



Skatteetaten

Information for foreign employees:

The tax return for 2008

This brochure contains a highly simplified explanation of the items in the tax return that are most relevant to foreign employees staying temporarily in Norway.

Please note that certain rules depend on whether you are only liable to tax on income earned from a Norwegian employer in Norway (limited tax liability) or whether you are liable to tax pursuant to the same rules as those who are resident in Norway. More information about this is available in the brochure "Information for foreign employees: About tax, tax deduction cards and tax returns".

Tax class

Your tax class is stated at the top of page 1 of your tax return. The tax class decides the size of the basic deductible allowance (called the personal allowance) when calculating tax on net income (called general income). Most people will be in tax class 1. If you provide for a spouse in your home country, you may claim class 2. In such case, you must be able to document that you are married (marriage certificate)

and your spouse's income. The personal allowance used when calculating tax on general income is twice as big in tax class 2 as in tax class 1. If you stay/are resident in Norway for less than 12 months in the income year, you will be granted one twelfth of the full personal allowance for each month you have stayed/been resident in Norway.

Taxable income

Item 2.1.1 Pay and corresponding remuneration

This item is normally completed in advance on the basis of information in the Certificate of Pay and Tax Deducted which your employer has submitted.

If you have limited tax liability to Norway, it is pay for work performed in Norway that should be entered here.

If you are liable to tax as resident in Norway, you must declare all your income in Norway and abroad during the income year.

For information about when you are liable to pay tax in Norway, see the brochure 'Information for foreign employees: About tax, tax deduction cards and tax returns'.

Which income is liable to tax?

All financial benefits that you receive as an employee are liable to tax. If your employer covers costs that are regarded as private, the whole amount is liable to tax.

The same applies, for example, if your employer provides accommodation or a car (company car) and you do not have to pay rent/rental amount or pay a lower rent/rental amount than the full rental value. Private driving of a company car is valued at separate rates.

If your employer pays an allowance intended to cover certain expenses you incur in connection with your work and the expenses are lower than the allowance, you must pay tax on the surplus. It is not always possible to price the expense correctly. Standard rates have therefore been stipulated that are used to calculate whether the allowance results in a surplus. If, for example, you have been paid a car allowance for driving in the service of your employer and you receive up to NOK 3.50 per kilometre, you can assume that the allowance for 2008 will not produce a surplus. If you have been paid an allowance for more

than 9,000 kilometres, the rate is NOK 2.90 for the number of kilometres in excess of 9,000.

Travel expenses between your country of residence and Norway are deemed to be private expenses. The same applies to extra expenses in connection with living in two places, one in Norway and one in your home country. The principle, therefore, is that you will pay tax on the value of your employer's coverage of such expenses.

Some private expenses may nonetheless be entered as deductions in your tax return. Among other things, this applies to extra expenses in connection with commuting. If your employer covers expenses for board, lodging and home visits in connection with commuting for work purposes, either directly or in the form of an allowance, the benefit in this connection can be treated in accordance with the net method. The net method means that an allowance received for the coverage of commuting expenses or the value of the employer's direct coverage of such expenses is not included in your gross income. If you have chosen the net method, you **cannot** claim the standard deduction for foreign employees.

Deductions from income

Item 3.2.1 Minimum standard deduction

The minimum standard deduction, which everyone is entitled to, is a standard deduction from pay and similar remuneration. It is intended to cover various expenses you incur in connection with your work, but you are entitled to it even if you have not incurred such expenses. The deduction is calculated automatically, and for 2008 it is NOK 31,800 or 36 per cent of pay and taxable expense allowances, but maximum NOK 67,000 for a whole income year. The amounts are reduced in proportion to the number of whole or part months in the income year during which you have stayed/been resident in Norway.

If you have covered actual expenses in connection with your job or your work yourself and the total of these expenses is greater than the minimum standard deduction, you can claim a deduction for them instead of the minimum standard deduction.

