

Regulations relating to the Execution of Sentences

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Chapters:

- [Chapter 1. The scope of the Regulations and general principles for the execution of sentences \(Sections 1-1 - 1-4\)](#)
- [Chapter 2. Administrative provisions \(Sections 2-1 - 2-3\)](#)
- [Chapter 3. Sentences of imprisonment and special criminal sanctions \(Sections 3-1 - 3-45\)](#)
- [Chapter 4. Remand in custody and other sanctions when specially so provided by statute \(Sections 4-1 - 4-4\)](#)
- [Chapter 5. Community sentences \(Section 5-1 - 5-4\)](#)
- [Chapter 6. Special provisions concerning committal to and detention in departments with an especially high security level \(Sections 6-1 - 6-14\)](#)
- [Chapter 7. Execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring \(Sections 7-1 - 7-9\)](#)
- [Chapter 8. Miscellaneous provisions \(Sections 8-1 - 8-2\)](#)

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192 of 19 February 2010, no. 853 of 23 June 2011, no. 878 of 26 June 2014, and no. 1235 of 30 October 2015 .

Chapter 1. The scope of the Regulations and general principles for the execution of sentences

Section 1-1. Scope of the Regulations

These Regulations apply to sentences of imprisonment, remand in custody, persons the police have arrested and community sentences. As regards special criminal sanctions, these regulations apply in so far as they accord with regulations relating to the execution of preventive detention. As regards halfway houses, the Regulations with supplementary guidelines prescribed by the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service apply.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007, and no. 878 of 26 June 2014.](#)

Section 1-2. Purpose

Provided this is compatible with due regard for the security of society and the general sense of justice, suitable arrangements shall be made for enabling the convicted person to amend his or her way of life and to prevent recidivism.

Persons remanded in custody and other persons who are excluded from company shall be given priority as regards to taking part in activities and associating with the staff with the objective of reducing the detrimental effects of isolation.

Section 1-3. The rights of children as next of kin to inmates and convicted persons

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall have the function of child coordinator in all units. The child coordinator shall coordinate the work of the Norwegian Correctional Service in relation to children under the age of 18 who are next of kin and ensure that the child's perspective is respected.

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall place emphasis on what is in the best interests of the child. Particular emphasis shall be placed on the child's right to have access to and contact with his or her parents. The child is entitled to express his or her opinion on matters directly concerning him or her.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 1-4. Duty to take part in activities

The duty to take part in activities applies to convicted persons who are serving a sentence or special criminal sanction. Persons remanded in custody and persons who have been arrested by the police have no such duty, but shall be offered opportunities to take part in activities in so far as this accords with the remand order and the decisions by the prosecuting authority. Efforts shall be made to adjust the activities to the inmate's capabilities.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007.](#)

Chapter 2. Administrative provisions

Section 2-1. Delegation of decision-making authority

Authority is delegated to the local level to reject applications pursuant to Sections 12 to 16, 20, 33, 35 and 42 of the Execution of Sentences Act in the case of convicted persons who are sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years or who are sentenced to preventive supervision or preventive detention.

Authority is delegated to the local level to approve applications for leave of absence from convicted persons who are sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years when the regional level or the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service has previously granted ordinary leave of absence and it has been implemented without default.

Authority is delegated to the local level to approve applications pursuant to Sections 12, 13, 20, 33 and 35 of the Execution of Sentences Act from convicted persons who are sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years, but who are not sentenced to preventive supervision or preventive detention and who, pursuant to a decision at the regional level or by the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service, are transferred to a prison with a lower security level.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014.](#)

Section 2-2. Requirements for prison staff

In order to qualify for a permanent position as a prison officer, the person appointed is required to have successfully completed and passed specified prison officer training. The Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service may issue regulations for the admission of trainees and the content of the training, including the taking and completion of exams and tests.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 853 of 23 June 2011 and no. 878 of 26 June 2014.](#)

Section 2-3. Supervisory council

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security appoints the head and deputy head of the supervisory council and at least two of its members together with deputy members. The appointment applies for two years.

Members of the supervisory council are entitled to talk to convicted persons and inmates if the said convicted persons or inmates themselves so request and without the presence of prison staff.

Members of the supervisory council are entitled to take part in meetings concerning convicted persons and inmates and may demand access to case documents if the convicted person or inmate concerned consents thereto.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007.](#)

Chapter 3. Sentences of imprisonment and special criminal sanctions

Section 3-1. Deferment of execution of sentence

A convicted person who satisfies the conditions for deferment of execution of sentence pursuant to Section 459 of the Criminal Procedure Act, cf. Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Regulations relating to summons and deferment when enforcing sentences, shall not be admitted for execution of sentence.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 3-1a. Youth units, prisons and probation offices that receive children

The youth units shall have a basic staff consisting of an interdisciplinary team, of whom about half shall comprise prison officers and the other half of staff with backgrounds within environmental therapy, childhood studies or other relevant social work expertise.

Prisons and probation offices that take children into custody on remand or to serve a sentence must make the appropriate arrangements in order to safeguard the needs and rights of the child. If there is a social inquiry report, this must be assigned weight in the assessment of the child's needs. The inter-agency team at a youth unit must be contacted to assist with the arrangements.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 3-1b. The Norwegian Correctional Service's responsibilities to children. Guardians

All actions and decisions that concern children must take the best interests of the children into consideration. The child must be able to express his or her own views, either directly or through a representative. An individual decision concerning the child must stipulate that the child's best interests were a fundamental consideration and what emphasis was placed on the child's best interests.

When a child is detained in custody or shall serve a sentence, his or her guardian must be registered, cf. Sections 16, 25 and 27 of the Guardianship Act and Chapter 11 A of the Immigration Act. The guardian must be informed of all actions and decisions that are of importance to the minor.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 3-2. Length of sentence

In connection with the commencement of execution of the sentence, an estimate shall be made of the date on which the sentence will end, and possibly also the date of any expected release on probation. At the same time, the convicted person shall also be informed that release on probation may be refused if such release is deemed inadvisable. If the convicted person is to serve more than one sentence, the estimate shall be based on the total period of the sentences, and the sentences shall be served consecutively.

A reduction shall be made for any period spent in custody on remand in accordance with Section 60 of the Norwegian General Civil Penal Code and Section 460 of the Criminal Procedure Act. A reduction shall also be made for transportation time.

An alternative custodial sentence in default of payment of a fine shall always be served in full.

