UHY

DOING BUSINESS

IN NORWAY

The network for doing business

CONTENTS

1 – INTRODUCTION

UHY is an international organisation providing accountancy, business management and consultancy services through financial business centres in around 90 countries throughout the world.

Business partners work together through the network to conduct transnational operations for clients as well as offering specialist knowledge and experience within their own national borders. Global specialists in various industry and market sectors are also available for consultation.

This detailed report providing key issues and information for investors considering business operations in Norway has been provided by the office of UHY representatives:

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A detailed firm profile for UHY's representation in Norway can be found in section 8.

Information in the following pages has been updated so that they are effective at the date shown, but inevitably they are both general and subject to change and should be used for guidance only. For specific matters, investors are strongly advised to obtain further information and take professional advice before making any decisions. This publication is current at November 2017

We look forward to helping you do business in Norway.

2 – BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

As one of the wealthiest nations in the world, Norway is an attractive destination for international businesses wishing to establish a presence in Scandinavia.

This elongated country stretches from the capital city, Oslo, in the south, to Tromsø in the far north, known as the 'Gateway to the Arctic'.

Norway is home to more than five million people. There are three official languages – Bokmål, Nynorsk and Sámi. Bokmål is the dominant language, Nynorsk (new Norwegian) is a dialect and Sámi is spoken by fewer than 5% of the population. Most Norwegians also speak English or German.

In the 1960s, the discovery of oil and gas deposits transformed Norway into one of the world's wealthiest countries. The fossil fuel trade now accounts for more than half of the nation's exports. A proportion of income from fuel exports is reinvested into a government-controlled fund for the benefit of future generations when the fossil fuels run out. (In September 2017, this fund was valued at more than USD 1.000 billion.) Other key exports are non-ferrous metals, fish, manufactured gases, ships and industrial machinery and equipment. The country's main trading partners are in central and northern Europe.

In surveys, Norway is frequently ranked as one of the best countries in which to live; for example, in the 2017 United Nations 'World Happiness Report', Norway ranked as the best country in the world for the high level of its citizens' sense of well-being and happiness.

Despite their wealth, Norwegians are not ostentatious by nature and many of the nation's main industries remain in public ownership. Norway's provision of state benefits, in keeping with other Scandinavian countries, is exemplary. Norway is also known for being largely corruption-free.

Norway is a constitutional monarchy. It is not a member of the European Union (EU), but is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA). In a 1994 referendum, Norwegians rejected membership of the EU. The Norwegian government is a right-wing minority coalition led by the leader of the Conservative Party, Mrs Erna Solberg.

OVERVIEW

THE COUNTRY

Area	323,802 square kilometres
Population	5.258 million (Statistics Norway, Jan. 2017)
Population growth	0,85% (Statistics Norway, 2016- 2017)
Life expectancy	81,8 (World Health Organisation, 2015)

Distances (by car) between key cities are:

Oslo – Trondheim	524km
Oslo – Tromso	1744km
Oslo – Bergen	460km
Oslo – Stavanger	503km.

THE ECONOMY

TABLE 1
Economic statistics

	2016
Gross domestic product (GDP)	NOK 3,131,436 million
GDP – growth rate	0,8%
Inflation rate (change in consumer price index 09.16-09.17)	1,6%
General government revenue & expenditure	Revenue: NOK 1,661,979 million Expenditure: NOK 1,564,586 million
Public debt	33,13% of GDP
Current account balance	NOK 146,799 million
Exports (of goods & services)	NOK 1,064,050 million
Main export partners	USA, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, France, Sweden
Imports (of goods & services)	NOK 1,037,136 million
Main import partners	Sweden, Germany, China, Denmark, United Kingdom
Currency (code)	Norwegian krone (NOK)
Exchange rates	1 USD = 7,99 NOK (Oct. 2017) 1 EUR = 9,397 NOK (Oct. 2017)

Source: Statistics Norway

3 – FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The Norwegian government encourages foreign investment, particularly in the oil sector, in mainland industry and in the underdeveloped northern regions.

Norway's investment regime is generally based on the equal treatment of foreign investors and nationals. However, certain sectors are excluded from foreign investment – fisheries, maritime transport and government-owned enterprises such as the Norwegian postal service and railway (though foreign companies are allowed to take part in certain air express and cargo services). Foreign investment in hydropower is also limited to 20% of equity and requires approval from the government.

Norway has fully opened the electricity distribution system to foreign investment, making it one of the most liberal power sectors globally.

