

## 2012-05-04 (TV2): Breivik Trial: Day 12: Forensic Investigation: Utøya:

Forensic scientist Professor MD. Torleiv Rognum | KRIPOS crime technician Goran Dyvesveen & Trond SandsBraten | Autopsy Reports: Monica Elisabeth Bøsei (45) | Snorre Haller (30) | Hanne Anette Balch Fjalestad (43) | Rune Havidal (43) | Rolf Christopher Johansen Perreau (25) | Lejla Selaci (17) | Steinar Jessen (16) | Birgitte Smetbak (15)

Oslo District Court: #: 11-188627 MED-05 | 04 May 2012 | Breivik Report/TV2.NO

9:04 But first the police superintendent and crime technician Goran Dyvesveen from the NCIS start on site work that was done on Utøya.

9:04 First, it is shown how the dead were found.

9:05 Dyvesveen: - 69 people died on Utøya, 67 of them died of gunshot wounds.

9:07 Dyvesveen: - When the crime scene investigation began on Saturday 23 July, 58 died on Utøya. 10 of the dead were in the course of the evening 22 July brought away from Utøya and countries. The injured were taken to hospital where he died on Saturday 23 July.



8:43 Good morning. The court set in 15 minutes here in Oslo District Court.

8:47 Today, forensic scientist Professor MD. Torleiv Rognum to be in the witness box.

8:48 The medics will first give a general introduction before he begins the difficult task of going through the autopsy reports to the 69 who were killed at 22 Utøya July last year.

8:52 Inside the courtroom 250 is set up a doll in the human size to be used to illustrate how the deceased was inflicted gunshot wounds.

9:00 The court is set!

9:01 Professor Ole Rognum Torleiv receive assistance from two crime technicians.

9:02 Rognum must first hold an introduction that will last about half an hour.

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9:09 Dyvesveen: - First, I explain how the work was done on Utøya.

9:10 Dyvesveen: - We started early on Saturday 23 July. Then I and a colleague around the island together with the local leader of the police effort. We walked across the island to get an overview and how many dead lying there.

9:10 12 correctional professionals surveyed. They worked in teams of three and three.

9:11 The area was photographed several times. The dead were photographed both covered and uncovered.

9:11 After examination of the dead were made, they were transported to the land and into the stretcher cars that carried the dead to autopsy in Oslo.

9:12 Also, the fire brigade and civil defense forces participated in the work.

9:12 Time 16.50 on Sunday 24 July, all the dead carried away from Utøya.

9:13 All the dead were autopsied to determine the damage and also as part of the identification work.

9:14 Dyvesveen: - Identification work is done by a special ID group in NCIS. There are also dentists, geneticists and crime technicians.

9:14 Now the professor Torleiv Rognum keep their introduction.

9:16 Professor Rognum: - It was brought in specialists from all over Norway to participate in the autopsy work.

9:17 Prof. Rognum: - We have looked at the types of injuries, the type of ammunition used, why it was difficult to determine the shot distance and cause of death.

9:18 Prof. Rognum: - We had a night to construct a mobile refrigeration unit to keep all fatalities.

9:18 Prof. Rognum: - early Sunday morning 24 July they started the autopsy work.

9:19 The number of fatalities was a big challenge given the limited space on the Public Health where autoplay is executed.

9:20 Prof. Rognum: - We saw quickly that the damage was advanced and difficult.

9:20 Prof. Rognum: - We had to bring in aid, among other things, to carry out CT scan of the deceased.

9:21 Prof. Rognum: - The deceased was one and brought in a dignified manner, from Utøya the stretcher cars to the department. It was far more than a hundred people involved in the work.

9:22 Prof. Rognum: - There was a spirit of voluntary work which meant that we were able to identify all of six days.

9:23 Prof. Rognum: - Why did we have a collaboration with radiologists? It was partly because it was very advanced damage. There were at least three different types of ammunition from two different weapons.

9:23 Prof. Rognum: - The type of ammunition that was used meant that the injuries were difficult to identify because of the extensive damage that was inflicted.

9:25 Prof. Rognum: - Radiologists could recreate a 3D image of the deceased and show the damage that was inflicted.

9:26 Prof. Rognum: - The deceased was between 14 and 52 years. All 29 people were hit by three shots each.

9:26 One died of injuries from falling, while one died of drowning.

9:27 67 people died from gunshot wounds.

9:27 25 was struck in the head and neck.

9:28 Prof. Rognum explains why it was difficult to determine what ammunition was used.

9:29 The damage inflicted by high-speed weapon, that Ruger rifle, is greater than from gun ammunition.

9:31 A high-speed projectile will begin to rotate inside the body and become fragmented into thousands of tiny pieces of metal and create large internal injuries.

