

Annual Report 2016



NORGES LOV
1685



Straffeprosessloven - strpf - Kap 26

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Kap 27. Gjenopptakelse.¹

1. En sak som er avgjort ved rettskraftig dom,² kan etter begjæring av aktor, forsvarer, sakkyndig eller mortifikasjon⁴ kan gjenopptas særskilt på grunnlag av nye opplysninger og beslutte bevisopptak. Denne avgjørelsen kan gjøres på nytt eller på nytt grunnlag for dommen. 2. Dommen kan gjenopptas særskilt på grunnlag av nye opplysninger og beslutte bevisopptak. Denne avgjørelsen kan gjøres på nytt eller på nytt grunnlag for dommen. 3. Dommen kan gjenopptas særskilt på grunnlag av nye opplysninger og beslutte bevisopptak. Denne avgjørelsen kan gjøres på nytt eller på nytt grunnlag for dommen.

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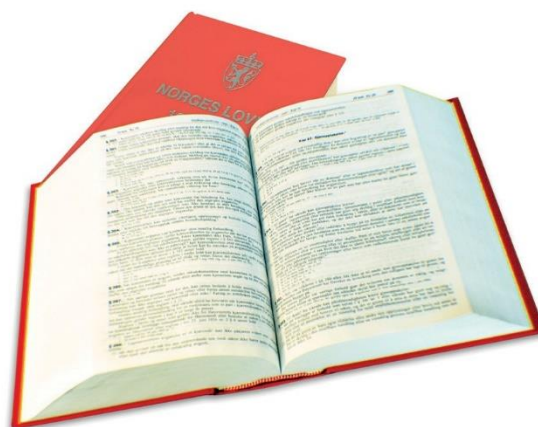
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The Chair's report

The courts are an independent state power and determine cases with binding effect. When a decision can no longer be appealed against using ordinary legal remedies, it is legally binding and can be enforced. This legal effect is for a reason: each case must come to an end and those involved need to be able to draw a line in the sand and make arrangements in accordance with a final decision.

However, there may still be a need to review a case that has been finally and conclusively determined, which is why there is a reopening institution.

A fundamental debate on the treatment of petitions to reopen criminal cases led to the creation of a legal innovation, the Criminal Cases Review Commission. The Commission was established in 2004 as an independent administrative body responsible for providing guidance to convicted persons and for investigating cases. There was a desire to create increased confidence in the treatment of petitions to reopen cases by lifting the decisions out of the courts that had ruled on the cases. Through the Commission's duty to investigate, the prosecuting authority would also be given a more discrete role.

Independent courts are regarded as a fundamental guarantee of due process of law. The Commission, which deals with cases that the courts have previously ruled on, must also be an independent body that cannot be instructed by any party when dealing with individual cases. No appeal body has been established. The Commission's decisions may be brought before the courts as civil validity cases. In a Grand Chamber judgment referred to in Rt (Supreme Court law reports) 2012, page 519, however, the Supreme Court set some more specific limits for this opportunity for judicial review.

Criminal cases, and the review cases, may be of great significance to many people. The Commission therefore has an important task and considerable responsibility. It has set itself the goal of handling cases impartially, thoroughly and efficiently in order to achieve materially correct decisions within a reasonable time.

In the 2016 budget year, the Commission had NOK 15,981,000 at its disposal and spent NOK 15,583,830. Most of the money was spent on fixed expenses such as rent, the salaries of secretariat employees and remuneration to the Commission's members.

In 2016, one of the alternate members left the Commission and was replaced. The Commission's members attended meetings on 16 days.

The number of petitions received by the Commission fluctuates from year to year. In 2016, the

Commission received 161 petitions to reopen cases, compared to 152 in 2015. A total of 162 cases were concluded in 2016, compared to 158 in 2015. Thus, in 2016, the Commission once again achieved its goal that the number of decisions must not be lower than the number of cases received so that the backlog does not increase.

The Commission reopened 11 cases. Abbreviated versions of these are included below. Thirty petitions were disallowed. The remaining 99 petitions were rejected by the Commission or by the Chair/Vice Chair acting alone.

The Commission's fulfilment of its public service role depends not only on case figures or outcomes but also on whether the cases are sufficiently illuminated and investigated and otherwise properly dealt with based on their contents and the applicable regulations.

The cases are different as regards their scope, seriousness and grounds. The topic for discussion in cases brought before the Commission is sometimes whether there is evidence of strict or fault-based culpability, while at other times it is the court proceedings or a question of whether Norway has contravened human rights when dealing with a case. It is important that, when dealing with a large number of cases, the Commission maintains an alert, critical eye for whether there are grounds for reopening a case.

I was appointed Chair of the Commission with effect from April 2010 and for a fixed term of seven years.

The Commission's members and secretariat carry out very thorough work and are very involved in the cases. I dare to say that there has been a culture of open discussions, with an interest in and acceptance of each other's questions, ideas and views.

It has been meaningful and interesting to be part of this.

The new Chair as from 1 April 2017 is Siv Hallgren. I would like to wish her good luck in what is a very exciting job.

Oslo, 14 February 2017

Helen Sæter
Chair

The Commission's members as at 31 December 2016

Chair



Helen Sæter
2010–2017

Members



Sven Ole Fagernæs
2015–2018



Anne Britt Flemmen
2013–2019



Anders Løvlie
2014–2017



Tor Ketil Larsen
2015–2018

Alternate members



Hanne Helle Arnesen
2016 – 2019



Arne Gunnar Aas
2015–2018



Lavleen Kaur
2015–2018

Introduction to the activities and main figures

Description of the activities and public service role

The Norwegian Criminal Cases Review Commission (Commission) is an independent administrative body that is to deal with petitions to reopen criminal cases which have been determined by the courts in legally enforceable convictions. The Commission is administratively subject to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The Ministry cannot instruct the Commission on how to exercise its authority in individual cases.

The Commission is to ensure it has plenty of information on the case before it objectively assesses whether the legal conditions for reopening it have been met. The Commission's activities are regulated by chapter 27 of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act.

A convicted person may petition for the review of a legally enforceable conviction if:

- There is new evidence or a new circumstance that seems likely to lead to an acquittal, the application of a more lenient penal provision or a substantially more lenient sanction.
- In a case against Norway, an international court or the UN Human Rights Committee has concluded that the decision or proceedings conflict with a rule of international law, so that there are grounds for assuming that a retrial of the criminal case will lead to a different result.
- Someone who has had crucial dealings with the case (such as a judge, prosecutor, defence counsel, expert witness or court interpreter) has committed a criminal offence that may have affected the conviction to the detriment of the convicted person.
- A judge or jury member who dealt with the case was disqualified and there is reason to believe that this may have affected the decision.
- The Supreme Court has departed from a legal interpretation that it has previously relied on and on which the conviction is based.
- There are special circumstances that cast doubt on the correctness of the conviction and weighty considerations indicate that the question of the guilt of the defendant should be re-examined.

