, what is violated, and the culpability of the attacker.

The rule in the first paragraph applies correspondingly to anyone who makes a lawful arrest or seeks to prevent someone from evading detention or the execution of a custodial sentence.

The exercise of public authority can only be met with self-defense when the exercise of authority is unlawful, and the person exercising it acts intentionally or with gross negligence.

§ 19. Self-assessment

An act that would otherwise be punishable is lawful when the person with the right acts to restore an unlawfully altered state, and it would be unreasonable to have to wait for the assistance of the authorities. Force against a person may only be used when the violation of the law is obvious, and must not go beyond what is justifiable.

§ 20. Guilt

Anyone who is under 15 years of age at the time of the act is not criminally liable.

The same applies to anyone who is mentally incompetent at the time of the act due to

- a. strongly deviant state of mind
- b. severe disturbance of consciousness or
- c. severe mental retardation.

When assessing insanity pursuant to the second paragraph, emphasis shall be placed on the degree of failure in understanding reality and functional capacity.

A person who is temporarily insane as a result of self-inflicted intoxication is not exempt from punishment, unless special reasons so indicate. A person who has a persistent condition as mentioned in the second paragraph letter a and who self-inflicts a state of insanity may be punished if special reasons so indicate.

0 Amended by Act of 21 June 2019 no. 48 (entered into force 1 Oct 2020 pursuant to resolution of 21 Sep 2020 no. 1788).

§ 21. The claim for fault

Criminal law only applies to intentional offenses unless otherwise specified.

§ 22. Intention

Intent exists when someone commits an act that meets the description of the act in a criminal offense.

- a. on purpose,
- b. with awareness that the action certainly or most likely covers the description of the crime, or
- c. considers it possible that the action covers the description of the crime, and chooses to act even if that were not the case.

Intent exists even if the offender is not aware that the act is illegal, cf. **Section 26** .

0 Amended by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 23. Negligence

Anyone who acts in violation of the requirement for responsible conduct in an area, and who can be blamed based on their personal circumstances, is negligent.

Negligence is gross if the action is highly reprehensible and there is grounds for strong reproach.

§ 24. Unintended consequence

An unintended consequence is included in the assessment of whether an offense is serious if the offender has acted negligently with respect to the consequence or has failed to avert the consequence within his ability after becoming aware that it could occur.

0 Amended by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 25. Actual ignorance

Everyone should be judged according to their perception of the actual situation at the time of the action.

If the ignorance is negligent, the act is punished when negligent offenses are punishable.

Ignorance resulting from self-inflicted intoxication is disregarded. In such cases, the offender is judged as if he had been sober. The same applies if the person was in a self-inflicted state of insanity.

0 Amended by Act of 21 June 2019 no. 48 (entered into force 1 Oct 2020 pursuant to resolution of 21 Sep 2020 no. 1788).

§ 26. Legal ignorance

A person who, at the time of the act, is unaware that the act is illegal due to ignorance of legal rules, is punished when the ignorance is negligent.

Chapter 4. Corporate penalties

§ 27. Penalties for enterprises

When a penal provision is violated by someone who has acted on behalf of an enterprise, the enterprise may be punished. This applies even if no individual has shown guilt or has the capacity to be guilty under [Section 20](#) .

Enterprise means a company, cooperative, association or other association, sole proprietorship, foundation, estate or public enterprise.

The penalty is a fine. The enterprise may also be deprived of the right to carry on the business or be prohibited from carrying on it in certain forms, cf. [Section 56](#) , and confiscation may be imposed, cf. [Chapter 13](#) .

0 Amended by Acts of 29 June 2007 No. 81 (entered into force on 1 January 2008 pursuant to resolution of 23 November 2007 No. 1287), 4 Dec 2020 No. 135 (entered into force on 4 December 2020 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

Section 28. Factors in the decision whether a penalty shall be imposed on an enterprise

When deciding whether an enterprise shall be punished under [Section 27](#) , and when imposing the penalty, the following shall be taken into account, among other things:

- a. the preventive effect of the punishment,
- b. the seriousness of the offense, and whether anyone acting on behalf of the company has shown guilt,
- c. whether the undertaking could have prevented the offence through guidelines, instructions, training, control
- d. whether the offence was committed to further the interests of the enterprise,
- e. whether the undertaking has gained or could have gained any benefit from the offence,
- f. the financial capacity of the enterprise,
- g. whether other sanctions as a result of the offence are imposed on the enterprise or anyone who has acted on behalf of the enterprise, and whether any individual is punished, and
- h. whether an agreement with a foreign state requires the use of corporate sanctions.

Chapter 5. Overview of the criminal law reactions

§ 29. Penalties

The penalties are

- a. prison, cf. [chapter 6](#) ,
- b. detention, cf. [chapter 7](#) ,
- c. community service, cf. [Chapter 8](#) ,
- d. juvenile punishment, cf. [chapter 8 a](#) ,
- e. fine, cf. [Chapter 9](#) , and
- f. loss of rights, cf. [Chapter 10](#) or [the Citizenship Act Section 26 a](#) .

When determining a penalty, it is appropriate to impose several criminal sanctions, cf. the first paragraph and [Section 30](#) , the total sanction shall be in reasonable proportion to the offence.

0 Amended by Acts [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , [20 January 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to resolution [13 June 2014 No. 721](#)), [2019](#) (entered into force 1 January 2019 pursuant to resolution [25 May 2018 No. 759](#)).

§ 30. Other criminal sanctions

Other criminal legal reactions are

- a. suspension of sentence, cf. [Section 60](#) ,
- b. waiver of sentencing, cf. [Section 61](#) ,
- c. transfer to compulsory mental health care, cf. [Section 62](#) ,
- d. transfer to compulsory care, cf. [Section 63](#) ,
- e. confiscation, cf. [chapter 13](#) ,
- f. failure to prosecute, cf. [Criminal Procedure Act §§ 69](#) and [70](#) ,
- g. transfer of the case to mediation in a conflict council, follow-up in a conflict council or to youth follow-up in a conflict council, cf. [the Criminal Procedure Act, section 71 a](#) , first and second paragraphs, and
- h. loss of the right to drive a motor vehicle, etc., cf. [the Road Traffic Act, section 24 a](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 b](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 c](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 d](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 e](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 f](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 g](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 h](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 i](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 j](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 k](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 l](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 m](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 n](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 o](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 p](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 q](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 r](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 s](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 t](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 u](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 v](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 w](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 x](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 y](#) , second paragraph, [section 24 z](#) , second paragraph, [section 35](#) , first paragraph, and loss of the right to operate passenger transport for remuneration (cf. [the Occupational Transport Act, section 37 f](#) , second paragraph).

0 Amended by Acts [20 January 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution 13 June 2014 No. 721](#)), [20 June 2014 No. 49](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to resolution [20 June 2014 No. 795](#)).

Chapter 6. Imprisonment

Section 31. Determination of prison sentence

A prison sentence may be imposed when this is stipulated in the sentencing provision.

The minimum sentence is 14 days unless otherwise provided by law.

Imprisonment is imposed for a fixed period of time. Imprisonment of up to and including 120 days is determined in days. Imprisonment of more than 4 months is determined in months and years.

Section 32. Combination of imprisonment with other penalties

Along with imprisonment, it may be imposed

- a. community service on the terms specified in [Section 51 letter a](#) ,
- b. fine, cf. [Section 54, first sentence, letter a](#) , cf. second sentence, and
- c. loss of rights, cf. [Section 59 letter a](#) , or
- d. juvenile punishment, cf. [Section 52 a, fourth paragraph](#) .

The right under the first paragraph to impose other penalties together with imprisonment is irrelevant to provisions that give legal effect to the penalty framework.

0 Amended by Act of [20 December 2023 No. 110](#) (in force 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution of [24 May 2024 No. 811](#)).

Section 33. Limited use of imprisonment for young offenders

A person who was under 18 years of age at the time of the act may only be sentenced to unconditional imprisonment when it is particularly necessary. The imprisonment may not exceed 15 years, even if the penal code allows for a more severe sentence.

§ 34. Suspension of execution (suspended imprisonment)

In a sentence of imprisonment, the court may decide that the execution is fully or partially postponed for a probationary period. If the execution of parts of the sentence is postponed (partly suspended, partly unconditional imprisonment), the unconditional part cannot be set lower than 14 days.

The probationary period shall generally be 2 years. When the conditions for increased punishment in the event of a repeat offense are met, and in other special cases, a longer probationary period may be imposed, but not exceeding 5 years. The probationary period is calculated from the day the final judgment is rendered.

A stay of execution is granted on the basic condition that the convicted person does not commit a new criminal offence during the probation period. In addition, the court may set special conditions pursuant to [sections 35 to 37](#). The accused shall, as far as possible, be given the opportunity to comment on special conditions before they are set.

§ 35. Special conditions regarding compensation and redress

As a special condition for the stay of execution, the court shall order the convicted person to pay such compensation and redress as the injured party or other injured party is entitled to and claims, and which the convicted person has the ability to pay. If the loss has been sufficiently clarified, the court may also, on its own initiative, set conditions for compensation.

§ 36. Special conditions regarding the obligation to notify

As a special condition for the postponement of execution, the court may order the convicted person to report to the police at specific times. The reporting obligation period is 1 year unless the court decides otherwise. The reporting obligation runs from the day the judgment becomes final. If the judgment concerns a criminal act to which the convicted person has confessed, it may be determined in the judgment that the reporting obligation shall be implemented immediately.

§ 37. Other special conditions

As a special condition for a stay of execution, the court may order the convicted person to:

- a. comply with regulations regarding residence, place of stay, work or training,
- b. avoid contact with certain people,
- c. tolerate restrictions on the disposal of income and assets and fulfill financial obligations, such as paying maintenance payments,
- d. refrain from using alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances and submit to the necessary drug tests,
- e. undergo treatment to counteract the abuse of alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances, if necessary,
- f. implement a drug program with court supervision, cf. [Section 38](#), or a program against driving under the influence for persons who have been convicted of violating [the Road Traffic Act Section 31](#), cf. [Section 22](#), first paragraph, or a program against a problem with alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances, provided that the convicted person has completed the programs,
- g. undergo psychiatric treatment, if necessary in an institution,
- h. stay in a home or institution for up to 1 year,
- in. meet for mediation in the conflict council and fulfill any agreements entered into in the mediation meeting, or stay in the conflict council for a period of up to one year, provided that the case is suitable for such treatment and agreed to by both the injured party, the convicted person and their possible guardians,
- j. meeting with the advisory unit for drug cases after being summoned, provided that the conviction concerns possession or storage of narcotics for the convicted person's own use pursuant to [Section 231](#) or [Section 31](#), cf. [Section 24](#), first paragraph, or
- k. fulfill other special conditions that the court finds appropriate.

Section 461 of the Criminal Procedure Act applies correspondingly to the special conditions mentioned in letter f.

When a convicted person who was under 18 years of age at the time of the act is required to submit to a drug test pursuant to letter d, **Section 12**, third paragraph, of the Health Personnel Act applies.

- 0 Amended by Acts **19 June 2009 No. 74** , **24 June 2011 No. 34** , **20 Jan 2012 No. 6** (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to **resolution 13 June 2014 No. 49** (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to **resolution 20 June 2014 No. 795**), **19 June 2015 No. 65** , **18 June 2021 No. 117** (July 2022 pursuant to resolution **24 Sep 2021 No. 2837**), **20 Dec 2023 No. 110** (entered into force 1 Sep 2024 pursuant to resolution **24 May 2024 No. 110**)

Section 38. Regulations on special conditions etc.

The King may issue regulations on the implementation of special conditions for the postponement of execution. The King shall issue further provisions on drug programs with court supervision, including who it shall apply to, its content and its implementation. The Norwegian Correctional Service is responsible for following up on convicted persons who are completing drug programs with court supervision, who are completing programs against driving under the influence of drugs or who are under 18 years of age and have been imposed with conditions of abstinence pursuant to **Section 37** letter d. **Section 56 of the Execution of Sentences Act** applies correspondingly to conditions of drug programs with court supervision, conditions of programs against driving under the influence of drugs and conditions of abstinence as mentioned in the third sentence.

- 0 Amended by Acts of **19 June 2015 No. 65** , **16 December 2016 No. 98** (effective 1 January 2017 pursuant to resolution of 16 December 2016 No. 110)

§ 39. Breach of conditions for stay of execution, etc.

When the circumstances of the convicted person justify it, the district court may, by ruling during the probation period, revoke or amend the special conditions set and impose new special conditions. If the court finds it necessary, it may also extend the probation period, but not to more than 5 years in total. In the case of conditions regarding a drug program and a program against driving under the influence of alcohol, the Norwegian Correctional Service may bring the case before the court with a request for such a ruling. The convicted person shall, as far as possible, be allowed to express his/her opinion on the special conditions and the extension of the probation period.

When the convicted person seriously or repeatedly violates the stipulated special conditions, the district court may decide by judgment that the sentence shall be enforced in whole or in part, or impose a new probation period and new special conditions. The prosecution authority's application for such a judgment must be brought to court within 3 months of the end of the probation period. In the case of conditions concerning a drug program and a program against driving under the influence of drugs, the correctional service may bring the case to court with an application for such a judgment. The fourth sentence of the first paragraph applies correspondingly. In the case of partial enforcement of the judgment, **section 31**, second paragraph, does not apply. The rules on notification in **section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Act** apply correspondingly to court hearings on commutation. The correctional service shall be notified according to the same rules as the prosecution authority.

If the convicted person commits a criminal offence during the probation period, and charges are brought or the case is requested to be adjudicated by a guilty verdict within 6 months after the end of the probation period, the court may pronounce a joint verdict for both acts or a separate verdict for the new act. If a separate verdict is pronounced for the new act, the court may also change the previous conditional sentence as determined in the first paragraph.

- 0 Amended by Acts of **20 June 2008 No. 47** (entered into force 1 November 2008 pursuant to **resolution of 17 October 2008 No. 1124**), **19 June 2015 No. 65** , **16 December 2016 No. 98** (effective 1 January 2017 pursuant to resolution of 16 December 2016 No. 110)

Chapter 7. Detention

§ 40. Conditions for imposing detention

When a prison sentence is not considered sufficient to protect the life, health or freedom of others, detention in an institution under the correctional service may be imposed when the offender is found guilty of having committed or attempted to commit a violent offence, a sexual offence, a deprivation of liberty, arson or another offence that violated the life, health or freedom of others, or exposed these rights to danger and the conditions in the second or third paragraph are met. If the accused is under 18 years of age, detention may not be imposed, unless there are completely extraordinary circumstances.

If the offense was of a serious nature, there must be an imminent danger that the offender will again commit a serious offense as mentioned in the first paragraph.

If the offense was of a less serious nature,

- a. the offender has previously committed or attempted to commit a serious offence as mentioned in the first paragraph,
- b. it must be assumed that there is a close connection between the previous and the current offence, and
- c. the risk of relapse into a new serious offence as mentioned in the first paragraph must be particularly imminent.

When assessing the risk of recidivism pursuant to the second and third paragraphs, emphasis shall be placed on the offence committed in particular in relation to the offender's behaviour and social and personal functional capacity. In cases as mentioned in the second paragraph, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the offender has previously committed or attempted to commit a serious offence as mentioned in the first paragraph.

Before a sentence of detention is passed, a personal examination of the accused shall be carried out. The court may decide that the accused shall be subjected to a forensic psychiatric examination instead of or in addition to the personal examination.

⁰ Amended by Act of 20 January 2012 No. 6 (entered into force on 20 January 2012 pursuant to resolution of 20 January 2012 No. 41).

Section 41. Combination of detention with other penalties

Along with detention, loss of rights may be imposed, cf. Section 59 letter d.

§ 42. Expiration of imposed prison sentence and community sentence

Previously imposed prison sentences and community sentences are vacated when detention is imposed.

§ 43. Duration of detention

A detention order sets a time limit that should not normally exceed 15 years, and cannot exceed 21 years. For offences that carry a penalty of up to 30 years in prison, the court may set a time limit that cannot exceed 30 years. If the convicted person was under 18 at the time of the act, the time limit should not normally exceed 10 years, and it cannot exceed 15 years. Upon application by the prosecution, the court may by judgment extend the set time limit by up to 5 years at a time. An application for an extension must be filed with the district court no later than 3 months before the expiry of the detention period.

The court should also set a minimum period of detention that may not exceed 10 years. In cases where the court sets a period that exceeds 15 years, the court may still set a minimum period that may not exceed 14 years. In cases where the court sets a period that exceeds 21 years, the court may set a minimum period that may not exceed 20 years.

⁰ Amended by Act of 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

§ 44. Probation

The convicted person may be released on probation before the end of the detention period. If a minimum period has been set, the convicted person may not be released on probation before the end of the minimum period. The probation period shall be from 1 to 5 years.

When the convicted person or the correctional service requests release on probation, the prosecution submits the case to the district court, which decides on it by judgment. When the prosecution agrees to release on probation, such release may be decided by the correctional service.

The processing of a parole case shall be expedited.

The convicted person cannot apply for parole until 1 year after the detention sentence or a sentence denying parole becomes final.

⁰ Amended by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 45. Conditions of parole

The court may set the following conditions for parole:

- a. conditions as in the case of a conditional sentence, cf. [Sections 35-37](#) ,
- b. conditions that the parolee must be followed up by the correctional service, or
- c. conditions that the parolee shall reside in an institution or municipal housing unit beyond the one-year period
- h. Such conditions may only be imposed if special reasons so require and the institution or municipality has decided that the parolee may be held in the institution or municipal housing unit against his will and may, in the event of escape, if necessary by force and with the assistance of a public authority.

The Norwegian Correctional Service may, upon parole, impose conditions as mentioned in the first paragraph, letters a and b, except for such conditions as mentioned in [Section 37](#), letter k (other special conditions that the court finds appropriate).

When conditions have been set that the parolee shall be followed up by the correctional service, measures pursuant to [Section 56 of the Execution of Sentences Act](#) may be implemented.

The convicted person shall be allowed to express his/her opinion on the conditions. The same applies to the correctional service when the conditions are set by the court.

Regarding changes to established conditions and extension of the probationary period, [Section 39](#), first paragraph, applies accordingly.

The parolee may request that the district court issue a ruling that the conditions mentioned in the first paragraph, letter c, shall be revoked or amended, cf. [Section 39](#), first paragraph. Such a request may be submitted no earlier than 1 year after the judgment on parole or the district court's last ruling is final.

If it is important for the offender in the criminal case or his/her surviving dependents to know the date of parole, the Norwegian Correctional Service shall notify the offender or his/her surviving dependents in advance. The notification shall also include conditions established by law or regulation, when the conditions directly apply to the offender or his/her surviving dependents.

0 Amended by Acts of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [16 December 2016 No. 98](#) (effective 1 January 2017 pursuant to [resolution of 16 December 2016 No. 110](#)) and [24 May 2024 No. 811](#) (effective 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution of [24 May 2024 No. 811](#)).

§ 46. Violation of conditions of detention, etc.

Upon request, the district court may, by judgment, decide that the parolee shall be reinstated in custody, or set a new probation period and new conditions if:

- a. the person released on probation seriously or repeatedly violates the conditions set,
- b. the parolee commits a new criminal offense during the probation period, or
- c. special reasons no longer warrant parole pursuant to [Section 45](#), first paragraph, letter c.

The prosecution's request for such a sentence must be brought to court within 3 months of the expiry of the probation period. If the parolee has been followed up by the Correctional Service, the Correctional Service shall issue a statement before a sentence is passed. The convicted person shall, as far as possible, be allowed to express his/her views.

In cases pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, the court may issue a joint judgment for both acts or a separate judgment for the new act.

If the institution or municipality withdraws its consent pursuant to [Section 45](#), first paragraph, letter c, the released person will be reinstated.

§ 47. Regulations on detention and parole from detention

The King may issue regulations regarding the implementation of detention and parole from detention.

Chapter 8. Community punishment

§ 48. Conditions for imposing community service

Community punishment may be imposed instead of imprisonment when

- a. otherwise a punishment no more severe than 1 year's imprisonment would have been imposed,
- b. consideration of the purpose of the sentence does not argue against a sentence of imprisonment, and
- c. the offender consents and is resident in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Sweden.

The first paragraph, letter a, may be waived when the sentence that would otherwise have been imposed would have been wholly or partly suspended, when the offender is under 18 years of age, and otherwise when there are strong reasons for imposing a community sentence.

0 Amended by Acts [20 Jan 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 20 Jan 2012 pursuant to [resolution 20 Jan 2012 No. 41](#)), [1 June 2018 No. 25](#) (entered 2018 pursuant to resolution 1 June [2018 No. 790](#)).

§ 49. Number of hours, subsidiary prison sentence and time of execution

In a sentence of community service, the court shall determine

- a. a community sentence of 30 to 420 hours,
- b. a subsidiary prison sentence, which shall correspond to the prison sentence that would have been imposed w sentence, and
- c. a period of execution, which shall normally correspond to the subsidiary prison sentence. If the subsidiary p than 120 days, a period of execution of up to 120 days may nevertheless be set.

When determining the period of execution and subsidiary imprisonment, [Section 31](#), third paragraph, second and third sentences apply accordingly.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#).

§ 50. Access to set terms and conditions

In a sentence of community service, the court may decide that the convicted person, during the period of execution,

- a. shall comply with regulations issued by the correctional service regarding residence, place of stay, work, tra
- b. Contact with certain people is prohibited.

Section 51. Combination of community sentences with other sentences

Along with community service, it may be imposed

- a. unconditional imprisonment of up to 60 days when special reasons so require, cf. [Section 32](#), first paragraph
- b. fine, cf. [Section 54](#), first sentence, letter b, cf. second sentence, or
- c. loss of rights, cf. [Section 59](#) letter a.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#).

§ 52. Violation of conditions of community sentence

Upon request, the district court may decide by judgment that all or part of the subsidiary prison sentence shall be served when the convicted person

- a. violates provisions given in or pursuant to [the Execution of Sentences Act, section 54](#), first and second para [55](#) or [section 58](#), first paragraph, letters a to d, or
- b. commits a new criminal offense before the expiration of the enforcement period.

When converting, the court shall take into account any community service sentences that have already been served. If the subsidiary prison sentence is not to be served in its entirety, the court may extend the execution period by up to 6 months.

In the event of a reversal pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, the court may issue a joint judgment for both acts or a separate judgment for the new act.

A petition pursuant to the first paragraph, letter a, shall be filed by the Norwegian Correctional Service or the prosecuting authority. A petition pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, shall be filed by

the prosecuting authority. The petition must be filed with the court within 3 months of the expiry of the implementation period.

The rules on notification in [Section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Act](#) apply correspondingly to court hearings on conversion. The Norwegian Correctional Service shall be notified according to the same rules as the prosecuting authority.

Chapter 8 a. Juvenile punishment

0 Chapter added by Act [of 20 January 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution of 13 June 2014 No. 721](#)).

