

Who must submit the Shareholder register statement?

The Shareholder register statement must be submitted by all Norwegian private and public limited companies, as well as savings banks with equity certificates. This also applies if the limited company only has foreign owners. As a general rule, companies have an independent obligation to submit the Shareholder register statement; see Section 7-7 of the Tax Administration Act.

Companies that are registered with the Norwegian Central Securities Depository (VPS) do not have to submit this statement. In such cases, VPS will be responsible for reporting.

Tax-free limited companies, etc. do not normally need to submit the statement. If the company has taxable income, the statement must be submitted.

Submission obligation for companies which have ceased trading

Companies which ceased trading (liquidated, bankrupt or similar) during 2018 must submit the statement.

The following must **not** submit the statement:

- Limited liability housing companies
- Norwegian-registered foreign enterprises (NUF)
- Sole proprietorships

Companies domiciled in Svalbard can now submit the statement electronically via Altinn.

Purpose of the Shareholder register statement

Information from the companies concerned is used by the Norwegian Tax Administration in the preparation and distribution of the "Shareholder's tax report 2018"

(RF-1088) to shareholders. If a statement is accepted, the taxable amounts that are declared will also be pre-completed in the shareholders' tax returns. Concerning privacy, see

<https://www.skatteetaten.no/om-skatteetaten/personvern>

NOTE:

If a Shareholder register statement is not accepted, no statement will be prepared for the shareholders concerned and no taxable amounts from the shares will be pre-completed in the tax return. In such cases, the shareholder will not be covered by any submission exemption for the tax return and will have to submit the new form RF-1159 (Gains, losses, dividends on shares and other financial products) as an attachment to the tax return.

Deadline for submission

The deadline for submitting the statement is

31 January 2019.

If a company has submitted a shareholder register statement for 2017, there will be a pre-completed statement in Altinn. For more information about electronic submission, see www.altinn.no and www.skatteetaten.no/RF1086

Feedback from the Shareholder register

Following electronic submission, the company will receive an e-mail with notification stating either that the statement has been accepted, or that the statement contains errors which must be corrected by a specified deadline.

If the statement is submitted on paper, the company will either receive an acceptance letter or a letter stating that the statement contains errors.

Statements containing errors

If a statement contains errors, the Norwegian Tax Administration will have no background information for use in the preparation of the "Shareholder's tax report 2018" (RF-1088) for the company's shareholders.

This means that the shareholders will get less help with checking their tax return and will have to submit an attachment to their tax return - "Gains,

losses, dividends on shares and other financial products" (RF-1159).

NB! The company should submit the Shareholder register statement RF-1086 in sufficient time before the submission deadline to enable any errors and omissions to be corrected before the Norwegian Tax Administration prepares the Shareholder's tax report for the shareholders. This will enable more shareholders to receive the "Shareholder's tax report 2018" (RF-1088) and have the appropriate taxable amounts pre-completed in their tax return.

Non-submitted statement - imposition of enforcement fine

If the Shareholder register statement for 2018 is not submitted, an enforcement fine will be levied on the company which accrues daily. If the statement for 2018 is not submitted by the relevant deadline, you will receive a warning and a decision concerning the imposition of an enforcement fine after a few days. The decision will state the date on which the fine will start to accrue.

The fine amounts to one court fee per day and is subject to a maximum of 50 court fees. As of 1 November 2018, one court fee amounts to NOK 1,130 per day. Based on these rates, the enforcement fine can amount to up to NOK 56,500 (50 court fees). This is based on the rates applicable as of 1 November 2018, but it may be amended in 2019.

The Norwegian Tax Administration will have no basis for distributing the "Shareholder's tax report 2018" (RF-1088) to the company's shareholders. This means that the shareholders will get less help with checking their tax return and will have to submit "Gains, losses, dividends on shares and other financial products" (RF-1159). Taxable amounts will not be pre-completed in the shareholders' tax returns.

Companies founded before 2018 which have not submitted the Shareholder register statement for one or more previous years must also submit a statement for these years, so that the

statement for the current year can be accepted.

Examples of completed statements

You will find these at www.skatteetaten.no/RF1086

The Norwegian Tax Administration can also provide guidance.