The Commission is obliged to provide guidance to parties who ask to have their cases reopened. The Commission ensures that the necessary investigation into the case's legal and factual issues is carried out and may gather information in any way it sees fit. This work can be resource-demanding but it was one of the key reasons for establishing the Commission. It is thus an important task. Since its formation in 2004, the Commission has dealt with several cases that have required major investigations.

The Commission will have direct contact and dialogue with the convicted person unless he/she is represented by a lawyer. When there are special grounds for this, the party petitioning to reopen a case may have a legal representative appointed at public expense.

If a petition is not rejected and is investigated further, the convicted person and prosecuting authority are to be made aware of the Commission's investigation and given an opportunity to submit their comments. Aggrieved persons (or their surviving next of kin) are to be informed of the petition. Aggrieved persons and their surviving next of kin are entitled to examine documents and state their views on the petition in writing, and they may ask to be allowed to make a statement to the Commission. The Commission may appoint a counsel for the aggrieved person pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act's normal rules in so far as these are applicable.

Petitions are decided on by the Commission. The Commission's Chair/Vice Chair may reject petitions which, due to their nature, cannot lead to a case being reopened, which do not stipulate any grounds for reopening a case in accordance with the law or which obviously cannot succeed.

If the Commission decides that a petition is to be allowed, the case is to be referred for retrial to a court of equal standing to that which made the original ruling. If the ruling was made by the Supreme Court, the case is to be retried by the Supreme Court.

The organisation

The Commission consists of five permanent members and three alternate members. The Chair, Vice Chair, one other member and two of the alternate members must have a master of laws or master of jurisprudence degree. The Chair is appointed by the King in Council for a seven-year period and the members and alternate members are appointed by the King in Council for a three-year period. The Commission's members and alternate members may be reappointed once for another three-year period.

As at 31 December 2016, the Commission consisted of the following persons:

Chair: Helen Sæter

Vice Chair: Sven Ole Fagernæs, lawyer, Oslo

Members:

Anne Britt Flemmen, professor of sociology at the University of Tromsø

Tor Ketil Larsen, chief physician at Stavanger University Hospital and associate professor at the University of Bergen

Anders Løvlie, lawyer, head of the Criminal Procedure Act Committee's secretariat

Alternate members:

Arne Gunnar Aas, lawyer, Oslo

Hanne Helle Arnesen, Agder Court of Appeal judge

Lavleen Kaur, criminologist, doctoral fellow, Oslo

The Commission's secretariat is located in Oslo. The Commission's Chair is employed full-time as the head of the secretariat. The secretariat otherwise had 12 employees at the year-end - eight investigating officers with a legal background and two investigating officers with a police background as well as an office manager and a secretary.

Presentation of selected main figures

Proposition to the Norwegian parliament (Storting) no. 1 (2015 - 2016) for the 2016 budget year proposed a budget of NOK 15,152,000. In the parliamentary budget decision on 17 December 2015, the Commission was granted funding of NOK 15,122,000.

Some members of the Commission's secretariat are working part-time for a temporary period, so that the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) is less than the number of staff. In total, the number of FTE in the secretariat was 11.07 in 2016.

The Commission's operating expenses came to NOK 15,798,673 in 2016. Salary expenses to employees and remuneration to members amounted to NOK 10,950,172, including employer's National Insurance contributions. In addition to the appropriations relating to chapter 468, some operating expenses are also debited relating to chapter 466 Special Criminal Case Expenses.

The year's activities and results

The Commission is to have objective, thorough and efficient procedures in order to reach substantively correct decisions within a reasonable time. The Commission's aim is for the number of decisions it makes to be not less than the number of cases it receives so that the backlog does not increase.

The cases and their treatment

2016

Petitions received and cases concluded

During the year, the Commission held nine meetings lasting for a total of 16 days. The Commission received 161 petitions to reopen cases in 2016, compared to 152 in 2015. This figure is not the same as the number of convicted persons, as some convicted persons have several convictions and a case is established for each conviction for which a petition to reopen is received.

Of the convicted persons who petitioned for a reopening of their case in 2016, 13 were women and 148 were men.

A total of 162 cases were concluded in 2016, of which 140 were reviewed on their merits. Of these 140 petitions, 11 cases were reopened.

Five cases were reopened due to doubt about the convicted person's criminal responsibility for his/her acts at the time of the offence. In one case, only the sentencing was reviewed, and this was due to the convicted person being later found to have a mild intellectual disability that was not known at the time of the conviction.

Three cases were reopened on the basis of other new evidence. These included the so-called Kristin case, which concerned the murder of a 12-year-old girl. The person convicted of the murder in the District Court was later acquitted by the Court of Appeal. Several years later, forensic evidence that had been obtained at the time was analysed using a new technique. This resulted in the prosecuting authority petitioning for the case to be reopened to the detriment of the person charged, and the Commission

allowed this petition, cf section 393 subsection 1 no. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Two cases were reopened because the Commission believed there were errors in the court's handling of the cases. Both cases concerned legal competence.

In one of these cases, which concerned a rape, a jury member disclosed previous contact with the aggrieved person after the aggrieved person had given evidence to the Court of Appeal. After national judicial remedies had been exhausted, the convicted person appealed to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), which concluded that the right to a fair trial had been infringed. The ECHR judgment led to a petition to reopen the case and the Commission found that it would be difficult to remedy this harm in any way other than to review the Supreme Court judgment. The case was reopened in favour of the convicted person, cf section 391 no. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The other legal competence case was petitioned to be reopened with reference to the fact that it had later been revealed that the judge and prosecutor in the same case had had personal links to an extent which indicated that the judge had not been legally competent. The Court of Appeal had in another criminal case overturned a conviction handed down by the District Court one month later and the reason for this was the link between the same parties. The Commission found that the judge and prosecutor had had a special association that was likely to weaken confidence in the court's impartiality. The case was reopened in the convicted person's favour, cf section 390 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Thirty petitions were disallowed. There was a dissenting vote in two of these cases.

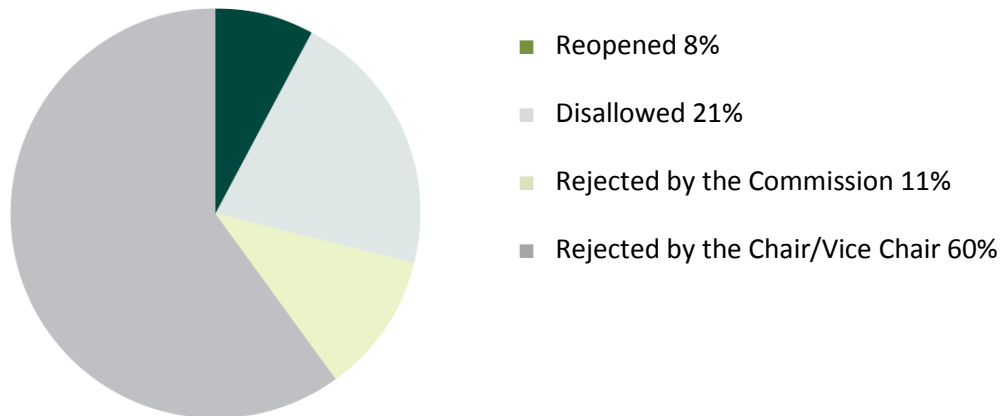
The remaining 99 petitions were rejected by the Commission or Chair/Vice Chair because they could obviously not succeed.