Section 3-3. *Changes to estimated period of sentence*

The period of sentence does not include the period:

- a) for which the convicted person has been granted an interruption in the execution of the sentence pursuant to Section 35 of the Execution of Sentences Act,
- b) for which the convicted person has been absent in connection with an escape, evasion or failure to return after being granted lawful absence from execution of the sentence, for which execution of the sentence is interrupted by the transferring of the convicted
- c) person to custody on remand in another case or to another criminal sanction than to that which he or she is subject.

In the event of such absence as is mentioned in paragraph one, the date on which execution of the sentence will end, or for release on probation, shall be recalculated. The convicted person shall be informed of the corrected dates.

Section 3-4. *Committal to prison*

A convicted person at liberty who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two years or less and who otherwise satisfies the conditions for direct committal to a prison with a lower security level may, however, be committed to a prison with a high security level if this is necessary as a consequence of building or staff conditions or lack of room.

Even if security considerations do not prevent this, no decision for committal to a prison with a lower security level shall be made if it is contrary to the principle of general deterrence or the general sense of justice.

Upon being committed to prison, the convicted person shall be informed of his or her right to apply for a transfer for execution of sentence in his or her home country pursuant to European Convention no. 1 of 21 March 1983 concerning the transferring of convicted persons, cf. Act no. 67 of 20 July 1991 relating to the transferring of convicted persons, or the right to transfer to one of the Nordic countries pursuant to the Act of 15 November 1963 relating to the execution of Nordic sentences etc.

Children who shall be committed to prison, whether in custody on remand or to serve a sentence, must be incarcerated in a youth unit, unless the child's needs are better safeguarded in another prison department and such placement is in the child's best interests. If committal to a different prison department is considered, a statement must be obtained from the inter-agency team at the youth unit.

In extraordinary circumstances which entail that committal to a youth unit is not possible, the child may be committed to a different prison department. In such instances, the Norwegian Correctional Service must advise the prison department of the child's needs and rights as soon as possible.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015](#).

Section 3-5. *Execution of sentence in an institution*

As a general rule, execution of a sentence shall be commenced in a prison before a transfer for execution of the sentence in an institution is effected. In exceptional cases, the convicted person may be granted the right to serve the entire sentence in an institution if there are special and compelling reasons for doing so.

Detention in an institution shall normally not extend beyond 12 months. An application for dispensation from this rule may be granted by immediate superiors if there are special and compelling reasons for doing so.

Section 3-6. *Execution of sentence in a hospital*

An application may be made for the committal to a somatic hospital or an institution under the mental health service of a convicted person who is taken ill in the course of serving a sentence if a medical practitioner finds this necessary.

If the convicted person has inflicted on himself or herself or simulated injury or disease in order to interrupt or evade detention in prison, and it is deemed unreasonable that the sentence period continues to run, the detention in a hospital shall not be counted as execution of the sentence.

Section 3-7. *Transfer from one form of execution to another*

In exceptional circumstances, the state of a building or staffing conditions or lack of room may justify transfer to a more restrictive prison than what is warranted for security purposes.

Section 3-8. *Execution of sentence outside prison. Duty to appear as ordered*

In addition to the basic conditions in Section 16, paragraph three of the Execution of Sentences Act and any conditions that may be imposed pursuant to Section 16, paragraph four of the said Act, the convicted person shall be ordered to appear before the Norwegian Correctional Service or another public authority, person or organization as designated by the Norwegian Correctional Service, at least once a week.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 3-9. *Control of inmates in company*

Inmates in company in a prison with a high security level shall be kept under constant supervision and control.

In a prison with a lower security level and in a halfway house, supervision shall be provided on the basis of existing conditions, including building and staffing conditions and the types of inmates involved.

The inmates shall, by notices or in some other manner, be informed that common-rooms, corridors and other areas where they are present, may be subject to surveillance by means of technical surveillance equipment, including listening-in devices and the use of camera and TV surveillance.

Section 3-10. *Freedom of movement*

Inmates in a prison with a high security level must not be permitted to move freely around the prison's buildings or other areas. In prisons with a lower security level and in half-way houses, this provision shall be practically applied in accordance with the security level in the prison in question.

Section 3-11. *Order and discipline. Coercive measures*

The local level may issue supplementary provisions concerning peace, order and discipline in the prison. The inmates shall conform to applicable provisions and comply with orders and decisions from the staff of the Norwegian Correctional Service.

When this is necessary and justifiable, and less intrusive measures have been tried in vain or appear to be inadequate, the staff may use physical force against inmates who do not conform to provisions regarding peace, order and discipline.

As regards the use of coercive measures and the conditions for their application, reference is made to Section 38 of the Execution of Sentences Act. Coercive measures require the approval of the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service before they can be used.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-12. *Facilities for activity in relation to the duty to take part in activity. Alteration of contents*

Work, training, programmes or other measures are all at an equal level and satisfy the requirements of the duty to take part in activity. An inmate may not be ordered to take part in training, programmes and other measures such as treatment and the like against his or her will. If the inmate does not wish to take part in such measures, he or she may be ordered to work.

The contents of the activity may be altered if this appears necessary for execution of the sentence in a manner that satisfies the need for security or if staff conditions so indicate. The contents may be altered at any time in cooperation with the inmate.

The provisions in Section 3-20 of these Regulations apply correspondingly to the use of computer equipment for instruction and work.

Section 3-13. *Daily pay*

The income from the work done in the prisons accrues to the State. Participation in work, programmes, training and other measures to which the duty to take part in activity applies is remunerated on an equal basis. The Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service annually regulates the amount of the daily pay and stipulates specific conditions.

An inmate shall be informed of what he or she receives in daily pay. At the end of each month he or she shall be informed of the amount in his or her account.

Deductions may be made in inmates' daily pay for irregular absence and poor work effort. Inmates who are absent from or refuse to take part in the activity allotted to them shall not receive daily pay.

Inmates who, because of their state of health or working capacity, are deemed to be unfit for employment in the ordinary activity of the prison shall be granted a minor amount of benefit payment according to rates determined by the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service, cf. paragraph one.

Equivalent amounts may be granted to convicted persons who voluntarily isolate themselves or to persons remanded in custody who will not work.

On public holidays that fall on normal working days, all inmates who do not take part in ordinary work or who refuse to take part in the activity allotted to them shall be remunerated according to the rate for benefit payments. The same applies in the case of exemptions from the duty to take part in activity on special and clearly documented holidays when this has been ascertained at local level in advance.