Content and subdivision of the statement

The task is divided into two parts: the first part concerns company information, and the second part concerns shareholder information. Shareholder information from item 19 onwards must be completed for each shareholder in the company.

Company information, items 1-18

The capital-related circumstances of the company at the start and end of the year must be entered under items 1-7.

The total distributed taxable dividend, including taxable shareholder loans, must be entered under item 8.

Company events which took place during the income year must be entered under items 9-18.

In the case of newly issued shares, item 9 or 10 must be used, while in the case of deleted shares, item 11 or 12 must be used.

In the event of changes in share capital/premium without any associated deletion or issuing of new shares, items 13-18 must be used.

Shareholder information, items 19-30

Items 19-20 identify the shareholder and state the number of shares for this shareholder. In the case of personal shareholders, it is important that these shareholders are identified through their full national ID number (11 digits). These two items must always be completed. One copy must be completed for each shareholder who either is or has been an owner in the company during the income year (page 3 of the paper statement may be copied as necessary).

If the statement is submitted electronically, one attachment form must be completed for each shareholder. You do this by clicking on the "Overview – form and attachment" tab in the main form. Use the "Attach" dropdown list and bring up "RF-1086U Shareholder register statement for 2018" for each shareholder.

If changes in ownership occurred during the year, information must be provided about both the former and the new shareholder.

Taxable dividends distributed to the shareholder must be entered under item 21.

For shares in acquisitions, item 23 or 24 must be used, while for shares in disposals, item 25 or 26 must be used.

In the event of changes in share capital/premium without any associated deletion or issuing of new shares, items 27-30 must be used.

Most company events that are reported under items 8 to 18 must also be reported at shareholder level under the corresponding items 21 to 30. Reference to these is made in the relevant items.

If the information at company level does not correspond to the information at shareholder level, the statement will not be accepted.

Several share classes

If a company has several share classes, separate statements must be submitted containing company and shareholder information for each class.

When submitting a statement for a company which has several share classes, all RF-1086 statements must be submitted for the company on the same day in order to avoid error messages linked to the statements concerned. If you do not submit the statements on the same day, you will continue to receive error messages until all statements have been submitted. These error messages can be disregarded if the correct statements are submitted for all classes of shares.

Date and time

It is necessary to fill in the date and time at which the events occurred during the year. Exactly the same date and time must be specified at both shareholder level and company level for a particular event. If there are any discrepancies or omissions, the statement will not be accepted when it is checked in the Shareholder register. Statements for which errors are identified during checking must be corrected and resubmitted. Statements will also not be accepted if the date and time for an event is missing.

Several events during the income year

In such cases, it may be necessary to fill in a particular item several times. This might for example be relevant for items 8 and 21 concerning "Total dividend distributed". If dividends were distributed on several occasions during the income year, these items must be completed again for each new dividend payment. If you submit electronically, you must add a new item (separate button). In the case of the paper form, this is done by completing one form per event. This must be done at both company level (items 1 – 18) and shareholder level (items 19 – 30).

Several events in one day

In such cases, one item must be completed for each event. All events must have a different time. To ensure proper treatment in the Shareholder register, the company must always state the time of a particular event in the format dd.mm.yyyy hh:mm (e.g. 20.05.2018 12:15). In these cases, it is important to make sure that the events are reported with times in the correct sequence (e.g. next event 20.05.2018 12:20).

Effective times for company events

Most company events (changes in capital and redistribution) are considered to take place at the time the event is registered in the Register of Business Enterprises. This applies to increases in share capital in connection with new shares issues (Section 10-10 of the Companies Act) and in connection with bonus issues (Section 10-22 of the Companies Act), reductions in share capital (Section 12-6 (3) of the Companies Act), mergers (Section 13-16 of the Companies Act) and demergers (Section 14-8 of the Companies Act; see Section 13-16). The foundation of the company takes effect as of the time of signing of the foundation document by all founders (Section 2-9 of the Companies Act).

If the company has been liquidated, the event will be considered to take effect in the year in which the funds are distributed (Section 16-9 of the Companies Act).

Which companies must report information in the event of a merger or demerger?

Examples of the completion of RF-1086 in the case of mergers and demergers can be found at www.skatteetaten.no/RF1086

It is the company to which the event happens that must report the information.