The other 22 cases that were concluded were not reviewed on their merits. In 2016, this included petitions to reopen civil cases, fines, a foreign conviction and petitions that were withdrawn.

The table below provides a complete overview of the number of received petitions and concluded cases in 2016:

	Received	Concluded	Reopened	Disallowed	Rejected by the Commission	Rejected by the Chair/Vice Chair	Not reviewed on their merits
General	9	7			1	1	5
Sexual offences	32	39	2	4	2	28	3
Violence, threats	65	56	1	12	7	31	5
Drugs	10	16	1	9	3	3	
Crimes of gain	16	15	3	2	1	6	3
Miscellaneous crimes	19	18	3	1	1	8	5
Miscellaneous misdemeanours	1	11	1	2		7	1
Discontinued prosecutions							
Temporary rulings							
Seizures or annulments							
Inquiries							
Fines							
Civil cases							
Others concerning professional cases							
Total	161	162	11	30	15	84	22

The figure below shows the outcome of the cases reviewed on their merits in 2016:



2004-2016

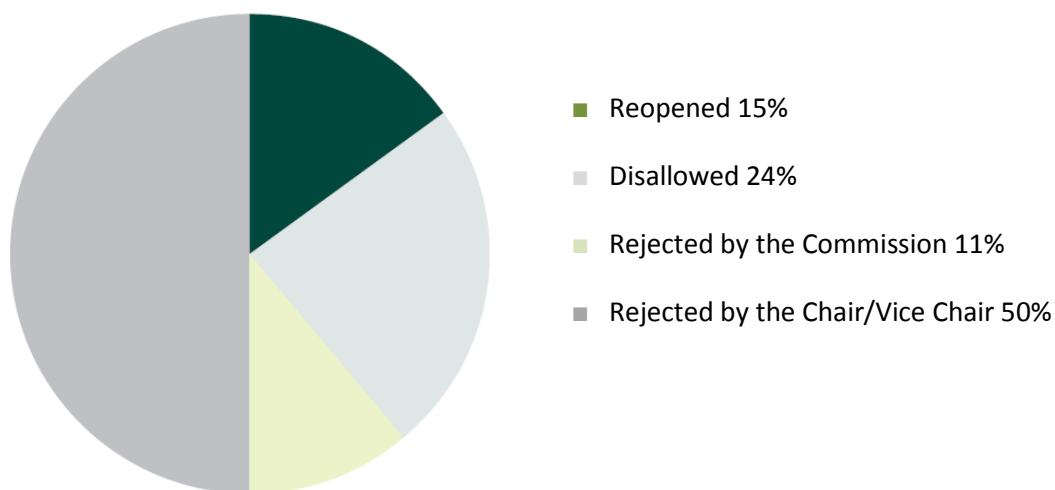
Since being established on 1 January 2004, the Commission has received 2,134 petitions and 2,023 of the cases have been concluded. A total of 262 cases have been reopened and 410 petitions have been disallowed.

The Commission or Chair/Vice Chair has rejected 1,051 of the petitions because they obviously could not succeed, while the remainder, 300 petitions, have been rejected without the cases being reviewed on their merits.

The table showing the total figures for the Commission's first 13 years in operation is thus as follows:

	Received	Concluded	Reopened	Disallowed	Rejected by the Commission	Rejected by the Chair/Vice Chair	Not reviewed on their merits
General	57	56	2	1	2	11	40
Sexual offences	378	359	32	79	41	181	26
Violence, threats	655	608	68	140	55	293	52
Drugs	219	214	34	54	20	94	12
Crimes of gain	377	364	80	82	40	121	41
Miscellaneous crimes	166	145	21	28	12	60	24
Miscellaneous misdemeanours	192	187	25	26	13	104	19
Discontinued prosecutions	13	13					13
Temporary rulings	1	1					1
Seizures or annulments	1	1				1	
Inquiries	31	31			1		30
Fines	6	6				1	5
Civil cases	31	31				1	30
Others concerning professional issues	7	7					7
Total	2134	2023	262	410	184	867	300

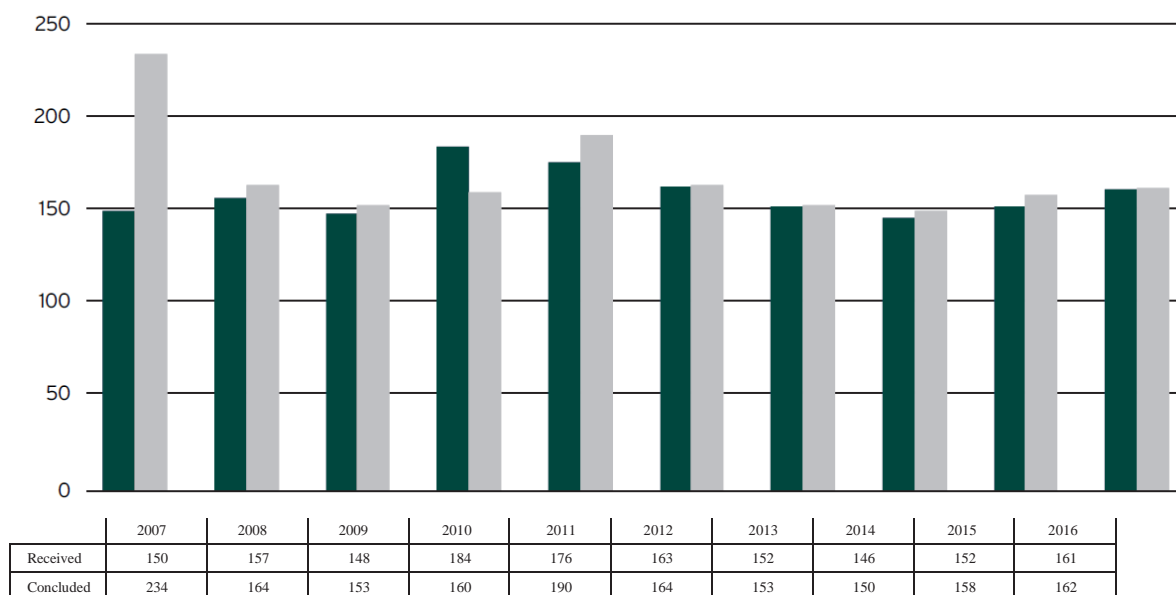
The figure below shows the outcome of the cases reviewed on their merits in the 2004-2016 period:



2007-2016

Apart from in the first year, 2004, the number of petitions received has fluctuated from 140 (in 2005) to 184 (in 2010).