A convicted person who is serving his or her sentence in an institution or hospital pursuant to Sections 12 and 13 of the Execution of Sentences Act shall, as a general rule, be granted daily pay according to the rate for benefit payments. It is a precondition for such payment that the convicted person does not receive daily pay or similar remuneration from the institution to which the said person is transferred. If the convicted person is on national insurance benefits, daily pay shall cease upon transfer pursuant to Sections 12 and 13 of the Execution of Sentences Act, cf. Sections 3-27 and 3-28 of the National Insurance Act.

A convicted person who is serving his or her sentence outside prison pursuant to Section 16 of the Execution of Sentences Act shall not be granted daily pay.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-14. *Day-release*

Day-release may be commenced no earlier than after a continuous period of at least four months spent in custody. The convicted person must also have served at least one-third of the term of his or her sentence.

As a general rule, day-release shall not be granted for a period of more than one year. However, day-release for instruction may be granted for a period of up to two years if the instruction is part of an overall educational plan.

The above provisions may be deviated from when there are special and compelling reasons for doing so. An immediately superior level may approve an application for dispensation.

Day-release shall not be granted for participation in own activities or those of next of kin. The same applies to companies in which a convicted person has or has had considerable proprietary interests or important posts.

At the same time as day-release is commenced, the convicted person shall be explicitly informed of the provisions concerning control of day-release.

Section 3-15. Contract of employment when on day-release. Wages

In the event of day-release to do work, the Norwegian Correctional Service shall ensure that a contract of employment is entered into between the convicted person and his or her employer.

Section 3-16. Health examination and treatment of inmates

If an inmate so requests, staff shall put him or her in touch with the public health service. Staff shall also, of their own accord, arrange contact with the health service if there is any indication that an inmate is ill. If the inmate is under 18 years of age, staff shall arrange contact with the health service as soon as possible after committal.

The health service shall render its services in accordance with the security precautions necessary in a prison. This is particularly important in connection with the distribution and storage of medicines.

Section 3-17. Assistance from the staff in the use of medicines

Prison staff may assist in the distribution of medicines if practical considerations make this necessary. If staff are to assist, the Public Health Physician must have approved the arrangement and the prison officers shall have received the necessary training. The public health authorities shall provide such training. The health service shall specify the proper doses to be given of medicines obtainable only on prescription before the prison staff distribute these.

Section 3-18. Reporting and interviews

In connection with reporting from a prison, conditions may be laid down to the effect:

- That no information in text or pictures concerning an inmate shall be published without the consent of the inmate in question.

- That no photographs of staff shall be taken unless it is clearly stated in the caption that the person in question serves at the prison. Prison staff may refuse to be photographed and have their names published.

- That a staff member shall accompany the reporter around the prison grounds during the reporter's stay. This requirement is set for high security prisons and in wings with a particularly high level of security.

- That the reporter does not talk to inmates without the person in question having explicit permission to do so.
- That permission is restricted to specific areas or locations in the prison.

Other conditions may be set if this is deemed necessary for ensuring calm, order and security in the prison.

Section 3-19. *Private possessions. Use of private means*

The local level may issue further provisions concerning what items and the number of such items that are permitted to be brought into an inmate's room. The same applies to items that inmates wish to keep stored in the prison area. Transfers between inmates are not permitted without prior consent.

Inmates may, to a limited extent, procure for themselves specified foodstuffs. Such procurements may be made by means of daily pay received.

Inmates are not permitted to use private means for their own needs in prison, unless the local level grants them special permission to do so.

Inmates are not permitted to have symbols or articles that are likely to cause fear among other inmates or contempt for them or that are in some other way adverse to the prison environment.

Section 3-20. *Computer equipment and the like*

Computer equipment and the like may be used by inmates for work, instruction or other measures only when such use is deemed appropriate in regard to local conditions and is unobjectionable from a security standpoint. The same rules apply to the use of private computer equipment and the like.

In prisons with a high security level, the use of private computer equipment and the like may be only be permitted in very specific training situations where an extraordinary need for such use is documented.

As a general rule, inmates may not make use of computer equipment and the like which is linked to an external computer network, external computer equipment etc. This may only occur if there is a special reason for doing so and when it is found to be unobjectionable from a security standpoint. A precondition for the use of such equipment is that the rules for control of mail shall be complied with.

Software and other contents, in the form of text, pictures, film or sound, must not be of such a nature as to have an adverse effect on the inmates themselves, other inmates or the prison environment as a whole.

All equipment, accessories and contents may be examined and checked. If possible, the equipment must be sealed. Before permission to have private equipment available is granted, written consent must be obtained from the inmate that controls may be carried out at any time at his or her expense.

The rules relating to electronic correspondence are stipulated in Section 3-27 of these Regulations.

Section 3-21. *Intoxicants*

Inmates are prohibited from using any form of alcohol, narcotics or other intoxicants, anaesthetics, hormone preparations or other chemical substances that are not lawfully prescribed. The local level may issue further provisions concerning where tobacco smoking is permitted.

Section 3-22. *Clothes, bedclothes, toiletries etc.*

Common rooms and inmates' rooms shall have satisfactory equipment and furniture and be kept in a proper state. Inmates shall handle prison furniture and equipment with care and shall not inflict damage thereon. Inmates shall keep their rooms clean and tidy in accordance with further provisions stipulated at local level.

Inmates may have private clothes and shoes in accordance with further provisions stipulated at local level. Private bedclothes and towels are not normally permitted. Inmates shall be provided with the most necessary toiletries as needed.

Section 3-23. *Diet. Purchases*

The prison diet shall be in accordance with the applicable rules governing this. The use and storage of dietary supplements are not permitted, except when such supplements are prescribed by a medical practitioner for medical reasons. This prohibition does not apply to ordinary vitamin supplements that are distributed in connection with meals.

Inmates shall have an opportunity to purchase consumables and toiletries at least once a week.

Section 3-24. *Inspection of persons and objects*

Pursuant to Section 27 of the Execution of Sentences Act, a person may be detained by the staff for up to four hours to await the arrival of police at the prison.

Section 3-25. *Inspection of inmates, rooms and possessions*

In order to prevent or register disorder or criminal acts, inspections of inmates themselves, their rooms and possessions may be carried out.

Inmates shall not be permitted to possess objects that may be deemed suspicious in regard to disorder or a risk of criminal acts being committed.