In the case of a tax-free merger/demerger, the transferring company must report at company and shareholder level, e.g. under items 12 and 26, if the shares are deleted in this company (item 18 must only be used if the nominal value is reduced). In addition, the acquiring company must report at company and shareholder levels, under items 10 and 24 respectively, if consideration shares are issued in this company (items 15 and 29 if the nominal value is increased). However, in the case of a corporate merger where consideration shares are issued in the parent company of the acquiring company, it is the parent company (the issuing company) that must report the issue and the capital circumstances surrounding it. This is because an adjustment factor is calculated on the basis of the share circumstances in the transferring company and the issuing company. In cases where consideration shares are issued, the information on the statement for the transferring and acquiring companies must correspond in order for the adjustment factor to be calculated correctly.

The statement will not be accepted unless corresponding information is provided.

The statements for all companies should be submitted on the same date. If you do not submit statements for all the companies involved in the merger/demerger on the same date, you will continue to receive error messages until all statements have been submitted. These error messages can be disregarded if correct statements are submitted for all companies.

Which companies are obliged to report events/transactions that occurred **before** the merger or demerger?

Merger

In the event of a merger, it will normally be the acquiring company that is responsible for reporting what happened to the companies involved before the merger (this also applies where the acquiring company is newly founded in connection with the merger).

In the case of a corporate merger, the parent company of the acquiring company must report what happened before the merger. This is because the

parent company is issuing the consideration shares in a corporate merger.

Demerger

In the event of a demerger where one of the companies is considered to be the transferring company, this company will be responsible for the event which occurred before the demerger. The same will apply in the case of corporate mergers. In the case of a demerger where the transferring company is dissolved, agreement will have to be reached through the demerger agreement as to which company will be responsible for the aforementioned reporting.

If the company is newly founded in connection with a demerger, the event type "demerger" must be used, rather than "foundation".

Demerger to existing company (demerger-merger)

In the event of a demerger to an existing company (demerger - merger), the transferring company must report what happened to the demerged company before the demerger. The acquiring company will be responsible for reporting what happened to this company prior to the demerger. A demerger-merger is registered as a demerger in both companies.

Companies that have been de-registered from VPS during the income year

Correction of share class/ISIN

With effect from 2017, we introduced a new event type under item 10 concerning companies which have been de-registered from VPS. The company registers the previously used ISIN, as well as the new share class.

Such companies can continue to report using the ISIN. The event is only used where you wish to report for share classes rather than ISIN.

COMPANY INFORMATION

General

The company must be identified by its organisation number, name and address. The share class that the reporting concerns must also be specified. If the company has only one class of share, enter "ordinary" in the share class field.

Reduction in share capital

If, for example, you reduced the share capital from NOK 100,000 to NOK 30,000 during 2018, you must report this in several places in the Shareholder register statement. The change in share capital must be entered under item 1. If you implemented the share capital reduction by writing down the nominal value of the shares, you must enter the reduction under items 17 and 27. If you have deleted shares, enter the reduction under items 11 and 25.

Item 1: Share capital for the whole company

Enter the book share capital in the entire company, i.e. collectively for all share classes in the company as of 31 December 2017 and 2018.

In case of a capital expansion, the date and time of registration in the Register of Business Enterprises must be used as a basis for the effective time for the capital expansion.

Item 2: Share capital in this share class

Enter the share capital in the company distributed per share class as of 31 December 2017 and 2018. This item **must** be completed, even if the amount is the same as under item 1. (Only if the company has several *share classes* will the amount under this item be the same as that under item 1).

Item 3: Nominal value per share

Enter the nominal value per share (for the relevant share class) as of 31 December 2017 and 2018.

Item 4: Number of shares in this share class

Enter the number of shares in the company as of 31 December 2017 and 2018.

Item 5: Paid-up share capital in this share class

Enter the **paid-up** share capital in the company as of 31 December 2017 and 2018.

Paid-in equity includes amounts which have actually been paid (in the form of cash payments and contributions in kind). This applies regardless of whether or not the share capital is intact. Repayments to shareholders reduce the paid-up capital. Under this item, enter the sum of the tax position 'paid-up capital' for all shareholders. Paid-up capital will not normally include any increase in share capital without a new subscription (bonus issue). Among other things, this means that when a bonus

issue is carried out with previously earned equity, the capital increase (under items 1 and 2) will not affect the amount under this item.