Received petitions and concluded cases 2007 – 2016:



Appointment of a defence counsel

The law allows the Commission to appoint a defence counsel for a convicted person when there are special reasons for doing so. A specific assessment of whether or not a defence counsel is to be appointed is conducted in each case. The appointment is often limited to a specific number of hours, for example to provide more detailed arguments for the petition's legal and factual grounds. The Commission always appoints a defence counsel when there is reason to assume that the convicted person may not have been criminally responsible for his/her acts at the time of the offence, see section 397 subsection 2 and section 96 last subsection of the Criminal Procedure Act. In 2016, the Commission appointed a defence counsel for 24 convicted persons.

Appointment of a counsel for the aggrieved person/next of kin – the rights of the aggrieved person and surviving next of kin

The Commission is authorised to appoint a counsel for an aggrieved person/surviving next of kin pursuant to the rules stated in sections 107a, et seq, of the Criminal Procedure Act. This is particularly relevant in connection with interviewing aggrieved persons and witnesses in cases involving sexual assault and violence.

The Commission appointed 10 counsel for aggrieved persons/surviving next of kin in nine cases in 2016.

Appointment of expert witnesses

Pursuant to section 398b subsection 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act, the Commission is authorised to appoint expert witnesses in accordance with the rules stated in chapter 11. Since its formation, the Commission has appointed expert witnesses in the fields of forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, forensic toxicology, economics, history, photo/film techniques, fire technicalities, vehicles and traditional forensic techniques, etc. In 2016, the Commission appointed 24 expert witnesses in cases concerning 12 convicted persons. These were experts in the fields of forensic psychiatry and forensic psychology.

Use of interpreters

The Commission used an interpreter in six cases. This concerned interpreting from Arabic, English, Serbian, Somali, German and Russian.

Relevant decisions by the Commission in 2016

Below are abbreviated versions of all the cases where the Commission has allowed a petition to reopen a case.

Abbreviated versions of all reopened cases are also published on the Commission's website, www.gjenopptakelse.no.

27.01.2016 (2015/105) Unlawful use of a motor vehicle - section 391 no. 3 (new evidence)

A man was sentenced to imprisonment in 2014 for among other things the unlawful use of a car, cf the General Civil Penal Code, section 260 subsection 1, cf subsection 3. He petitioned the Commission to reopen his case and stated that a new witness could confirm that he had been allowed to borrow the car he was convicted of having stolen. The Commission interviewed the new witness. She also believed that the convicted person had been allowed to borrow the car by the car owner. She had been a passenger in the car on two occasions, apparently the evening before and the same morning as the unlawful use of the motor vehicle took place. The convicted person was the driver and the car owner was also a passenger on the first car trip.

The convicted person had not attended court during the main hearing and the case had been heard in his absence. The judgment refers to the first of his two police statements. In this interview, the main focus seems to have been on road traffic circumstances and not on the unlawful use of a motor vehicle, which was not reported until the day after the interview. The conviction was mainly based on the aggrieved person's statement.

It was not necessary for the Commission to decide whether the reporting of the unlawful use of a motor vehicle and the later witness statement by the car owner were correct or were motivated by a desire for an insurance settlement after the traffic accident that ended the car trip. In the Commission's view, the court ruling that the convicted person was aware that he lacked permission to take and use the car had been weakened during the investigation of the case. There was a reasonable chance that the outcome would have been an acquittal if the new witness had given evidence to the adjudicating court, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

17.03.2016 (2016/26) Murder – section 393 subsection 1 no. 2 (new evidence). Reopening to the detriment of the charged person. Petition from the prosecuting authority.

A man was in 2003 acquitted in the Court of Appeal of murdering a 12-year-old girl after he had been convicted by the District Court in 2001. In 2016, the Director of Public Prosecutions petitioned for the case to be reopened to the detriment of the charged person with reference to the Criminal Procedure Act, section 393 subsection 1 no. 2. The reason for the petition was that the man's DNA profile had been found on the deceased's fingernails. This finding was made after forensic evidence secured in the case was reviewed and re-analysed in 2015. The man's DNA profile was at that time registered in the investigation register relating to another criminal case.

A criminal case may be reopened to the detriment of a person previously acquitted in the case if, as a result of "new information or evidence it must be assumed that he is guilty of the criminal offence". New analyses results of previously obtained evidence based on improved analysis technology are to be regarded as new evidence.

The man raised several objections to the obtaining of his DNA and use of this in the murder case. The Commission found no grounds for finding that the DNA had been obtained illegally. The Commission further stated that the question of the legality and use of the evidence must be finally determined by the court. In the Commission's view, the DNA evidence carried great weight in the criminal case and it was overwhelmingly likely that the man was guilty of the murder. The Commission found that the conditions for reopening the case pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, section 393 subsection 1 no. 2 had been met.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

11.05.2016 (2015/134 et al) Threats against a public-sector employee, wilful destruction of property, attempted robbery, petty theft, etc - section 391 no. 3 (new expert statement, criminal responsibility)

In 2009 and 2011, a District Court sentenced a man to imprisonment for 21 days and 120 days respectively. The offences related to several crimes, including threats to a public-sector employee, the wilful destruction of property, attempted robbery, petty theft and the molestation of persons. He petitioned for a reopening of his case, alleging that he had been psychotic for many years – since 2007.

The Commission appointed an expert in forensic psychiatry who concluded that the convicted person was psychotic at the time of the offences in question, cf the General Civil Penal Code, section 44. The Commission found that the forensic psychiatrist's statement was a new circumstance that entailed a reasonable likelihood that the convicted person would have been acquitted if this material had been presented to the adjudicating court, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

15.06.2016 (2015/110) Drugs - section 391 no. 3 (new evidence)

In 2015, a Court of Appeal sentenced a man to imprisonment for a serious drug crime. He petitioned for a reopening of his case and alleged to the Commission that he had known about the criminal offence but had not wanted to have anything to do with it.

The Commission examined witnesses who supported the convicted person's statement to the Commission and shed new light on the convicted person's intent relating to the criminal offence. The witness examinations were supported by technical evidence in the case. In the Commission's view, there was a reasonable possibility that the new evidence could have led to an acquittal or the application of a substantially more lenient sanction if it had been known to the adjudicating court, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3. The Commission referred to the fact that the conviction was mainly based on the co-defendants' statements and it was a fact that there had been threats to influence co-defendants' statements in a particular direction. It was also stated that the convicted person was arrested at his home. The drugs were seized outside, where the two co-defendants were located, close to – but nonetheless quite a bit away from – the convicted person's home.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

07.09.2016 (2016/137) Rape - section 391 no. 2 b (decision by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), breach of a rule of international law). Petition from the prosecuting authority

A 24-year-old man was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for attempted rape and other offences. He appealed against the assessment of the evidence relating to the question of guilt regarding the attempted rape. After the aggrieved person had given evidence to the Court of Appeal, a jury member disclosed previous contact with the aggrieved person. The jury member had been the foster mother of a child who had been in the same

class as the aggrieved person and believed her to be a quiet, calm girl. The defence counsel submitted an objection on the basis of bias. Borgarting Court of Appeal concluded that the jury member should not leave the jury. The convicted person was found guilty and the sentence was upheld. The Supreme Court rejected the convicted person's appeal based on the proceedings by three votes to two.