No prior notice of the inspection is required. Inmates shall be informed of any damage resulting from the inspection.

Inspections may be carried out in the prison area, including outside the wall or fence. This also applies to a halfway house and the area appurtenant to it, which it controls.

Inspections may be carried out on arrival, at any time during execution of the sentence and before and after outings. Inspection of the inmate personally or his or her possessions on arrival and before and after outings may only be omitted if such omission is clearly not contrary to security requirements. Inmates who are released but who find themselves in the prison area, and persons who have not yet begun to serve their sentences, but who are present in the prison area, may be inspected.

In connection with inspections, inmates are obliged to comply with the orders that are given and shall behave in a calm and quiet manner.

Inmates shall not be present at inspections of rooms or common areas unless this is ordered or permitted by the staff in the particular instance. Inmates may be refused permission to be present when objects are being inspected.

Objects or substances that are revealed or found may be retained for further inspection or handed over to the police.

One or more control measures may be used in combination.

Section 3-26. *Inspections in order to expose the use of intoxicants etc.*

Urine samples shall be taken in accordance with the following procedures:

- The sample may be provided under supervision, or
- The sample may be provided without supervision by staff if the inmate has taken off all of his or her clothing beforehand. The sample may then be provided in a suitable “naked” room without a water supply.

The question of whether to place a person in a secluded room with a special lavatory shall be submitted to the regional level if it is deemed necessary to maintain the measure for more than three days.

Section 3-27. *Electronic correspondence*

In exceptional circumstances, inmates may be permitted to use computer equipment and other electronic equipment in order to communicate with persons and similar equipment outside the prison if the prison can monitor such transmissions in accordance with the rules applicable to the control of mail, and if this can be done without extra costs. The prison staff may control all equipment and accessories.

Transmissions may be monitored by being read in full, heard or seen before being dispatched from the prison, or before the inmate receives them. Transmissions that the inmate has already received may also be controlled.

Electronic communication to and from an appointed defence counsel, diplomats and other specified persons shall be treated as other postal items. The contents of the transmission shall not be read, seen or heard, but it shall be possible to check whom the sender or receiver is.

Section 3-28. *Visits*

As a general rule, an inmate himself or herself may choose the persons whom he or she wishes to have as visitors. Upon admission, the inmate may draw up a list of not more than four persons who he or she requests visits from. These persons may subsequently be replaced by others.

A visitor may not bring in or deliver objects to the inmate during the visit unless special permission to do so is given.

Section 3-28a. *Visiting children. Coverage of costs*

Children may receive visits weekly or more often and, irrespective of this, are entitled to receive at least one visitor per month. Based on the child's needs, the Norwegian Correctional Service shall determine how often visits shall be granted, the duration of such visits and the number of people who can be part of each visit. The child can be denied visits if this is considered to be in the child's best interests or if safety reasons mean that visits are inadvisable.

Visits shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions in Section 31 of the Execution of Sentences Act. Restrictions and control measures shall not be more invasive than necessary.

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall cover the costs of domestic travel in Norway and for overnight accommodation for three days at least once a month for up to four people from the child's immediate family. Costs of travel and accommodation shall be agreed to with the Norwegian Correctional Service in advance and shall be the cheapest and most appropriate.

Parents, siblings, grandparents and foster parents are considered immediate family pursuant to paragraph three.

Subject to a specific assessment, other family members or people who the child has a particular connection to can be included under the rule in paragraph three.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015](#).

Section 3-29. *Telephone calls*

Inmates may themselves choose the persons to whom they wish to make telephone calls, and the prison may not restrict this circle apart from exercising the right to refuse inmates permission to make telephone calls.

In prisons with a high security level, inmates shall be permitted to have one or more telephone conversations of a total duration not exceeding 20 minutes per week, unless the facilities available are insufficient for this purpose. This time restriction does not apply in prisons with a lower security level and halfway houses.

The local level may grant extended telephone time if there are special reasons for doing so and the facilities available are not insufficient for this purpose.

Children who serve a sentence in a youth unit or prison with a high security level are not subject to the time limit in paragraph two. Based on their needs, children shall be permitted to make telephone calls. They are entitled to a minimum of three telephone calls per week for up to 20 minutes in duration per telephone call. Capacity considerations may only in extraordinary circumstances be used as grounds for denying the right to make more than three telephone calls per week.

As a general rule, costs incurred as a result of telephone calls shall be paid by the inmates themselves from the daily pay the prison pays to them. Necessary discussions with an officially appointed defence counsel, the inmate's diplomatic or consular representative, or the inmate's next-of-kin, may be paid for by private means. In instances in which inmates lack private means, the prison shall cover such necessary costs. The prison shall cover the costs of necessary discussions by a person remanded in custody with his or her defence counsel at the cheapest rate. An order to ring a permanently installed telephone may be given.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015](#).

Section 3-30. Leave of absence. Period of leave of absence. Expenses incurred through leave of absence. Leave of absence abroad

Leave of absence may be granted in the form of ordinary leave of absence, compassionate leave, and short-term leave of a few hours' duration.

In addition to short-term leave of absence, convicted persons may be granted an ordinary total period of leave of absence annually (leave-of-absence quota) not exceeding 18 24-hour periods, with extra time for necessary travel. Pursuant to further guidelines from the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service, convicted persons may in special cases be granted an annual leave-of-absence quota not exceeding 30 24-hour periods. The leave-of-absence quota runs from the time the first ordinary leave of absence is effected. Halfway houses have their own provisions regarding the leave-of-absence quota.

As a general rule, expenses incurred in connection with leave of absence shall be paid for out of private means. The prison may contribute to travel expenses to and from the leave of absence destination in cases of special need. The same applies to the costs of necessary food and accommodation en route.

As a general rule, leave of absence abroad shall not be granted.

Ordinary leave of absence and short-term leave of absence may be effected after a continuous period in custody immediately preceding the date when leave of absence is granted of not less than four months. In addition, a convicted person must have served at least one-third of his or

her sentence. A convicted person with a longer sentence than imprisonment for a term of 12 years may be granted ordinary leave of absence after continuously serving four years of the sentence (time for leave of absence).

Compassionate leave may be granted at any time during execution of the sentence before the time for leave of absence is reached.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-31. *Exceptions from the general conditions for leave of absence*

If there are special and compelling reasons for so doing, in exceptional circumstances a convicted person may be granted leave of absence at an earlier date than that stipulated in Section 3-30 (advanced time for leave of absence). If there are special and compelling reasons for so doing, in exceptional circumstances a convicted person may be granted leave of absence for more 24-hour periods annually than stipulated in Section 3-30 (extended leave-of-absence quota).