If the company has both paid-up and fund-issued share capital, the fund-issued share capital must be considered to be repaid before the paid-up capital (Section 10-11(5) of the Tax Act).

If the fund-issued capital consists entirely of earned capital, distributions from the company in connection with a reduction in share capital will constitute a consideration-free transfer from the company to the shareholders, and trigger dividend taxation under Section 10-11(2) of the Tax Act. Dividend tax will only be levied on shares which existed at the time of the bonus issue.

The term "paid-up share capital" does not necessarily mean the same as "contributed share capital" (see Section 6-2 of the Accounting Act). In the case of a merger/demerger, the sum of paid-up share capital will be the same before and after the merger/demerger. In the case of a demerger, paid-up capital in the demerging company must be allocated between the companies after the demerger.

Item 6: Paid-up premium in this share class

Only **paid-up** premium as of 31 December 2017 and 2018 must be entered under this item.

Paid-up premium includes amounts which have actually been paid (in the form of cash payments and contributions in kind). This also applies even if foundation costs, etc. are deducted from the premium.

New for this year

item 7: Total capital value for the company

This item must only be completed if the company increased or reduced the share capital through a payment from or to the shareholders during 2018.

It is the company's total capital value for tax purposes as of 1 January 2019 which must be entered here.

Item 8: Dividends distributed

For the purposes of this item, 'dividends distributed' means taxable dividends. Enter all consideration-free transfers from the company to shareholders (Section 10-11(2) of the Tax Act). Taxable shareholder loans must also be entered here.

Specify the dividends distributed per share class, dividends distributed per

share and the date and time. The date and time should be set as equal to the date and time of the general meeting's resolution to distribute the dividend. In cases where the board of directors has been given authority by the general meeting to authorise dividends, the date and time of the board's decision concerning the distribution of dividends must be specified. Information must be provided concerning each individual dividend distribution.

The repayment of previous fund-issued share capital (which is not paid-up) must be treated as a dividend and the amount must also be included here.

Repayments of premiums **not** considered to be paid-up are considered to be dividends and the amount must be included here. In the case of several distributions during the income year, see above in the guidance on page 2 under "Date and time" and the heading "Several events during the income year".

Shareholder loans

Loans from companies to personal shareholders are considered to constitute dividends received by the shareholder. The loan must be reported as a separate event under item 8 at company level (Shareholder loans). At shareholder level, the loan must be reported under item 21.

Loans from subsidiaries to personal shareholders in parent companies must be reported as a loan from the parent company.

Example: A personal shareholder owns company A, which in turn owns company B. The personal shareholder receives a taxable shareholder loan from company B. Company A must report the taxable shareholder loan.

The repayment of loans which have previously been subject to dividend taxation is treated as the contribution of new capital by the shareholder. This means that the amount that is repaid must be divided and added to the input value of the shareholder's shares. Such repayment is reported under item 22.

Exceptions for the taxation of shareholder loans

Loans provided by an employer should not be considered a dividend for the employee if the employee does not own more than 5 percent of the shares in the company or another company in the same group. Credit under NOK 100,000 from a company to a shareholder will not be taxed as a dividend if the credit is

redeemed within 60 days after it was granted.

See more exemptions in Section 10-11-1 of the Regulations issued pursuant to the Tax Act (Exemptions from the rule that loans from companies to shareholders must be regarded as dividends)

Remember to fill in item 21 for each shareholder who has received a taxable dividend. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

INFORMATION AT COMPANY LEVEL IN THE EVENT OF CHANGES IN COMPANY CAPITAL, ITEMS 9 – 18

Item 9: Newly issued shares

State the number of newly issued shares in the company during the income year which are not linked to redistribution cases (see item 10 for these cases).

Under "Event type", enter the type of event that led to the issue. The following events may be relevant:

- foundation
- new share issue (issue through new subscription)
- new share issue through conversion of receivable
- new share issue through intragroup transfer - (issuing of shares as a consideration for transferred assets; see the Ministry of Finance's Regulations pursuant to the Tax Act (FSFIN), Section 11-21-7)
- taxable merger
- taxable demerger
- tax-free conversion of sole proprietorship/business assessed as a partnership to private/public limited company
- relocation of company to or from Norway
- Foundation/new share issue with income deduction

You must also state the number of shares after the issue, the date and time of issue, nominal value per share and any paid-up premium in connection with the issue.