The convicted person brought the case before the ECHR. In a judgment dated 17 December 2015, the ECHR concluded that the European Convention on Human Rights, article 6 no. 1, regarding the right to a fair trial, had been infringed. The statement that the aggrieved person was a quiet, calm girl could be interpreted as "a value judgment reflecting a preconceived view on Ms A's personal character". In that the statement was made just after the aggrieved person's testimony, it could be interpreted as a reaction to this testimony. Emphasis was also placed on the fact that the aggrieved person's testimony was the crucial evidence that had resulted in the conviction and that an objection on the basis of bias had been made. The ECHR therefore found that the jury member, and thus the court, did not comply with the impartiality requirements. At the request of the defence counsel, the Director of Public Prosecutions petitioned for the reopening of the case in favour of the convicted person. The Commission referred to the fact that the ECHR had found that the proceedings in Borgarting Court of Appeal contravened Norway's obligations pursuant to the European Convention on Human Rights, article 6 no. 1. The ECHR discussions mainly related to the no-fault aspect of the impartiality requirement; whether the convicted person had reason to believe that the jury member would act impartially when judging his case. The judgment does not state anything about whether the jury member's knowledge of the aggrieved person actually affected the decision. However, such an assessment of evidence would be very difficult in practice, as it can rarely be proven or ruled out that a bias has affected the decision. The Commission refers to the fact that, for this reason, a bias is an absolute ground for setting aside a decision in an appeal hearing, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 343 subsection 2 no. 3. If the Supreme Court had considered the question of bias in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights, article 6 no. 1, the Court of Appeal judgment would have been set aside. It would be difficult to remedy the damage done in any way other than by reviewing the Supreme Court ruling. The conditions for reopening the case pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 2 had been met.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

08.09.2016 (2016/35) False personal details given to the police - section 391 no. 3 (new expert statement, criminal responsibility)

In 2005, a District Court fined a man NOK 2,000 for contravening the General Civil Penal Code (1902) section 333 by providing an incorrect name and address to the police. He petitioned the Commission for a reopening of his case in that he claimed not to be criminally responsible for his acts.

In a case previously heard by the Commission, cf GK-2013-80, expert witnesses had found that a convicted person was psychotic at the time of the offence. Based on the information in the expert statement, the Commission found that there were new circumstances which seemed likely to lead to acquittal, cf the Civil Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3, cf the General Civil Penal Code (1902) section 44.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

08.09.2016 (2015/114) Unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor - section 391 no. 3 (new expert statement, slight intellectual disability)

In 2014, a District Court sentenced a man to imprisonment for one year and nine months for, jointly with two others, having had sexual intercourse with a girl aged 14 years and eight months. The sexual intercourse took place continuously during one night and comprised various forms of sexual intercourse, including oral and vaginal intercourse. The convicted person appealed to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal found that the persons involved were equal in ages and development. The Court of Appeal did not find this sufficient to exempt the convicted person from punishment, but the sentence was reduced to one year and three months. No appeal to the Supreme Court against the conviction and sentencing was allowed to be submitted.

The convicted person petitioned for the case to be reopened and enclosed an ability test conducted after the crime. This concluded that he suffered from a slight intellectual disability. The Commission appointed expert witnesses who arrived at the same conclusion. The convicted person alleged that the expert witnesses' conclusion was a new circumstance that might have led to no sentence being imposed, or to a further reduction in sentencing, if it had been known to the adjudicating court. The Commission found that the expert statement was a new circumstance that was likely to lead to a review of the sentencing question, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

12.10.2016 (2016/36) Annoying behaviour, prohibition against knives - section 391 no. 3 (new expert statement, criminal responsibility)

In 2009, a District Court fined a man NOK 12,000 for contravening the General Civil Penal Code (1902), sections 352 a and 350 subsection 2. He petitioned the Commission to reopen the case in that he alleged he was not criminally responsible. In a previous case heard by the Commission, cf GK-2013-80, expert witnesses had found that the same convicted person was psychotic during the period prior to the actions in question.

Based on the information in the expert statement, the Commission found there were new circumstances which seemed likely to lead to an acquittal, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3, cf the General Civil Penal Code (1902) section 44.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

12.10.2016 (2016/43) Animal Welfare Act - section 391 no. 3 (new expert statement, criminal responsibility)

In 2015, a District Court convicted a woman of several contraventions of the Animal Welfare Act in that, during the period from 2011 to 2013, she had failed to supervise and provide good care to farm animals and had left them in a helpless state. This led, among other things, to six cows and nine sheep dying and to the other animals having to remain with the animal cadavers that were partially buried in excrement and manure. She was sentenced to imprisonment for five months and was prohibited from keeping animals for a period of 15 years. Her request to appeal to the Court of Appeal was denied.

She petitioned to reopen her case and referred to a statement from a neuropsychologist that indicated she had not been criminally responsible for her acts at the time of the offence. The Commission appointed two expert witnesses – a neuropsychologist and a forensic psychiatrist – who concluded that, at the time of the acts in question, the convicted person's level of ability was equivalent to "mentally retarded to a high degree" according to the General Civil Penal Code (1902) section 44. The petition was subsequently agreed to by the prosecuting authority. The Commission found that the expert statement was a new circumstance that was likely to lead to an acquittal, cf the Criminal Procedure Act, section 391 no. 3.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

13.10.2016 (2016/159) Road Traffic Act, subsequent consumption of alcohol, etc – section 390 (disqualification). Petition from the prosecuting authority

In 2014, a District Court convicted a man of contravening the Road Traffic Act's general due care provision and prohibition against subsequent alcohol consumption. He received a suspended sentence of imprisonment for 18 days and a fine of NOK 30,000. He was banned from driving for 21 months.

The prosecuting authority petitioned for the criminal case to be reopened. The petition was based on the later revelation that there was a personal link between the deputy judge and prosecutor in the case which indicated that the deputy judge had been disqualified from hearing the case. Reference was made to the fact that the Court of Appeal had set aside a conviction handed down by this District Court one month later. This was a different

criminal case but the ground for setting aside the conviction was the link between the same deputy judge and police lawyer. The convicted person was unaware of this link and could not have alleged this as grounds for an appeal.

The Commission found that, according to the Court of Appeal's description of the relationship between the deputy judge and police lawyer during the period in question, their special social contact was capable of undermining confidence in the court's impartiality, cf the Courts of Justice Act, section 108 and the European Convention on Human Rights, article 6 no. 1. The convicted person could not have alleged this during the case. The conditions for reopening the case according to the Criminal Procedure Act, section 390 had been met.

The Commission unanimously decided to allow the petition to reopen the case.