As a signatory to the EEA free trade accord, Norway continues to liberalise its foreign investment legislation to conform more closely to EU standards. Norway has also implemented EU legislation on public procurements and is a signatory to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Procurement Agreement which requires internationally recognised and transparent procedures for public procurements above a certain level.

Foreign direct investment into Norway was NOK 1 218 billion at the end of 2015; a 1 per cent decrease from the year before.

The market in Norway for foreign investment is enhanced by:

- Long-term political stability
- Long-term economic stability
- Low inflation
- A well-educated workforce
- High productivity
- Well-developed infrastructure.

According to the World Bank, 2017 Norway ranked sixth in the world (out of 190 economies) for 'ease of doing business' in its economy.

GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND ASSISTANCE

SKATTEFUNN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

The SkatteFUNN R&D tax incentive scheme is a government program which aims to stimulate research and development in the Norwegian trade and industry sectors. SkatteFUNN is open to all branches of industry and all types of company and makes provision for certain costs associated with R&D projects to be tax deductible. To qualify, R&D activities must meet definitions set out by the Research Council of Norway. Applications can be submitted electronically to the Research Council online at: www.skattefunn.no.

TAX INCENTIVES IN THE HYDROCARBON SECTOR

Tax deductions are given to companies engaged in oil and gas exploration, allowing for the write-off of exploration expenses. The aim of these tax breaks is to encourage companies to search for new hydrocarbon resources.

In addition, there is a beneficial capital allowance regime for the development of large-scale plant facilities set up for cold compression of natural gas in northern Norway.

TAX INCENTIVES IN THE SHIPPING SECTOR

A tonnage tax regime is in place in Norway which provides a final tax exemption on shipping revenues. The exemption includes operating profits and gains on sales, though net income is taxed at the standard rate of 24%. To qualify for the tonnage tax regime, shipping companies must be engaged in the charter and operation of owned and/or chartered vessels.

REGIONAL INCENTIVES

A regional development fund has been created for businesses setting up in remote areas, through which businesses can receive loans and grants.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

Innovation Norway is a government organisation set up to help promote business innovation, development and trade (www.innovasjonnorge.no). Norway also has a state-owned export financing company called Export Credit Norway (www.eksportkreditt.no) and an export guarantee institution known as GIEK (http://www.giek.no).

A list of other Norwegian bodies/organisations which may be of help to foreign investors can be found in the Appendix of this report.

AREAS OF INVESTMENT

FINANCE

Foreign banks have been able to establish branches in Norway since 1996 and Norway's finance sector provides a full range of banking and credit services.

Norwegian residents and non-residents alike may hold foreign exchange accounts. There are no restrictions on payments or transfers. Dividends, profits, interest on loans, debentures, mortgages, and repatriation of invested capital are freely and fully remissible, subject to reporting requirements by the central bank. Ordinary payments from Norway to foreign entities can usually be made without formalities through commercial banks.

PROPERTY

Generally, foreign investors may own real property in Norway. However, ownership of certain assets is restricted and a concession is required for rights to own or use forests, mines, tilled land and waterfalls. Foreign companies need no concessions to rent real estate such as commercial facilities or office space, as long as rental contracts do not exceed ten years.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Norway adheres to key international agreements for the protection of intellectual property rights and has notified the WTO about the main intellectual property laws.

OWNERSHIP OF COMPANIES

Generally, foreign investors require no government authorisation before acquiring shares in Norwegian corporations.

However, for acquisitions in Norwegian financial institutions (exceeding thresholds of 20%, 25%, 33% or 50%), permission from the Financial Supervisory Authority is needed to ensure financial stability and that any acquisition will not limit competition. Though approval is required, there is no ceiling on the amount of foreign equity that can be acquired in a Norwegian financial institution.

In the media sector, ownership is currently limited to no more than a third of Norwegian companies.

MERGERS

Under competition legislation which came into effect on 1 May 2004, the Norwegian Competition Authority (NCA) has powers to halt any mergers which threaten to significantly weaken competition. Companies planning mergers are therefore obliged by law to report their plans to the NCA if the undertakings concerned have a combined annual turnover in Norway exceeding NOK 1 billion. However, if only one of the undertakings concerned has an annual turnover in Norway exceeding NOK 100 million, notification is not required. (The NCA is also authorised to conduct non-criminal proceedings and impose fines for any anti-competitive behaviour.)