In the case of taxable mergers/demergers where the company's own shares are used as a consideration, the number of own shares that are transferred must be stated.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 23. If

the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Relocation of company to or from Norway

This item must be used when the company moves to Norway. The shareholders must themselves check and make any necessary corrections to ensure that their input value is correct in the Shareholder's tax report (RF-1088).

Foundation/new share issue with income deduction

Personal taxpayers can claim a deduction from their general income of up to NOK 500,000 every year for contributions to start-up companies. Contributions can also be made through a private limited company in which the investor is a shareholder (holiday company). For more information about the scheme and the detailed conditions applicable to deductions, see the Tax ABC under the topic "Shares - share contributions in start-up companies".

This event type must be used to ensure that shareholders have this information pre-completed in their tax returns.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 23. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 10: Newly issued shares (redistribution)

State the number of newly issued shares in the company during the income year due to a redistribution case.

Under "Event type", enter the type of event that led to the issue. The following events may be relevant:

- bonus issue
- split
- tax-free merger
- tax-free demerger
- merging/splitting of share classes
- tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company
- correction of share class/ISIN

You must also state the number of shares after the issue, the date and time of issue and the nominal value per share at the time of the issue.

Tax-free merger/demerger

Examples of the completion of RF-1086 in the case of mergers and demergers can be found at www.skatteetaten.no/RF1086

It is the company that issues the consideration shares which must report the capital increase. This is normally the acquiring company (in the case of corporate mergers/demergers, this concerns the acquiring company's parent company). The reporting may be somewhat different, depending on how the capital reduction is implemented in the transferring company.

If the capital increase is implemented in the form of an increase in nominal value, this must be reported under item 15.

In the case of ordinary tax-free mergers/demergers, the transferring company's organisation number, share class, number of redeemed shares and nominal value per redeemed share must also be stated.

In cases where the issuing company is not the acquiring company (corporate merger/demerger), the issuing company must also state the acquiring company's organisation number.

Where the transferring company implements the capital reduction through a reduction in nominal value in the company, the acquiring company must state the number of shares in the transferring company and the nominal value of the shares in the transferring company after the demerger. The number of shares in the transferring company (which is the same before and after the demerger) must be entered in the "Number of redeemed shares" field. The nominal value of the shares in the transferring company after the demerger must be entered in the "Nominal value per redeemed share" field.

Tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

When using this event, you must use the following fields: "Number of deleted shares", "Number of shares after", "Date and time" and "Nominal value per share". For more information on tax-free mergers and demergers across national borders, see the Assessment ABC under the topics "Merger across national borders" and "Demergers across national borders".

Reverse parent/subsidiary merger

In a reverse parent/subsidiary merger, the subsidiary is the acquiring company.

The parent company must report the event as an ordinary merger. The subsidiary reports the event under item 10 as a normal merger, but instead

of "Number of newly issued shares", the "Number of own shares transferred" must be completed. The number of shares that the parent company owned in the subsidiary at the time of the merger must be entered under this item. If shares are also issued in connection with the merger, these must be entered in the "Number of newly issued shares" field.

In addition, the subsidiary must state under item 25 that the parent company is no longer a shareholder in the subsidiary. In this case, the transaction type "Disposal of own in connection with merger/demerger" must be used.

If no shares are issued in connection with the merger, "0" must be entered in the "Number of newly issued shares" field in order for the statement to be accepted in the Shareholder register.

Merging/splitting of share classes

In the case of the merging/splitting of share classes, items 10, 12, 24 and 26 are of relevance. The number of newly issued shares within a share class must be entered under item 10.

Example:

In the event of a switch from ten ordinary shares to five A-shares and five B-shares (splitting), it will be necessary to submit three shareholder register statements, because disposals/acquisitions have taken place in three different share classes. For the "ordinary" share class, a statement must be submitted which shows the first five deleted shares under item 12 (must also be entered at shareholder level under item 26). The number deleted will then be five, and the number after this will then be five. The share class to which the five deleted shares were transferred must be entered in the "ISIN/share class" field – in this example to A shares. In addition, item 12 must be completed once for the next five deleted shares which switch to being share class B shares. The number deleted will then again be five here, whilst the number after will be zero. Enter share class B in the "ISIN/share class" field.