9:31 Prof. Rognum: - This makes it difficult to investigate.

9:33 A close shot within a meter will dismiss gunpowder marks and burn marks. This makes it possible for crime technicians and ballistikere to say something about the distance. Beyond a meter it is difficult to say something about the distance.

9:34 Prof. Rognum shows examples of how the gunshot wounds would look like. The pictures are from samples with gelatin as Police ballistics performed.

9:35 Prof. Rognum: - It is difficult to say whether the victim's position when we examine the person of the autopsy room. If the victim was standing or lying down.

9:35 Prof. Rognum: - Are there multiple gunshot wounds, one can sometimes say something about the shot that was applied first.

9:36 Prof. Rognum said that some of the victims of Utøya not died instantly from his injuries.

9:37 Prof. Rognum: - There were three cases where the basis of the original discovery sites found it difficult to determine cause of death. Some had injuries that were

similar to drowning injuries. Later we learned that these victims were not found in the water.

9:38 Prof. Rognum: - In one case the victim had shot changes in the lungs that could look like drowning damage. This was due to damages of high-speed projectiles.

9:40 Prof. Rognum: - We will not go into what kind of ammunition that the individual was shot with. We will only go into the fire damage and causes of death.

9:41 The court is now taking a 20 minute break until at 10

10:03 The court is set.

10:07 Police Superintendent Trond SandsBraten says now about how to present the autopsy reports.

10:24 Prof. Rognum explain now how Bøsei was hit by the shots. Monica Elisabeth Bøsei (45) was hit by shots in the head and back. The shot in the head was fatal and she died instantly.



10:50 This is clarified now for the cause of death  
of Snorre Haller (30).



10:51 Haller was found just outside the café building. Snorri had three gunshot wounds. He was hit twice in the head and once in the back. Snorre died instantly of gunshot injuries in the head.

10:52 You can read more about Snorre on our memorial pages.

10:53 We apologize that many of the updates from the court has not come out. This is due to a technical error which has now been corrected.



10:57 Hanne Anette Balch Fjalestad (43) worked for Norwegian People's Aid under the AUF camp at Utøya. Hanne Anette died of gunshot wounds to the head, back and chest.

11:02 Rune Havidal (43) was a civilian guard on Utøya. Havidal was located between the information the House and Café building when he was shot. He was found in a grassy slope, shot five times.



11:02 There are now pause right at 11.10.

11:14 The break is over and the police superintendent SandsBråten and Professor Rognum continuing review of autopsy reports.

11:17 Crime technicians now explain the circumstances and cause of death for Rolf Christopher Johansen Perreau (25).



11:21 Perreau was found outside the main entrance to the café building. He had two gunshot wounds to the head and back. He died of gunshot injuries sustained in a very short time.

11:23 Lawyer Helge Hjorth reading up an obituary Rolf Christopher. You can read the obituary about him in our memory pages.

11:24 This is clarified now for the execution of Lejla Selaci (17). She was at the Café building.

11:25 Three people were killed in this place.

11:28 Lejla Selaci was found on the path next to the Café building, right by my tent.



11:32 Lejla had two gunshot wounds to the head. Death was due to gunshot wounds to the head.



11:34 Aid lawyer reading the obituary Lejla. The family says they will fight on for her ideals. Lejla favorite sayings was: You have to be to others what you want others to treat you.

11:35 Several aid lawyers who have read the obituary those killed is very marked. Her voice cracking.

11:37 This is clarified now for the cause of death and the circumstances surrounding Steinar Jessen (16).

Steinar was found near the outdoor stage at the Café building.

11:39 Steinar was hit by two or three gunshot wounds. Death caused by gunshot wounds through the head and chest.

11:41 Aid lawyer reading up an obituary: - Steinar was 16 and a half years. He was an active swimmer in Alta swimclub. In the summer of 2011 he had just finished high school and looked forward to continuing in high school.

11:43 It is an account now Birgitte Smetbak (15). She was among the victims who were relocated from the Utøya Storøya when the crime scene investigation began.

11:49 Birgitte was found on the campsite at the Café building.

11:49 She had three gunshot wounds. Birgitte died of lung injury and blood loss. The injuries were not immediately fatal.

11:50 Lawyer Yvonne Mette Larsen asks Brigitte could have been saved. But Rognum can not see that it had been possible under the current circumstances.



11:50 Assistance Attorney reads the obituary Birgitte: - She had begun to lay big plans for life.

11:52 The court is now adjourned for the day. Monday continued with forensic examination of the autopsy for those who were killed inside the café building.

12:03 Our live updates from the Oslo District Court resumes Monday at 9