Section 52 a. Conditions for imposing a juvenile sentence

Youth punishment under [Chapter IV of the Conflict Council Act](#) may be imposed instead of imprisonment when

- a. the offender was under 18 years of age at the time of the act,
- b. juvenile punishment is considered an appropriate response,
- c. the offender is resident in Norway, and
- d. Consideration of the purpose of the punishment does not strongly argue against a response in freedom.

A juvenile sentence under the first paragraph may be imposed when a joint sentence is to be imposed for several offences and the offender was over 18 years of age at the time of the commission of one or more of the offences. It is a prerequisite for such a sentence that the offences were mainly committed before the offender reached the age of 18, and that the offences committed after reaching the age of 18 are considered less serious. The conditions in the first paragraph, letters b to d, apply correspondingly.

The offender has the right to participate in the assessment of whether juvenile punishment is an appropriate response.

If the purpose of the punishment seriously argues against the entire sentence being carried out in freedom, a youth sentence may be imposed together with an unconditional prison sentence, when a prison sentence is particularly required.

0 Added by Act [20 Jan 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution 13 June 2014 No. 721](#)), amended by Acts [20 June 2014](#) force 1 July 2014 pursuant to resolution [20 June 2014 No. 795](#)), [20 Dec 2023 No. 110](#) (entered into force 1 Sep 2024 pursuant to resolution [24 811](#)), [29 Nov 2024 No. 73](#) (entered into force 1 Dec 2024 pursuant to resolution [29 Nov 2024 No. 2890](#)).

Section 52 b. Execution period, conditions and subsidiary prison sentence

In a juvenile sentence, the court shall determine:

- a. A period of execution of between 120 days and two years. If the prison sentence that would have been imposed is clearly longer than two years, a period of execution of up to three years may be set.
- b. A subsidiary prison sentence, which shall correspond to the prison sentence that would have been imposed v sentence. When determining a subsidiary prison sentence, [Section 31](#) applies accordingly.

The court may initiate a juvenile sentence by setting special conditions pursuant to [Section 37, first paragraph, letters a, b and d](#). The conditions run from the time the court sets and apply until a juvenile planning meeting is held pursuant to [Section 24 of the Conflict Council Act](#).

When a sentence for a juvenile offence is read out or served on the convicted person, he shall be made more fully aware of the nature of the sentence, and of the consequences of violating the provisions given in or pursuant to [Section 31 of the Conflict Council Act](#), and of committing a new criminal offence before the expiry of the period for its enforcement.

0 Added by Act [20 Jan 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution 13 June 2014 No. 721](#)), amended by Acts [20 June 2014](#) force 1 July 2014 pursuant to resolution [20 June 2014 No. 795](#)), [20 Dec 2023 No. 110](#) (entered into force 1 Sep 2024 pursuant to resolution [24 811](#)), [29 Nov 2024 No. 73](#) (entered into force 1 Dec 2024 pursuant to resolution [29 Nov 2024 No. 2890](#)).

§ 52 c. Violation of terms of youth sentence

Upon request, the district court may decide by judgment that all or part of the subsidiary prison sentence shall be served or converted into community service or suspended prison sentence when the convicted person has

- a. violated provisions given in or pursuant to [the Conflict Council Act, section 31](#) , or
- b. committed a new criminal offense before the expiration of the enforcement period.

When converting, the court must take into account any youth sentences that have already been served. If the violation or criminal act was committed while the convicted person was on probation, the court may also consider the remaining remaining sentence when converting.

In the event of a reversal pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, the court may issue a joint judgment for both acts or a separate judgment for the new act.

If electronic monitoring is deemed necessary to ensure that the convicted person complies with conditions regarding their place of residence or conditions to avoid contact with specific persons, the court may, upon request, instead of reversing the sentence pursuant to the first paragraph, letter a, determine by judgment that the execution of the sentence shall continue with such conditions. The convicted person has the right to participate in determining the conditions pursuant to the first sentence.

Conditions under the fourth paragraph are set for a specific period of up to 6 months and may be reviewed again after 3 months. The conditions may be extended by 6 months until the end of the implementation period. Upon application by the Norwegian Correctional Service or the prosecuting authority, the court may decide that conditions under the fourth paragraph shall be relaxed or terminated. The court's decision on extension, relaxation or termination shall be made by order. The King may issue regulations providing further rules on the implementation of electronic checks, including on the case processing and processing of personal data in connection with such checks.

A petition pursuant to the first paragraph, letter a, and the fourth and fifth paragraphs shall be filed by the correctional service or the prosecuting authority. A petition pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, shall be filed by the prosecuting authority. The petition pursuant to the first paragraph, letters a and b, must be filed with the court within 3 months after the expiry of the implementation period. A petition pursuant to the fourth and fifth paragraphs must be filed with the court before the expiry of the implementation period.

The rules on defence counsel and on arrest and detention in [the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 96, third paragraph](#) , and [Section 99, first paragraph, third sentence](#) , and [Chapter 14](#), apply correspondingly. The rules on notification in [Section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Act](#) apply correspondingly to court hearings on conversion. The Norwegian Correctional Service shall be notified in accordance with the same rules as the prosecuting authority.

- ⁰ Added by Act [20 Jan 2012 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution 13 June 2014 No. 721](#)), amended by Acts [20 June 2014](#) force 1 July 2014 pursuant to resolution [20 June 2014 No. 795](#)), [20 Dec 2023 No. 110](#) (entered into force 1 Sep 2024 pursuant to resolution [24 May 2024 No. 811](#)), [29 Nov 2024 No. 73](#) (entered into force 1 Dec 2024 pursuant to resolution [29 Nov 2024 No. 2890](#)).

Section 52 d. Combination of juvenile punishment with other punishments

Together with a juvenile sentence, it can be imposed

- a. unconditional imprisonment, cf. [§ 52 a fourth paragraph](#) , cf. [§ 32 letter d](#) , or
- b. loss of rights, cf. [Section 59 letter e](#) .

- ⁰ Added by Act of [20 December 2023 No. 110](#) (in force 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution of [24 May 2024 No. 811](#)), amended by Act of [No. 73](#) (in force 1 December 2024 pursuant to resolution of [29 November 2024 No. 2890](#)).

Chapter 9. Repentance

§ 53. Imposition of a fine

A fine may be imposed as the only penalty when this is stipulated in the penalty order.

When imposing a fine, in addition to factors that are generally given weight in imposing a sentence, weight shall be given to the offender's income, assets, support burden, debt burden and other factors that affect the offender's financial ability. When imposing a fine on an enterprise, **Section 28** applies .

The fine goes to the state unless otherwise determined.

If the offender was under 18 years of age at the time of the act, the court may decide that the execution of the sentence is postponed for a probationary period (conditional fine). The same applies when an offender has acquired, possessed or stored narcotics for his own use pursuant to **Section 231** or **Section 31 of the Medicines Act** , cf. **Section 24**, first paragraph. The probationary period shall generally be two years. The execution of the sentence is granted on the basic condition that the convicted person does not commit a new criminal offence during the probationary period. In addition, the court may set special conditions as mentioned in **Section 36** and **Section 37 letters a to h and j** . The accused shall be allowed to comment on the special conditions before they are set. **Section 39** applies correspondingly to the extent that it is appropriate. In the case of a fine, the rules on conditional fines apply correspondingly to the extent that they are appropriate.

0 Amended by Acts **20 Jan 2012 No. 6** (entered into force 20 Jan 2012 pursuant to **Resolution 20 Jan 2012 No. 41**), **20 June 2014 No. 49** (entered into force 20 June 2014 pursuant to Resolution **20 June 2014 No. 795**), **15 June 2018 No. 37** (entered into force 1 July 2018 pursuant to Resolution **15 June 2018 No. 117** (entered into force 1 July 2022 pursuant to Resolution **24 Sep 2021 No. 2837**), **20 Dec 2023 No. 110** (entered into force 1 Sep 2024 pursuant to Resolution **24 May 2024 No. 811**).

§ 54. Combination of fine with other penalties

Fines can be imposed together with

- a. imprisonment, cf. **Section 32** letter b,
- b. community service, cf. **Section 51** letter b, or
- c. loss of rights, cf. **Section 59** letter c.

This applies even if a fine is not stipulated as a punishment for the offense.

§ 55. Subsidiary imprisonment

When a fine is imposed, a subsidiary prison sentence of 1 to 120 days is imposed. The subsidiary sentence may be enforced when the conditions in **the Criminal Procedure Act, section 456**, second paragraph, first sentence, are met.

The subsidiary prison sentence is waived upon full payment of the fine. If part of the fine is paid, the prison sentence is reduced proportionately, calculated in whole days.

If a fine is imposed on an enterprise pursuant to **Section 27** or on an offender who was under 18 years of age at the time of the act, no prison sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the first paragraph.

0 Amended by Acts of **20 January 2012 No. 6** (entered into force on 20 January 2012 pursuant to Resolution of **20 January 2012 No. 41**), **19 Jun**

Chapter 10. Loss of rights

§ 56. Loss of the right to hold a position or carry out an activity or business

A person who has committed a criminal act that shows that the person is unfit for or may abuse a position, business or activity may, when the public interest so requires,

- a. be removed from the position, or
- b. is deprived of the right to hold a position or carry out a business or activity in the future.

The loss of rights may be limited to a ban on exercising certain functions inherent to the position or activity, or to an order to exercise the activity or activity under certain conditions.

A person who has been deprived of the right to carry out an activity may not conduct such activity for others or allow others to conduct such activity for them.

The guilty party may be ordered to surrender a document or other object that has served as evidence of the lost right.

Loss of rights pursuant to this provision may be imposed as the only penalty if a minimum penalty of imprisonment for 1 year or more has not been established for the act.

§ 57. Prohibition of contact

A person who has committed a criminal offense may be subject to a contact ban when there is reason to believe that the person will otherwise

- a. commit a criminal act against another person,
- b. stalk another person, or
- c. otherwise violate the peace of another.

The contact ban may mean that the person to whom the ban is directed is prohibited from

- a. to stay in certain areas,
- b. to stalk, visit or otherwise contact another person.

If there is an imminent danger of an act as mentioned in the first paragraph, letter a, the guilty party may be prohibited from staying in his own home.

The contact ban may be limited under specified conditions.

If it is deemed necessary for the contact ban to be complied with, the court may decide that the person subject to the contact ban shall be subject to electronic monitoring for all or part of the period for which the contact ban applies. Such monitoring may only include recording information that the convicted person is moving within areas covered by the contact ban, information that the convicted person is moving in the vicinity of the victim, and information about missing signals from the monitoring equipment. The convicted person is obliged to provide the assistance and to follow the instructions given by the police, which are necessary to carry out the monitoring, including maintaining and providing signals from the monitoring equipment. Outside areas covered by the ban, actions that would otherwise trigger the alarm may only be carried out with the assistance of the police. Staying within the prohibition zone may only take place with permission from the police. The King may issue regulations providing further rules on the implementation of electronic monitoring, including on the case processing and processing of personal data in connection with such monitoring.

Loss of rights pursuant to this provision may be imposed as the only penalty if a minimum penalty of imprisonment for 1 year or more has not been established for the act.

0 Amended by Acts of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [20 December 2023 No. 111](#) (in force 8 April 2024 pursuant to [Res. 22 March 2024 No. 488](#)).

§ 58. Duration of the loss of rights

A loss of rights takes effect on the day the judgment or penalty becomes final.

Loss of rights under [Section 56](#) , first paragraph, letter b, and [Section 57](#) is imposed for a specific period of up to 5 years, or when special reasons so require, for an indefinite period. Electronic monitoring cannot, however, be imposed for an indefinite period. Office as a member of a municipal council, county council or the Storting can only be revoked for the election period. Prohibition against staying in one's own home, cf. [Section 57](#) , third paragraph, can only be imposed for a specific period of up to 1 year.

Loss of rights as mentioned in the second paragraph may be reviewed again by the district court after 3 years. An order for electronic monitoring may be reviewed again by the district court after 6 months. The application is submitted to the prosecution, which prepares the case for the court. [Section 222 a](#), eighth paragraph, second and third sentences of the Criminal Procedure Act apply correspondingly to the review of a contact ban and an order for electronic monitoring. The court's decision is made by ruling. If the loss of rights is upheld in whole or in part, the case may not be reviewed again until after 3 years. If an order for electronic monitoring is upheld, the order may not be reviewed again until after 6 months.

The period for the loss of rights and for the right to request a new trial pursuant to the third paragraph does not run during the time the offender is serving a custodial sentence or is evading the execution of such a sentence.

The district court in the jurisdiction to which a contact ban applies may, at the request of the prosecuting authority and in consideration of the person or persons to be protected by the ban, change the content of the contact ban, cf. [Section 57](#) , second paragraph. The third paragraph, third and fifth sentences, and [the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 222 a](#), eighth paragraph, second and third sentences, apply correspondingly.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .

§ 59. Combination of loss of rights with other penalties

Loss of rights may be imposed together with

- a. imprisonment, cf. [Section 32](#), first paragraph, letter c,
- b. community sentence, cf. [Section 51](#) letter c,
- c. fine, cf. [Section 54, first sentence, letter c](#) , cf. second sentence,
- d. detention, cf. [Section 41](#) , or
- e. juvenile punishment, cf. [Section 52 d letter b](#) .

0 Amended by Act of [20 December 2023 No. 110](#) (in force 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution of [24 May 2024 No. 811](#)).

Chapter 11. Postponement of sentencing and waiver of sentencing

§ 60. Postponement of sentencing

Even if criminal guilt is considered proven, the court may postpone imposing punishment during a probationary period.

When an offender has committed several offenses and a joint sentence is to be imposed, cf. [Section 79](#) letter a, a postponement of sentencing may be combined with

- a. partially unconditional imprisonment which cannot be set lower than 14 days, or
- b. fine, even if a fine is not stipulated as a punishment for the offenses.

The rules in [Section 34](#) , second and third paragraphs, and [Sections 35 to 39](#) apply accordingly to the extent they are appropriate. [Section 39](#), second paragraph, fifth sentence, however, does not apply.

0 Amended by Act of [15 June 2018 No. 37](#) (entered into force 1 July 2018 pursuant to Resolution of [15 June 2018 No. 887](#)).

§ 61. Waiver of sentencing

Even if criminal guilt is considered proven, the court may, when very special reasons so require, refrain from imposing a sentence.

When deciding whether there are very special reasons, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether imposing a penalty would act as an unreasonable additional burden on the offender, nor does consideration of the purpose and effects of the penalty otherwise indicate that a sanction should be imposed.

[Section 60](#), second paragraph, applies accordingly.

Chapter 12. Transfer to compulsory mental health care and compulsory care

§ 62. Conditions for imposing transfer to compulsory mental health care

An offender who is mentally incompetent pursuant to [Section 20](#), second to fourth paragraphs, may be transferred by sentence to compulsory mental health care when he or she has committed or attempted to commit an offense that violates the life, health or freedom of others or could endanger these legal rights, the special reaction is necessary to protect society, and the risk of a new and serious violation of integrity is imminent.

Transfer to compulsory mental health care may also be imposed on an offender who is mentally unsound pursuant to [Section 20](#), second to fourth paragraphs, when the offender has committed repeated offences of a socially harmful or particularly troublesome nature, the special response is necessary to protect society against such offences, the risk of new offences of the same nature is particularly imminent, and other measures have proven to be manifestly inappropriate.

When assessing the risk of recidivism, emphasis shall be placed on the offense committed, particularly in relation to the offender's other behavior, medical history, current mental state and relationship to drugs.

Transfer to compulsory mental health care may also be imposed when the state of insanity has meant that the offender was in actual delusion, cf. **Section 25** , or that the offender was otherwise in a state that is incompatible with intent.

0 Amended by Acts **29 April 2016 No. 7** (entered into force 1 October 2016 pursuant to resolution **9 September 2016 No. 1045**), **21 June 2019 No. 48** (entered into force 1 October 2020 pursuant to resolution **21 September 2020 No. 1788**).

§ 63. Conditions for imposing compulsory care for severely mentally disabled persons, etc.

Under the conditions mentioned in **Section 62**, a person who is mentally incompetent pursuant to **Section 20** , second to fourth paragraphs, may be sentenced to compulsory care.

Compulsory care shall be provided in a specialist unit within the specialist health service that is designed for the purpose. When the interests of the convicted person so require and security considerations do not contradict this, the specialist unit may, in accordance with further regulations issued by the King, enter into an agreement to provide care outside the specialist unit.

The convicted person may be held against his will and may be retrieved by evasion, if necessary by force and with the assistance of public authorities. The unit has the overall responsibility for the implementation of compulsory care, even when the special response is carried out outside the unit.

0 Amended by Acts of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , **21 June 2019 No. 48** (entered into force 1 Oct 2020 pursuant to resolution 21 Sep **2020 No. 1788**).

§ 64. Further rules on the implementation of compulsory care

When implementing a sentence of compulsory care, the following provisions of **the Mental Health Act** apply accordingly to the extent they are appropriate:

- a. **Chapter 1** , **Chapter 4** with the exception of **Sections 4-5** , second paragraph, **4-9** and **4-10** , and **Chapter 6** with the exception of **Section 6-1** , second paragraph, when the special reaction is carried out in the professional unit. The provision in **Section 4-4**, second paragraph, however, only applies to the extent stipulated in regulations issued by the King;
- b. **Chapter 1** and **Chapter 6** when the special reaction is carried out outside the professional unit.

The King may issue regulations stating that **Chapter 9 of the Health and Care Services Act** shall apply accordingly. The King may issue special rules regarding the processing of cases.

The King shall issue regulations with further provisions on the implementation of compulsory care, including provisions on which decisions may be reviewed in accordance with the rules in **Chapter 36 of the Disputes Act** .

0 Amended by Acts of **17 June 2005 No. 90** (entered into force 1 January 2008 pursuant to resolution **26 January 2007 No. 88**) as amended by Acts of **2007 No. 3** , **24 June 2011 No. 30** (entered into force 1 January 2012 pursuant to resolution **16 December 2011 No. 1252**).

§ 65. Termination of the reactions

Compulsory mental health care under **Section 62** and compulsory care under **Section 63** can only be maintained when the condition regarding the risk of recidivism in **Section 62** is still met.

The convicted person, his or her closest relative and the professional responsible at the institution responsible for the treatment of the convicted person may request the termination of the reaction. Who is the convicted person's closest relative is determined in accordance with **Section 1-3, first paragraph, letter b, of the Patients' and Users' Rights Act** . The prosecution shall bring the case before the district court, which shall make the decision by judgment. The processing of the case shall be expedited.

Termination of the sanction may not be requested until one year after the transfer judgment or a judgment refusing termination has become final. In the case of special sanctions imposed on the basis of an offence as mentioned in **section 62**, second paragraph, termination may not be requested until six months after the transfer judgment or judgment refusing termination has become final.

The prosecution authority may at any time decide to terminate the sanction. No later than 3 years after the last final judgment, the prosecution authority shall either decide to terminate the sanction or bring the case before the district court, which shall decide by judgment whether the sanction shall be maintained. Special sanctions imposed on the basis of an offense as mentioned in [Section 62](#), second paragraph, shall terminate no later than three years after the transfer judgment.

If a person who has been sentenced to a special reaction is expelled and leaves the kingdom, the special reaction shall be temporarily terminated. If the person concerned returns to the kingdom, the prosecution authority shall decide whether the reaction shall be maintained or terminated. If the prosecution authority decides to maintain it and more than three years have passed since the last final judgment, the prosecution authority shall bring the case before the district court, cf. the fourth paragraph.

⁰ Amended by Acts [30 June 2006 No. 45](#) (entered into force 1 January 2007 pursuant to resolution [15 December 2006 No. 1422](#)), [24 June 2011](#) force 1 January 2012 pursuant to resolution [16 December 2011 No. 1252](#)), [19 June 2015 No. 65](#), [29 April 2016 No. 7](#) (entered into force 1 October 2016 pursuant to resolution [9 September 2016 No. 1045](#)), [21 June 2019 No. 48](#) (entered into force 1 October 2020 pursuant to resolution [21 September 2020](#)).

Chapter 13. Confiscation

Section 66. Combination of confiscation with punishment and other criminal sanctions

Confiscation pursuant to this chapter may be imposed alone or together with a penalty or other criminal sanctions.

§ 67. Confiscation of dividends

Proceeds of a criminal offence shall be confiscated. Instead of the proceeds, all or part of the value of the proceeds may be confiscated. Confiscation shall be carried out even if the offender lacked the capacity to commit a crime under [Section 20](#), or did not show guilt. Liability under this provision may be reduced or waived to the extent that confiscation would be clearly unreasonable.

Dividends also include capital gains that take the place of dividends, returns and other benefits of dividends. Expenses are not deductible. If the amount of the dividend cannot be reimbursed, the amount is determined at discretion.

The court – or the prosecuting authority in a confiscation order – may determine that the confiscation amount shall be reduced by an amount corresponding to compensation that the offender or a person responsible for the damage has paid to the injured party, and which corresponds in whole or in part to the proceeds. The same applies when the offender has fulfilled an obligation to which the criminal prosecution relates.

In the event of confiscation of value, cf. the first paragraph, second sentence, it may be determined that the asset is pledged as security for the confiscation amount.

⁰ Amended by Act of [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force on 4 December 2020 pursuant to resolution of [4 December 2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 68. Extended confiscation

Extended confiscation means confiscation of proceeds from criminal acts without it being proven which criminal act the proceeds originate from.

Extended confiscation may be carried out when the offender is found guilty of a criminal act that, by its nature, can yield significant profits, and the offender has committed

- a. one or more criminal acts which together may result in a sentence of imprisonment for 6 years or more,
- b. at least one criminal offence that may result in a sentence of imprisonment for 2 years or more, and the offender for an act of such a nature that it may yield significant profit in the last 5 years before the act was committed,
- c. Attempted action as mentioned in letter a or b.

An increase in the penalty limit pursuant to [Section 79](#) letters b and c is not considered.

When assessing whether extended confiscation should be carried out, particular emphasis shall be placed on the likelihood that the offender's assets were acquired through criminal activity.

In the case of extended confiscation, one, several or all of the offender's assets may be confiscated if the offender does not demonstrate that the assets were acquired legally. Instead of confiscating the

assets, all or part of the value of the assets may be confiscated. In the case of such confiscation of value, it may be determined that the assets are subject to security for the amount of the confiscation.

In the event of extended confiscation of the offender, the value of all assets belonging to the offender's current or former spouse may also be confiscated if not

- a. they were acquired before the marriage was entered into or after the marriage was dissolved,
- b. they were acquired at least 5 years before the criminal act that gives rise to extended confiscation, or
- c. the offender establishes that the assets were acquired in a manner other than through criminal acts committed himself.

When two people live together permanently under marriage-like conditions, it is equated with marriage.