For the share class "A", a statement must be submitted which specifies five newly issued A shares under item 10 (item 24 must be completed at shareholder level). In the "ISIN/share class" field, state where the newly issued shares originate from - in this example, the share class "ordinary

shares". Finally, a statement must be submitted for share class "B", which must also specify five newly issued shares under item 10 (item 24 must be completed at shareholder level), while "ordinary shares" must be entered in the "ISIN/share class" field.

The principle of entry will be the same in the case of a merger as for splitting. If you switch from having five A shares and five B shares to having ten ordinary shares, three shareholder register statements must also be submitted. The statement for share class "B" will, for example, then show five deleted shares under item 12 (and five deleted under item 26 at shareholder level), while "ordinary shares" (the share class to which the deleted shares are transferred) must be entered in the "ISIN/share class" field.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 24.

Correction of share class/ISIN

This event type applies to companies that have withdrawn from VPS. The company registers the previously used ISIN, as well as the new share class.

Such companies can continue to report using the ISIN. The event is only used where you wish to report for share classes rather than ISIN.

Item 11: Deleted shares

State the number of deleted shares in the company during the income year not linked to redistribution cases (see item 12 for such cases).

Under "Event type", enter the type of event that led to the shares being deleted. The following events may be relevant:

- liquidation
- equally divided partial liquidation
- unequally divided partial liquidation
- taxable merger
- taxable demerger
- redemption of own shares to cover losses and provisions to funds
- taxable redemption in connection with tax-free merger/demerger
- relocation of company to or from Norway

In addition, the number of shares in the company after the deletion, date and time and nominal value per share at the time of deletion must be stated. Where applicable, state the average paid-up premium per deleted share and the consideration that was paid in

connection with the deletion of the shares.

In the case of equally divided partial liquidation, a dividend must be entered under item 8, and the repayment of paid-up capital must be entered in the "Total consideration/Paid from paid-up capital" field. Equally divided partial liquidation is not considered to be a realisation and when this event type is used, only the repayment of paid-up capital must be entered in the field. Ordinary liquidation and unequally divided partial liquidation are considered to be liquidation and the total consideration paid must then be entered in the field.

Relocation of company to or from Norway

This item must be used when the company relocates from Norway and the relocation does not trigger realisation taxation. In the case of taxable relocation, the event type "Liquidation" must be used. For more information on relocating a company out of Norway, see the Assessment ABC under the topic "International – relocation of company from Norway".

In the case of the distribution of payments in kind, the value must be set to the market value. If the value is zero, then zero must be entered in the field.

Reductions in paid-up premiums must also be declared under item 6.

Taxable demergers involving a reduction in nominal value must be reported under item 17.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 25. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 12: Deleted shares (redistribution)

State the number of deleted shares in the company during the income year due to a redistribution case.

Under "Event type", enter the type of event that led to the shares being deleted. The following events may be relevant:

- splicing
- tax-free merger
- tax-free demerger
- merging/splitting of share classes
- tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

- merger, tax-free to parent or demerger, Companies Act, Section 14-11(b)

The number of shares after the time of deletion and the nominal value per share must also be stated.

Tax-free merger/demerger

It is the transferring company which deletes the shares that must report the capital reduction.

If the capital reduction is implemented through a reduction in nominal value, this must be reported under item 18. In the case of ordinary tax-free mergers/demergers, the acquiring company's organisation number, share class, number of consideration shares issued in the acquiring company and the nominal value of the consideration shares must be stated.

New event type this year

In cases where no consideration shares are issued in a parent/subsidiary merger, you must use a new event type "Merger tax-free to parent or demerger, Companies Act, Section 14-11(b)". This event type should also be used in connection with demergers when the acquiring companies own all shares in the transferring company. Here, you fill in the number deleted, number after and the date/time.

In the case of mergers where consideration shares are issued in the acquiring company's parent company, the field for number of consideration shares must be completed with the number of shares in the acquiring company at the time of the merger. When the transferring company reports information concerning the acquiring company, the "Acquiring company's org. no." field must be used (not the field called "Acquiring parent company's org. no.").