4 – SETTING UP A BUSINESS

Since Norway's accession to the EEA agreement in 1995, it has become much easier for foreign businesses to set up a company in Norway.

The following main types of company are recognised by Norwegian company law:
- Branch (*filial*)/Norwegian registered foreign company (*Norskregistrert utenlandsk foretak* – NUF)
- Private limited liability company (*Aksjeselskap* – AS)
- Public limited liability company (*Allmennaksjeselskap* – ASA)
- Partnership: general (*Ansvarlig selskap* – ANS), general with shared liability (*selskap med delt ansvar* – DA), limited (*Kommandittselskap* – KS) and internal (*indre selskap* – IS)
- European public limited liabilities companies.

Other types of enterprise/organisation in Norway include sole proprietorships and foundations.

REGISTRATION

All types of partnership, branch and limited liability company have to be registered with the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises (*Foretaksregisteret*).

The fee for registering a limited or European company, as well as some other types of company such as public corporations, is NOK 6797 or NOK 5570 when electronic registration is used (2017 prices).

Sole proprietorships operating a trade with purchased goods or which employ more than five persons in primary positions are also obliged to be registered, though other sole proprietorships may register on a voluntary basis. For sole proprietorships, general partnerships and general partnerships with shared liability, as well as some other types of enterprise such as foundations and foreign entities, the fee is NOK 2832 or NOK 2250 through electronic registration.

Registration takes three days if done electronically, though it will take longer with a paper application.

Registration in the Register of Business Enterprises provides:
- The right to operate a business enterprise in Norway
- Legal protection of the business name
- A certificate of registration, which can be used for identification purposes with lenders, local authorities, and customs and excise authorities among others
- An organisation number.

MAIN COMPANY TYPES

BRANCHES

A branch is not a separate legal entity but is a registered office of a foreign company. This means the foreign company is liable for the debts of the branch without limitation. The advantages of setting up a branch in Norway are that it is straightforward to establish and easier to wind up than a limited liability company or partnership. The name of the branch must include 'Norsk *avdeling av utenlandsk foretak'* (Norwegian division of a foreign company) and certain limitations apply regarding the name of the company.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

There are two types of limited liability company – a private limited liability company (AS) and a public limited liability company (ASA). They are separate legal entities and the liability of the shareholders is limited to the capital they originally invested. A minimum share capital of NOK 30,000 is required for a private limited liability company. Share capital of NOK 1,000,000 is required for a public limited liability company.

All limited liability companies are required to have a board of directors. For public limited liability companies, the board must have at least three members and at least five members if the company has a corporate assembly. At least half of the directors have to be either Norwegian nationals or Norwegian residents. Public limited companies in Norway (as well as state-owned private limited companies) are also required by law to have a balanced representation of both sexes serving on the board, with minimum requirements for female board members varying from 33% for boards with three members up to 50% in boards with two, four or six members. For boards with five, seven, nine or more members, the minimum requirement for female board members is 40% or more.

Previously, private limited companies with more than NOK 3 million in share capital had to have at least three members of the board of directors. However, following changes in the Norwegian Limited Liabilities Companies Acts governing both private and public limited companies, as of 1 July 2013, the minimum number of board members for a private limited company has been reduced to one (and there is no requirement for a deputy member should the number of board members be less than three). In addition, it is optional as to whether a private limited liability company has a managing director. (These changes aim to simplify business for many private limited liability companies, more than half of which are owned by a single owner in Norway, who is the sole board member.)

As of 1 July 2013, private limited liability companies will no longer be required to hold physical board meetings for the adoption of the annual accounts and annual report, or for setting the salary and other remuneration of the chief executive and leading personnel. With effect from 1 July 2013, board meetings may involve the circulation of documents and be held over the telephone or via other forms of communication which the board finds adequate.

For both private and public limited companies, employees have the right to representation on the board if there are more than 30 employees (and if there is no corporate assembly).

PARTNERSHIPS

Norwegian partnerships are regulated by the Partnership Act and any written partnership agreement. Partnerships are established by two or more partners who may be individuals or legal entities.

There are four types of partnerships available:
- General partnership (ANS)
- General partnership with shared liability (DA)
- Limited partnership (KS)
- Internal partnership (IS)

In a general partnership, all partners have unlimited liability and are jointly and severally liable for any partnership debts/obligations. In a general partnership with shared liability, debts/obligations are shared according to percentages stated in the partnership agreement.