⁰ Amended by Acts of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [8 April 2022 No. 22](#) (in force 1 July 2022 pursuant to [Res. of 8 April 2022 No. 547](#)).

Section 69. Confiscation of the product of, the object of and the instrument of a criminal act

Things like

- a. is produced by,
- b. has been the subject of, or
- c. has been used or intended for use by

a criminal act, may be confiscated. Instead of the thing, all or part of the value of the thing may be confiscated. [Section 67](#), first paragraph, third sentence and fourth paragraph apply correspondingly.

Rights, claims and electronically stored information are also considered things.

When deciding whether confiscation shall be carried out and what the extent of the confiscation shall be, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether confiscation is required for the effective enforcement of the criminal penalty and whether it is proportionate. When assessing proportionality, emphasis shall be placed, among other things, on other sanctions imposed and the consequences for the person against whom the confiscation is directed.

§ 70. Preventive confiscation

A thing may be confiscated when, due to the nature of the thing and the circumstances, there is an imminent risk that it will be made the subject of or used in a criminal act. If the thing is suitable for use in bodily harm, it is sufficient that there is a risk of such use. Confiscation of an information carrier, cf. [Section 76](#) , may only be carried out when there is a risk of irreparable damage.

Instead of confiscating the item, measures may be ordered to prevent the item from being used for violations of the law.

[Section 69](#), second paragraph, applies accordingly.

Confiscation pursuant to the first paragraph may be carried out regardless of who is the owner.

⁰ Amended by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .

§ 71. Who may be subject to confiscation

Confiscation of proceeds under [Section 67](#) shall be made against the person to whom the proceeds accrued directly as a result of the act. It shall be assumed that the proceeds accrued to the offender, unless the offender establishes that they accrued to someone else.

Extended confiscation pursuant to [Section 68](#) is carried out against the offender.

Confiscation pursuant to [Section 69](#) shall be made against the offender or the person on whose behalf the offender acted. Confiscation as mentioned in [Section 69](#) , first paragraph, letter c, or of an amount that fully or partially corresponds to its value, may alternatively be made against an owner who has or should have understood that the thing was to be used in a criminal act.

Confiscation pursuant to [Section 70](#) shall be made against the person who possesses or owns the object.

§ 72. Relationship with acquirers

If the proceeds, cf. [Section 67](#) , or things as mentioned in [Section 69](#) , have been transferred after the time of the act from someone against whom confiscation may be made, the transferred thing or its value may be confiscated from the recipient if the transfer has occurred as a gift or the recipient understood or should have understood the connection between the transferred thing and a criminal act.

If extended confiscation can be carried out pursuant to [Section 68](#) , and the offender has transferred a property to one of his close relatives, the property or its value may be confiscated from the recipient if the prosecution establishes that it was acquired by the offender having committed an offence. This does not apply, however, to property that was transferred more than 5 years before the act that forms the basis for the confiscation was committed, or property that has been received for ordinary maintenance from someone who is obliged to provide such maintenance.

If the confiscation of property from the offender includes property belonging to someone as mentioned in [Section 68](#) , paragraph five, who fulfills his/her responsibility under this section, the offender's responsibility is reduced accordingly. If the offender has fulfilled his/her responsibility under [Section 68](#), paragraph four, further fulfillment by the offender results in the recipient's responsibility being reduced accordingly.

The second paragraph applies correspondingly in the event of transfer to an enterprise if the offender

- alone or together with someone mentioned in the second paragraph, owns a significant part of the enterprise
- receives a significant portion of the enterprise's income, or
- by virtue of his position as manager, has significant influence over it.

The same applies to a right that, after the time of the action, has been established in the thing by someone against whom confiscation may be made when the right has not been established by means of a lien, arrest or legal pledge.

0 Amended by Act of [8 April 2022 No. 22](#) (in force 1 July 2022 pursuant to [Res. of 8 April 2022 No. 547](#)).

§ 73. Relationship with copyright holders

A right that is legally secured in a property that is confiscated may be decided to be wholly or partially forfeited vis-à-vis a right holder.

- who has himself committed the criminal act,
- on whose behalf the offender has acted, or
- who, when the right was legally secured in a manner other than by lien, arrest or legal pledge, understood or understood that the thing would be used in a criminal act, or that it could be confiscated.

[Section 67](#), first paragraph, third sentence, applies accordingly.

Section 74. Common rules on confiscation of proceeds and things that do not belong to the offender

If confiscation of proceeds is claimed, cf. [sections 67](#) and [68](#) , or of things, cf. [sections 69](#) and [70](#) , that do not belong to the offender, the claim is brought against the owner or the right holder. The same applies when confiscation of the value of things that have been seized, or that have been exempted from seizure against the provision of security, is claimed.

If the owner or right holder is unknown or has no known whereabouts in Norway, confiscation of seized proceeds or things may be carried out in proceedings against the offender or the person who was in possession at the time of the seizure, provided that it is found reasonable in the interests of the owner. The same applies when confiscation of the value of a thing that has been seized, or that has been exempted from seizure against the provision of security, is requested. The owner shall, as far as possible, be given notice of the case.

If neither the offender nor the possessor has a known whereabouts in Norway, the district court may order confiscation under the conditions mentioned in the second paragraph, without anyone being named as a defendant.

These rules apply correspondingly to the forfeiture of rights pursuant to [Section 72](#), fifth paragraph, and [Section 73](#) .

0 Amended by Acts of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [8 April 2022 No. 22](#) (in force 1 July 2022 pursuant to [Res. of 8 April 2022 No. 547](#)).

§ 75. Who may be subject to confiscation?

Confiscation occurs for the benefit of the treasury unless otherwise determined.

In the judgment or by a later ruling of the district court that decided the question of confiscation, the court may decide that the confiscated property shall be used to cover compensation claims from the injured party.

The Ministry may decide that the confiscated property shall be divided between the Norwegian State and one or more other States. In making the decision, emphasis shall be placed, among other things, on the expenses incurred in the States, and in which countries the damage has occurred and the profits have been made. Division pursuant to this paragraph may not result in the coverage of the injured party's claim for compensation pursuant to the second paragraph being reduced.

§ 76. Special rules for confiscation of an information carrier

In this provision, information carrier means printed matter or other material that conveys written, visual, auditory or electronically stored information.

When confiscating an information carrier, it shall be stated which parts of the content justify the confiscation. The person who must endure the confiscation may, in return for covering the costs, demand a copy of the part of the content that is not covered by the confiscation.

If the offender is not the right holder of an information carrier on a computer system that is required to be confiscated, the claim is directed against the provider of the computer system. The provider may be ordered to block the offender's access to the information carrier and delete content belonging to the offender. If the offender is the right holder of the information carrier, the provider may be ordered to block access to the information carrier and delete the content.

0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Chapter 14. Common rules for determining sanctions

§ 77. Aggravating circumstances

When determining the penalty, it shall be particularly taken into account, in an aggravating circumstance, that the offence:

- a. is committed using means or methods that are particularly dangerous or have a high potential for harm,
- b. has endangered human life or health or caused loss of welfare,
- c. a significantly more serious result is intended or could easily have resulted,
- d. is committed in a particularly reckless manner,
- e. is part of a planned or organized activity,
- f. is committed by several people jointly,
- g. is committed by the offender exploiting or seducing young people, people in a very difficult life situation, who are disabled or are in a dependent relationship with the offender,
- h. has affected people who are defenseless or particularly vulnerable to crime,
- i. has a background in another person's religion or belief, skin colour, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender expression, functional ability or other circumstances that are offensive to groups with a special need,
- j. is committed in public service or is committed in breach of a special trust,
- k. is committed by someone who has previously been subject to a criminal sanction for similar acts or other acts of importance to the case,
- l. is committed in the presence of children under 15 years of age.

0 Amended by Acts of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 78. Mitigating circumstances

When determining the sentence, the following shall be taken into account in mitigation:

- a. there is a situation or condition as mentioned in **Section 80 letter b , c , d , e , h or i** ,
- b. the offender has prevented, restored or limited the harm or loss of welfare caused by the offence, or sought to
- c. the offence is to a significant extent caused by the circumstances of the injured party,
- d. the offender at the time of the act has a reduced understanding of reality due to a deviant state of mind, mild disturbance of consciousness or a strong emotional state,
- e. a long time has passed since the offense, or the proceedings have taken longer than is reasonable given the nature of the offense without the offender being blamed for this,
- f. the offender has made an unreserved confession, or has significantly contributed to the resolution of other offenses,
- g. the offender himself is severely affected by the offence, or the punitive reaction will be a severe burden due to other circumstances,
- h. there are good prospects for rehabilitation,
- in. the offender was under 18 years of age at the time of the act.

0 Amended by Acts **7 March 2008 No. 4** , **19 June 2009 No. 74** , **20 January 2012 No. 6** (entered into force 20 January 2012 pursuant to **resolution No. 41**), **21 June 2019 No. 48** (entered into force 1 October 2020 pursuant to **resolution 21 September 2020 No. 1788**), **20 December 2023 No. 100** (entered into force 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution 24 **May 2024 No. 811**).

§ 79. Determination of punishment in excess of the maximum sentence (multiple offenses, repetition, organized crime)

If one or more of the situations in letters a to c are present, the prison sentence may be increased by up to double, but in no case by more than 6 years and never beyond 21 years, and for persons who were under 18 years of age at the time of the act, not beyond 15 years:

- a. when an offender has committed several offences by one or more acts, and a joint sentence is to be imposed, the prison sentence is calculated from the longest sentence in the most severe penalty. The sentence under this letter shall not be longer than the sum of the longest sentences. The increase in the longest sentence under this letter only has significance in relation to statutory provisions that have determined that the increased longest sentence shall be given legal effect.
- b. when a previously convicted person has again committed a criminal offence of the same nature for which he was previously convicted here in the kingdom or abroad, unless the penal provision itself determines otherwise. An increase in the maximum sentence pursuant to this letter only has significance in relation to statutory provisions that have determined that the increased maximum sentence shall be given legal effect.

The first paragraph of this letter applies only when the convicted person had reached the age of 18 at the time of the previous criminal act, and has committed the new act after the sentence for the previous act has been fully or partially served. If the new criminal act has a penalty of more than 1 year, the first paragraph does not apply if the new act has been committed later than 6 years after the execution of the previous sentence has been completed, unless otherwise provided. If the new criminal act has a penalty of 1 year or less, no more than 2 years may have passed since the execution has been completed.

- c. when a criminal act is committed as part of the activities of an organized criminal group.

An organized criminal group is defined as a collaboration between three or more persons whose main purpose is to commit an act punishable by imprisonment for at least 3 years, or whose activities consist of committing such acts as a significant part of the group's activities.

An increase in the maximum sentence pursuant to this letter shall apply in relation to statutory provisions that give legal effect to the penalty framework, unless otherwise provided.

0 Amended by Acts of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to **Resolution of 21 June 2013 No. 687**), **9 May 2014 No. 100** (entered into force on 9 May 2014 pursuant to Resolution of 9 May **2014 No. 625**).

Section 80. Determination of a sentence below the minimum sentence or a milder sentence

The penalty may be set below the minimum penalty in the penal code or at a milder penalty when the offender

- a.
 1. without knowing that he is suspected of having substantially prevented or repaired the damage caused by the offence,
 2. has made an unreserved confession,
- b. convicted of attempted
- c.

1. has acted due to a relationship of dependence with another participant, or
 2. have participated only to a small extent,
- d. has exceeded the limits of
1. emergency law (cf. § 17),
 2. self-defense (cf. § 18), or
 3. self-assessment (cf. § 19),
- e. has acted in justified anger, under duress or under imminent danger,
- f. at the time of the act, has a significantly impaired understanding of reality due to a severely abnormal state of mind, such as mental retardation or disorder of consciousness, but is not mentally incompetent pursuant to Section 20 , second paragraph,
- g. has acted under self-inflicted intoxication or in a self-inflicted state of insanity pursuant to Section 20, fourth paragraph, if these are particularly mitigating circumstances,
- h. at the time of the action is under 18 years of age, or
- in. has acted in negligent ignorance of the law by violating criminal laws that require intent or gross negligence.

0 Amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 21 June 2019 No. 48 (entered into force 1 Oct 2020 pursuant to resolution 21 Sep 2020 No. 1788).

§ 81. Circumstances that may lead to immunity from punishment

The court may acquit the person who

- a. without knowing that he is a suspect, has substantially prevented or repaired the damage caused by an offence, or
- b. has exceeded the limits of
 1. emergency law (cf. § 17),
 2. self-defense (cf. § 18), or
 3. self-assessment (cf. § 19),
 and special reasons indicate acquittal.

§ 82. Arrears of judgment

In the event of a conviction for acts committed before the judgment in another case, an additional sentence shall be pronounced for these acts when all the acts could have been sentenced at the same time. Section 31, second paragraph and third paragraph, second and third sentences do not apply.

When determining the sentence, Section 79 applies accordingly. Consideration must be given to what an appropriate sentence would have been if the charges had been imposed simultaneously, and the total sentence must not be more severe than if all the charges had been imposed simultaneously.

In the event of a conviction for acts committed partly before and partly after the judgment in another case, a joint judgment is generally rendered for all acts. The second paragraph, second sentence, applies correspondingly to acts committed prior to the first judgment.

When there is reason to do so, a joint judgment may also be rendered. The second paragraph applies accordingly.

If a joint sentence is imposed that includes a previous sentence that has been fully or partially served, a deduction is made for the sentence served.

It shall be clear from the judgment whether it is an additional judgment or a joint judgment.

Section 83. Detention deduction

The time the accused has been deprived of liberty in connection with the case shall be deducted from the sentence in accordance with the rules in this section. This also applies to deprivation of liberty abroad or in connection with circumstances in the case for which the accused is acquitted or which have been dropped.

A deduction of 1 day shall be given for the number of days commenced during which the deprivation of liberty has lasted for more than 4 hours, calculated from the time of arrest. In the case of deprivation of liberty in complete isolation for more than 4 hours, an additional deduction shall be given corresponding to 1 day for each commenced period of 2 days during which the convicted person has been subject to complete isolation. The deduction from custody shall be determined in the judgment or in the fine. Even if

the deprivation of liberty has lasted somewhat shorter than the prescribed sentence, the sentence may be considered served in its entirety.

When imposing a partially suspended prison sentence, the detention credit is only granted for the unconditional part of the sentence.

When imposing a prison sentence and a fine, the detention deduction is given first in the prison sentence.

When sentencing a person to detention, the detention allowance is granted in full, both in the minimum period and in the time frame.

When imposing a fine, the detention deduction is given in the subsidiary prison sentence at the same time as the fine is reduced proportionately.

When imposing a community sentence, the detention deduction is given in the subsidiary prison sentence at the same time as the number of hours of community sentence and the time of execution are reduced proportionally. If a community sentence is imposed together with an unconditional prison sentence, the deduction is made first in the prison sentence.

When imposing a juvenile sentence, the detention deduction is made from the subsidiary prison sentence. If the juvenile sentence is imposed together with an unconditional prison sentence, the deduction is made first from the prison sentence.

In the event of a postponement of sentencing, the judgment shall state whether the accused has been subject to deprivation of liberty in connection with the case and, if applicable, for how long.

0 Amended by Acts of [20 June 2014 No. 49](#) (effective 1 July 2014 pursuant to [resolution of 20 June 2014 No. 795](#)), [20 December 2023 No. 110](#) September 2024 pursuant to resolution of 24 May [2024 No. 811](#)).

Section 84. Deduction for enforced criminal sanctions imposed abroad

An enforced criminal sanction imposed abroad for an act that is also sentenced in Norway shall, as far as possible, be deducted from the Norwegian sentence.

Chapter 15. Prescription, etc.

Section 85. Cessation of criminal liability upon statute of limitations

An act cannot be punished when the statute of limitations has expired pursuant to [sections 86 to 89](#) .

§ 86. The limitation period

The statute of limitations for criminal liability is

- a. 2 years when the maximum statutory penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year,
- b. 5 years when the maximum statutory penalty is imprisonment for up to 3 years,
- c. 10 years when the maximum statutory penalty is imprisonment for up to 10 years,
- d. 15 years when the maximum statutory penalty is imprisonment for up to 15 years,
- e. 25 years when the maximum statutory penalty is imprisonment for up to 21 years.

When calculating the time limit, it is irrelevant that another penalty may be imposed in addition to a fine or imprisonment.

If someone has committed several offenses in the same act that, according to the first paragraph, would be subject to statutes of limitations at different times, the longest period applies to all offenses.

§ 87. The starting point for the limitation period

The limitation period for criminal liability is calculated from the day the criminal offence ceased. In the event of a violation of [sections 253](#) , [257](#) , [270](#) , [282](#) , [284](#) , [299](#) , [302](#) or [304](#), the period shall nevertheless be calculated from the day the injured party reaches the age of 18. The same applies in the event of a violation of the duty under [section 196](#) to prevent an offence as mentioned in [sections 282](#) , [284](#) , [299](#) or [303](#) .

When criminal liability depends on or is affected by an effect that has occurred, the time limit is only calculated from the day the effect occurred.

If the criminal act was committed on a Norwegian ship outside the kingdom, the time limit is calculated from the day the ship arrived in a Norwegian port. However, the starting point for the time limit cannot be shifted by more than 1 year after this point.

- 0 Amended by Acts of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution [December 2020 No. 2592](#) , see Part V No. 3 of the Act), [20 December 2023 No. 113](#) (entered into force 1 January 2024 pursuant to resolution [2023 No. 2130](#)).

Section 88. Interruption of the limitation period

The time limit under [Section 86](#) is interrupted when the suspect is charged, cf. [Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Act](#) . [If the charge is made by issuing an extrajudicial declaration or a fine, the time limit is interrupted when the accused is notified of the charge.](#) [Section 146, second paragraph, of the Courts of Justice Act](#) applies correspondingly to such notification .

The suspension of the statute of limitations loses its effect when the prosecution is discontinued without the decision being reversed by the superior prosecuting authority within the time limit in [Section 75](#), second paragraph, of the Criminal Procedure Act. The same applies when the prosecution is discontinued for an indefinite period. When calculating whether the statute of limitations has expired, the prosecution period shall be included. However, this does not apply if the prosecution is discontinued because the accused has evaded prosecution.

Section 89. Limitation of criminal liability for enterprises

The statute of limitations for criminal liability for companies is calculated based on the penalty for individuals in the criminal provision that has been violated.

If the deadline is interrupted with respect to someone who has acted on behalf of an enterprise, the interruption also applies to the enterprise.

Section 90. Suspension of limitation during bankruptcy and debt negotiation

The limitation period for violations of [sections 392 to 394](#) and chapter [31](#) on creditor protection does not run during bankruptcy or debt negotiations under the Act. However, the period may not be extended by more than 5 years under this section.

- 0 Amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 91. Criminal liability that is not subject to limitation

Criminal liability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and terrorist acts does not expire if the acts are punishable by imprisonment for 15 years or more. Criminal liability for completed violations of [sections 275](#) , [291](#) , [299](#) and [302](#) does not expire. Criminal liability for violations of [sections 175](#) , [175 b](#) and [355 a](#) also does not expire if a death penalty is included in the assessment of whether the offense is serious.

If someone has committed several offenses in the same act, one of which is not subject to the statute of limitations under the first paragraph, none of the offenses shall be subject to the statute of limitations.

- 0 Amended by Acts of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution [December 2020 No. 2592](#) , see Part V No. 3 of the Act).

§ 92. The limitation period for confiscation liability

[For the limitation of liability for confiscation, the limitation periods in Section 86 apply](#) , but the period shall not be shorter than 5 years. For confiscation pursuant to [Sections 67 and 68](#), the period shall not be shorter than 10 years.

§ 93. The limitation period for imposed custodial sentences, community sentences and youth sentences

A prison sentence imposed shall lapse upon prescription after the following periods:

- a. 5 years for imprisonment up to 1 year,
- b. 10 years for imprisonment for more than 1 year and up to 4 years,
- c. 15 years for imprisonment for more than 4 years and up to 8 years,
- d. 20 years for imprisonment for more than 8 years and up to 20 years,
- e. 30 years for imprisonment for more than 20 years.

If the execution of a prison sentence is partially postponed pursuant to **Section 34**, first paragraph, first sentence, the period is calculated separately for the conditional and unconditional parts of the sentence.

Sentenced detention is subject to the statute of limitations in accordance with the rules in the first paragraph on the basis of the stipulated maximum period that the detention may not exceed, cf. **Section 43**, first paragraph, first and second sentences.

A community sentence imposed is time-barred according to the rules in the first paragraph on the basis of the subsidiary prison sentence that has been determined, cf. **Section 49**, first paragraph, letter b.

In the event of release on probation from a prison sentence, the deadline for the remaining sentence is calculated on the basis of the remaining sentence. The same applies when the execution is interrupted in another way and in the event of an interrupted community sentence.

A youth sentence imposed shall be time-barred in accordance with the rules in the first paragraph on the basis of the subsidiary prison sentence that has been determined, cf. **Section 52 b, first paragraph, letter b**. The rules in the fifth paragraph apply accordingly to the extent that they are appropriate.

0 Amended by Act of 20 December 2023 No. 110 (in force 1 September 2024 pursuant to resolution of 24 May 2024 No. 811).

§ 94. The starting point for the limitation period under § 93

The limitation period for a sentence of imprisonment is calculated from the day the sentence becomes final.

There is no limitation period as long as enforcement cannot be carried out because the convicted person is serving another deprivation of liberty pursuant to a sentence or community sentence.

If a decision has been made to reinstate the remainder of the sentence after parole, the limitation period for the remainder of the sentence is calculated from the day the decision to reinstate is final. If enforcement is interrupted in a manner other than by parole, the period is calculated from the interruption.

The limitation period for community service is calculated from the day the judgment becomes final. The second paragraph and the third paragraph, second sentence, apply accordingly. The same applies to **Section 97**, third paragraph.

If a suspended sentence or pardon has been granted to postpone the execution of the sentence, no limitation period runs during the probation period.

Section 95. Interruption of the limitation period pursuant to Section 93

The period under **Section 93** is interrupted by the commencement of enforcement of the sentence, or by the arrest of the convicted person to ensure enforcement.

§ 96. Sentence imposed that is not subject to limitation

Sentences imposed for violations as mentioned in **Section 91** are not subject to statute of limitations.

0 Amended by Acts of 7 March 2008 No. 4, 4 December 2020 No. 135 (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 135, Part V No. 3 of the Act).

Section 97. Prescription of imposed fine

A fine imposed lapses 10 years after the fine or judgment became final.

The statute of limitations on the fine has no effect on a lien, lien or other security that has been established before the expiry of the time limit.

A prison sentence imposed under **Section 55** shall lapse if enforcement of the sentence has not commenced within 5 years after the judgment becomes final. No limitation period shall run as long as enforcement cannot be carried out because the convicted person is serving another deprivation of liberty pursuant to a judgment or community sentence.