Section 3-32. *Escorted leave*

Inmates may, if necessary, be granted escorted leave unless security considerations and insufficient resources make this inadvisable.

Section 3-33. *Interruption of sentence*

Interruption of the sentence may only be granted if, after a specific overall assessment, it is deemed to be justifiable from a security standpoint.

Such interruption may be granted for a specific period not exceeding four weeks and may subsequently be extended once by not more than four weeks. An application for a further extension may be granted by immediate superiors. In especially exceptional cases, a superior level may grant an interruption for an indefinite period.

In the case of an interruption, the provisions relating to release apply in so far as these are appropriate.

Section 3-34. *Conditions relating to leave of absence and interruption of the sentence. Breach of conditions*

Following a specific assessment, suitable conditions in addition to those listed in Section 36 of the Execution of Sentences Act may be imposed if this appears necessary for effecting the leave of absence or interruption of sentence in a manner that satisfies the need for security.

In the event of a breach of conditions or preconditions for leave of absence or interruption of sentence before the period of such leave or interruption has expired, the permission granted in regard to the remainder of such leave or interruption may be withdrawn. The convicted person may be ordered to return to prison.

Section 3-35. *Exclusion from company as a preventive measure*

Exclusion pursuant to Section 37 of the Execution of Sentences Act is deductible from any subsequent sanction pursuant to Section 40, paragraph two, (c) to (e), of the Execution of Sentences Act.

Detrimental effects of exclusion from company shall must be prevented or remedied as much as possible.

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall ensure that children who are excluded from company pursuant to Section 37 of the Execution of Sentences Act are granted an expanded right to outdoor time, increased access to staff, expanded rights to visits from friends and family, expanded rights to physical activity and other measures than can prevent the adverse effects of being excluded from company.

In the assessment of whether a child shall be excluded from company, the Norwegian Correctional Service must take into consideration the best interests of the child. A statement from the inter-agency team at a youth unit must be obtained unless this is not possible due to time constraints.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 3-36. Immediate exclusion as a consequence of breaches of execution of prison sentences and special criminal sanctions

Exclusion pursuant to Section 39 of the Execution of Sentences Act is deductible from any subsequent sanction pursuant to Section 40, paragraph two, (c) to (e), of the Execution of Sentences Act.

Section 3-37. Sanctions for breach of the execution of prison sentences and special criminal sanctions. Loss of daily pay and loss of privileges

Loss of daily pay may be imposed for a period not exceeding 14 days, and this applies only to loss of daily pay that has not been earned on the date the sanction is imposed. The rate of daily pay otherwise granted to inmates shall be reduced by up to 50 per cent during the sanction period.

The following losses of privileges may be imposed (complete list):

- Permission to watch television in the inmate's room.
- Permission to have private computer equipment in the inmate's room.
- Permission to have a job entailing trust in or outside the prison area.
- Permission to make purchases in addition to necessary articles.
- Permission to pursue a hobby.

The loss may apply until further notice or for a specific period, but not for more than 20 days. This time limit does not apply to loss of permission to have a job entailing trust.

Section 3-38. Sanctions in the event of breach. Right to express an opinion. Attempted breach. Recidivism.

Inmates shall be given an opportunity to express an opinion, and a report of the interview shall be written before a sanction is imposed.

An attempted breach is subject to a more lenient sanction than an actual breach.

If an inmate has committed more than one new breach on the date of the sanction for which a sanction has not already been imposed, such breaches shall be jointly dealt with in a single sanction case if time considerations do not argue otherwise. The fact that the inmate has committed more than one breach shall be reflected in the joint assessment that is to be made.

Section 3-39. Sanctions in the event of breach. Suspended sanction. Implementation. Suspensive effect.

A sanction may be suspended for a probationary period not exceeding three months if, based on an overall assessment, it is deemed appropriate that execution of the sanction shall be deferred.

In special cases, an immediate sanction that has been imposed may subsequently be converted to a suspended sanction.

As a general rule, a sanction that has been imposed shall not be implemented before the time limit for an appeal has expired. An appeal has suspensive effect except in cases where it is decided at the local or regional level that an appeal shall not have such a suspensive effect.

Section 3-40. Payment of travel expenses upon release from a prison sentence

Expenses incurred for the cheapest method of travel to an address in Norway, as well as the cost of necessary meals during the journey, shall be covered by the prison unless there are special reasons for why the convicted person should pay all or parts of these expenses him or herself.

Section 3-41. Release from a prison sentence. When an administrative decision is required

Release on probation may only be effected if, after a specific assessment, it is deemed appropriate.

If a convicted person is denied release on probation, the question of such release shall be given continued consideration, and not later than three months after release pursuant to Section 42, paragraph one of the Execution of Sentences Act could otherwise have been effected. For a convicted person who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five to 12 years, the assessment shall be made within six months at the latest, and for a convicted person who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 years, the assessment shall be made within one year at the latest.

If, after the above-mentioned time limits have expired, there are still grounds to deny the convicted person release on probation, the question shall be given continued consideration not later than within a new period of three or six months or one year respectively after previous administrative decisions, cf. paragraph two.

Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-42. Duty to appear during the probation period

In cooperation with the probation office, the prison director shall determine a date for the first meeting and the frequency of such before the date of release. The period during which there is a duty to appear runs from the date of the first meeting with the probation office. The convicted person shall appear punctually.

The length of the period during which there is a duty to appear shall normally be three months. In the case of longer sentences where this appears necessary to counteract new criminality, the said period may be fixed at not more than one year. The length of the period during which there is a duty to appear can be set for a period of more than one year if the consideration of release on parole that satisfies the need for security makes this a particular requirement. In the case of shorter sentences, the said period may be fixed at a shorter period, but not less than one month. In addition to a particular executive officer in the probation office, another contact person appointed by the probation office may be used.

A plan for execution of the sentence shall be drawn up between the probation office and the convicted person concerning the detailed contents of the period during which there is a duty to appear. The plan may be altered if this is necessary because of new information or changed life situation.

The convicted person shall have a prior opportunity to express an opinion concerning the period during which there is a duty to appear before the Norwegian Correctional Service and concerning any other conditions.