Psychologist Judith van der Weele (no. 3 from the right) together with the Commission's members



The Commission's other activities

Lawsuit regarding a question of principle

In 2014, the Chair of the Commission rejected a petition to reopen a road traffic case. The convicted person brought legal proceedings against the State, alleging that the Commission's decision was invalid. The Supreme Court Grand Chamber has ruled that the courts have limited authority to review the Commission's decisions, cf Rt. (Supreme Court law reports) 2012 page 519. The claimant alleged that the courts had to have full authority to review decisions reached by the Chair acting alone. Both the District Court and Court of Appeal found that this claim could clearly not succeed. No appeal to the Supreme Court was allowed.

Contact with authorities

The Chair of the Commission attended the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's annual conference for heads of government departments. The Chair also attended dialogue meetings with the administrative management of the Ministry's civil affairs department concerning administrative aspects of the Commission's activities.

Comments on consultation documents

In 2016, the Commission submitted comments on a report prepared by a work group appointed by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The report deals with the Norwegian authorities' treatment of the criminal cases against Sture Bergwall.

The Commission also commented on another report prepared by a work group appointed by the Director of Public Prosecutions. This report dealt with fatal accidents and the criminal-law treatment of traffic cases.

In addition, the Commission stated its views to the Public Administration Act Committee. This committee was appointed by the government and is to prepare a revision of the Public Administration Act. In connection with this, the committee wanted to gather experience of how the Act has functioned in practice.

International contact

In 2016, the Commission was visited by David Clendon, a Member of Parliament and criminal-law spokesman for the Green Party of Aotearoa on New Zealand.

Other activities

The Commission went on a study trip to Trondheim in 2016. The Commission visited the Norwegian National Courts Administration, the

Brøset Department (Regional Security Department and Centre of Expertise for prison, safety and forensic psychiatry) at St. Olav's Hospital and the Norwegian National Museum of Justice.

The Commission has also been given two talks at its offices. One was by psychologist Judith van der Weele and concerned cultural understanding in a legal context. The other was by Ellen Wessel and was on the topic "Witness Psychology – the brain's dangerous shortcuts".

Information activities

In order to promote knowledge about the Commission's activities and give affected parties real access to the legal remedy of having a case reopened, the Commission's goals are to provide

- correct information on the Commission's activities, and
- clear and supplementary guidance on the regulations governing the reopening of cases and the Commission's procedures.

The Commission wants general information to be easily available to interested parties.

Electronic communication is an effective channel for such information.

The Commission's media and information strategy is set out in a separate document.

The Commission's website, www.gjenoptakelse.no, contains information on the Commission and regulations, press releases, a downloadable form for petitions to reopen cases, the Commission's annual reports and anonymised abbreviated versions of decisions concerning the reopening of cases, etc. The information is available in Dano-Norwegian, New Norwegian, Sami and 12 other languages.

The Commission's website has a "press section" where the full text of all the Commission's decisions is available to the media for three months.

Since 2010, all the Commission's decisions based on the merits of a case have been published on the Lovdata website. These are decisions made by the Commission and by the Commission's Chair or Vice Chair in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, section 397 subsection 3 sentence 3.

The Commission uses its Twitter account to provide information on decisions published on its website, press releases and vacant positions in the secretariat.

The Commission is willing and available to reply to questions and inquiries. Requests for talks, etc, on the Commission's activities will be accommodated in so far as possible.

The Commission and secretariat outside the National Museum of Justice in Trondheim



Management and control of the activities

Equality report

The Commission's goal is to have a corporate culture based on equality, diversity and respect for the distinctive character of each individual so that everyone has the opportunity to develop their abilities and use their expertise. Job adverts include a diversity declaration. The Commission's secretariat did not advertise any vacant positions in 2016.

The Commission has entered into an Inclusive Working Life (IA) agreement which aims to ensure that everyone who wants to and can will be allowed to contribute to working life. The Commission also has measures aimed at older employees.

Measures to prevent discrimination, bullying and harassment are stipulated in the HSE plan.

The Commission's secretariat is led by a woman and otherwise consisted of nine women and three men in 2016. This means that the gender distribution in the secretariat in 2016 was 77% women and 23% men. All the management positions in the organisation are held by women. The secretariat has thus more than achieved the state's goal of a 40% share of female managers.

It is only among the 10 investigators, all with job code 1364, that there are employees of both sexes. In the other categories, all the employees are women. It is therefore only for job code 1364 senior advisors that it can be considered whether there are gender-based salary differences at the same job level.

Two of the senior advisors have been allowed to reduce their working hours due to caring for children. Both of these are women. A conversion of their monthly salary to a full-time monthly salary shows that the female senior advisors in 2016 had an average monthly salary that was 2.5% lower than the men's in the same job code. Such average calculations nonetheless provide limited information in that the secretariat only has 10 senior advisors. A few employees will therefore have a large effect on the percentage. The differences can vary from pay settlement to pay settlement and will also depend on the job experience and other qualifications that secretariat employees have at any time. None of the Commission's employees were on parental leave in 2016.

Civil protection – risk and vulnerability analyses

The nature of the Commission's activities means that any limited shutdown of its operations cannot be regarded as being of great importance to society. The risk of the Commission's members or secretariat's employees dying or having medical problems as a result of an extraordinary event is also not believed to be especially great.

The Commission has regularly conducted risk and vulnerability assessments, most recently in 2013.

ICT

The Commission has an agreement with the secretariat of the conflict resolution boards regarding the operation and maintenance of its ICT systems. This secretariat thus also takes care of the ICT security for the Commission.

User contact

The Commission has direct user contact in the sense that it normally has meetings with all convicted persons who are not represented by a lawyer. At these meetings, the convicted person is among other things given guidance on the Commission's way of working and the conditions for reopening a case.

Finally, the convicted person is asked for his/her views on the way the meeting was held. The same question is asked when witnesses are interviewed.

The Commission has considered whether it is possible to more systematically map how different users experience its activities, for example in a user survey. In the Commission's view, it is difficult to conduct an ordinary user survey that provides significant answers. One source of error would typically be that convicted persons who have had their case reopened will most probably be more satisfied with the Commission's work than those to whom a reopening has been denied. This will be the case even though the Commission's proceedings have been more or less the same. The Commission's case numbers will also be quite small, so that relatively few users could greatly affect a survey.

Assessment of the outlook

The Commission's core activity is dealing with petitions it receives to reopen cases. The number of petitions fluctuates from year to year. The Commission is obliged to deal with the petitions it receives as long as these lie within the Commission's area of authority. To a large extent, it can be said that the Commission's workload is not very predictable. Factors that may generate several cases for the Commission are, for example, decisions of the Supreme Court or of international bodies that lead to a different interpretation of the law. Other factors may be cases or issues that have attracted a lot of media attention and can also be invoked in other finally determined criminal cases.

The Commission cannot currently see that there are any special factors which should affect its ability to carry out its public service role during the next few years.

Annual accounts

The Chair's comments on the 2016 annual accounts

The Commission is a state administrative body that keeps accounts in accordance with the cash accounting principle. The Office of the Auditor General of Norway is the external auditor and certifies the Commission's annual accounts. The audit of the annual accounts has not been completed at today's date. Expenses relating to defence counsels, counsels for aggrieved persons and next of kin, interpreters and expert witnesses appointed by the Commission are rule-governed expenses that are not debited to the Commission's budget.