§ 98. Limitation of special reaction imposed for mentally incompetent persons

Special punishment imposed for mentally incompetent persons, cf. **sections 62** and **63** , lapses upon prescription after 20 years. The rules in **sections 94** and **95** apply accordingly to the extent they are appropriate.

Section 99. Limitation of imposed confiscation

Confiscation imposed shall lapse 5 years after the fine or judgment became final. For confiscation of dividends, including confiscation pursuant to **Section 68** , the time limit is nevertheless 10 years.

The statute of limitations on confiscation has no effect on a lien, lien or other security that has been established before the expiry of the period.

§ 100. Extinction of criminal liability and confiscation liability, etc. upon the death of the guilty or responsible party

Criminal liability ceases upon the death of the guilty party.

Liability for confiscation ceases upon the death of the person liable. If the confiscation of dividends applies, including confiscation pursuant to **Section 68** and **Section 72**, second paragraph, a case may nevertheless be brought, and the imposed confiscation may be enforced if it is decided by order of the court that has adjudicated the case in the first instance, or by the district court to which the case falls pursuant to **Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Act** when the confiscation has been ordered by way of a fine. The court may decide to confiscate an amount instead of a thing.

Part Two. The Criminal Offences

0 The heading was amended by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

Chapter 16. Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes

0 The chapter was added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , and was put into effect on 7 March 2008 pursuant to **Resolution of 7 March 2008 No. 2** .

§ 101. Genocide

Genocide is punishable by imprisonment for the purpose of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.

- a. kills one or more members of the group,
- b. causes significant harm to the body or health of one or more members of the group,
- c. subjecting one or more members of the group to conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part,
- d. takes measures against one or more members of the group aimed at preventing births within the group, or
- e. forcibly transfers one or more children from the group to another group.

For the purpose of punishment for complicity, the intent of the principal perpetrator to destroy is sufficient.

The penalty for genocide is imprisonment for up to 30 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to **Resolution of 7 March 2008 No. 225**), amended by Act of **74** .

§ 102. Crime against humanity

A crime against humanity is punishable as follows:

- a. kills a person,
- b. destroys a population in whole or in part, including subjecting it or parts of it to living conditions aimed at destroying the population in whole or in part,
- c. makes a person a slave,
- d. deports or forcibly relocates a population in violation of international law,
- e. imprisons or otherwise seriously deprives a person of his liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law,
- f. tortures a person in his custody or control by causing severe mental or physical pain,
- g. subjects a person to rape, sexual slavery or forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or other forms of serious sexual violence,
- h. subjects an identifiable group to persecution by depriving one or more members of the group of fundamental rights on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender-based or other grounds contrary to international law,
- i. on behalf of, or with the consent, support or permission of, a State or a political organisation, contributes to the disappearance of a person, with the intention of depriving that person of the protection of the law for a prolonged period,
- j. within the framework of an institutionalized regime based on the systematic oppression and domination of one or more other racial groups, commits a crime of apartheid by committing inhumane acts of the same or a similar nature as those covered by this section for the purpose of maintaining the regime, or
- k. commits another inhumane act of a similar nature which causes great suffering or serious injury to body or health.

The penalty for crimes against humanity is imprisonment for up to 30 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to [Resolution of 7 March 2008 No. 225](#)), amended by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 74](#) .

Section 103. War crime against the person

A person is punished for a war crime who, in connection with an armed conflict,

- a. kills a protected person,
- b. causes great suffering or significant injury to body or health to a protected person, in particular by torture or inhuman treatment,
- c. makes a protected person a slave,
- d. subjects a protected person to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or other forms of serious sexual violence,
- e. takes a protected person hostage,
- f. conscripts or recruits children under the age of 18 into armed forces or uses them actively to participate in hostilities,
- g. subjects a protected person to a medical or scientific experiment that is not in the person's best interests and that is likely to cause serious harm to the person's life or health,
- h. in violation of international law, deports or forcibly transfers a protected person from a territory where the person is present or unlawfully imprisons a protected person,
- i. imposes or carries out a penalty against a protected person without first giving the person a fair trial in accordance with international law,
- j. grossly violates the dignity of a protected person by humiliating or degrading treatment, or
- k. injures a combatant who has surrendered or is incapacitated.

In the event of an international armed conflict, anyone who:

- a. transfers part of its own civilian population to an occupied territory,
- b. forces one of the opposing party's citizens to participate in hostilities against their own country, or
- c. compels a protected person to serve in the armed forces of a hostile power.

A protected person is a person who is not, or no longer, taking an active part in hostilities, or who is otherwise protected under international law.

The penalty for a war crime against a person is imprisonment for up to 15 years, but up to 30 years in the cases mentioned in the first paragraph letters a to e or otherwise if the crime is serious. In deciding whether the crime is serious, emphasis shall be placed, among other things, on its potential for harm and harmful effects, and on whether it was committed as part of a plan or objective for or as part of a comprehensive commission of such crimes.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to **Resolution of 7 March 2008 No. 225**), amended by Act **74** .

§ 104. War crime against property and civil rights

A person is convicted of a war crime if, in connection with an armed conflict,

- a. plunderer,
- b. destroys, seizes or confiscates property on a large scale without it being strictly necessary for the purposes of the conflict,
- c. declares the civil rights of the citizens of the opposing party, or their ability to have these tried in the courts, suspended.

War crimes against property or civil rights are punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years, but up to 30 years when the crime is serious, cf. **Section 103**, fourth paragraph, second sentence.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

§ 105. War crime against humanitarian efforts or characteristics

A person is punished for a war crime who, in connection with an armed conflict,

- a. directs an attack against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in humanitarian relief or other humanitarian operations in accordance with **the Charter of the United Nations**, insofar as these are entitled to protection under international law for civilian persons or property,
- b. directs an attack against personnel, buildings, material, medical units or transports which, under international law, use one of the specially protected distinctive signs of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols or a similar identification showing that they are protected under the Geneva Conventions, or
- c. misuses parliamentary flags, enemy flags or United Nations flags, military insignia or uniforms or misuses the distinctive insignia as mentioned in letter b, so that someone dies or suffers significant injury.

The penalty for a war crime against humanitarian efforts or characteristics is imprisonment for up to 10 years, but up to 30 years in the cases mentioned in letter c and otherwise when the crime is serious, cf. **Section 103**, fourth paragraph, second sentence.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

§ 106. War crime through the use of prohibited methods of warfare

A person is punished for a war crime who, in connection with an armed conflict,

- a. directs an attack against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking part in hostilities,
- b. uses starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving, withholding or denying them access to food or medical supplies necessary to their survival, or obstructing the delivery of relief supplies in violation of international law,
- c. launches an attack with the knowledge that such attack will cause loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to property or damage to the natural environment, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and immediate military advantage anticipated,
- d. uses the presence of a protected person to ensure that certain places, areas or armed forces cannot be made the object of military operations,
- e. directs an attack against cities, towns, settlements or buildings which are not defended and which do not constitute military objectives, or against demilitarized zones,
- f. directs an attack against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, against hospitals, monuments, cultural monuments, hospitals and places of collection for the sick and wounded, or against any other objects which is not a military objective,
- g. by misleading someone into believing that they are entitled to protection or have a duty to provide protection under international law and with the intent to betray that trust, kills or injures someone belonging to the opposing party's national armed forces,
- h. declares or threatens that no mercy will be shown.

The penalty for a war crime involving the use of prohibited methods of warfare is imprisonment for up to 15 years, but up to 30 years where the crime involves the intentional killing of a civilian or other protected person or otherwise if the crime is serious, cf. **Section 103**, fourth paragraph, second sentence.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

§ 107. War crime through the use of prohibited means of warfare

A person is punished for a war crime who, in connection with an armed conflict,

- a. uses poison or toxic weapons,
- b. uses biological or chemical weapons,
- c. uses bullets that easily expand or flatten in the human body, or
- d. uses another means of warfare that is contrary to international law.

The penalty for a war crime involving the use of prohibited means of warfare is imprisonment for up to 15 years, but up to 30 years where the crime involves the intentional killing of a civilian or other protected person or otherwise if the crime is serious, cf. **Section 103**, fourth paragraph, second sentence.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to **Resolution of 7 March 2008 No. 225**), amended by Act **74**.

§ 108. Conspiracy and incitement to commit genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit an offense as mentioned in **sections 101 to 107** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. The same applies to anyone who directly and publicly incites someone to commit such an offense.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

§ 109. Responsibility of superiors

A military or civilian leader or a person who actually acts as such shall be punished for breach of superior responsibility if persons under his effective authority and control commit a crime as mentioned in **sections 101 to 107**, when the crime is a result of the leader not having exercised proper control over them, and the leader

- a. knew or should have known that the subordinates had commenced such a crime or that it was imminent, and
- b. failed to take necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or stop the crime, or to refer the matter to a competent authority for criminal prosecution.

The penalty is imprisonment for up to 10 years, but up to 30 years where the crime is serious. When assessing whether the crime is serious, emphasis shall be placed on how serious and extensive the crimes the subordinates have committed and to what extent the superior is to blame.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

Section 110. Minimum sentence

A sentence imposed under the provisions of this chapter cannot be set below the minimum sentence determined in the penal code that, in the absence of **Chapter 16**, would have applied to the act for which it is convicted.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** (entered into force on 7 March 2008 pursuant to Resolution of 7 March 2008 **No. 225**).

Chapter 17. Protection of Norway's independence and other fundamental national interests

0 The chapter was added by Act **No. 4 of 7 March 2008**.

§ 111. Violation of Norway's independence and peace

Anyone who, by use of force, threats or in any other unlawful manner, causes a danger to Norway or a part of Norway shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 15 years.

- a. incorporated into another state,
- b. becomes subject to the rule of a foreign state,
- c. or a state with which Norway is allied or in alliance, is subjected to war or hostilities,
- d. are subject to significant restrictions on their right to self-determination, or
- e. detach.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**.

§ 112. Serious violation of Norway's independence and peace

A serious violation of Norway's independence and peace is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. When deciding whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. it has had particularly serious effects for Norway,
- b. it is carried out by an organized armed action, exploiting the fear of intervention by a foreign state, or by the
- c. the perpetrator is a member of the government, the Storting or the Supreme Court or belongs to the country's military leadership,
- d. the act has resulted in the loss or threat of loss of human life.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 113. Violation of the Norwegian Constitution

Anyone who, by use of force, threats or in any other unlawful manner, causes a risk of changing the Norwegian Constitution is punished with imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 114. Serious violation of the Norwegian Constitution

A serious violation of the Norwegian Constitution is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. When deciding whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the circumstances mentioned in **Section 112** letters a to d.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 115. Attacks on the activities of the highest state bodies

A person who, by use of force, threats or in any other unlawful manner, causes a risk that the King, the Regent, the Government, the Storting, the Supreme Court or the Court of Impeachment, or a member of these institutions, will be hindered or influenced in their activities shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 116. Gross attack on the activities of the highest state bodies

A serious attack on the activities of the highest state bodies is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. In deciding whether the attack is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the circumstances mentioned in **Section 112** letters a to d.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 117. Interventions against important social institutions

A person who, by use of force, violence or threats, or in another illegal and organized manner, interferes with the activities of important social institutions such as a public authority, a political party or a media company, and thereby endangers significant social interests, is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 118. Serious interference with important social institutions

A serious interference with important social institutions is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. When deciding whether the interference is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the circumstances mentioned in **Section 112** letters a to d.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 119. Treason

A person who, during war, occupation or an international armed conflict on Norwegian territory, or in the event of imminent danger thereof, provides assistance to the enemy or occupying power against

Norway or damages the Norwegian defence capability, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years.

In the same way, anyone who harms the defense capability of a state with which Norway is allied or in a combat partnership is punished.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 120. Gross treason

Aggravated treason is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. When deciding whether the treason is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on the circumstances mentioned in **Section 112** letters a, c and d.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 120 a. Attacks on Norwegian and allied forces

Anyone who unlawfully carries weapons or participates in a military operation against Norwegian military forces is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years. Anyone who commits such an act against military forces participating in an international operation together with Norwegian forces is similarly punished.

0 Added by Act of 17 June 2016 No. 52 (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to Resolution of 17 June 2016 No. 670).

§ 120 b. Aggravated attack on Norwegian and allied forces

Aggravated attacks on Norwegian and allied forces are punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. When deciding whether the attack is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has had particularly serious effects on Norwegian or allied forces, whether it has been carried out in an organised armed operation and whether it has resulted in loss or danger of loss of human life.

0 Added by Act of 17 June 2016 No. 52 (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to Resolution of 17 June 2016 No. 670).

Section 121. Intelligence activities against state secrets

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on any person who, for the benefit of a foreign state, terrorist organization or without good cause, collects or obtains possession of secret information which, if it becomes known to such a state, terrorist organization or is otherwise disclosed, could harm fundamental national interests concerning

- a. defense, security and emergency preparedness matters,
- b. the activities, security or freedom of action of the highest state organs,
- c. relations with other states,
- d. security arrangements for foreign state representations and at major national and international events,
- e. society's infrastructure, such as food, water and energy supply, transport and telecommunications, health protection and financial services, or
- f. Norwegian natural resources.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 122. Serious intelligence activities against state secrets

Serious intelligence activities against state secrets are punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether the intelligence activities are serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. the perpetrator is a member of the government, the Storting or the Supreme Court or belongs to the country's military leadership,
- b. the perpetrator intended to disclose the information to a foreign state or terrorist organization,
- c. a disclosure would have caused significant damage.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 123. Disclosure of state secrets

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who, without good cause, publishes, transmits or otherwise discloses secret information that may harm fundamental national interests as mentioned in [Section 121](#). Anyone who discloses such information to a foreign state or terrorist organization is not considered to have good cause.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

§ 124. Gross disclosure of state secrets

Aggravated disclosure of a state secret is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. In deciding whether the disclosure is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. the perpetrator is a member of the government, the Storting or the Supreme Court or belongs to the country's military leadership,
- b. the secret is entrusted to the perpetrator in the course of service or work,
- c. the secret has been revealed to a foreign state or a terrorist organization,
- d. significant damage has been caused.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

§ 125. Negligent disclosure of state secrets

Anyone who negligently reveals a state secret is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

Section 126. Other illegal intelligence

Anyone who, on Norwegian territory, benefits a foreign state or terrorist organization is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years.

- a. collects information about personal circumstances, when the disclosure of these could endanger someone's life, property, or
- b. collects information that could harm the security interests of other states.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

§ 127. Association regarding violation of Norway's independence and constitution, etc.

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit an offense as mentioned in [sections 111-120 a](#), [section 123](#) or [section 124](#) is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#), amended by Act of [17 June 2016 No. 52](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution of [17 June 2016 No. 52](#)).

Section 128. Illegal military activities

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who forms a private organization of a military nature in the Kingdom, or participates in, recruits members or provides financial or other material support to such an organization. In the same way, anyone who recruits someone in the Kingdom for military activities for a foreign state shall be punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

Section 129. Punishment for participation, etc. in a violent association with political goals

A person who forms, participates in, recruits members or provides financial or other material support to an association whose purpose is, by means of gross damage, sabotage, violence or coercion or threats thereof, to commit an act as mentioned in [sections 111-120](#) or in some other way to disrupt public order or gain influence in public affairs, when the association has taken steps to realise its purpose by illegal means, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 6 years.

Complicity is not punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#).

§ 130. Influence from foreign intelligence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years is imposed on anyone who, on behalf of or in agreement with a foreign intelligence actor, contributes to activities that are intended to influence decisions or the formation of public opinion, when the activities may harm significant societal interests.

0 Added by Act of 31 May 2024 No. 25 (in force 1 July 2024 pursuant to res. of 31 May 2024 No. 871).

Section 130 a. Serious influence from foreign intelligence

A serious violation of **Section 130** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. the nature and scope of the infringement,
- b. whether the perpetrator enjoys special trust by virtue of his position,
- c. whether the violation is particularly harmful to society for other reasons, and
- d. whether the perpetrator has obtained a significant gain for himself or others.

0 Added by Act of 31 May 2024 No. 25 (in force 1 July 2024 pursuant to res. of 31 May 2024 No. 871).

Chapter 18. Terrorist acts and terrorist-related acts

0 Chapter added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 131. Terrorist acts

A criminal offence as mentioned in **sections 138 to 141** , **section 142** , first paragraph, **sections 143-144** , **192** , **238** , **239** , **240** , **255** , **257** , **274** , **275** and **355** , is considered a terrorist act and is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years if it is committed with terrorist intent as mentioned in the second paragraph.

Terrorist intent exists if an act as mentioned in the first paragraph is committed with that intent.

- a. to seriously disrupt a function of fundamental importance in society, such as legislative, executive or judicial supply, secure supply of food or water, banking and monetary systems or health preparedness and infection
- b. to create serious fear in a population, or
- c. Unlawfully forcing public authorities or an intergovernmental organization to do, tolerate or omit something of importance to the country or organization, or to another country or intergovernmental organization.

A person who intends to commit an offence as mentioned in the first paragraph or **Section 132** , and takes actions that facilitate and point towards its execution, shall be punished for an attempt. The attempt shall be punished more leniently than the completed offence. **Section 16**, second paragraph, applies correspondingly.

The penalty may not be set below the minimum penalty in the provisions mentioned in the first paragraph.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 21 June 2013 No. 85 (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of 21 June 2013 No. 687), 21 June 2017 No. 90 (entered into force on 1 July 2017 pursuant to Resolution of 21 June 2017 No. 821).

Section 132. Serious acts of terrorism

A serious violation of **Section 131** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 30 years. When deciding whether a terrorist act is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it

- a. has resulted in the loss of several human lives or very extensive destruction of property or the environment, imminent threat thereof,
- b. is carried out with particularly harmful agents,
- c. is committed by a person who, by virtue of his position, enjoys a special trust that can be exploited to carry out

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 133. Terrorist association

Anyone who plans or prepares a terrorist act by entering into an alliance with someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in **sections 131 , 138 , 139 , 141 , 141a , 142 , 143 or 144** is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years .

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in **sections 137 or 140** is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years .

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Act of **21 June 2019 No. 50** (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to resolution of **21 June 2019 No. 687**).

§ 134. Terrorist threats

Anyone who threatens to commit an act as mentioned in **Section 131** or **Sections 137 to 144** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

If the threat leads to a consequence as mentioned in **Section 131**, second paragraph, the act is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

§ 135. Terrorist financing

Anyone who unlawfully provides, receives, sends, procures or collects money or other assets with the intention or knowledge that the funds will be used in whole or in part for

- a. to perform an act as mentioned in **§§ 131 , 134 , 136 b or §§ 137 to 144** ,
- b. by a person or group whose purpose is to commit acts as mentioned in **sections 131 , 134 , 136 b or sections 137 to 144** , if the person or group has taken steps to realize the purpose by illegal means,
- c. of an enterprise that someone as mentioned in letter b owns or has control over, or
- d. by an undertaking or a person acting on behalf of or on the instructions of someone as mentioned in letter b.

In the same way, anyone who makes banking services or other financial services available to persons or enterprises as mentioned in the first paragraph, letter b, c or d, is punished.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Act of **21 June 2019 No. 50** (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to resolution of **21 June 2019 No. 687**).

§ 136. Incitement, recruitment and training for terrorist acts

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years

- a. publicly encourages someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in **§§ 131 , 134 , 135 or §§ 137 to 144** ,
- b. recruits someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in **§§ 131 , 134 , 135 or §§ 137 to 144** ,
- c. provides training in methods or techniques that are particularly suitable for committing or contributing to the commission of a criminal offence as mentioned in **sections 131 , 134 , 135 or sections 137 to 144** , with the intention that the training is given for this purpose, or
- d. allows himself to be trained in methods or techniques that are particularly suitable for carrying out or contributing to the commission of a criminal offence as mentioned in **sections 131 , 134 , 135 or sections 137 to 144** , with the intention that the training is given for this purpose or with the intention that the training is given for this purpose.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Act of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (in force from 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of **21 June 2013 No. 687**).

Section 136 a. Punishment for participation etc. in a terrorist organization

Anyone who forms, participates in, recruits members or provides financial or other material support to a terrorist organization, when the organization has taken steps to realize its purpose by illegal means, is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Complicity is not punished.

0 Added by Act of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of **21 June 2013 No. 687**).

Section 136 b. Travel for terrorist purposes

Anyone who travels to another country with the intent to commit, plan or prepare an act as mentioned in [sections 131](#) , [134](#) , [135](#) , [136](#) or [sections 137](#) to [144](#) is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years .

0 Added by Act of [21 June 2019 No. 50](#) (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to [Resolution of 21 June 2019 No. 779](#)).

§ 137. Complicity in evading punishment for terrorist acts

A person who transports, conceals or otherwise contributes to someone who has committed a criminal offence as mentioned in [sections 131](#) , [134](#) , [135](#) or [sections 138](#) to [144](#) evading prosecution or a sentence imposed shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years.

Anyone who has provided assistance as mentioned in the first paragraph to one of their close relatives is not punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 138. Terrorist bombing

Anyone who sends in, places, fires or detonates an explosive device or other potentially lethal device on, in or against a public place, a state or public facility, a public infrastructure facility or a public transport system, with the intent to cause loss of life or significant damage to body, property or the environment, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 139. Hijacking of aircraft and ships, etc.

Anyone who, by force, threats, technology or other illegal means, seizes control of an aircraft in service or a ship, or otherwise gains control of or interferes with a flight or voyage, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 21 years. Anyone who, by such means, seizes control of installations or facilities on the continental shelf shall be punished in the same way.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [21 June 2019 No. 50](#) (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to resolution of [21 June 2019 No. 779](#)).

Section 140. Disruption of the safe operation of aircraft and ships, etc.

A person who, by violence, material destruction, provision of incorrect information or in any other way, disrupts the safe operation of an aircraft, airport, ship or facility or installation on the continental shelf, thereby causing a risk of loss of life or significant damage to body, property or the environment, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 141. Use and discharge of hazardous substances in connection with aircraft and ships, etc.

Anyone who causes danger of loss of life or significant damage to body, property or the environment by

- a. use against or on an aircraft, a ship or installations or facilities on the continental shelf an explosive or radioactive, biological or chemical weapon, or
- b. release from an aircraft, a ship or installations or facilities on the continental shelf an explosive or radioactive or chemical weapon, oil, liquefied natural gas or other toxic or hazardous substance.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [21 June 2019 No. 50](#) (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to resolution of [21 June 2019 No. 779](#)).

Section 141 a. Dangerous use of aircraft and ships

Anyone who flies or uses an aircraft or ship with the intent to cause loss of life or significant damage to body, property or the environment is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of [21 June 2019 No. 50](#) (entered into force 1 July 2019 pursuant to [Resolution of 21 June 2019 No. 779](#)).

Section 142. Illegal handling of hazardous materials, etc.