The convicted person shall himself or herself pay the travel expenses in connection with the duty to appear. The Norwegian Correctional Service shall cover such expenses if the convicted person him or herself does not have the means to pay.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-43. Extension of the period when there is a duty to appear. Cessation

The period during which there is a duty to appear may be extended by up to three months. The regional level may decide on a further extension, but not an extension exceeding one year. In instances in which the consideration of release on parole that satisfies the need for security makes this a particular requirement, the regional level may still extend the duty to appear beyond one year. The period cannot be extended beyond the expiry of the probation period.

The period during which there is a duty to appear ceases when:

- a) the fixed period, including any extension, expires,
- b) the probation office so decides,

- c) a judgment or order is pronounced as a consequence of a breach of the probation conditions, and the new judgment excludes a duty to appear,
- d) the proceedings are transferred to another country.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-44. *Control of persons released on probation*

The probation office shall ensure that fixed conditions are complied with and may order the convicted person to provide information that can ensure such control.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 3-45. *Breach of conditions for release on probation during the period when there is a duty to appear before the Norwegian Correctional Service*

If the convicted person refuses to provide a sample to disclose the use of unlawful intoxicants or anaesthetics, this shall be regarded as a breach. The probation office has the right to give a verbal warning if the convicted person's breach is not serious, or there are especially extenuating circumstances.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Chapter 4. Remand in custody and other sanctions when specially so provided by statute

Section 4-1. *Location of persons remanded in custody and persons the police have arrested. Transfer*

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall, without undue delay, make prison accommodation available to persons remanded in custody and persons the police have arrested within 48 hours after arrest, unless this is not possible for practical reasons. The Norwegian Correctional Service and the police have a joint duty to ensure that such a transfer from police custody cells to prison is effected.

In especially exceptional cases, persons remanded in custody and persons the police have arrested may be transferred from prison to police custody cells in connection with the remand hearing or main hearing of a criminal case. This only applies if it is not possible to find available prison accommodation in the vicinity of the court and there is such a considerable distance between the prison and the court that it is impossible in practice to bring the detainee or person remanded in custody to court each day. Any such detention shall be of very short duration, and constant efforts shall be made to procure a suitable room in a prison in the vicinity of the courthouses.

Persons remanded in custody and persons who the police have arrested may be transferred to another prison at the request of the police or the prosecuting authority if this is deemed necessary for investigation purposes.

Before persons remanded in custody and persons who the police have arrested may be transferred to another prison, the relevant police or prosecuting authority must be consulted.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007](#) and [no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 4-1a. *Persons remanded in custody who are under the age of 18. Information*

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall immediately provide children who are remanded in custody with information about the prison, what the stay in custody on remand entails and assist the child in contacting next of kin, legal representation, police or other persons of importance in connection with the stay in custody on remand.

Information shall be adapted to the individual circumstances of the child, such as age, cultural and linguistic background, maturity and experience. The information shall be provided in a considerate manner. Insofar as this is possible, staff shall ensure that the child has understood the content and significance of the information. An interpreter shall be used when required.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015](#).

Section 4-2. *Company*

Inmates whom the court has not yet decided to imprison shall only have access to the company of other inmates with the prior consent of the prosecuting authority.

Section 4-3. *Work, training, programmes and other measures*

Persons remanded in custody who are not subject to restrictions and other inmates pursuant to this chapter shall have the same right as convicted inmates to take part in all measures and in the leisure group that the particular prison offers.

Section 4-4. *Transition from remand in custody to execution of the sentence. Release*

Persons remanded in custody shall be transferred from custody on remand to execution of the sentence or preventive detention when the authority so authorized by a legally enforceable judgment or by a decision for pre-emptive enforcement of a judgment has so ordered.

Persons remanded in custody and persons arrested by the police shall be released without delay when the court or the prosecuting authority has so ordered.

If a person remanded in custody is sentenced to a term of immediate imprisonment, which is deemed to have been fully served during remand in custody, he or she shall be released immediately. If a person remanded in custody has served such a large part of his or her sentence of imprisonment during remand in custody that he or she satisfies the conditions for

release on probation pursuant to Section 42 of the Execution of Sentences Act, he or she may be released on probation pursuant to these rules.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007.](#)

Chapter 5. Community sentences

Section 5-1. *Deferment of execution of community sentences. Estimation of sentence period.*

Section 3-1 of these Regulations applies in so far as it is appropriate.

The sentence period does not include the period during which the convicted person has been granted an interruption pursuant to Section 57 of the Execution of Sentences Act. The sentence period also does not include the period during which execution of a community sentence has been interrupted pursuant to Section 58, paragraph three and Section 59, paragraph two of the Execution of Sentences Act. Section 3-3, paragraph one (c) and paragraph two of these Regulations shall otherwise apply in so far as they are appropriate.

Section 5-2. *Contents of a community sentence*

A plan for execution of the sentence shall be drawn up between the probation office and the convicted person concerning the contents of the community sentence.

Execution of the sentence shall be so arranged that the convicted person can carry on his or her ordinary work or school attendance without absence. If due consideration for the staff or external collaborators warrants such, the convicted person may be required to take time off from work or school.

In principle, participation in a programme is voluntary, but information concerning a programme in connection with drafting the detailed contents of a community sentence may be mandatory.

Hours spent discussing the drafting are part of the community sentence and shall be deducted from the total number of hours.

The convicted person shall himself or herself pay the travel expenses incurred in connection with the execution of a community sentence. The probation office shall cover such expenses if the convicted person does not have the means to pay.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014.](#)

Section 5-3. *Interruption of sentence*

Interruption of the sentence pursuant to Section 57 of the Execution of Sentences Act may be granted for a specific period not exceeding four weeks and may later be extended one time

for no more than four weeks. The question of further extensions shall be submitted to a superior level for a decision. In especially exceptional cases the regional level may grant an interruption for an indefinite period. The total length of the interruption must be in reasonable proportion to the length of the sentence and the grounds for the interruption.

Interruption pursuant to Section 58, paragraph three and Section 59, paragraph two of the Execution of Sentences Act is granted for an indefinite period.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 1235 of 30 October 2015.](#)

Section 5-4. *Sanctions in the event of breach*

If the convicted person refuses to provide a sample to disclose the use of unlawful intoxicants or anaesthetics, this shall be regarded as a breach.

Failure to attend a meeting to discuss information or drafting or to take part in an agreed programme is regarded as a breach.