In a limited partnership, there must be one partner with unlimited liability for the responsibilities of the partnership and at least one limited partner whose liability is limited to their share of the capital.

In an internal partnership, there must be at least one general partner with unlimited liability and at least one silent partner. Silent partners can have unlimited liability or liability limited to their share of the capital.

EUROPEAN PUBLIC LIMITED LIABILITIES COMPANIES

Businesses may be set up as European companies in the form of a *Societas Europaea* (SE). An SE can register in any member state of the European Union and transfer to other member states.

5 – LABOUR

Norway has a low unemployment rate, with just 4.4% of people unemployed pr. 2016.

A large proportion of the workforce is female, with 66% of Norwegian women in employment in 2016. Around 40% of women in employment work part-time. This is largely due to excellent state-subsidised childcare schemes. A significant proportion of women are also in high-profile political and senior executive roles.

The petroleum industry attracts skilled foreign workers, mostly from the EU and the US. The building and construction industry employs many workers from Poland and Baltikum.

TABLE 2

Labour force, 2017 per. Oct. (thousand), Source: Statistics Norway

PERSONS AGED 15-74	3,969
In the labour force	2,782
Employed	2,666
Full-time	1,971
Part-time	667
Unemployed	115

EMPLOYMENT

CONTRACTS

All employees, whether temporary or permanent, have the right to a written employment contract. This should set out conditions such as the duration of the work, wages, any probationary period, terms for giving notice, working hours, holiday leave and a job description.

WAGES

There is no standard legal minimum wage in Norway, though wages tend to be higher than the EU average. In some sectors, collective wage agreements set minimum wage levels for employees in certain professions.

UNIONS

Membership of a trade union is not mandatory in Norway but is quite common. In some sectors there are collective agreements on pay between trade unions and employer organisations, so through membership in a union an employee’s pay is determined by a pay-scale agreement.

HOLIDAYS

Employees are legally entitled to 21 days holiday annually in Norway. As a result of collective bargaining, many employees have 25 days holiday.

WORK PERMITS

European Economic Area (EEA) nationals and their immediate families can live and work in Norway without the need for a work permit. But all foreigners who wants to work in Norway is obliged to meet in personal for an ID-control at specific tax or police offices before they can start working. They have the same rights as Norwegian nationals on pay, working conditions and housing.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees in Norway have automatic membership of the Norwegian National Insurance (NI) scheme which provides access to welfare benefits and healthcare in return for NI contributions (see p16 'Individual Income Tax – National Insurance').

Norway provides an extensive range of welfare payments covering:

- Sickness
- Disability
- Maternity
- Children/family allowances
- Old age and survivor pensions
- Unemployment benefit.

The statutory retirement age has been 67 years, although there is a process to change this to 70 years, for both sexes, although retirement from employment is not required. However, if they can afford to do so, many people choose to retire earlier.

All employers in Norway are required to set up a pension plan for their employees and contribute 2% of an annual employees' salary into a pension plan. Therefore, as well as the NI retirement pension, employees receive an occupational pension. Additional private pension schemes are also available.

6 – TAXATION

Scandinavian countries are perceived as being high tax zones and Norway is no exception, with a hightop rate of personal income tax when all contributions are included.

In 1992, tax reforms were introduced to simplify the Norwegian taxation system. This created a two-tier system where income is classed as personal income and general income. From 2016 a small reform takes place making a change towards less corporate tax an on individuals net income and a shift toward more taxation on individuals gross income. The flat rate of corporation tax is currently at 24% in 2017 and are expected to be 23% from 2018.

Merverdiavgift (MVA) or value added tax (VAT) is payable on most goods and services. VAT registration is required when a company's turnover exceeds NOK 50,000 (though not-for-profit organisations have a higher threshold – NOK 140,000).

CORPORATION TAX

Companies resident in Norway are subject to tax on their worldwide income; non-resident companies are subject to tax on Norwegian sourced income.

RESIDENCY

A company is regarded as resident in Norway when it is incorporated under Norwegian law and registered in the Norwegian Registry of Business Enterprise or its central management and control is carried out in Norway.

TAXABLE INCOME

Taxable income is determined by the annual accounts of a company and the resulting calculations for profits/capital gains (taking into account allowable deductions, depreciation, amortisation and gains/losses).

As a general principle, all expenses incurred for the purpose of obtaining, maintaining or securing taxable income are deductible, though deductions for certain expenses are limited by legislation. Dividend distributions are not deductible for tax purposes.