A person who, with the intent to thereby cause danger to human life or significant damage to body, property or the environment, illegally

- a. uses explosive or radioactive material, biological or chemical weapons, or a nuclear or radioactive device, or
- b. uses or damages a nuclear facility or disrupts the operation of a nuclear facility so that radiation or the release of radioactive material may occur.

In the same way, anyone who, with the intention that someone will thereby be forced to do, tolerate or omit something, is punished illegally.

- a. uses explosive or radioactive material, biological or chemical weapons, or a nuclear or radioactive device, or
- b. uses or damages a nuclear facility or disrupts the operation of a nuclear facility so that radiation or the release of radioactive material may occur.

Anyone who illegally receives, possesses, distributes, transports or otherwise deals illegally with

- a. an explosive or radioactive material or a nuclear or radioactive device, when the material or device is to be used to do, tolerate or omit something or is used for an act that poses a risk of loss of human life or significant damage to body or the environment, or
- b. a radioactive, biological or chemical weapon, or equipment or components specially designed or prepared for the production or delivery of nuclear material, when the equipment or components are to be used in illicit nuclear activities.

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years

- a. by threats, violence, theft, embezzlement, fraud or other illegal means seeks to obtain possession of radioactive material, biological or chemical weapons, a nuclear or radioactive device, or a nuclear facility, or
- b. illegally brings, sends or moves radioactive material into or out of a state.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Acts of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , **22 June 2012 No. 49** .

§ 143. Taking hostages for terrorist purposes

Anyone who deprives someone of their liberty and threatens to kill or harm the hostage or to continue to hold the hostage in custody, with the intent to force another person to do, tolerate or omit something, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 12 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

§ 144. Attack on an internationally protected person

Anyone who commits the murder of a head of state, a head of government, a foreign minister or another internationally protected person when the person is outside their home country is punished with imprisonment for up to 21 years.

Anyone who deprives such a person of their liberty or causes bodily harm to them, or commits a violent attack on their place of employment, residence or means of transport, where the attack poses a risk of death or significant bodily harm, is punished with imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 145. Participation in military activities in armed conflict abroad

Anyone who unlawfully participates in military activities in an armed conflict abroad is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years, unless the person concerned participates on behalf of a state force.

A person who intends to commit an offence as mentioned in the first paragraph, and begins his journey to the area or undertakes other actions that facilitate and point towards the commission, shall be punished for an attempt. The attempt shall be punished more leniently than the completed offence. **Section 16**, second paragraph, applies correspondingly.

0 Added by Act of **17 June 2016 No. 52** (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to Resolution of **17 June 2016 No. 670**).

§ 146. Recruitment for military service

Anyone who recruits someone to participate in illegal military activities, cf. [Section 145](#) , is punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [17 June 2016 No. 52](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to Resolution of [17 June 2016 No. 670](#)).

Chapter 19. Protection of public authority and the trust in it

0 Chapter added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 151. Vote buying and undue influence on votes

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who, in a public election,

- a. seeks to influence someone's vote by threat or other illegal means,
- b. by giving a benefit or entering into an agreement if it seeks to obtain someone's commitment to vote in a certain way or to refrain from voting,
- c. Acting in such a way that someone unintentionally fails to vote, or votes differently than intended.

Public elections mean referendums, elections under [the Election Act](#) and elections under [Chapter 2 of the Sami Act](#) .

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [16 June 2023 No. 62](#) (in force 1 May 2024 pursuant to resolution of [22 March 2024](#))

§ 152. Vote selling

Anyone who, in a public election, promises to vote in a particular way or to refrain from voting due to a received benefit or an agreement to do so, is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

Section 153. Unauthorized participation in elections

Anyone who votes in a public election without having the right to do so, casts a vote in someone else's name or votes more than once is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 154. Subsequent influence on the election result

Anyone who counts votes incorrectly in a public election, removes or changes votes cast, adds votes that were not cast, or otherwise influences the result of the count is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 155. Violence, threats, damage or other unlawful conduct against a public official

Anyone who, by means of violence, threats, damage or other unlawful conduct, influences a public official to perform or refrain from performing a service act or prevents such an act, or seeks to achieve this, is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

In the same way, anyone who retaliates for an act of service by means of violence, threats, damage or other unlawful conduct towards a public official or someone close to him or her is punished.

A public official is anyone who exercises public authority on behalf of the state or municipality, or who has such competence by virtue of their position. A public official also includes military guards, anyone who, as a matter of duty or upon request, provides assistance to a public official, or secures his or her workplace.

The first paragraph also applies to offences against officials of the International Criminal Court.

If it applies reciprocally, the King may decide that the first and second paragraphs shall also apply to offences against officials in another country's public authority and in intergovernmental organizations of which Norway is or becomes a member.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to June 2020 No. 1252).

Section 155 a. Serious violence, serious threats or serious damage against a public official

Serious violence, serious threats or serious damage to a public official is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the act is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it

- a. was likely to arouse fear of loss of life or serious injury,
- b. is committed in the activities of an organized criminal group, or
- c. for other reasons is particularly harmful to society.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1252).

Section 155 b. Minimum sentence for use of firearms etc. against the police

The penalty is imprisonment for a term of 1 to 10 years if the act as mentioned in Section 155 consists of firing a firearm or using explosives or other equipment that is likely to cause significant bodily harm, and the public official is a police officer or other public official exercising police authority.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1252).

Section 155 c. Grossly negligent violence etc. against a public official

Grossly negligent violation of Section 155 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1252).

§ 156. Obstruction of a public official

Anyone who prevents a public official from performing a duty, for example by denying access to places to which he has legitimate access, is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

Anyone who, by abusive language or other inappropriate behavior, harasses a public official during or because of the performance of their duties, is punished with a fine.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 25 June 2010 No. 46 .

Section 156 a. Protection of service weapons

Anyone who places themselves or others in possession of a service weapon or otherwise causes a public official to lose control of a service weapon is punished with imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1252).

§ 157. Obstruction of the judiciary

A person who, by violence, threats, damage or other unlawful conduct towards a member of the judiciary or someone close to him, is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

- a. acts in a manner likely to influence the actor to perform or omit an act, work or service in connection with a
or
- b. reciprocates an act, work or service that the actor has performed in connection with a criminal case or a civil

A player in the judicial system means someone who:

- a. is offended in a criminal case, has reported a criminal offense or filed a lawsuit in a civil case,
- b. has given a statement to the police, the prosecution, the court, the correctional service or the Readmission C
- c. works or performs services for a body as mentioned in letter b,
- d. is a permanent or appointed defense attorney, legal counsel or legal representative, or
- e. considers taking such action or undertaking such work or service.

The first paragraph applies correspondingly to officials of the International Criminal Court.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 158. Gross obstruction of justice

Aggravated obstruction of justice is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether obstruction is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the violation has endangered someone's life or health, has been committed on several occasions, by several people together, or has a systematic or organized character.

If the offense is committed as part of the activities of an organized criminal group, or the act is carried out by threats or use of weapons, the penalty is imprisonment for at least 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Acts of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , [21 June 2013 No. 85](#) (in force from 21 June 2013 pursuant to [June 2013 No. 687](#)).

§ 159. Grossly negligent obstruction of justice

Grossly negligent obstruction of justice is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

Section 160. Tampering with evidence and evasion of criminal prosecution, etc.

Anyone who obstructs a public investigation of an offense by contributing to the destruction, removal, damage, alteration, planting or fabrication of objects that may be significant as evidence, or in any other way obliterates the traces of the act, is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Similarly, anyone who contributes to someone evading prosecution by fleeing, for example by keeping him hidden or by impersonating him as another person, is punished.

The penalty under the first paragraph does not apply to a person who seeks to evade criminal prosecution. The penalty under the second paragraph does not apply to a person who has evaded any of his relatives from criminal prosecution.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months is imposed on anyone who illegally contacts someone who is under detention or illegally obtains objects from him.

The first to fourth paragraphs apply correspondingly to criminal prosecution in a case that falls under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

Section 161. Evasion of imposed punishment, etc.

Anyone who contributes to someone who has been sentenced to a custodial sentence or a special reaction evading the implementation of the reaction is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Anyone who evades the execution of a sentence of imprisonment is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. Similarly, anyone who illegally contacts someone who is in prison or illegally obtains objects from him is punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Act of [22 April 2016 No. 3](#) (in force from 22 April 2016 pursuant to resolution of [22 April](#)

§ 162. Violation of the obligation to identify

Anyone who fails to provide their name, date of birth, year of birth, position or place of residence to a witness, police officer or other public authority who requests the information as part of the performance of their duties shall be punished by a fine. Anyone who provides incorrect such information about themselves or others shall be punished in the same way.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 163. Violation of the duty to report death

Anyone who finds a body and fails to immediately notify the deceased's next of kin or the police is liable to a fine.

If there is reason to suspect that the death has been caused by a criminal act, the police must be notified immediately. Anyone who does not notify the police is punished with a fine.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 164. Unlawful exercise of authority

Anyone who exercises public authority without authorization, or who performs actions that can only be performed by public officials, is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 165. Misuse of public uniform, insignia or title, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. by unauthorized use of a uniform or otherwise publicly impersonating a public official in such a way as to confuse anyone or undermine confidence in the public authority,
- b. uses a Norwegian or foreign official weapon, badge or seal or something that can easily be confused with such a weapon, badge or seal,
- c. uses a Norwegian or foreign public title in an unauthorized public or unlawful manner.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 166. Misuse of international distinctive sign

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months is punishable as an unauthorized and unlawful

- a. publicly uses a recognised or domestically or internationally commonly used designation of an international organisation or seal used by an international organisation of which Norway is a member or which has undertaken to protect an international agreement,
- b. uses a distinctive sign or designation that, by international agreement to which Norway is bound, is intended to be used with aid to the wounded and sick or the protection of cultural property in war, or
- c. Unauthorized use of a designation, mark, seal or characteristic that can easily be confused with something mentioned in a and b.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

Section 167. Illegal practice of a profession or business

Anyone who practices a profession or business without having the necessary public permit or authorization, or falsely claims to have such, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 168. Violation of a residence and contact ban or decision to place a person under arrest

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. has been exiled to or from certain parts of the kingdom by judgment and who unlawfully resides again in a part of the kingdom prohibited for the person concerned, or who otherwise violates a ban on contact pursuant to [Section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Act](#),
- b. violates prohibitions under [Sections 222 a](#) or [222 b](#) of the Criminal Procedure Act ,
- c. intentionally or through gross negligence prevents electronic control pursuant to [Section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Act](#) from being implemented or prevents ongoing control, or
- d. acts in violation of the duty to provide information pursuant to [the Police Act, Section 17k](#), first paragraph, or pursuant to [the Police Act, Section 17k](#), second paragraph.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Acts of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [21 June 2019 No. 50](#) (effective 1 July 2019 pursuant to [resolution of 22 March 2019 No. 779](#)), [20 December 2023 No. 111](#) (effective 8 April 2024 pursuant to [resolution of 22 March 2024 No. 488](#)).

§ 169. Obstruction of enforcement

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. unlawfully destroys, damages, conceals, removes or disposes of property that has been seized, attached, arrested or otherwise secured,
- b. breaks or damages a seal affixed by a public authority, or
- c. prevents the execution of a waiver transaction for real estate or ships.

If the matter is not subject to a stricter penalty provision, anyone who, despite an order from a general or special enforcement authority, intentionally or negligently fails to

- a. to make deductions for claims as mentioned in **the Coverage Act, section 2-8, first paragraph, letters a to e**,
- b. to pay amounts deducted for such claims as mentioned in the second paragraph, letter a, as determined.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**, amended by Act of **20 December 2023 No. 111** (in force 8 April 2024 pursuant to **res. of 22 March 2024**).

§ 170. Violation of a court decision

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. acts in violation of a prohibition imposed by a court,
- b. exercises a right that has been denied to the person concerned by a final judgment, or
- c. prints, offers for sale or rental or generally disseminates the contents of an information carrier as mentioned in **Section 185** or **Section 267**, or which has otherwise been seized or confiscated because it contravenes **Section 185** or **Section 267**, or which has otherwise been confiscated less than 15 years ago.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**, amended by Act of **19 June 2015 No. 65**.

§ 171. Service error

Anyone who exercises or assists in the exercise of public authority and grossly violates their duty of service is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**.

§ 172. Grossly negligent misconduct

Grossly negligent misconduct is punishable by a fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**.

Section 173. Abuse of public authority

A person who, in the exercise of public authority,

- a. against his/her better knowledge, grossly violates his/her duty of service,
- b. violates his/her duty of service with the intention of obtaining profit for himself/herself or others,
- c. violates his/her duty of service resulting in serious inconvenience, damage or wrongful deprivation of liberty,
- d. otherwise abuse public authority.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**.

§ 174. Torture

A public official who inflicts injury or serious physical or mental pain on another person is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years,

- a. with the intent to obtain information or a confession,
- b. with the intent to punish, threaten, or coerce someone, or
- c. because of the person's religion or belief, skin color, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender expression, or disability.

In this provision, public official means any person

- a. in state or municipal service, or
- b. who is engaged by the state or municipality to perform a service or work.

It is also considered torture if acts as mentioned in the first paragraph are committed by someone acting at the instigation of or with the express or implied consent of a public official.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**, amended by Act of **4 December 2020 No. 135** (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 175. Severe torture

Aggravated torture is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years.

When deciding whether torture is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has led to the loss or threat of loss of human life.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4**.

Section 175 a. Enforced disappearance

Anyone who, on behalf of a state or with the permission, support or consent of the state, contributes to an enforced disappearance shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 15 years. Enforced disappearance means an arrest, imprisonment, abduction or other deprivation of liberty, when the deprivation of liberty is denied, what has happened to the person deprived of liberty is concealed or the whereabouts of the person deprived of liberty is concealed, so that the person deprived of liberty evades the protection of the law.

Similarly, a leader is punished who

- a. intentionally or negligently overlooks information that persons under the effective authority and control of the state are committing or preparing a punishable enforced disappearance, and
- b. fails to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or stop a criminal enforced disappearance, or to refer the case to the competent authorities.

0 Added by Act of 7 June 2019 No. 19 (entered into force on 7 June 2019 pursuant to resolution of 7 June 2019 No. 705).

Section 175 b. Serious enforced disappearance

Aggravated enforced disappearance is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years.

When deciding whether an enforced disappearance is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. if the victim dies or suffers significant bodily or health damage as a result of the disappearance,
- b. whether the victim was ill or injured, pregnant, a minor, had a disability or was otherwise particularly vulnerable,
- c. whether the victim was subjected to physical assault committed by several people in concert or rape.

0 Added by Act of 7 June 2019 No. 19 (entered into force on 7 June 2019 pursuant to resolution of 7 June 2019 No. 705).

§ 176. Violation of prohibition of movement

Anyone who enters an area where the authorities have prohibited traffic will be punished with a fine.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

Chapter 20. Protection of public peace, order and security

0 Chapter added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 181. Disturbance

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, by fighting, making noise or other inappropriate behavior, disrupts

- a. the general peace and order,
- b. legal traffic,
- c. the quietness of the surroundings, or
- d. the surroundings in a place where he unjustifiably remains despite orders to leave.

In the same way, anyone who, while intoxicated, harasses or endangers others is punished.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 182. Riots

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is imposed on anyone who participates in widespread disorder with the intent to commit or threaten violence against a person or damage property, and who fails to comply with an order from a public authority to remove themselves from an area.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who has caused or led extensive disturbances with the intent to inflict or threaten violence on a person or damage property. If someone commits a criminal act covered by the offence during the riots, or a criminal act against a public authority, the maximum penalty in this penal provision shall apply instead if it may result in a more severe penalty than a fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 183. Incitement to commit a criminal act

Anyone who publicly encourages someone to commit a criminal act is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 184. Violation of the representation of a foreign state or intergovernmental organization

Anyone who violates the representation of a foreign state or intergovernmental organization in this kingdom by:

- a. use violence against, threaten or unlawfully insult a representative of the state or organization or a family member of such representative or a representative's household, or
- b. trespass on, damage or defile any area, building or room used by such representative.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 185. Hate speech

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence publicly expresses discriminatory or hateful speech. The use of symbols is also considered speech. A person who, in the presence of others, intentionally or through gross negligence makes such a speech towards someone who is affected by it, cf. the second paragraph, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year.

Discriminatory or hate speech means threatening or insulting someone, or promoting hatred, persecution or disdain towards someone because of their

- a. skin color or national or ethnic origin,
- b. religion or belief,
- c. sexual orientation,
- d. gender identity or gender expression, or
- e. impaired functional ability.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 186. Discrimination

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, in a commercial or similar activity, refuses a person goods or services because of the person's

- a. skin color or national or ethnic origin,
- b. religion or belief,
- c. sexual orientation,
- d. gender identity or gender expression, or
- e. disabilities, provided that the refusal is not due to a lack of physical accommodation.

In the same way, anyone who, for such a reason, denies a person access to a public performance, exhibition or other gathering on the same terms and conditions as apply to others is punished.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 187. False alarm

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, by means of an incorrect report, an unfounded call for help, misuse of a distress signal or similar, intentionally or through gross negligence, causes

- a. emergency services by police, fire department, ambulance, doctor or the armed forces,
- b. a call-out that occurs at the request of a main rescue centre or local rescue centre,
- c. a gathering of or fear among a large number of people.

Similarly, anyone who provides false information that is likely to cause fear for someone's life or health or to disturb public peace and order is punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

§ 188. Careless handling of firearms or explosives

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is imposed on anyone who manufactures, produces, uses, processes or stores firearms, ammunition, explosives or other explosive substances in a careless manner that is likely to endanger the life or health of others.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) .

Section 189. Illegal armament in a public place

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who, in a public place, intentionally or through gross negligence,

- a. firearm,
- b. air and spring weapons,
- c. imitation weapons that can easily be confused with firearms, or
- d. firearms that have been deactivated pursuant to [the Weapons Act of 20 April 2018, No. 7, Section 27](#) .

Similarly, anyone who carries a knife or similar sharp instrument in a public place that is capable of causing bodily harm to someone is punished.

The prohibition in the first and second paragraphs does not apply to firearms, knives or other tools that are used, carried or carried in connection with work, outdoor activities or another respectable purpose.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Acts of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) , [7 May 2021 No. 33](#) (effective 1 June 2021 pursuant to Resolution of [2021 No. 1415](#)).

Section 189 a. Gross illegal possession of a firearm in a public place

Gross illegal possession of a firearm in a public place is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

When deciding whether the weapon is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. what type of weapon the violation concerns,
- b. whether the weapon is loaded or can be easily loaded, and
- c. whether the armament is particularly dangerous or harmful to society for other reasons.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .

Section 190. Illegal handling of firearms, weapon parts, explosives and precursors for explosives

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence, and repeatedly or in a serious manner, violates the provisions on the illegal import, export, disposal, acquisition or possession of firearms, weapon parts or ammunition issued in or pursuant to [the Weapons Act](#) , or equivalent orders issued pursuant to [the Weapons Act](#) .

In the same way, anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence, and repeatedly or in a serious manner, violates the provisions of the Fire and [Explosion Protection Act, sections 5 , 19 , 20 or 20 a](#) or provisions issued pursuant to these, is punished.

0 Added by Act of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , amended by Acts of [29 May 2015 No. 36](#) (entered into force on 29 May 2015 pursuant to resolution of [2015 No. 553](#)), [21 June 2017 No. 94](#) (entered into force on 6 May 2018 pursuant to resolution of [27 April 2018 No. 642](#)), [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [4 December 2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 191. Serious illegal dealing with firearms, weapon parts, explosives and precursors for explosives

Gross illegal dealing with firearms, weapon parts, ammunition, explosives or precursors for explosives is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years.

When deciding whether the treatment is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. the type and extent of the violation, and
- b. whether it is particularly dangerous or harmful to society for other reasons.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Acts of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to resolution of **21 June 2013 No. 687**), **29 May 2015 No. 36** (entered into force on 29 May 2015 pursuant to resolution of **29 May 2015 No. 553**), **4 Dec 2020 No. 135** (entered into force on 4 Dec 2020 pursuant to resolution of **4 Dec 2020 No. 2592**).

§ 191 a. Possession of firearms or explosives with the intent to commit a criminal offense

Anyone who, with the intention of committing a criminal offence, acquires, manufactures or stores

- a. firearms, weapon parts, ammunition or explosives, or
- b. components, equipment or other objects that, alone or together, are of essential importance for the manufacture of the objects mentioned in letter a.

0 Added by Act of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of **21 June 2013 No. 687**).

§ 191 b. Possession of firearms etc. with the intent to commit a serious criminal offence

A serious violation of **Section 191a** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

When deciding whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the criminal act referred to in **Section 191a** that the conduct was aimed at

- a. would pose a risk of significant harm to body, property or the environment, and
- b. would be particularly dangerous or harmful to society.

When the criminal act mentioned in **Section 191a** is punishable by imprisonment for 10 years or more, the violation shall always be considered serious.

0 Added by Act of **21 June 2013 No. 85** (entered into force on 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of **21 June 2013 No. 687**).

§ 192. Estimates against the infrastructure

Anyone who causes extensive disruption to public administration or social life in general by destroying, damaging or putting out of business is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years.

- a. a collection of information, or
- b. a facility for energy supply, broadcasting, electronic communications or transportation.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

§ 193. Association regarding assessments against infrastructure

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in **Section 192** is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years .

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

§ 194. Disruption of the safe operation of railways and buses

Anyone who, through violence, material destruction, the provision of incorrect information or in any other way disrupts the safe operation of a railway or bus, thereby causing a risk of loss of life or significant damage to body, property or the environment, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** , amended by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 195. Desecration of a corpse

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. mistreats a corpse,
- b. wrongfully removes a corpse from the custody of another, or
- c. Unauthorized digging up or removing a buried body.

Anyone who removes a corpse or an object from a corpse, a grave or a tombstone with the intent to gain profit is punished under **Chapter 27**, regardless of whether the corpse or object is in someone's possession.