The probation office is authorised to give a verbal warning if the breach committed by the convicted person is not serious.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 26 June 2014.](#)

Chapter 6. Special provisions concerning committal to and detention in departments with an especially high security level

Section 6-1. *Decision-making authority and duration*

The regional level will decide whether the conditions for detention in a department with an especially high security level are satisfied and will hand down an administrative decision concerning committal, continued detention or transfer to another department with an especially high security level, as well as transfer to a prison or department with a high security level.

An administrative decision concerning committal to a department with an especially high security level may be applicable for up to six months at a time. The detention may continue without interruption if, after renewed consideration, the regional level so decides in a new administrative decision.

Section 6-2. *Conditions for committal to a department with an especially high security level*

Convicted persons and persons remanded in custody who are considered to represent a high risk of escape, risk of receiving outside assistance to escape, risk of taking hostages or risk of committing new, very serious crimes, may be placed in a department with an especially high security level.

When other security measures have proven to be or appear to be clearly inadequate, inmates who have been guilty of repeated violence or particularly threatening conduct may also be included.

Section 6-3. Company of other inmates

Inmates in a department with an especially high security level shall not interact with inmates from other departments.

The local level will decide whether multiple inmates in a department with an especially high security level shall interact with one another.

Exclusion from company in a department with an especially high security level is not subject to a time limit, provided that such exclusion is not deemed to be disproportionate.

Section 6-4. Work, training, programmes or other initiatives

Restrictions on interaction between inmates shall be compensated through expanded contact with staff and adequate work, training and other activities and leisure options.

Section 6-5. Religion and philosophy of life

As a general rule, discussions with priests, ministers of religion, spiritual advisers or other ethical advisers shall be conducted subject to the control measures applicable to ordinary visits. The local level can ease up on control measures in the case of religious activity after prior consent is granted at regional level.

Section 6-6. Reporting and interviews

The local level will decide whether and when reporting may take place. A prison officer shall accompany reporters and any colleagues at all times.

Reporters and their colleagues are subject to a duty of confidentiality as regards information pertaining to security and shall be informed of this responsibility and are also required to clarify with the local level whether the material they intend to publish contains confidential information. The media are themselves responsible for ensuring that the rules regarding press ethics are complied with and that publication will not be in breach other provisions.

The local level may impose further conditions for the practical implementation of reporting or interviews.

Section 6-7. Health Service

Inmates shall have regular medical supervision. As a general rule, medical supervision and follow-up shall be carried out in a department with an especially high security level. In exceptional cases, this may occur outside the prison, but there must then be a prior assessment as to whether armed police shall be present and provide security at all times. If possible, prior consent shall be obtained from the regional level before a decision is made for an escorted visit to a hospital. The regional level will decide whether the sentence may be served in hospital.

Section 6-8. Inspection of inmates, rooms and possessions

In departments with an especially high security level, the inmates themselves and the possessions they bring with them shall always be inspected on arrival, as well as before and after outings.

Section 6-9. Inspections of other persons and objects

Advanced information shall be obtained, and at least every six months, from the central register of convicted persons concerning every person who seeks access to a department with an especially high security level, with the exception of diplomats and consular representatives. With regard to visitors and other persons who are not employed in the prison, a prior check shall also be carried out as to whether the police have other information of importance from a security standpoint.

Every person who enters or exits a department with an especially high security level shall pass through a metal detector and be subject to other mandatory checks. A search may be conducted by consent if a positive result is obtained from controls by means of technological equipment or a dog, or by spot-checking or routine control or on suspicion. This also includes an officially appointed defence counsel or representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, as well as members of staff.

If the inspection gives a positive result, the unlawful object shall be seized and handed over to the police or temporarily retained.

It is not permitted to take objects into or out of a department with an especially high security level without special approval. All objects that are taken into or out of a department with an especially high security level shall be carefully checked, if necessary by means of radiography or the like. Inspection of objects belonging to an officially appointed defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, must not involve the disclosure or destruction of any confidential contents of a letter or documents.

No person is permitted to bring a mobile telephone or the like into the department. Any mobile telephone or the like that may happen to be brought into the department shall be left in the care of prison staff until the visit has ended.

Refusal to accept control measures, and evasion of or attempted evasion of control measures may result in instant denial of entry. The same applies if the control measures provide a positive result, or there is otherwise reason to assume that a person is attempting to bring in objects that are not permitted in the prison. For the same reasons, such persons may be detained in the prison until the police arrive. However, if it is assumed that other security measures are adequate, the said persons may still be permitted access to the department.

An officially appointed defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, may not be detained and may only be denied entry if he or she does not cooperate with the inspection.

Section 6-10. *Visits*

Visits shall be carried out by using a glass wall and audio surveillance, or with a staff member in the room. The local level can ease up on these control measures after prior consent is granted at regional level. Relaxations cannot be permitted if the visitor resists the mandatory control measures.

An officially appointed defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, shall be permitted to communicate freely with inmates, without audio surveillance or staff presence in the visiting room. A glass wall shall be used and the visit may also be conducted under supervision.

All conversations must be in Norwegian or English or a language understood by the staff member who is monitoring the conversation. This requirement does not apply to conversations inmates have with an officially appointed defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative. Breach of the language requirement shall lead to the immediate interruption of the visit.

Section 6-11. *Mail*

Mail to and from inmates shall be checked using fluoroscopy or similar methods and opened and read before it is delivered or sent. All or part of this mail can be confiscated. The same checks can be conducted for mail that inmates have already received. Correspondence shall take place in Norwegian or English or a language understood by the staff member.

Inmate correspondence with an officially appointed defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, shall be controlled by radiography or the like and, if there are suspicions, may be opened by a staff member in the presence of the inmate, but shall not be read by the staff member. Such controls must not result in the disclosure or destruction of the confidential contents of a letter or documents.

Section 6-12. *Telephone calls*

All telephone calls shall be approved in advance at local level and must be in Norwegian or English or a language understood by the staff member conducting the control.

All telephone calls to and from inmates shall be fully monitored. The inmate and the person he or she is having a conversation with must be informed of this monitoring in advance. A staff member may interrupt the call if the language requirement is not complied with, or when there may be reason to assume misuse.

Calls to and from an officially appointed defence counsel and a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative, cannot be subject to audio surveillance.

Investigations to ascertain the true identity of the other party to the conversation shall be carried out in advance and possibly during the conversation.

A tape recording of a conversation may be made if it is suspected that an escape is being planned. Such recordings may not be made of conversations with an officially appointed

defence counsel or a representative of a public authority, including a diplomatic or consular representative.