As of 1 January 2013, a special rule came into effect for activities related to petroleum exploration outside the geographical scope of the Petroleum Tax Act, which means that the income from such activities is not taxable and any associated costs are not deductible.

From 2014 interest expenses on debts to related parties higher than NOK 5,000,000 that exceed 30% of "tax EBITDA" must be cut and will not be deductible (such interest amounting up to NOK 5,000,000 will in any way be deductible).

EXEMPTIONS

Corporate shareholders are exempt from taxation on dividends and gains on shares, provided the distributing company is a genuinely established business performing a real economic activity. Losses on shares qualifying under the exemption method cannot be deducted.

COMPANY GROUPS
There is no consolidation of groups for tax purposes, but relief for losses may be claimed within a group by way of group contributions.

DOUBLE TAXATION TREATIES
Double taxation relief is available in accordance with double taxation conventions between Norway and foreign states. At present, double taxation treaties have been signed and are in effect with 87 nations.

TAX RATE
The corporate tax rate is 24% (2017), and will fall to 23% from 2018.

OTHER BUSINESS TAXES
LOCAL INCOME TAX
There are no local income taxes.

WITHHOLDING TAX
There is no withholding tax for EU and EEA residents.

WEALTH TAX
A wealth tax is levied on worldwide property/assets owned by a business, but does not apply to limited companies. Other corporations may be liable to a 0.85% net wealth tax (combined national and municipal).

PERSONAL INCOME TAX
Resident individual taxpayers are subject to income tax on their worldwide income and capital gains.

Resident taxpayers are also subject to a net wealth tax on their worldwide assets if they were resident in Norway on 1 January in any assessment year.

Non-residents are subject to tax on income and capital gains from any activity or business carried out in Norway.

RESIDENCY
Individuals are regarded as residents when they have stayed in Norway for more than 183 days during any 12-month period, or 270 days during any 36-month period (though individuals do not become resident during the first calendar year if time spent in Norway that year is less than 183 days).

A taxpayer who has been resident in Norway for 10 years or more before emigrating will be regarded as being resident for three further years.

TAXABLE INCOME
A flat rate of personal income tax is levied on net (ordinary) income ie personal income (including salary and benefits in kind, but excluding certain insurance and pension contributions) and capital income minus allowable deductions.

In addition, a surtax (or top tax) is levied on gross earned income above a certain level.

Individual taxpayers pay tax on dividends and gains from their shares, though certain reductions are made under the tax regime.

EXEMPTIONS

Certain redundancy payments from employers (made under collective wage agreements) and payments of NOK 1,000 or less from any employer in the course of the income year are exempt from income tax. A number of social security benefit payments and allowances are also exempt from taxation.

TAX RATE

The standard rate of individual income tax (combined national and municipal) on net income after deductions is 24 %. (A lower rate of 20,5% applies to residents of the Finnmark and Nord-Troms municipalities.)
From 2016 dividends are multiplied with a rate of 1.15 before taxation. By this, individuals pay 27.8% tax on dividends.

A further higher or 'top tax' rate by steps on gross income (wages and other income form active work) is levied as follows:

- 0,93% on income between NOK 164 100 – 230 950 2,41% on income between NOK 230 950 – 580 650 11,52%(9,52% in Finnmark & Nord-Troms) on income between NOK 580 650 – 934 050.
- 14,52% on income above NOK .934 050

Allowances and deductions include:

- A standard minimum deduction (*minstefradrag*) of 44% (minimum NOK 4,000, maximum NOK 94,750 of earned income to cover expenses connected with the generation of income.
- A special 10% deduction on the standard rate of national and municipal tax can be claimed by foreigners staying less than two years in Norway, with a maximum deduction of NOK 40,000 (replacing other deductions except for minimum and personal allowances).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Rates of NI contributions are as follows:

- 8.2% of earned income
- 5.1% of pension income
- 11.4% of primary business income.

The lower limit for paying NI contributions is NOK .54,650

WEALTH TAX

Resident individuals are subject to a net wealth tax (combined national and municipal) on their worldwide property/assets if they are resident in Norway from 1 January in the relevant fiscal year. The tax is 0.85% on assets above NOK 1,480,000. Assets are calculated according to a set percentage of the market value eg 80% on corporate and secondary real estate.

INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES

Inheritance tax has been removed from 1.1.2014.

OTHER TAXES

MVA/VAT

The standard rate of VAT is 25%.