0 Added by Act of **7 March 2008 No. 4** .

§ 196. Duty to prevent a criminal offence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who fails to report or otherwise seek to prevent an offence or its consequences at a time when this is still possible, and it appears certain or most likely that the offence has been or will be committed. The duty to prevent applies without regard to the duty of confidentiality and applies to offences as mentioned in

- a. § 111 (violation of Norway's independence and peace), § 113 (violation of the Norwegian Constitution), § 114 (activities of the highest state bodies), § 117 (interference with important social institutions), § 119 (treason), activities against state secrets), § 123 (disclosure of state secrets), § 128 (illegal military activities), § 129 (participation, etc. in violent associations with political goals), § 131 (terrorist acts), § 133 (terrorist association bombing), § 139 (hijacking of aircraft and ships, etc.), § 140 (disruption of the safe operation of aircraft and discharge of hazardous substances in connection with aircraft and ships, etc.), § 142 (illegal handling of etc.), § 143 (hostage-taking for terrorist purposes), § 144 (attack on an internationally protected person), § 145 (attack on infrastructure), § 193 (conspiracy to attack infrastructure), § 194 (disruption of the safe operation of railway infrastructure), § 223 (gross false accusation), § 238 (spreading of infection dangerous to the public), § 239 (poisoning dangerous to the public), § 240 (serious environmental crime), § 253 (forced marriage), § 255 (gross deprivation of liberty), § 256 (conspiracy to deprive of liberty), § 258 (gross human trafficking), § 259 (slavery), § 262 second paragraph (marriage of a minor), § 274 (gross bodily harm), § 275 (murder), § 279 (conspiracy to commit murder or to cause serious injury or health), § 282 (abuse in close relationships), § 283 (gross abuse in close relationships), § 284 (genital mutilation of a person in a helpless state, etc.), § 291 (rape), § 295 (abuse of superior force and the like), § 299 (rape of a minor), § 303 (gross sexual intercourse, etc. with a child between 14 and 16 years of age), § 312 (incest), § 314 (incest between other close relatives), § 327 (robbery), § 329 (robbery conspiracy), § 355 (causing danger to the public), § 356 (causing danger to the public),
- b. **Military Penal Code §§ 50 , 52 or 96 ,** or
- c. **Security Act Section 7-5 ,** cf. **Section 11-4** fourth paragraph.

In the event of a violation of Section 312 or 314 , the duty to prevent only applies when the victim is under the age of 16. In the event of a violation of Section 299 or 303 , the duty to prevent does not apply if the conditions in Section 308 are met.

Violation of the duty to prevent is not punished when

- a. the act in question has not progressed to the point of being a punishable attempt, cf. Section 16 , or
- b. the duty could not be fulfilled without exposing himself, his relatives or any innocent person to charges or punishment, life, health or welfare.

The third paragraph, letter b, does not apply if the victim is a minor and the person who fails to prevent the act is the child's parent, stepparent, foster parent or another person who has daily care for the child.

- 0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Acts of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , 19 June 2015 No. 65 , 21 June 2017 No. 90 (entered into force pursuant to resolution of 21 June 2017 No. 821), 21 June 2019 No. 52 (entered into force 1 January 2020 pursuant to resolution of 22 November 2019 No. 1548), 4 December 2020 No. 135 (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592), 5 March 2021 No. 13

§ 197. Failure to report discovery of lost child, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, after having found a lost or abandoned child, or having taken in a child who has gotten lost, fails to notify the child's guardian or the police as soon as possible.

- 0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 .

§ 198. Association of serious organized crime

Anyone who conspires with someone to commit an act punishable by imprisonment for at least 3 years, and which is to be committed as part of the activities of an organized criminal group, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years, unless the act falls under a more severe penalty provision. An increase in the maximum penalty in the event of repetition or combination of offences shall not be taken into account.

An organized criminal group is defined as a collaboration between three or more persons whose main purpose is to commit an act punishable by imprisonment for at least 3 years, or whose activities consist of committing such acts as a significant part of the group's activities.

0 Added by Act of 7 March 2008 No. 4 , amended by Act of 21 June 2013 No. 85 (in force from 21 June 2013 pursuant to Resolution of 21 June

§ 199. Punishment for participation, etc. in a prohibited criminal organization

Anyone who participates in, recruits members to, or otherwise continues the activities of a criminal organization that is prohibited under **Section 222 e of the Criminal Procedure Act** is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years .

Complicity is not punished.

0 Added by Act of 18 June 2021 No. 128 (entered into force 1 July 2021 pursuant to Resolution of 18 June 2021 No. 1963).

Chapter 21. Protection of information and information exchange

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 201. Unauthorized handling of access data, computer programs, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on any person who, with the intent to commit a criminal offence, unlawfully produces, acquires, possesses or makes available to another

- a. passwords or other information that may provide access to computer-based information or a computer system
- b. computer program or other means that are particularly suitable as a means of committing criminal acts that t information or a computer system. In the same way, anyone who, without intent to commit a criminal act, p propagating computer program, and the possession is due to the unauthorized production or acquisition of th punished.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 202. Identity violation

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully obtains possession of another person's identity document, or acts with another person's identity or with an identity that is easily confused with another person's identity, with the intent to

- a. obtain an unjustified gain for oneself or another, or
- b. inflicting loss or disadvantage on another.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Section 203. Unauthorized access to television signals etc.

Anyone who, with the intent of causing loss to the entitled party, or gain for himself or another, manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, markets, rents out or otherwise disseminates, possesses, installs, uses, maintains or replaces a decoding device, and thereby obtains for himself or another unauthorized access to a protected distribution service, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

In the event of a serious violation of the first paragraph, the penalty is a fine or imprisonment for up to three years. In assessing whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the damage caused to the entitled party, the profit the violator has obtained, and the extent of the violation in general.

Decoding device means technical equipment or software that is designed or adapted, alone or together with other aids, to provide access to a protected media service.

Protected mediation service means

- a. television and radio signals, and services that are transmitted electronically at the request of the individual s access is dependent on permission from the service provider and is provided against payment, or
- b. the actual access control to the services mentioned in letter a, when it must be considered a separate service.

The person providing access control is also considered offended, when this must be considered a separate service.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [31 May 2013 No. 25](#) (in force 1 July 2013 pursuant to [resolution of 31 May 2013 No. 16](#) (in force 9 May 2014 pursuant to resolution of [9 May 2014 No. 625](#)), [18 June 2021 No. 122](#) (in force 1 July 2022 pursuant to resolution of [18 June 2021 No. 570](#)).

§ 204. Computer system intrusion

Anyone who, by breaching a protection or by other unauthorized means, gains access to a computer system or part of it is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 205. Violation of the right to private communication

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years is punishable if the person is found to be unjustifiably

- and by using technical means secretly eavesdrops on or secretly records telephone conversations or other communications of others, or negotiations in a closed meeting in which he himself does not participate, or to which he has unlawfully gained access;
- violates a protection or otherwise gains unauthorized access to information transmitted by electronic or other means;
- opens a letter or other closed written communication addressed to another, or otherwise gains unauthorized access to such communication;
- prevents or delays the addressee's receipt of a message by concealing, altering, distorting, destroying or withholding it.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 206. Risk of operating obstruction

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who, by transferring, damaging, deleting, degrading, changing, adding or removing information without justification, causes a risk of interruption or significant hindrance to the operation of a computer system.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 207. (Repealed)

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , repealed by Act of [27 March 2020 No. 15](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [11 December 2019 No. 15](#) for transitional provisions see its point 5).

Section 208. (Repealed)

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , repealed by Act of [27 March 2020 No. 15](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [11 December 2019 No. 15](#) for transitional provisions see its point 5).

§ 209. Breach of confidentiality

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who violates a duty of confidentiality that he or she has under a statutory provision or regulation, or exploits information that he or she has a duty of confidentiality about with the intention of obtaining an unjustified gain for himself or others.

The first paragraph applies correspondingly to breaches of confidentiality resulting from valid instructions for service or work for a state or municipal body.

For anyone who works or performs services for a state or municipal body, the first and second paragraphs also apply to breaches of confidentiality after the service or work has ended.

Grossly negligent violations are punished in the same way.

Complicity is not punishable.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [19 June 2020 No. 81](#) (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of [19 June 2020 No. 81](#)).

§ 210. Serious breach of confidentiality

A serious breach of confidentiality is punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years.

When deciding whether the breach of confidentiality is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the perpetrator intended to gain unjustified gain and whether the act has led to loss or risk of loss for someone.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 211. Breach of confidentiality for certain professional groups

Priests in the Church of Norway, priests or leaders in registered religious communities, defense attorneys in criminal cases, mediators in matrimonial matters, and their assistants, who unjustifiably disclose or fail to prevent others from gaining access to or knowledge of secrets entrusted to them or their superiors in connection with their position or assignment, are punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [15 June 2018 No. 37](#) (entered into force 1 July 2018 pursuant to [Resolution of 15 June 2018 No. 887](#)), [19 June 2020 No. 81](#) (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to [Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1252](#)), [12 May 2022 No. 28](#) (entered into force 1 July 2022 pursuant to [Resolution of 11 October 2024 No. 2461](#) , amendment amended by Act of [21 June 2024 No. 46](#)).

Chapter 22. False statement and accusation

0 Chapter added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 221. Incorrect explanation

Anyone who provides incorrect information, in writing or orally, to a

- the court,
- notary public, cf. [Act of 26 April 2002 no. 12](#) ,
- public authority under obligation to explain,
- public authority when the statement is intended to give evidence,
- the EFTA Court, or
- The International Criminal Court.

The penalty under the first paragraph shall not apply to a suspect who gives an incorrect explanation regarding the matter to which the suspicion against him applies. The same applies to a person who could not tell the truth without exposing himself or someone close to him to punishment or risking significant loss of social reputation or significant loss of welfare of another nature, unless the person concerned was under a duty to explain himself.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 222. False accusation

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who, by providing incorrect information to the court, the police or other public authority, by fabricating evidence or by other conduct, creates an incorrect basis for criminal liability, and thereby incurs a charge or conviction.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 223. Grossly false accusation

A serious false accusation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether the accusation is serious, emphasis shall be placed on:

- what consequences the accusation has or could have had,
- the nature and content of the accusation, and
- the other circumstances of the violation.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 224. Arbitrary accusation

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is imposed on anyone who, by providing incorrect information to the court, the prosecution or another public authority, accuses someone of a criminal offence without there being reasonable grounds for suspicion.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 225. Accusation of a fabricated criminal offence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. reports to the court, the prosecution or another public authority a criminal offence that has not been committed;
- b. does something to arouse suspicion that a criminal act has been committed, without it having been.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 226. Duty to inform about incorrect indictment or conviction

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who fails to disclose circumstances that prove that a person who has been charged with or convicted of a criminal offence that may result in imprisonment for more than 1 year is innocent. The duty to disclose applies without regard to the duty of confidentiality.

Punishment under the first paragraph does not apply to a person who could not tell the truth without exposing himself or someone close to him or someone innocent to punishment, risk of significant loss of social reputation or significant loss of welfare of another nature.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

Chapter 23. Protection of public health and the external environment

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 231. Drug offense

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who illegally manufactures, imports, exports, acquires, stores, sends or transfers substances that, according to rules based on **Section 22 of the Medicines Act**, are to be considered narcotics.

Negligent drug offenses are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 232. Serious drug offense

A serious drug offense is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether the offense is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. what kind of substance it concerns,
- b. the quantity, and
- c. the nature of the violation.

Violations involving a very significant amount are punishable by imprisonment from 3 to 15 years. Under particularly aggravating circumstances, imprisonment of up to 21 years may be imposed.

Negligent serious drug offenses are punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 233. Serious violation of the Alcohol Act

Violation of the Alcohol Act sections 2-1 , 3-1 , 3-1b , 8-1 , 8-2 and 8-3 , which apply to a very significant quantity, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years .

Negligent gross violation of the Alcohol Act is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 17 June 2016 No. 51 (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution of 17 June 2016)

§ 234. Doping violation

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years is imposed on anyone who illegally manufactures, imports, exports, stores, sends or transfers a substance that, according to rules laid down by the King, is to be considered a doping agent.

Complicity in the use of doping substances as mentioned in the first paragraph is punished accordingly.

Negligent doping violations are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 235. Serious doping offence

A serious doping offence is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the offence is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. what kind of substance it concerns,
- b. the quantity, and
- c. the nature of the violation.

Negligent gross doping violations are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 236. Illegal dissemination, etc. of gross depictions of violence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence publishes or offers for sale or rent or otherwise seeks to distribute a film, videogram or similar in which gross depictions of violence are inappropriately used as entertainment.

Similarly, anyone who uses graphic depictions of violence in public display, including in television broadcasts or in the dissemination of such broadcasts in the kingdom, is punished. However, criminal liability does not extend to anyone who has only participated in the technical activities in connection with the broadcast or dissemination.

The provision does not apply to the showing of films or videograms to persons over 18 years of age.

- a. under the auspices of a non-commercial film club, or
- b. when the display takes place outside of business and with permission from local police.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [22 June 2022 No. 83](#) (in force 1 Jan 2023 pursuant to [res. of 22 June 2022 No. 114](#))

§ 237. Transmission of infection

Anyone who transmits a contagious disease that causes significant harm to the body or health of another person is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years. Anyone who exposes another person to such a risk of infection is also punished.

The first paragraph does not apply to infections transmitted through sexual intercourse when the person who has been infected or exposed to the risk of infection has consented in advance.

The first paragraph also does not apply when appropriate infection control measures have been observed.

Grossly negligent violation is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [21 June 2017 No. 90](#) (entered into force 1 July 2017 pursuant to resolution of [21 Ju](#)

Section 237 a. Serious transmission of infection

Aggravated transmission of infection is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the violation is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the infection

- a. has led to loss of life
- b. is transferred to two or more people
- c. is transmitted by particularly reckless behavior

0 Added by Act of [21 June 2017 No. 90](#) (entered into force 1 July 2017 pursuant to [Resolution of 21 June 2017 No. 821](#)).

§ 238. Spread of infection that poses a public danger

Anyone who spreads infectious agents or infectious agent products through air, water, food or other objects intended for general use or sale, thereby causing a general danger to life or health, is punished with imprisonment for up to 15 years.

Negligent violation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 21 June 2017 No. 90 (entered into force 1 July 2017 pursuant to resolution of 21 Ju

§ 239. Poisoning dangerous to the general public

A person who adds poison or substances with a similar effect to foodstuffs or other objects intended for general use or sale, or who, by selling or otherwise distributing such objects, causes a general danger to life or health, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 15 years. A person who otherwise causes poisoning that entails the danger mentioned above shall be punished in the same way.

Negligent violation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 240. Serious environmental crime

A person who intentionally or through gross negligence commits an offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.

- a. pollutes air, water or soil so that the living environment in an area is significantly damaged or threatened with
- b. stores, leaves or discharges waste or other substances with an imminent risk of consequences as mentioned i

A person who intentionally or through gross negligence commits an offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 years.

- a. reduces a natural population of protected organisms that are nationally or internationally threatened with ext
- b. causes significant damage to an area that is protected by a decision under the Nature Diversity Act, Chapter III decisions as mentioned in the Nature Diversity Act, Section 77 , the Svalbard Environment Act, Chapter III Section 2 , or the Bouvet Island, Peter I's Island and Queen Maud Land, etc. Act, Section 2 .

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Acts of 28 March 2014 No. 9 (entered into force 1 June 2014 pursuant to Resolution of 28 371), 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

§ 241. Association regarding the spread of infection that is dangerous to the general public, poisoning that is dangerous to the general public or serious environmental crime

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit a criminal act as mentioned in Section 238 , first paragraph, Section 239, first paragraph or Section 240 , first paragraph is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 21 June 2017 No. 90 (entered into force 1 July 2017 pursuant to resolution of 21 Ju

§ 242. Cultural heritage crime

Anyone who intentionally or through gross negligence causes significant damage to cultural monuments or cultural environments of particular national or international importance is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

A person who, in an armed conflict, intentionally or through gross negligence uses a cultural monument or a cultural environment of particular national or international importance to support military actions and thereby creates a risk of damage to the cultural monument or cultural environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years. However, punishment shall not apply if it was imperatively military necessary to act in this way.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Chapter 24. Protection of personal freedom and peace

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 251. Coercion

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years is imposed on anyone who, by criminal or other unlawful conduct or by threatening such conduct, forces someone to do, tolerate or omit something.

Anyone who, by threatening to accuse or report a criminal offense or by presenting harmful information or an offensive accusation, unlawfully forces someone to do, tolerate or omit something, is punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 252. Gross coercion

Aggravated coercion is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the coercion is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it was committed against a defenseless person, whether it was exercised jointly by several people, and whether it is in the nature of abuse.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 253. Forced marriage

Anyone who, by means of violence, deprivation of liberty, other criminal or unlawful conduct or undue pressure, forces someone to

a. to enter into marriage

b. into a marriage-like relationship. In assessing whether a marriage-like relationship exists, emphasis shall be placed on whether the relationship is lasting, is perceived as binding and establishes rights and obligations between the parties of a legal or cultural nature.

In the same way, anyone who, by luring or otherwise contributing to a person travelling to a country other than where the person is resident, with the intention that the person there will be subjected to an act as mentioned in the first paragraph, is punished.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [17 June 2016 No. 53](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to [resolution of 17 June 2016 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 April 2021 pursuant to resolution of [5 March 2021 No. 606](#)).

§ 254. Deprivation of liberty

Anyone who, by confinement, abduction or in any other way unlawfully deprives someone of their liberty is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 255. Serious deprivation of liberty

Aggravated deprivation of liberty is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. In deciding whether the deprivation of liberty is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on its duration, whether it has caused unusual suffering, death or significant harm to body or health.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 256. Association regarding serious deprivation of liberty

Anyone who enters into an agreement with someone to commit an act as mentioned in [Section 255](#) is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 257. Human trafficking

Anyone who, through violence, threats, abuse of a vulnerable situation or other inappropriate behavior, forces, exploits or induces a person to

a. prostitution or other sexual services,

b. forced labor or services, including begging,

c. military service in a foreign country, or

d. to consent to the removal of one of the person's internal organs,
is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

In the same way, whoever

- a. facilitates the conditions for such coercion, exploitation or inducement as mentioned in the first paragraph by transporting or receiving the person,
- b. otherwise contributes to the coercion, exploitation or deception, or
- c. gives payment or other benefit to obtain consent to such conduct from a person who has authority over the victim, such payment or benefit.

Anyone who commits an act as mentioned in the first or second paragraph against a person under the age of 18 is punished regardless of whether violence, threats, abuse of a vulnerable situation or other inappropriate behavior was used. Anyone who was unaware that the victim was under the age of 18 is punished if he can be blamed for his ignorance in any way.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 258. Aggravated human trafficking

Aggravated human trafficking is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether the offence is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the person subjected to the act was under 18 years of age, whether gross violence or coercion was used and whether the act resulted in significant gain. A person who was unaware that the victim was under 18 years of age shall be punished if he can be blamed for his ignorance in any respect.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 259. Slavery

Anyone who brings another into slavery is punished with imprisonment for up to 21 years. Similarly, anyone who engages in the slave trade or transports slaves or persons destined for the slave trade is punished.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 260. Confederation on slavery

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit an act as mentioned in [Section 259](#) is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 260 a. Rental of premises for the illegal exploitation of someone's labor

Anyone who rents out premises that are to be used for serious or repeated illegal exploitation of someone's labor is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years. Anyone who is grossly reprehensible for not having understood that the premises were to be used in the aforementioned manner is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 261. Evasion of care

Anyone who seriously or repeatedly removes a minor or keeps him/her away from someone who, according to law, agreement or court decision, is required to have the minor permanently residing with him/her, or who wrongfully removes the minor from someone who has custody under [the Child Welfare Act](#) , shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years. Similarly, anyone who takes a minor out of the country or detains a minor abroad and thereby unlawfully removes the minor from someone who, according to law, agreement or court decision, has parental responsibility shall be punished. The same applies where a decision has been made regarding taking over care, a ban on moving or institutional placement pursuant to [the Child Welfare Act, sections 5-1 , 4-3 , 6-2 or 6-6](#) , or where a request for such measures has been sent to the Child Welfare and Health Board pursuant to [the Child](#)

Welfare Act, section 14-9 , or where a temporary decision has been implemented in an emergency situation pursuant to the Child Welfare Act, sections 4-2 , 4-4 and 4-5 .

Serious neglect of care is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the neglect of care is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the burden it has placed on the child.

- 0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Acts of 11 May 2012 No. 26 , 26 March 2010 No. 9 (in force 1 July 2013 pursuant to resolution No. 338) as amended by Act of 5 April 2013 No. 12 , 18 December 2015 No. 126 (in force 1 January 2016 pursuant to resolution 18 December 1625), 18 June 2021 No. 97 (in force 1 January 2023 pursuant to resolution 14 October 2022 No. 1739).

§ 262. Violation of the Marriage Act, etc.

Anyone who enters into a marriage despite already being married is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Anyone who enters into a marriage with someone under the age of 16 is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years. Similarly, anyone who establishes a marriage-like relationship as mentioned in Section 253 with someone under the age of 16 is punished. Anyone who was unaware that the victim was under the age of 16 may still be punished if that person can be blamed for their ignorance in some way. Punishment may be waived if the spouses are approximately equal in age and development.

- 0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Acts of 20 December 2018 No. 114 , 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 263. Threats

Anyone who, in words or actions, threatens to commit criminal conduct under circumstances that are likely to cause serious fear is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

- 0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 264. Serious threats

Serious threats are punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years. When deciding whether a threat is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it is directed at a defenseless person, whether it is made unprovoked or by several people together, and whether it is motivated by the victim's skin color, national or ethnic origin, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or disability.

- 0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2592).

§ 265. Special protection for certain occupational groups

Anyone who, through threats, seeks to influence the professional practice of a person from a particularly vulnerable professional group is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

A particularly vulnerable occupational group is understood to be

- a. healthcare personnel who provide medically justified health care, and fire and rescue personnel who provide assignment,
- b. persons who operate publicly available passenger transport, such as railway, metro, tram, bus, plane, taxi or
- c. persons responsible for education in primary or secondary school.

Anyone who obstructs the exercise of a profession by a person as mentioned in the second paragraph is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

A fine shall be imposed on anyone who, by using abusive language or other grossly offensive language or behavior, harasses a person as mentioned in the second paragraph during the exercise of his or her profession.

- 0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 1739).

§ 266. Reckless behavior

Anyone who, through intimidating or harassing behavior or other reckless behavior, stalks a person or otherwise violates the peace of another person is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [17 June 2016 No. 53](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution of [17 June 2016 No. 669](#)).

Section 266 a. Serious personal harassment

Anyone who repeatedly threatens, follows, observes, contacts or, through other comparable actions, pursues another in a manner that is likely to cause fear or anxiety, is punished with imprisonment for up to 4 years.

0 Added by Act of [17 June 2016 No. 53](#) (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to [Resolution of 17 June 2016 No. 669](#)).

§ 267. Violation of privacy

Anyone who violates privacy through public communication is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

The penalty under the first paragraph does not apply to anyone who has only participated in providing technical assistance or distributing a magazine or periodical produced in the kingdom. The same applies to broadcasts.

The penalty under the first paragraph may be waived if the communication was provoked by the aggrieved party themselves through inappropriate behavior, or the communication has been retaliated against by a violation of privacy or a physical assault.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 267 a. Sharing of offensive images, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for anyone who unjustifiably makes available to another a picture, film or audio recording of an offensive or obviously private nature, for example of someone's sexual life or intimate body parts, someone who is subjected to violence or other humiliation, or someone who is in a very vulnerable or exposed situation.

Grossly negligent violations are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

0 Added by Act of [11 June 2021 No. 74](#) (entered into force 1 July 2021 pursuant to [Resolution of 11 June 2021 No. 1865](#)).