Item 3.2.7 Extra expenses for board and lodging etc. in connection with stays away from home

You cannot claim this deduction and at the same time claim the standard deduction for foreign employees, see item 3.3.7.

If you commute between a home in another EEA country and housing in Norway, you may be entitled to a deduction. See the brochure 'Information for foreign employees: Deductions for commuters'.

Item 3.2.8 Deduction for travel between the home and permanent workplace (travel to/from work)

You cannot claim this deduction and at the same time claim the standard deduction for foreign employees, see item 3.3.7.

Here, you can claim a deduction for travel between your housing in Norway and your permanent workplace. The deduction is granted as a rate per kilometre. The number of kilometres is stipulated on the basis of the shortest distance between your housing and permanent workplace. For 2008, the deduction is NOK 1.40 per kilometre. For the number of kilometres in excess of 35,000, the deduction is NOK 0.70 per kilometre.

You are only allowed a deduction for that part of the amount that exceeds NOK 12,800.

Item 3.2.9 Deduction for travel expenses in connection with home visits

You cannot claim this deduction and at the same time claim the standard deduction for foreign employees, see item 3.3.7.

If you commute between a home in another EEA country and housing in Norway, you may be entitled to a deduction. See the brochure 'Information for foreign employees: Deductions for commuters'.

The deduction is calculated at the same rates as for travel between the home and workplace. If you both travel to/ from work and commute, you can claim a deduction for the total amount in excess of NOK 12,800.

Item 3.3.7 Other deductions

If you are claiming the standard deduction for foreign employees, you enter it here. The standard deduction is 10 per cent of gross pay, but maximum NOK 40,000.

See the brochure 'Information for foreign employees: The standard deduction' for more information.

Item 5 Additional information

You can provide information here about the periods during which you have stayed in Norway and any other information you believe is important in calculating your tax.



Extended right to deductions

If you come from the EEA area and have limited liability to tax in Norway, you have an additional option. If you pay tax in Norway on at least 90 per cent of your income from employment, pension income or income from self-employment/business activity, you can claim the same personal and family deductions in connection with your tax assessment as a person resident in Norway.

If you are married, your spouse's income will be taken into account when considering whether you pay tax in Norway on at least 90 per cent of your combined income.

The extended right to deductions applies to most ordinary deductions. Interest on debt is only deductible if it is related to real property or business activity in Norway. If you are covered by the rules on extended right to deductions, you are entitled to the full annual deduction for deductions that are otherwise limited in proportion to how long you stay in Norway during the income year.

You must document that the conditions for being granted deductions pursuant to the rules for resident taxpayers are met. You must provide sufficient information about your (and your spouse's) income outside Norway for it to be possible to calculate whether at least 90 per cent of your income from work, pension income or self-employment/business activity was earned in Norway. If you are a cohabitant and are claiming a child-care deduction, you must also provide information about your cohabitant's income.

If you are claiming a deduction pursuant to these rules, you cannot claim the standard deduction for foreign employees.

The tax office can provide further information.



Skatteetaten

Postboks 2233, 3332 Skattdal

Tlf 99 99 99 99

0400

03 11 63 003 31 1

Selvangivelse 2008

for lønntakere og pensjonister

Nordmann Ola
Stredet 15 A
3333 Skattevig

Fødselsnummer
Skatteklasser 1E
Ektefelles fødselsnummer

Guidelines to the tax
Om levering, se info
Har du spørsmål om
E-postadressen finnes

Kontroller beløp
hvordan endre på

JE

Kode 111-A

Kode 118-A

2.1

Lønn og tilsvarende ytelser

2.1.1

Lønn, Skattevik Bil

2.1.1

Fri bil

Sum grunnlag trygdeavgift (7,8%) 460 200

Sum grunnlag toppskatt 460 200

2.8/4.3

Bolig og annen fast eiendom

4.3.2





Skatteetaten

Utgitt av
Skatteetaten
Mars 2009

Design og illustrasjon
Blå Design
Grafisk produksjon
RenessanseMedia AS

RF-2052

skatteetaten.no