In these cases, the merger must **not** be reported under the acquiring company.

In cases where the issuing company is not the acquiring company, the transferring company must not use the fields for acquiring company, but the fields for the acquiring company's parent company.

Tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

When using this event, you must use the following fields: "Number of deleted shares", "Number of shares after", "Date and time" and "Nominal value per

share". For more information on tax-free mergers and demergers across national borders, see the Assessment ABC under the topics "Merger across national borders" and "Demergers across national borders".

Merger/splitting of share classes
See the procedure under item 10.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 26. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 13: Reduction in paid-up premium with repayment to shareholders during the income year

State the reduction in paid-up premium through repayment to shareholders, as well as the date and time of the repayment. The repayment must reduce the input value of the share from the time at which the amount was repaid. Enter the total amount paid for the shareholders collectively per payment.

The paid-up premium is the amount that is actually paid.

The premium can consist of both paid-up and earned capital.

Any reduction in premium which is not considered to be paid-up must be treated as a tax dividend and entered under items 8 and 21.

Reductions in paid-up premiums must also be declared under item 6.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 28. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 14: Increase in share capital through increase in nominal value per share in connection with bonus issue

State the increase in share capital in the company through bonus issues, increase in nominal value per share following the bonus issues and the date and time of the bonus issue.

The event should not be reported at shareholder level.

item 15: Increase in share capital and premiums through increase in nominal value per share in connection with new share issues, mergers and demergers

Under "Event type", enter the type of event that led to the increase in share

capital. The following events may be relevant:

- demerger through an increase in nominal value
- merger through an increase in nominal value
- new share issue through an increase in nominal value
- simplified merger in accordance with Section 13-24 of the Companies Act
- merger/demerger abroad through an increase in nominal value
- new share issue through conversion of receivable through increase in nominal value

In addition, the increase in nominal value per share, the nominal value per share after the capital increase and the date and time of the capital increase must also be stated.

The event "Simplified merger in accordance with Section 13-24 of the Companies Act" can be used in the case of the merger of two limited companies with the same owner, where the owner owns all shares in the companies. The input values for the shares in the transferring company will then be redistributed between the shares in the acquiring company.

In the event of a tax-free merger/demerger, the transferring company's organisation number and share class must also be stated.

In the case of a taxable merger/fission where the share capital is increased through an increase in nominal value, the event type "New share issue through increase in nominal value" must be used.

Merger/demerger abroad through an increase in nominal value

This is used when a Norwegian company increases its share capital through a merger or demerger with/from a foreign company.

When using this event, you must use the fields "Increase in share capital", "Increase in nominal value per share", "Date and time" and "Nominal value per share after".

For more information on tax-free mergers and demergers across national borders, see the Assessment ABC under the topics "Merger across national borders" and "Demergers across national borders".

The input value of the shares is considered to have been increased by the amounts paid-up.

'Paid-up premium' only includes amounts which have actually been paid-up (premium can consist of both paid-up and earned capital).

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 29. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

item 16: Reduction in share capital through reduction in nominal value per share to cover losses and transfers to funds

State the reduction in paid-up and fund-issued share capital in the company through a reduction in nominal value per share, which has been used to cover losses in the company or which have been transferred to a fund.

You must also state the reduction in nominal value per share, the nominal value per share after the reduction and the date and time of the reduction. In the case of a reduction, the offset must first be made against fund-issued capital and then against paid-up capital.

The event should not be reported at shareholder level.

Item 17: Reduction in share capital through reduction in nominal value per share with payment to the shareholders

State the total reduction in share capital in the company, the reduction in nominal value per share, the nominal value per share after the reduction and the date and time of the reduction.

This item must also be used in the event of a taxable demerger through a reduction in nominal value.

Repaid previous fund-issued capital is considered to be a dividend under tax law. The amount must therefore also be entered under item 8 at company level and under item 21 at shareholder level with the same date and time as the fund-issued capital under item 27.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 27. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 18: Reduction in share capital through reduction in nominal value per share in connection with tax-free demergers (redistribution)

New event type this year

This item contains two event types.