§ 267 b. Gross sharing of offensive images, etc.

A serious violation of [Section 267 a](#), first paragraph, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years. In determining whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the nature and extent of the material made available, whether the violation has a systematic or organized character, whether it is motivated by revenge or involves a breach of trust, and whether it has resulted in particularly great hardship for the aggrieved party.

0 Added by Act of [11 June 2021 No. 74](#) (entered into force 1 July 2021 pursuant to [Resolution of 11 June 2021 No. 1865](#)).

Section 268. Unauthorized entry or stay

Anyone who gains unauthorized access to another person's house or other place that is not freely accessible, or who remains in such a place without authorization, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Anyone who illegally stays on someone else's property despite being asked to leave is punished with a fine.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 269. (Repealed)

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , repealed by Act of [29 May 2020 No. 59](#) (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to resolution of [29 May 2020 No. 1865](#)).

§ 270. Conversion therapy

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years is imposed on anyone who violates another person by using psychotherapeutic, medical, alternative medical or religiously based methods or similar systematic procedures with the intention of influencing that person to change, deny or suppress their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Similarly, anyone who exposes a person under the age of 18 to methods or procedures as mentioned in the first paragraph, with the intention of influencing that person to change, deny or suppress their sexual orientation or gender identity, shall be punished. Ignorance of the child's correct age does not lead to impunity if the perpetrator can be blamed for his ignorance.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , repealed by Act of [29 May 2020 No. 59](#) (in force 1 July 2020 pursuant to resolution of [29 May 2020 No. 135](#)) and Act of [20 December 2023 No. 113](#) (in force 1 January 2024 pursuant to resolution of [20 December 2023 No. 2130](#)).

§ 270 a. Severe conversion therapy

A serious violation of [Section 270](#) is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. In determining whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has caused significant harm to body or health, its duration and whether it was committed by a large number of persons.

- 0 Added by Act of [20 December 2023 No. 113](#) (in force 1 January 2024 pursuant to resolution of [20 December 2023 No. 2130](#)).

§ 270 b. Marketing of conversion therapy

Anyone who markets specific offers to expose others to psychotherapeutic, medical, alternative medicine or religiously based methods or similar systematic procedures used for the purpose of influencing someone to change, deny or suppress their sexual orientation or gender identity is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months.

- 0 Added by Act of [20 December 2023 No. 113](#) (in force 1 January 2024 pursuant to resolution of [20 December 2023 No. 2130](#)).

Chapter 25. Violent offences etc.

- 0 Chapter added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 271. Bodily injury

Anyone who uses violence against another person or otherwise physically abuses them is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

A physical assault may be made unpunishable if

- it is retaliated with a physical assault or bodily injury, or
- it retaliates against a previous physical assault, bodily harm or particularly provocative speech.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 272. Serious bodily harm

Aggravated assault is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the assault is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has resulted in severe pain, injury or death, and whether it has

- has occurred without provocation and is in the nature of an assault,
- is committed against a defenseless person,
- has the character of abuse,
- is committed by several people jointly,
- is motivated by the victim's skin color, national or ethnic origin, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, gender or disability, or
- is trained in the use of a knife or other particularly dangerous tool.

Section 271, second paragraph, applies correspondingly.

- 0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [25 June 2010 No. 46](#) , [4 Dec 2020 No. 135](#) (effective 1 Jan 2021 pursuant to resolution of [2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 273. Bodily injury

Anyone who harms another person's body or health, renders another person physically powerless, or induces unconsciousness or a similar state in another person is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 274. Serious bodily harm

Serious bodily harm is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. In determining whether the bodily harm is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has resulted in an incurable defect or injury, illness or incapacity for work of any duration or severe pain, significant injury or death, and whether it has otherwise

- a. has occurred without provocation and is in the nature of an assault,
- b. is committed against a defenseless person,
- c. has the character of abuse,
- d. is committed by several people jointly,
- e. is motivated by the victim's skin color, national or ethnic origin, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation, gender or disability, or
- f. is trained in the use of a knife or other particularly dangerous tool.

Anyone who causes significant harm to the body or health of another person is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [25 June 2010 No. 46](#) , [22 April 2016 No. 3](#) (entered into force on 22 April 2016 pursuant to resolution of [22 April 2016 No. 407](#)), [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December [2020 No. 25](#))

§ 275. Murder

Anyone who kills another is punished with imprisonment from 8 to 21 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 276. Consent of the injured party

Punishments under [sections 271](#) , [272](#) , [273](#) and [274](#), first paragraph, do not apply when the person against whom the act is directed has consented.

If someone is killed or suffers significant bodily or health damage with their own consent, the punishment for the perpetrator may be set below the minimum punishment or at a milder level than that resulting from [sections 275](#) or [274](#), second paragraph.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 277. Complicity in suicide and self-inflicted significant harm to body or health

Anyone who contributes to someone causing significant harm to their body or health is punished with imprisonment for up to 15 years, cf. [Section 274](#) , second paragraph.

Anyone who contributes to someone taking their own life is punished with imprisonment from 8 to 21 years, cf. [Section 275](#) .

The penalty under the first and second paragraphs may, if special reasons apply, nevertheless be set below the minimum penalty or at a milder penalty than that resulting from [section 274](#), second paragraph, and [section 275](#) .

Punishment does not apply when death or significant harm to body or health has not occurred.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 278. Compassionate killing

If someone out of pity kills a person who is terminally ill, or who is close to death for other reasons, the punishment may be set below the minimum punishment or at a milder level than that provided for in [Section 275](#) .

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 279. Conspiracy to commit murder or to cause serious bodily harm

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit an offense as mentioned in [Section 274](#), second paragraph, or [Section 275](#) is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years .

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 280. Negligent causing of significant harm to body or health

Anyone who negligently causes significant harm to the body or health of another is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 281. Negligent causing of death

Anyone who negligently causes the death of another is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 282. Abuse in close relationships

Anyone who, by means of threats, coercion, deprivation of liberty, violence or other violations, seriously or repeatedly mistreats

- a. their current or former spouse or cohabitant,
- b. a direct descendant of his or her current or former spouse or cohabitant,
- c. his relative in the direct ascending line,
- d. someone in their household, or
- e. someone in their care.

When someone is found guilty of a criminal offense pursuant to [Section 282](#) , first paragraph, letter b, the court shall consider whether a contact ban pursuant to [Section 57](#) should be imposed.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [25 June 2010 No. 46](#) , [24 June 2011 No. 32](#) , [20 April 2018 No. 6](#) (effective 1 January 2018 pursuant to [resolution of 20 April 2018 No. 600](#)).

§ 283. Serious abuse in close relationships

Serious abuse in close relationships is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. When deciding whether the abuse is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has resulted in significant injury or death, and in other respects

- a. its duration,
- b. whether it was carried out in a particularly painful manner, or has resulted in significant pain, or
- c. if it is committed against a defenseless person.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 284. Genital mutilation

Anyone who performs an operation on a woman's genitals that damages the genitals or causes permanent changes to them is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. Reconstruction of genital mutilation is punished in the same way.

Consent does not exempt from punishment.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Acts of [24 June 2011 No. 30](#) (entered into force 1 January 2012 pursuant to [resolution 16 January 2011 No. 1252](#)), [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to [resolution 4 December 2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 285. Gross genital mutilation

Aggravated genital mutilation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years.

When deciding whether the genital mutilation is gross, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the procedure has resulted in:

- a. illness or incapacity for work of any duration, cf. § 274 ,
- b. an incurable defect, defect or damage, or
- c. death or significant injury to body or health.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 286. Violence against particularly vulnerable occupational groups

Anyone who, by violence, seeks to influence the professional practice of a person from a particularly vulnerable professional group is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

A particularly vulnerable occupational group means:

- a. healthcare personnel who provide medically justified health care, and fire and rescue personnel who provide assignment,
- b. persons who operate publicly available passenger transport, such as railway, metro, tram, bus, plane, taxi or
- c. persons responsible for education in primary or secondary school.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 J

§ 287. Neglect of duty to assist

Anyone who fails to comply is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months.

- a. to the best of their ability, to help a person who is in obvious danger of losing their life or suffering significant health, or
- b. by notification or in any other way within the scope of the ability to avert fire, flood, explosion or similar accident or danger to human life or significant damage to body and health.

Violation of the duty to assist pursuant to the first paragraph is not punishable when the duty could not be fulfilled without exposing oneself or others to particular danger or sacrifice.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 288. Provision in a helpless state, etc.

Anyone who leaves another person in a helpless state with danger to life, body or health is punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years. Similarly, anyone who fails to provide assistance to someone in a helpless state for whom he or she has a duty to care is punished.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Chapter 26. Sexual Offenses

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 291. Rape

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years

- a. obtains sexual intercourse through violence or threatening behavior,
- b. has sexual intercourse with someone who is unconscious or otherwise unable to resist the act, or
- c. by violence or threatening behavior causes someone to have sexual intercourse with another, or to perform a sexual intercourse with oneself.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Section 292. Minimum sentence for rape leading to sexual intercourse, etc.

The penalty is imprisonment for 3 to 15 years if the rape as mentioned in Section 291 included:

- a. insertion of the penis into the vaginal or rectal opening,

- b. insertion of the penis into the victim's mouth,
- c. insertion of an object into the vaginal or rectal opening, or
- d. if the offender has induced a condition as mentioned in **Section 291** letter b in order to achieve sexual intercourse.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **19 June 2015 No. 65** .

§ 293. Aggravated rape

Aggravated rape is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. The same applies if the perpetrator has previously been punished for acts as mentioned in **sections 291** , **294** or **299** .

When deciding whether the rape is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. it is committed by several people jointly,
- b. it is committed in a particularly painful or particularly offensive manner, or
- c. the victim dies or suffers significant bodily or health damage as a result of the act. A sexually transmitted disease is considered significant bodily or health damage under this section.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **19 June 2015 No. 65** .

§ 294. Grossly negligent rape

Grossly negligent rape is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. If circumstances as mentioned in **Section 293** exist , the penalty is imprisonment for up to 10 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 295. Abuse of force majeure and similar

Anyone who procures for himself or herself or another a sexual intercourse, or causes someone to perform acts that correspond to sexual intercourse with himself, is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years.

- a. abuse of position, relationship of dependence or trust, or
- b. to exploit someone's mental illness or mental disability if the relationship is not covered by **Section 291** , or
- c. to exploit a person under the age of 18 in a particularly vulnerable life situation.

In the same way, anyone who, in circumstances as mentioned in the first paragraph, letters a to c, causes someone to have sexual intercourse with each other is punished.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **17 June 2016 No. 53** (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution of **17 June 2016 No. 669**).

§ 296. Sexual intercourse with inmates etc. in an institution

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years

- a. has sexual intercourse with someone who is incarcerated or placed in an institution or facility under the control of the police or in an institution under the child welfare service, and who is under the authority or supervision of the institution,
- b. causes someone with whom he is in a relationship as mentioned in letter a to perform acts that correspond to sexual intercourse with himself or to have sexual intercourse with each other, or
- c. obtains another sexual relationship with someone with whom he is in a relationship as mentioned in letter a.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Acts of **19 June 2015 No. 65** , **17 June 2016 No. 53** (entered into force 1 July 2016 pursuant to resolution of **17 June 2016 No. 669**).

§ 297. Sexual act without consent

Anyone who engages in sexual activity with someone who has not consented to it is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 298. Sexually offensive behavior in public or without consent

Anyone who displays sexually offensive or other indecent behavior in words or actions is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

- a. in a public place, or
- b. in the presence of or towards someone who has not consented to it.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 299. Rape of a child under 14 years of age

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 10 years

- a. has sexual intercourse with children under the age of 14,
- b. causes a child under the age of 14 to perform acts that amount to sexual intercourse with oneself, or
- c. engages in a qualified sexual act with a child under the age of 14.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Section 300. Minimum sentence for rape leading to sexual intercourse of a child under 14 years of age

The penalty is imprisonment for 3 to 15 years if the rape as mentioned in **Section 299** included:

- a. insertion of the penis into the vaginal or rectal opening,
- b. insertion of the penis into the victim's mouth,
- c. insertion of objects into the vaginal or rectal opening, or
- d. insertion of the penis into and between the labia majora and minora.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 301. Aggravated rape of a child under 14 years of age

Aggravated rape of a child under the age of 14 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. The same applies if the perpetrator has previously been punished for acts as mentioned in **sections 291 , 294 or 299** .

When deciding whether the rape is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. whether it is committed by several people jointly,
- b. whether it was committed in a particularly painful or particularly offensive manner,
- c. the age of the victim at the time of the act,
- d. whether repeated abuse has occurred, or
- e. if the victim dies or suffers significant bodily or health damage as a result of the act. Sexually transmitted diseases considered significant bodily or health damage under this section.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

§ 302. Sexual intercourse with children between 14 and 16 years of age

Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a child between the ages of 14 and 16 is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years, unless the relationship is also subject to other provisions. Similarly, anyone who causes a child between the ages of 14 and 16 to perform acts that are equivalent to sexual intercourse with themselves is punished.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 303. Gross sexual intercourse, etc. with children between 14 and 16 years of age

A serious violation of **Section 302** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. The same applies if the offender has previously been punished for acts as mentioned in **Sections 291 , 299 or 302** .

When deciding whether the violation of **Section 302** is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. the act is committed by several people jointly,
- b. the act was committed in a particularly painful or particularly offensive manner, or
- c. the victim dies or suffers significant bodily or health damage as a result of the act. A sexually transmitted disease considered significant bodily or health damage under this section.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 304. Sexual act with a child under 16 years of age

Anyone who engages in sexual activity with a child under the age of 16 is punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years, if the matter is not covered by **Section 299** .

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 305. Sexually offensive behavior, etc. towards children under 16 years of age

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. in word or deed exhibits sexually offensive or other indecent behavior in the presence of or towards children
- b. forces or induces a child under the age of 16 to engage in sexually offensive or other indecent behavior, unless subject to stricter provisions.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **4 December 2020 No. 135** (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 306. Agreement to meet to commit sexual assault

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who has arranged a meeting with a child under the age of 16, and who, with the intention of committing an act with the child as mentioned in **sections 299-304** , **section 305** letter b or **section 311** first paragraph letter a, has arrived at the meeting place or a place where the meeting place can be observed.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 307. Requirements for due diligence regarding the child's age

For the provisions of **§§ 299-306** , ignorance of the child's correct age does not lead to impunity if the defendant can be blamed for his ignorance on any point. For the provisions of **§ 295** letter c and **§§ 309** and **310** , ignorance of the child's correct age does not lead to impunity if the defendant can be blamed for his ignorance.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 308. Possibility of waiving the penalty

Punishments under the provisions of **sections 299-304** , **section 305** letter b second alternative and **section 306** may be waived or reduced to below the minimum penalty in **section 300** if those involved are approximately equal in age and development.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 309. Purchase of sexual services from minors

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. procures or engages in any other sexual intercourse or act with a person under the age of 18 by providing or
- b. obtains sexual intercourse or conduct with a person under the age of 18 by having such consideration agreed to with another person, or
- c. in the manner described in letter a or b, causes a person under the age of 18 to perform acts that correspond to their own interests with themselves.

If the sexual intercourse or act occurred in a particularly offensive manner, without the relationship being punished according to stricter provisions, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **19 June 2015 No. 65** .

§ 310. Display of sexual abuse of children or display that sexualizes children

Anyone who attends a display of sexual abuse against children or a display that sexualizes children is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years. A child is defined as a person under the age of 18.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **19 June 2015 No. 65** .

§ 311. Representation of sexual abuse of children or representation that sexualizes children

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. produces depictions of child sexual abuse or depictions that sexualize children,
- b. publishes, offers, sells, transfers to another, makes available or otherwise seeks to disseminate representation
a,
- c. acquires, imports or possesses representations as mentioned in letter a, or intentionally gains access to such
- d. gives public lectures or arranges public performances or exhibitions of works as mentioned in letter a, or
- e. entices someone under the age of 18 to have themselves photographed as part of the commercial production
images with sexual content.

In this section, children mean persons who are or appear to be under the age of 18.

Anyone who negligently carries out an action as mentioned in the first paragraph shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. Similarly, any owner or superior who intentionally or negligently fails to prevent an action as mentioned in the first paragraph from being carried out in an enterprise shall be punished.

The penalty may be waived for anyone who takes and possesses a picture of a person between the ages of 16 and 18, if the person has given their consent and the two are approximately equal in age and development.

The provision does not affect representations that must be considered justifiable for artistic, scientific, informative or similar purposes.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 22 June 2022 No. 83 (in force 1 Jan 2023 pursuant to res. of 22 June 2022 No. 114)

§ 312. Incest

Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a relative in the descending line or causes that person to perform acts that are equivalent to sexual intercourse with themselves is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years. Relatives in the descending line are considered biological and adopted descendants.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 313. Sibling incest

Anyone who has sexual intercourse with a brother or sister or causes that person to perform acts that are equivalent to sexual intercourse with themselves is punished with imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 314. Sexual intercourse between other closely related persons

A person who is punished with imprisonment for up to 6 years

- a. has sexual intercourse with a foster child or stepchild, or a person under the age of 18 who is under his care, supervision, or
- b. causes a person mentioned in letter a to perform acts that correspond to sexual intercourse with oneself.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 315. Pimping and arranging prostitution

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. promotes the prostitution of others, or
- b. rents out premises and understands that the premises will be used for prostitution or exhibits gross negligence

Anyone who, in a public announcement, unequivocally offers, mediates or solicits prostitution is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months.

In this section, prostitution means that a person receives payment for having sexual intercourse or performing a sexual act with another person or for performing acts that correspond to sexual intercourse with oneself.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 316. Purchase of sexual services from adults

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. obtains or engages in another sexual intercourse or act by providing or agreeing to payment,
- b. obtains sexual intercourse or conduct by having such consideration agreed upon or provided by another person,
- c. in the manner described in letter a or b causes someone to perform acts that correspond to sexual intercourse.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 317. Pornography

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. publishes, sells or otherwise seeks to disseminate pornography,
- b. introduces pornography with the aim of dissemination,
- c. provides pornography to persons under the age of 18, or
- d. gives a public lecture or organizes a public performance or exhibition with pornographic content.

In this section, pornography means sexual depictions that are offensive or otherwise likely to be degrading or brutalizing to humans, including sexual depictions that use corpses, animals, violence and coercion. Sexual depictions that must be considered acceptable for artistic, scientific, informative or similar purposes are not considered pornography.

Anyone who negligently carries out an action as mentioned in the first paragraph shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. Similarly, any owner or superior who intentionally or negligently fails to prevent an action as mentioned in the first paragraph from being carried out in an enterprise shall be punished.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [22 June 2022 No. 83](#) (in force 1 Jan 2023 pursuant to [res. of 22 June 2022 No. 114](#)).

§ 318. Exhibition ban

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, for commercial purposes, exhibits images of an explicitly sexual nature, including images of genitals, in an easily visible manner.

- a. public place,
- b. a place that can be easily observed from a public place, or
- c. outlet.

Letter c does not apply to specialty stores.

Anyone who negligently commits an act as mentioned in the first paragraph shall be punished by a fine.

Criminal liability does not extend to a clerk, officer or other similar subordinate when the violation has been substantially caused by his or her dependent position with the business operator.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 319. Duty to assess loss of rights and contact ban

When someone is found guilty of a criminal offense under [sections 299](#) , [302](#) , [304](#) or [305](#) , the court shall consider whether loss of rights under [section 56](#) and a contact ban under [section 57](#) should be imposed.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [20 April 2018 No. 6](#) (entered into force 1 January 2019 pursuant to resolution of 20 April 2018 No. 600).

§ 320. The relationship to liability for defamation

A person who accuses someone of having violated the provisions of this chapter cannot be held legally liable for the accusation pursuant to [Section 3-6 a of the Damages Act](#) if the accusations are made

- a. in a review, or

- b. by the person who claims to have been offended in a confidential conversation with a person in whom it is in the interest of the complainant to process the consequences of the action.

The complainant or the person claiming to be offended may still be held legally liable if it was grossly negligent to assume that the information was true.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Chapter 27. Offences against the right to obtain property and similar infringements of property rights

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 321. Theft

A person is punished for theft if he takes an object belonging to another, with the intention of obtaining an unjustified profit for himself or others by selling, consuming or otherwise acquiring it.

The penalty for theft is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 322. Aggravated theft

Aggravated theft is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the theft is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. it was of considerable value,
- b. the perpetrator has entered a residence or holiday home,
- c. it has a professional feel, or
- d. it is for other reasons of a particularly dangerous or socially harmful nature.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 323. Petty theft

A fine is imposed on anyone who is guilty of theft when the criminal liability is minor because the value involved is insignificant and the circumstances otherwise indicate so.

However, the acquisition of natural products, including stones, twigs, plants, etc., of little or no economic value while exercising legal public rights, is not punishable.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 324. Embezzlement

A person is punished for embezzlement if, with the intention of obtaining an unjustified gain for himself or others, unlawfully

- a. sells, consumes or otherwise acquires a movable object or monetary claim that he possesses but which belongs to another,
- b. disposes of money he has collected for another, or which has otherwise been entrusted to him.

An act that falls under **sections 385** or **386** is not punishable under this section.

The penalty for embezzlement is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 325. Gross embezzlement

Aggravated embezzlement is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the embezzlement is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. the value of the embezzled property is significant,
- b. the embezzlement has been going on for a long time,
- c. it is committed by breach of a special trust that accompanies a position, office or assignment, or
- d. Incorrect accounts or incorrect accounting documentation have been kept or prepared.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 326. Minor embezzlement

A fine is imposed on anyone who is guilty of embezzlement when the criminal liability is minor because the value involved is insignificant and the circumstances otherwise indicate so.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 327. Robbery

A person is punished for robbery if, with the intention of obtaining unjustified gain for himself or others, he uses violence against a person, renders him incapable of defense or, by threats, causes serious fear of violence against someone, and thereby

- a. appropriates an object belonging to another, or
- b. forces someone to act in a way that results in loss or risk of loss for him or the person he is acting for.

The penalty for robbery is imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 328. Aggravated robbery

Aggravated robbery is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years. When deciding whether the robbery is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. serious violence has been used,
- b. there is a threat with a firearm or other particularly dangerous instrument,
- c. the robbery is carefully planned, carried out against a defenseless person, or
- d. it involved a considerable value.

The penalty for aggravated robbery is imprisonment for up to 21 years if the robbery has resulted in death or significant bodily harm or health, and the offender has shown negligence with regard to the consequence or could have realized the possibility of it.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 329. Association of robbers

Anyone who enters into an alliance with someone to commit robbery is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 330. Extortion

Anyone who, with the intention of obtaining an unjustified gain for himself or others, forces someone to act in a way that results in loss or risk of loss for him or the person he is acting for, is punished for extortion.