The annual accounts have been presented in accordance with the regulations concerning financial management in central government, circular R-115, issued by the Ministry of Finance, and the requirements stipulated by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security in its financial control instructions. I believe the accounts provide a full picture of the Commission's available appropriations, recorded expenses, revenues, assets and liabilities.

Assessment of some important factors:

The Commission was allocated total appropriations of NOK 15,122,000 for 2016. In addition, the amount of NOK 637,000 in unused appropriations was transferred from 2015. The Commission was also allocated NOK 222,000 to compensate for the pay settlement in 2016. This means that the total funding allocated to the Commission for 2016 was NOK 15,981,000.

Of this, NOK 397,169 was not utilised. This equals 2.5% of the total available funds.

In addition to chapter 468 appropriations, appropriations according to chapter 414 Conflict Resolution Board and Other Court Expenses and chapter 466 Special Criminal Case Expenses are made available to the Commission.

Explanation of the under-utilisation:

In 2016, the Commission received NOK 8,668 in refunds from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service. This is as a result of sick leave. In addition, the Commission made savings because two investigating officers employed in full-time positions had temporarily reduced working hours due to caring for children. Furthermore, one of the Commission's members did not attend the meetings in 2016.

The Commission's secretariat is small, so that refunds and savings like this are noticeable in the Commission's budget. At the same time, employees who have full-time jobs and temporarily reduced working hours will be entitled to work full-time again once the need for reduced working hours ends. The Commission cannot include the refunds and savings it had in 2016 in budgets for later years. We also calculate the costs of a Commission with all its members attending in 2017.

The Commission has a relatively small budget and many fixed expenses, of which salaries and rent are the largest items. The Commission's other expenditure depends, among other things, on the number of cases, which can be difficult to predict. If the Commission has to deal with large cases, it may have to increase the volume of investigative work and number of extraordinary meetings, and this leads to higher costs.

Oslo, 14 February 2017

Helen Sæter
Chair

Accounting principles

The annual accounts of the Norwegian Criminal Cases Review Commission are prepared and presented in accordance with detailed guidelines stipulated in the regulations for financial management in central government ("the Regulations"). The annual accounts comply with item 3.4.1 of the regulations, more detailed provisions stated in the Ministry of Finance circular R-115 of November 2016 and any additional requirements stipulated by a Ministry in charge.

The appropriation reporting statement and general ledger accounts reporting statement have been prepared on the basis of the provisions in item 3.4.2 of the Regulations – the fundamental principles for annual accounts:

- a) The accounts shall follow the calendar year
- b) The accounts shall contain all the reported expenses and revenues for the financial year
- c) Gross expenses and revenues shall be entered in the accounts
- d) The accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the cash accounting principle

The appropriation reporting and general ledger accounts reporting statements have been prepared in accordance with the same principles, but are grouped according to different charts of accounts. The principles correspond with the requirements stated in item 3.5 of the Regulations regarding how enterprises are to report to the central government accounts. The total "Net amount reported to the appropriation accounts" is the same in both statements.

The operations are linked to the state's group account scheme in Norges Bank in accordance with the requirements stipulated in item 3.7.1 of the Regulations. Gross-budgeted enterprises are not given any funding during the year but are entitled to draw on their group account. At the year-end, the balance of the individual settlement account is set at zero.

Appropriation reporting statement

The appropriation reporting statement comprises an upper part containing the appropriation reporting and a lower part showing amounts the enterprise is stated to have in the capital accounts.

The appropriation reporting statement shows the accounting figures that the enterprise has reported to the central government accounts. These are stated in accordance with the chapters and items in the appropriation accounts that the enterprise is authorised to

utilise. The total allocations column shows the amount made available to the enterprise in a letter of allocation for each government account (chapter/item). The statement also shows all the financial assets and liabilities that the enterprise has in the government's capital accounts.

Authorisations received to debit another enterprise's chapter/item (debit authorisations) are not shown in the total allocations column but are referred to in note B to the appropriation reporting statement. The expenses relating to received debit authorisations are entered in the books, reported to the central government accounts and shown in the accounts column.

Debit authorisations granted to others are included in the total allocations column but are not entered in the books or reported to the central government accounts by the enterprise itself. Debit authorisations granted to others are entered in the books and reported by the enterprise that has received the debit authorisation and are therefore not shown in the accounts column. The authorisations granted to others are stated in note B to the appropriations reporting statement.

General ledger accounts reporting statement

The general ledger accounts reporting statement has an upper part showing what has been reported to the central government accounts in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for state-owned enterprises and a lower part showing assets and liabilities which are included in outstanding accounts with the public treasury. The general ledger reporting statement shows accounting figures that the enterprise has reported to the central government accounts in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for state-owned enterprises. The enterprise is entitled to draw on its group account with Norges Bank. The allocations are not taken to income and are therefore not shown as revenue in the statement.

Appropriation reporting statement 31.12.2016

Expense chapter	Chapter name	Item	Item text	Note	Total allocation*	Accounts 2016	Additional expense (-) and shortfall in expense
0466	Special criminal case op. expenses	01			0	1 216 530	
0468	Operating expenses	01		A, B	15 981 000	14 607 342	1 373 658
1633	Net govt. VAT scheme	01			0	452 930	
Total amount charged to expenses					15 981 000	16 276 803	

Revenue chapter	Chapter name	Item	Item text	Total allocation*	Accounts 2016	Additional revenue and shortfall in revenue (-)	
5309	Miscellaneous revenues	29	Miscellaneous	0	15 557		
5700	National Insurance revenues	72	Employer's NI contributions	0	1 355 836		
Total amount taken to income					0	1 371 393	
Net amount reported to the appropriation account						14 905 410	
Capital accounts							
60087201	Norges Bank GA/payments received				57 163		
60087202	Norges Bank GA/payments made				-14 979 042		
704485	Change in outstanding account with the public treasury				16 470		
Total amount reported						0	
Balances reported to the capital accounts (31.12)							
Account	Text			2016	2015	Change	
704485	Outstanding account with the public treasury			-511 136	-527 606	16 470	

* The total allocation shall not be reduced to take account of any debit authorisations granted to others. Refer to note B for a further explanation of this.

Notes to the appropriation reporting statement

Note A Explanation of the total allocations of expenses

Chapter and item	Transferred from last year	This year's allocations	Total amount allocated
0468 01	637 000	15 344 000	15 981 000
xxxxxx			0
xxxxxx			0
xxxxxx			0

Note B Explanation of used authorisations and calculation of the amount possibly transferrable to next year

Chapter and item	Key words	Additional expense (-)/smaller expense	Expensed by others in accordance with granted debit authorisations (-)	Additional expense (-)/smaller expense after granted debit authorisations	Additional revenues/ smaller revenues (-) according to additional revenue authorisations
0468 01		1 373 658	-976 488	397 170	
xxxx21				0	
xxxx21	"may be utilised under item 01"			0	
xxxx45				0	
xxxx45	"may be transferred"			0	
xxxx70				0	N/A
xxxx75	"estimated appropriation"			0	N/A

* The maximum amount that can be transferred is 5% of the year's appropriations for operations items 01-29, apart from item 24, or the sum of the last two years' appropriations for items with the key words "may be transferred". Refer to annual circular R-2 for more detailed information on the transfer of unused appropriations.