A reduced rate of 15% applies to food products. A reduced rate of 12 %(from 2018) applies to public transport services, hotel lodging, broadcasting charges, cinema showings and certain other cultural and sporting services.

Certain goods and services (e.g. admission to theatres and concerts) are zero-rated.

PROPERTY TAX

Property tax may be levied by local municipalities and varies between 0.2–0.7% of the taxable value of the property.

TABLE 3

Summary of main Norwegian taxes

	2017
Corporate income tax (statutory rate)	24%
Dividend withholding tax	
Payable on dividend payments to non-resident/non-EEA shareholders (unless a lower rate is provided for by a double taxation treaty)	25%
Capital gains	24%
Personal income tax	
Standard rate	24%
Marginal tax rate (including NI contribution)	8.2% - 25.1%
Total tax rate	33.2% - 50.1%
Wealth tax (on net assets)	0.85%
Value added tax (standard rate)	25%

7 – ACCOUNTING & REPORTING

The Norwegian Accounting Standards Board (NASB) is responsible for accounting standards in Norway, which must be in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act (1998).

Financial statements for private and public limited companies must be filed the following year by 31 July. Financial statements must be submitted in Norwegian and should be in NOK. Accounting records should be kept in Danish, Swedish, Norwegian or English.

Branches/ Norwegian registered foreign companies are also required to keep and file separate financial accounts for their Norwegian operations (regardless of any tax liability status). The financial year in Norway is the calendar year, though it is possible, with permission from the Norwegian Ministry of Finance, for a branch to file its accounts in keeping with its foreign parent company's financial year. The accounts must use either NOK or the currency of the head office. The head office's accounts must also be filed at the time at the latest as the accounts are published in the company's resident country.

All accounts must be approved by the board of directors. Once approved, the accounts must be signed by the board and any managing director.

Norwegian listed companies are required to use international accounting standards (IFRS) in consolidated and/or separate accounts. Certain entities in the finance sector such as banks and insurance companies also have industry specific regulations, which for the most part require the use of IFRS.

AUDITING

Where the annual revenue of a branch, company or partnership exceeds NOK 5 million, accounts must be audited by a Norwegian auditor.

As of 2011, it is optional for small limited liability companies to have an auditor. For this purpose, a limited liability company will be regarded as a small company if it meets the following criteria:

- Has less than NOK 5 million in revenues, and
- Has less than NOK 20 million in its balance sheet amount, and
- The average number of employees that does not exceed 10 man-years.

Information on accountancy and auditing practices in Norway is available from the Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants at www.revisorforeningen.no.

8 – UHY REPRESENTATION IN NORWAY

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Year established: 1990
Number of partners: 37
Total staff: 143

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIRM

Revisorgruppen is a network of independent accounting and consultancy firms operating from seventeen locations around the country. The Group consist of 28 partners and around 75 employees. Revisorgruppen provides a wide range of auditing, accounting, tax and business advisory services to clients ranging from small to medium-sized companies.

SERVICE AREAS

Audit and accountancy
Corporate and personal tax
Management/other services

PRINCIPAL OPERATING SECTORS

Car manufacturing and components
Educational Services
Legal
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Retail

LANGUAGES

Norwegian and English.

CURRENT PRINCIPAL CLIENTS

Confidentiality precludes disclosure in this document.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN UHY CURRENTLY WORKING WITH, OR HAVE WORKED WITH IN THE PAST

Denmark, Sweden, US.

BRIEF HISTORY OF FIRM

Revisorgruppen was established in 1990 by a group of Norwegian independent middle-sized auditing firms. The aim of the group was to co-operate, mainly through a common professional learning and education programme.
Revisorgruppen currently consists of 28 partners and around 75 staff.

APPENDIX – NORWEGIAN BODIES/ORGANISATIONS

Norwegian Ministry of Finance
http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin

Norwegian Ministry of Trade and Industry
http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nhd

Norwegian Ministry of Labour
http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/aid

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud

Statistics Norway
http://www.ssb.no/english/

Central Bank of Norway
http://www.norges-bank.no/english/

Norwegian Tax Authorities
https://www.skatteetaten.no/en/international-pages/

LET US HELP YOU ACHIEVE FURTHER BUSINESS SUCCESS

To find out how UHY can assist your business, contact any of our member firms. You can visit us online at www.uhy.com to find contact details for all of our offices, or email us at info@uhy.com for further information.