- a. other illegal conduct than that covered by [section 327](#) , first paragraph, or
- b. It is inappropriate to threaten to accuse or report someone for a criminal offense, or to provide harmful information.

The penalty for extortion is a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 331. Aggravated extortion

Aggravated extortion is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the extortion is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it

- a. was of considerable value,
- b. was carefully planned,
- c. was committed against a defenseless person,
- d. has caused particularly great stress,
- e. has been going on for a long time, or

f. for other reasons is of a particularly dangerous or socially harmful nature.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 332. Healing

A person who receives or obtains for himself or herself or another a share in the proceeds of a criminal act is punished for receiving. An object, claim or service that takes its place is considered equivalent to the proceeds. Receiving is punished even if no one can be punished for the act from which the proceeds originate due to lack of criminal capacity under [Section 20](#) .

The first paragraph does not apply to a person who receives the dividend for the ordinary maintenance of himself or others from someone who is obliged to provide such maintenance, or to a person who receives the dividend as normal consideration for ordinary consumer goods, household items or services.

The penalty for fraud is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (entered into force on 4 December 2020 pursuant to resolution of the Parliament of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 333. Gross misconduct

Aggravated drug trafficking is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether drug trafficking is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on the type of act from which the proceeds originate, whether the benefit the perpetrator has obtained is significant, and whether the offender has engaged in drug trafficking regularly. If the drug trafficking concerns proceeds from drug offenses, emphasis shall also be placed on the type and quantity of the substance to which the proceeds relate.

If the proceeds originate from aggravated robbery, aggravated human trafficking or particularly serious drug offenses, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 334. Minor injury

A fine is imposed on anyone who is guilty of embezzlement when the criminal liability is minor because the act from which the proceeds originate, the size of the proceeds or other circumstances so indicate.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 335. Negligent healing

Negligent recovery as mentioned in [sections 332](#) and [333](#) is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 336. Association on healing

Anyone who enters into an agreement with someone to commit fraud as mentioned in [Section 332](#) is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 337. Money laundering ¹

Money laundering is punishable by:

- a. provides assistance in securing the proceeds of a criminal offence for another by, for example, collecting, storing, transporting, sending, transferring, converting, disposing of, pledging or investing it, or
- b. through conversion or transfer of property or in any other way conceals or disguises the location, origin, control or rights associated with the proceeds of a criminal offence committed by him/herself.

Equal to the dividend is the object, claim or service that takes its place.

Money laundering is punishable even if no one can be punished for the act from which the proceeds originate due to lack of criminal capacity under **Section 20** .

The penalty for money laundering is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** , amended by Act of **4 December 2020 No. 135** (entered into force on 4 December 2020 pursuant to resolution of the Parliament of December 2020 **No. 2592**).

1 See **EEA Agreement Annex IX** No. 23b (Directive **2005/60**).

§ 338. Aggravated money laundering ¹

Aggravated money laundering is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether money laundering is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on the type of activity from which the proceeds originate, whether the proceeds the launderer has dealt with are of significant value, and whether the offender has laundered money regularly. If the proceeds concern drug offences, emphasis shall also be placed on the type and quantity of the substance to which the proceeds relate.

If the proceeds originate from aggravated robbery, aggravated human trafficking or particularly serious drug offenses, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

1 See **EEA Agreement Annex IX** No. 23b (Directive **2005/60**).

§ 339. Minor money laundering

A fine is imposed on anyone who is guilty of money laundering when the criminal liability is minor because the act from which the proceeds originate, the value of the proceeds the launderer has dealt with, and the other circumstances so indicate.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 340. Negligent money laundering

Negligent money laundering as mentioned in **sections 337** and **338** is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 341. Association on money laundering

Anyone who enters into an agreement with someone to commit money laundering as mentioned in **Section 337** or **Section 338** is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 342. Theft of a motor vehicle, etc.

A person who, without having the right to do so, takes a motor vehicle and uses or disposes of it shall be punished for theft of a motor vehicle. A person who belongs to the household of or is in the service of the person who has the right to the vehicle shall not, however, be punished for such theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor vehicle means a vehicle that is propelled by an engine.

The penalty for theft of a motor vehicle is a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Theft of the use of motorized vessels and aircraft is punished in the same way.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 343. Unlawful use of movable property, etc.

A fine is imposed on anyone who illegally uses or disposes of a movable property belonging to another, causing the rightful owner loss or inconvenience.

0 Added by Act of **19 June 2009 No. 74** .

§ 344. Gross illegal use of movable property

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years is imposed on anyone who illegally uses or disposes of a movable property belonging to another, and thereby obtains a substantial gain for himself or others or causes the entitled party a substantial loss.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 345. Trespass to property

Anyone who unlawfully places themselves or others in possession of a movable property is punished with a fine.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .

§ 346. Unlawful use, etc. of real property

A fine is imposed on anyone who uses or disposes of real property in violation of the rights of the owner or another person who lawfully disposes of the property, so that the entitled person suffers loss or inconvenience, or in violation of the latter's express prohibition.

The penalty under the first paragraph does not, however, apply to anyone who is a party to an agreement with the entitled party regarding the use of or disposal of the property.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Chapter 28. Damage and causing danger to the public

0 Chapter added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 351. Damage

Anyone who damages, destroys, renders unusable or forfeits an object that belongs in whole or in part to another is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

Anyone who unjustifiably changes, adds to, destroys, deletes or conceals other people's data is also punished for malicious acts.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 352. Serious damage

Serious damage is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the damage is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. the nature and object of the damage, for example whether it is directed at objects of general utility or decorative, historical, national or religious value,
- b. if the damage is of a large extent,
- c. whether it was motivated by the victim's skin colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation or expression or disability, and
- d. whether it has been committed on several occasions, by several people together, or has a systematic or organized character.

Damage that involves the destruction of an object of significant historical, national or religious value, or that involves very extensive destruction of property, is considered to be particularly serious damage. The same applies to damage that results in such destruction, loss of life or significant injury to body or health, or an imminent risk of such consequences. Particularly serious damage is punishable by imprisonment for up to 15 years.

Damage as mentioned in the first paragraph and which is committed through gross negligence is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year. Damage caused by gross negligence as mentioned in the second paragraph is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 353. Minor damage

Minor damage is punishable by a fine. When deciding whether the damage is minor, particular emphasis shall be placed on its nature and object, the extent of the damage and the consequences it has had or the offender should have known it could have had.

For minor damage, anyone who defiles an object belonging to another is also punished.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 354. Inducement to loss of property

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is imposed on anyone who, by inducing or reinforcing a delusion, induces someone to do or omit something that leads to a loss of property for someone.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 355. Causing danger to the public

Anyone who causes a fire, flood, explosion, collapse, marine damage, railway accident, aviation accident or similar accident that could easily result in loss of life is punished with imprisonment from 2 to 15 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , amended by Act of [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [4 December 2020 No. 2592](#)).

Section 355 a. Serious incitement of danger to the public

Serious causing of danger to the public is punishable by imprisonment for up to 21 years. When deciding whether the violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it has resulted in the loss of human life.

0 Added by Act of [4 December 2020 No. 135](#) (entered into force 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of [4 December 2020 No. 2592](#)).

§ 356. Negligent causing of danger to the public

Negligent causing of danger to the public is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 357. Association for causing danger to the public

Anyone who enters into an agreement to commit an act as mentioned in [Section 355](#) is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 358. Punishment for obstructing the prevention of an accident that poses a public danger or averting the consequences thereof

Anyone who, by damaging or removing tools or in any other way, seeks to prevent someone from preventing or averting an accident as mentioned in [Section 355](#) or its consequences, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Chapter 29. Protection of trust in money and certain documents

0 Chapter added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 361. Forgery of documents

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. forges or falsifies a document, or acquires a forged or falsified document with the intention of using it or making it appear genuine,
- b. unlawfully uses a document as mentioned in letter a and makes it appear genuine or unfalsified, or

c. issues a document and falsely attributes to himself a position that is of significant importance to the evidentiary document, and allows the document to appear correct.

In this chapter, document means an information carrier that concerns a legal relationship or is otherwise suitable as evidence of a legal relationship.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 20 December 2023 No. 110 (in force 24 May 2024 pursuant to res. 24 May 2024 No. 110)

§ 362. Minor document forgery

When the criminal liability is minor, forgery is punishable by a fine. In making this decision, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. what value the action applies to,
- b. whether it has caused harm or inconvenience to anyone,
- c. to what extent it is the result of planning.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 363. Document destruction, etc.

Anyone who unjustifiably destroys or evades a document or part of it is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 364. Removal of boundary marks, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year is punishable if the person who is unjustifiably

- a. removes, moves or destroys a boundary mark or mark for real estate or land rights, or
- b. sets up such false labels.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 365. Incorrect statement intended to be used as evidence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. in a document issued as part of the administration's activities, in the administration of justice or in a health care institution, issues an incorrect statement that is intended to be used as evidence,
- b. uses such a declaration as appropriate, or
- c. intentionally or through gross negligence produces an incorrect document that is suitable as evidence to obtain a benefit.

The right to institute criminal proceedings or pass a criminal sentence pursuant to the first paragraph, letter c, lapses after 10 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 366. Misuse of identity documents

A fine or imprisonment of up to 6 months shall be imposed on anyone who, with the intention of obtaining an advantage for himself or others, uses a diploma, passport or similar identity document to pretend to be the person for whom the identity document was issued. Similarly, a person who hands over an identity document to another person, even if he or she knows or should understand that it will be used illegally, shall be punished.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 19 June 2020 No. 81 (entered into force 1 July 2020 pursuant to Resolution of 19 June 2020 No. 81)

§ 367. Counterfeiting money

Anyone who counterfeits or imitates money or imports, acquires or receives such money with the intention of passing it on is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Similarly, anyone who passes off counterfeit or counterfeit money as genuine or genuine is punished. Anyone who negligently contributes to such issuance is punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 368. Gross counterfeiting

Aggravated counterfeiting is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether counterfeiting is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it involves a significant amount and whether it has been carried out systematically.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 369. Preparation for counterfeiting money

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who, in preparation for counterfeiting money, manufactures or procures equipment and other items intended for counterfeiting money.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 370. Preparation of document forgery

Anyone who, in preparation for forgery, manufactures, acquires, imports, exports, transfers, possesses or stores a false seal, stamp or mark or other objects that are presented as intended to be used for imitation or forgery, or for such purposes uses a genuine seal, stamp or mark, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2015 No. 65 .

Chapter 30. Fraud, tax evasion and similar economic crime

0 Chapter added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 371. Fraud

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who, with the intent to obtain for himself or others an unjustified gain

- a. induces, reinforces or exploits a delusion and thereby unlawfully induces someone to do or omit something of loss to someone, or
- b. uses incorrect or incomplete information, alters data or a computer system, disposes of a credit card or debit another, or otherwise unjustifiably influences the result of automated data processing, thereby causing loss of someone.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 372. Gross fraud

Aggravated fraud is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the fraud is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether:

- a. it has resulted in significant economic damage,
- b. there has been a loss of welfare or a danger to life or health,
- c. it has been committed on several occasions or over a long period of time,
- d. it is committed by several people together or has a systematic or organized character,
- e. the offender has pretended to or abused position, office or assignment,
- f. incorrect accounts or incorrect accounting documentation have been kept or prepared, or
- g. the offender has misled the general public or a larger circle of persons.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 373. Minor fraud

Fraud is punishable by a fine when the criminal liability is minor because it involved an insignificant value and the circumstances otherwise indicate so.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 374. Grossly negligent fraud

Grossly negligent fraud as mentioned in Sections 371 and 372 is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 , amended by Act of 4 December 2020 No. 135 (effective 1 January 2021 pursuant to resolution of 4 December 2020 No. 2592).

§ 375. Insurance fraud

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. when concluding an insurance contract, conceals or provides incorrect information about a circumstance that is important for the insurer, or exhibits gross negligence with regard to this importance, or
- b. with the intention of obtaining payment of an insurance sum for themselves or others, damages or destroys a thing or otherwise causes an insured event.

In the same way, anyone who, with the intention of obtaining payment of an insurance sum for themselves or others, is punished

- a. incorrectly states or gives the appearance that an insured event has occurred,
- b. provides a damage statement that is significantly disproportionate to the damage, or otherwise provides incorrect information, or
- c. declares for compensation an item that is not insured, does not exist or is not damaged.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 376. Aggravated insurance fraud

Aggravated insurance fraud is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether insurance fraud is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it

- a. has resulted in significant economic damage,
- b. has caused danger to life or health,
- c. is committed on several occasions or over a long period of time, or
- d. is committed by several people together or has a planned or organized character.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Section 377. Acts similar to fraud

A fine is imposed on anyone who, without giving their name and address, leaves an accommodation, catering establishment or other place where a benefit has been received, without paying on the spot as required. The penalty under this section does not apply if the matter falls under Section 373 .

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 378. Tax evasion

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years is imposed on anyone who provides incorrect or incomplete information to a public authority, or fails to provide mandatory information, when he understands or should understand that it may lead to tax benefits.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 379. Gross tax fraud

Aggravated tax fraud is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether tax fraud is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it

- a. has led to or could have led to the evasion of a significant amount,
- b. has been carried out in a way that has made it particularly difficult to detect,
- c. is committed on several occasions or over a long period of time,
- d. is committed by several people together or has a planned or organized character,
- e. is committed by abusing position or relationship of trust, or
- f. there is complicity in the exercise of a trade.

When determining whether tax fraud is serious, several violations can be considered in conjunction.

This section also applies if there is ignorance regarding the factors that make the act gross, when the ignorance is grossly negligent.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 380. Grossly negligent tax evasion

A fine or imprisonment of up to 1 year shall be imposed on any person who, through gross negligence, provides incorrect or incomplete information to a public authority, or fails to provide mandatory information, when he should understand that it may lead to tax advantages. If grossly negligent tax evasion must be considered serious, cf. **Section 379** , first paragraph, imprisonment of up to 6 years may be applied.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 381. Limitation of tax evasion

The statute of limitations for criminal liability under **sections 378 to 380** is 10 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 382. Misleading and incorrect company information

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on any person who, in an invitation to participate in the establishment or expansion of a limited liability company, public limited liability company or other company with a financial purpose, or in an invitation to take over a loan for such a company, provides misleading or incorrect information of significance for the assessment of the company.

In the same way as under the first paragraph, a trustee or official in a company as mentioned shall be punished if he publishes misleading or incorrect information of importance for the assessment of the company, or provides such information to a company member or the company's creditor, any of its bodies or to a public authority. Others who, due to assignments for the company, have knowledge of its affairs are considered to be equal to trustees and officials under the first sentence.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 383. Grossly misleading and incorrect company information

Serious violations of **Section 382** are punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the offense is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on:

- a. the extent of the offense,
- b. what consequences the offense has had,
- c. whether the offense/act is directed against the general public or a larger group of people,
- d. whether the offense was committed on several occasions or over a long period of time,
- e. whether the offence was committed by several people together or has a systematic character,
- f. whether the offender has pretended to or abused position, office or assignment, or
- g. whether incorrect accounts or incorrect accounting documentation have been kept or prepared.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 384. Grossly negligent misleading and incorrect company information

Grossly negligent misleading or incorrect company information is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to one year. If the grossly negligent offense is serious, cf. **Section 383** second sentence, imprisonment for up to 2 years may apply.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 385. Fraudulent double sale, etc.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who causes or exposes the entitled person to loss by disposing of a

- a. property to which another person has been granted, or for which a full or partial consideration has been granted of use, or
- b. promissory notes that have been fully or partially paid.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 386. Violation of security rights

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully disposes of an asset that he owns or possesses, and in which another person has security, and thereby causes or exposes the insured to loss.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 387. Corruption

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. for himself or others demands, receives or accepts an offer of an improper advantage in connection with the office or the performance of an assignment, or
- b. gives or offers someone an undue advantage in connection with the exercise of a position, office or the performance of an assignment.

The term "position, office or assignment" in the first paragraph also means a position, office or assignment abroad. ¹

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

- 1 Cf. [Act of 13 November 1998 No. 67](#) Part II on consent to ratification of the OECD Convention of 21 November 1997 on combating bribery of public officials in international business transactions.

§ 388. Gross corruption

Gross corruption is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years. When deciding whether corruption is gross, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the act

- a. is committed by or towards a public official or someone else in breach of the special trust that accompanies an assignment,
- b. whether it has or could have resulted in significant economic benefit,
- c. whether there was a risk of significant damage of a financial or other nature, and
- d. whether incorrect accounting information has been registered, incorrect accounting documentation has been prepared, or annual accounts have been prepared.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 389. Trading in influence

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. for himself or others demands, receives or accepts an offer of an improper advantage to influence the exercise of an office or performance of an assignment, or
- b. gives or offers someone an improper advantage to influence the performance of another's position, office or assignment.

The term "position, office or assignment" in the first paragraph also means a position, office or assignment abroad.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 390. Financial infidelity

Anyone who acts against the interests of another person whom he controls or supervises, with the intent to obtain an unjustified gain for himself or others or to cause harm, is punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

Punishment for adultery does not apply to acts that fall under [Section 324](#) , cf. [Section 325](#) , or [Section 387](#) , cf. [Section 388](#) .

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 391. Gross financial infidelity

Aggravated financial infidelity is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years.

When deciding whether the financial infidelity is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on the factors mentioned in [Section 388](#), second sentence.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 392. Accounting violation

A fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years shall be imposed on anyone who violates provisions regarding bookkeeping and documentation of accounting information, annual accounts, annual reports or record keeping as laid down in law or regulations pursuant to law.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 393. Serious accounting violation

A serious accounting violation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the accounting violation is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether

- a. incorrect or misleading information or an incorrect document has been used,
- b. it has been committed over a long period of time,
- c. it is committed by someone in breach of the special trust that accompanies his position or activity,
- d. it has provided significant economic benefit,
- e. there was a risk of significant damage of a financial or other nature, or
- f. It has made it difficult to control the business.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 394. Negligent accounting violation

Negligent accounting violations are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 395. Wage theft

Anyone who improperly and with intent to gain unjustified gain for themselves or others fails to pay wages, holiday pay or other compensation to which an employee is entitled under an agreement or provision in law or regulation, is liable to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of [11 June 2021 No. 59](#) (entered into force 1 January 2022 pursuant to [Resolution of 11 June 2021 No. 1872](#)).

§ 396. Aggravated wage theft

Aggravated wage theft is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the theft is aggravated, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether the violation concerns a significant value, has a systematic or organized character or is for other reasons particularly offensive or harmful to society.

0 Added by Act of [11 June 2021 No. 59](#) (entered into force 1 January 2022 pursuant to [Resolution of 11 June 2021 No. 1872](#)).

Chapter 31. Creditor protection

0 Chapter added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 401. Irresponsible financial dispositions

A debtor who intentionally or through gross negligence causes significant loss to creditors by:

- a. gambling or other risky activity,
- b. other frivolous behavior,
- c. excessive consumption, or
- d. grossly improper business conduct.

0 Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 402. Creditor preference

A debtor who intentionally or grossly negligently provides a creditor with settlement or security when the debtor is or becomes or is in tangible danger of becoming insolvent and for that reason significantly impairs the creditor's prospects for coverage is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 403. Obstruction of coverage to a single creditor pursuing

A debtor who, during a compulsory execution or temporary security, intentionally or through gross negligence, carries out an act that is likely to prevent an asset from serving as cover for one or more creditors is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 404. Impairment of assets in case of insolvency risk

A debtor who commits an irresponsible act that:

- a. is suitable to prevent an asset from serving as cover for one or more creditors, and
- b. causes the debtor to be, become, or be in substantial danger of becoming insolvent.

The fact that insolvency pursuant to the first paragraph, letter b, cannot be established does not exempt from punishment if the reason is that the debtor has intentionally or through gross negligence violated accounting provisions in law or regulation.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

Section 405. Gross impairment of property

Serious impairment of assets is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the impairment of assets is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it entails a significant impairment of the claimant's prospects of obtaining coverage, whether it was planned and whether it concerned a significant amount.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 406. Grossly negligent impairment of assets in the event of insolvency, etc.

Grossly negligent impairment of property is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 407. Failure to request debt negotiation or insolvency proceedings

An insolvent debtor who intentionally or through gross negligence fails to request the opening of debt negotiations under the Bankruptcy Act or bankruptcy is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years, if

- a. the omission means that a disposition or attachment cannot be overturned, and this significantly impairs the coverage, or
- b. the debtor's business is clearly running at a loss, and the debtor must realize that he will not be able to pay his reasonable time.

Failure to request debt negotiation or bankruptcy is nevertheless exempt from punishment if the debtor has acted in agreement with creditors who represent a significant part of the claims in terms of amount and number.

0 Added by Act of 19 June 2009 No. 74 .

§ 408. Property damage during joint prosecution

A debtor who, under bankruptcy or debt negotiation under the law, is subject to a fine or imprisonment of up to 2 years

- a. acts in a manner that is likely to prevent an asset from serving as cover or exploitation for creditors, or
- b. incorrectly states or acknowledges obligations.

⁰ Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

§ 409. Gross damage to property during joint prosecution

Serious property damage is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 years. When deciding whether the property damage is serious, particular emphasis shall be placed on whether it significantly weakens the claimant's prospects of obtaining coverage.

Grossly negligent damage to property is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years.

⁰ Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Section 410. Criminal liability for others than the debtor. Complicity

Anyone who, for the benefit of or on behalf of the debtor, carries out an act as mentioned in [sections 401 to 409](#) shall be punished as provided therein.

A creditor who has contributed to the violation of a provision of this chapter by receiving or demanding performance from the debtor is only punished when the creditor has used improper means to achieve this.

⁰ Added by Act of [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) .

Part Three. Final Provisions

§ 411. *Entry into force*

The Act enters into force on 1 October 2015. From the same time, [the Penal Code of 22 May 1902 No. 10](#) is repealed . Regulations issued pursuant to the Penal Code of 1902 also apply after this Act has entered into force.

[Chapter 16](#) may be brought into force from the time the King decides. ¹ From the same time as [Chapter 16](#) comes into force, Part One of the Criminal Code 2005 applies to the provisions of [Chapter 16](#). The General Part of the Criminal Code 1902 does not apply to [Chapter 16](#). From the time [Chapter 16](#) comes into force, ¹ the following amendments are made to other laws: — — —

⁰ Amended by Acts of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , previously Section 101, [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , previously Section 401, [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .

¹ From 7 March 2008 according to [res. 7 March 2008 no. 225](#) .



§ 412. *(Repealed)*

⁰ Amended by Acts of [7 March 2008 No. 4](#) , previously Section 102, [19 June 2009 No. 74](#) , previously Section 402, [7 May 2010 No. 15](#) (entered June 2010 pursuant to resolution of [7 May 2010 No. 653](#)), [16 September 2011 No. 41](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2012 pursuant to resolution [2011 No. 949](#)), repealed by Act of [19 June 2015 No. 65](#) .