Explanation of the use of budget authorisations

Debit authorisations granted to others (charged to expenses by others)

The Commission has granted a debit authorisation to the Secretariat for the Conflict Resolution Boards equal to NOK 750,000, registered to chapter/item 0468 01.

The enterprise has reported NOK 750,000 to chapter/item 0468 01. The entire amount has been spent by the Secretariat for the Conflict Resolution Boards. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has debited the amount of NOK 226,488 to chapter/item 0468 01.

Possible transferrable amount

The Commission's unused appropriation for chapter/item 048 01 amounts to NOK 397,170.

Appropriations relating to other budget chapters

In addition to the appropriation relating to chapter 0468, item 01, the Commission has appropriations at its disposal for chapter 0414 Conflict Resolution Boards and chapter 0466 Special Criminal Case Expenses.

These appropriations are utilised in accordance with the regulations governing the rule-managed scheme.

Reallocations from item 01 to 45 or to item 01/21 from next year's appropriations	Savings (-)	Total basis for transfer	Max. transferrable amount *	Possible transferrable amount calculated by the enterprise
		397 170	767 200	397 170
		0	[5% of the year's appropriations in note A]	
		0	[5% of the year's appropriations in note A]	
		0		
		0	[Total of this year's and last year's appropriations]	
N/A	N/A	N/A		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

General ledger accounts reporting statement 31.12.2016

	Note	2016	2015
Operating revenues reported to the appropriation accounts			
Payments received from charges		0	0
Payments received from subsidies and transfers		0	0
Sales and rental payments received		0	0
Other payments received		0	0
Total payments received from operations		0	0
Operating expenses reported to the appropriation accounts			
Salary payments	1	10 950 172	10 320 502
Other payments made relating to operations	2	4 848 501	5 436 372
Total payments made relating to operations		15 798 673	15 756 874
Net reported operating expenses		15 798 673	15 756 874
Investment and financial income reported to the appropriation accounts			
Financial income received		0	0
Total investment and financial income		0	0
Investment and financial expenses reported to the appropriation accounts			
Payments for investments	3	25 200	107 723
Payments to purchase shares		0	0
Payment of financial expenses		0	0
Total investment and financial expenses		25 200	107 723
Net reported investment and financial expenses		25 200	107 723
Debt-collection operations and other transfers to the state			
Taxes, fees, charges, etc. received		0	0
Total debt-collection operations and other transfers to the state		0	0
Grant management and other transfers from the state			
Payments of grants and benefits		0	0
Total grant management and other transfers from the state		0	0
Revenues and expenses reported for common chapters*			
Group life insurance account 1985 (ref. chapter 5309, revenue)		15 557	15 602
Employer's NI contributions account 1986 (ref. chapter 5700, revenue)		1 355 836	1 281 335
Net bookkeeping scheme for VAT account 1987 (ref. chapter 1633, expense)		452 930	562 990
Net expenses reported to common chapters		-918 463	-733 946
Net amount reported to the appropriation accounts		14 905 410	15 130 650

Overview of outstanding accounts with the public treasury **

		2016	2015
Assets and liabilities			
Receivables		0	0
Cash		0	0
Bank accounts containing state funds outside Norges Bank		0	0
Withholding tax due		-511 136	-534 903
Public taxes due		0	0
Other liabilities		0	7 297
Total outstanding account with the public treasury	4	-511 136	-527 606

* Any other revenues/expenses reported for common chapters are to be specified in separate lines if required.

** Specify and add lines if required.

Notes to the general ledger accounts reporting statement

Note 1 Salary payments

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Salaries	8 433 591	7 851 817
Employer's NI contributions	1 355 836	1 281 335
Pension expenses*	0	0
Sickness benefit and other refunds (-)	-8 668	-150 170
Other benefits	1 169 413	1 337 521
Total salary payments	10 950 172	10 320 502
* This line is to be used by enterprises that pay a pension premium to the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund.		
No. of FTE:	11	10

Note 2 Other payments relating to operations

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Rent	1 878 446	1 836 099
Maintenance of own buildings and facilities	0	0
Maintenance and modification of rented premises	1 720	9 382
Other expenses relating to the running of properties and premises	239 296	239 056
Repair and maintenance of machinery, equipment, etc.	4 479	0
Minor equipment acquisitions	28 888	56 003
Rental of machinery, fixtures and fittings, etc	9 669	5 646
Purchase of services from external parties	1 377 992	1 984 667
Travel and per diem allowances	422 745	550 949
Other operating expenses	885 267	754 571
Total other payments relating to operations	4 848 501	5 436 372

Note 3 Payments relating to investments and share purchases

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Payments for investments		
Intangible assets, etc	0	0
Plots of land, buildings and other real property	0	0
Emergency-preparedness acquisitions Infrastructure assets	0	0
Machinery and vehicles	0	0
Operating equipment, fixtures, fittings, tools, etc	25 200	107 723
Total payments for investments	25 200	107 723
Payments for share purchases		
Contributions of capital	0	0
Bonds	0	0
Investments in shares and partnerships	0	0
Total payments for share purchases	0	0

Note 4 Link between the settlement with the public treasury and the outstanding account with the public treasury

Part A The difference between the settlement with the public treasury and the outstanding account with the public treasury

	31.12.2016	31.12.2016	Difference
	Specification of the recorded settlement with the public treasury	Specification of the reported outstanding account with the public treasury	
Fixed-asset investments			
Investments in shares and partnerships*	0	0	0
Bonds	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Current assets			
Trade debtors	0	0	0
Other receivables	0	0	0
Cash in hand and at the bank, etc	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Long-term liabilities			
Other long-term liabilities	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Current liabilities			
Trade creditors	6 163	0	6 163
Withholding tax due	-511 136	-511 136	0
Public taxes due	0	0	0
Other current liabilities	0	0	0
Total	-504 973	-511 136	6 163
Total	-504 973	-511 136	6 163

* Enterprises that own fixed-asset investments in the form of investments in shares and partnerships must also fill in note 8 B

Part B Specification of investments in shares and partnerships

	Acquisition date	No. of shares	Ownership share	Voting share	Firm's profit/loss for the year	Firm's capitalised equity	Capitalised value in the accounts
--	------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------

Shares
Firm 1
Firm 2
Firm 3

Capitalised value 31.12.2016

0

* Investments in shares are recorded at their original cost. The capitalised value is the same in both the enterprise's account specification and the capital accounts.

The Norwegian Criminal Cases Review Commission is an independent body which is responsible for deciding whether convicted persons should have their cases retried in a different court

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