Section 6-13. *Escorted leave*

Escorted leave may only be granted in extraordinary cases in the event of medical treatment, and then only pursuant to the rules stipulated in Section 6-7 of these Regulations.

Section 6-14. *Departures from or relaxations of control measures*

Under no circumstances shall there be a relaxation of the above-mentioned rules without a decision from the regional level.

Chapter 7. Execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring

⁰ Chapter 7 added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 7-1. *Purpose*

The execution of a sentence with electronic monitoring pursuant to Section 16, paragraph two is a form of executing a sentence outside of prison with the objective of enhancing the convicted person's ability to comply with his or her social and financial obligations while serving the sentence and contribute to reducing the risk of new criminality.

⁰ Amended by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 7-2. *Target group*

The execution of a sentence with electronic monitoring applies for the convicted persons who, during the entire period in which the sentence is served, reside in one of the counties where the offer of electronic monitoring has been established and which otherwise satisfies the other conditions. The same applies to inmates who will be transferred to electronic monitoring and who reside in or shall reside in one of the relevant counties.

As a starting point, execution of parts of the sentence with electronic monitoring shall apply to convicted persons who are expected to be paroled after two-thirds or more of the sentence has been served. Transfer from prison to execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring cannot occur until a third of the unconditional sentence has been served.

If the convicted person is charged for a new criminal act, execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring cannot, as a general rule, be approved.

As a general rule, convicted persons who have been ordered to be expelled from the country shall not be granted the opportunity to serve their sentences with electronic monitoring.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).
Amended by [Regulations no. 192 of 19 February 2010](#) (entered into force 1 March 2010).

Section 7-3. *Preconditions for execution of a sentence with electronic monitoring*

The convicted person must accept the requirements and conditions stipulated by the Norwegian Correctional Service for execution of the sentence.

The convicted person must have access to a suitable residence with electricity installed and the possibility of a suitable telephone connection. The convicted person must be willing to accept visits to the residence by the Norwegian Correctional Service or others authorised by the Norwegian Correctional Service.

It is a precondition that all co-habitants over the age of 18 consent to the convicted persons being permitted execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring.

If this is considered inadvisable, execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring shall not be approved. In the instances in which the criminal offence in question was committed in one's own home or against members of the household, or this involved a violent or sexual offence, as a general rule, the convicted person shall not be permitted execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring. If the convicted person has been convicted for a violent or sexual offence against a person who the convicted person lived with or still lives together with, execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring shall not be approved.

Execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring shall not be approved if the purpose of the sentence or security reasons argue against this or there is reason to assume that the convicted person will evade execution of the sentence.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).
Amended by [Regulations no. 192 of 19 February 2010](#) (entered into force 1 March 2010).

Section 7-4. *Requirements for the convicted person during execution of the sentence*

The convicted person is obligated to follow the plan for execution of the sentence that has been prepared by the Norwegian Correctional Service.

The convicted person must be employed during execution of the sentence. A condition for employment being approved is that the convicted person can be adequately monitored. Employment outside Norway is not permitted.

The convicted person shall be ordered to meet with the Norwegian Correctional Service or other public authority, person or organisation designated by the Norwegian Correctional Service at least twice a week.

The convicted person is obligated to abstain from using intoxicating substances during the entire execution of the sentence. Upon commencing execution of the sentence, the convicted person must always provide a urine sample.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Amended by [Regulations no. 192 of 19 February 2010](#) (entered into force 1 March 2010).

Section 7-5. *Controls*

The Norwegian Correctional Service must monitor that the stipulated conditions are complied with and that the plan for execution of the sentence is followed.

The Norwegian Correctional Service can carry out unannounced control visits to the home or at the place of employment to verify that the conditions for execution of a sentence with electronic monitoring are being complied with.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 7-6. *Leave*

As a starting point, the convicted person is obligated to remain in the home during the entire execution of the sentence, except for when leaving the home for employment.

If there are no security reasons that would argue against this, the Norwegian Correctional Service may grant the convicted person leave for a shorter period of time when this is considered appropriate.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 7-7. *Breach*

In the event of breach of the requirements and conditions that have been set by the Norwegian Correctional Service for execution of the sentence, the Norwegian Correctional Service can decide to transfer the convicted person to prison or give a written reprimand as stated in Section 14, paragraph six and Section 40, paragraph three of the Execution of Sentences Act.

The response that is employed will depend on an individual assessment of the severity of the breach and the circumstances relating to the breach.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Section 7-8. *Decision-making authority*

Decisions granting or rejecting applications for execution of a sentence with electronic monitoring are handed down at regional level. Section 2-1, paragraph one of the Regulations

to the Act relating to Execution of Sentences does not apply for applications pursuant to Section 16, paragraph two of the Execution of Sentences Act.

Decisions relating to amendments to conditions, responses to breach, transfer to prison, interruption of the sentence, release etc. can be handed down at local level.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).
Section 7-9. *Procedure*

The Norwegian Correctional Service shall inform the convicted person of the possibility of applying for execution of the sentence with electronic monitoring. The convicted person must submit the application within 14 days after an information sheet from the Norwegian Correctional Service has been received.

0 Added by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008).

Chapter 8. Miscellaneous provisions

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008, previously Chapter 7).

Section 8-1. *Amendments to the Regulations and supplementary guidelines*

The authority of the King to stipulate further rules pursuant to Section 5, paragraph four of the Execution of Sentences Act is delegated to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security by the Crown Prince Regent's Decree no. 182 of 22 February 2002 .

The Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service will issue more detailed guidelines to the Execution of Sentences Act and these Regulations.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007, no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008, previously Section 7-1), and [no. 878 of 26 June 2014](#).

Section 8-2. *Entry into force*

The Regulations apply from 1 March 2002. The following are repealed from the same date:

- Regulations no. 8944 of 12 December 1961 relating to the correctional services (Prison Regulations).
- Regulations no. 3623 of 1 February 1965 relating to permanent visitors to correctional service institutions.
- Regulations no. 3637 of 30 November 1984 relating to direct supervision of inmates, and
- Regulations no. 6 of 22 April 1960 relating to coercive measures and weapons in correctional service institutions.

0 Amended by [Regulations no. 878 of 2 July 2007, no. 863 of 29 July 2008](#) (entered into force 1 August 2008, previously Section 7-2).