"Demerger through reduction in nominal value" is used in the case of a demerger to a single acquiring company.

"Demerger through splitting of company" is used when the demerger takes place to several acquiring companies.

State the reduction in the company's share capital through a reduction in nominal value in the case of a tax-free demerger, including the reduction in nominal value per share, the nominal value per share after the demerger and the date and time of the demerger. In the case of a demerger out to a single acquiring company, state the acquiring company's organisation number, the share class of the shares that are being received as consideration shares in the acquiring company, the number of consideration shares issued in the acquiring company and the nominal value of the consideration shares. If the issuing company is the acquiring company's parent company (corporate demerger), the issuing company's organisation number, the share class of the shares being received as consideration shares in the acquiring company's parent company, the number of consideration shares and the nominal value of the consideration shares must be stated.

In the case of a demerger to several acquiring companies, information about the acquiring company must only be provided under item 30.

Corresponding information must be filled in at shareholder level under item 30. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

General

Items 19 and 20 must be completed for each shareholder. This applies both to shareholders who own shares at the end of the year and to shareholders who have been owners during the 2018 income year.

It is important that the number of shares reported under item 20 for each shareholder corresponds with the company's total number of shares. If this information does not correspond, the Shareholder's register statement will not be accepted, and the company will have to submit a new statement.

Item 19: Shareholder's name, address, Norwegian national ID number, organisation number, foreign shareholder ID and any country code

Natural persons who are resident in Norway must state their national ID number, name and address. (This also applies to entrepreneurs who run a sole proprietorship).

Persons who are not resident in Norway for tax purposes and who have been assigned a D number must state this number.

Shareholders who have been assigned a foreign shareholder ID from the Shareholder register must use this ID.

Shareholders who do not have a national ID number, D number or foreign shareholder ID must state their name, address and country code. Such shareholders will be allocated a shareholder ID for use when reporting in subsequent years.

It will have the form UTLxxxxxxxx.

Legal entities domiciled in Norway must normally use their organisation number as their shareholder identity.

Businesses assessed as a partnership with an organisation number must use this number as their shareholder identity. Joint owners under property law who act as such owners externally and run a business will be considered to be a shared liability partnership.

In the case of joint owners who do not have an organisation number and where several people jointly own shares, the joint owners will be considered under tax law as being co-owners in the jointly owned property's assets/shares and must be assessed on a gross basis. The property's shareholding must be registered under one representative for the property.

Other entities which do not have an organisation number include entities that do not carry on commercial activity and cases where the entity has members, e.g. associations, clubs, teams, etc. The identification of such entities will depend on the reality behind the organisational form that is declared.

If the entity is actually a jointly owned property (which is not a business assessed as a partnership), the property's share acquisitions must be registered under one representative for the whole property only. If the members are not considered to own the shares jointly because they have limited liability in relation to the entity and their rights are limited to capital shares in or income shares from the entity, the entity will be considered to be the owner of the shares for tax purposes. The entity must then be identified by its name and address.

item 20: Number of shares per shareholder

The number of shares that the shareholder owns at the end of 2017 and at the start of 2018 must be stated under this item.

Item 21: Dividends distributed to the shareholder for this share class

For the purposes of this item, 'dividends distributed' means taxable dividends. Enter the total dividend that the shareholder has received in connection with each individual distribution and the date and time of the decision to distribute the dividend (the date and time of the general meeting's resolution).

Shareholder loans taken out from 7 October 2015 inclusive

Loans from companies to personal shareholders are considered to constitute dividends received by the shareholder. The loan must be reported as a separate event under item 8 at company level (Shareholder loans). At shareholder level, the loan must be reported under item 21.

If the shareholder has previously received a taxable loan from the company, subsequent dividend distributions will automatically be offset against the outstanding loan balance, so that the dividends will not be subject to taxation. This assumes that dividends are not received but used to repay the loan. If the dividend is not used to repay the loan, but is actually received by the shareholder, it must be taxed as an ordinary dividend. In such cases, you must insert a cross in the "Retain share loan" field.

The repayment of previous fund-issued share capital (which is not paid-up) must be treated as a dividend, and the amount that is repaid to the individual shareholder must be included here.

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 8. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Withholding tax

Enter the withholding tax rate that is used as a basis for the taxation of shareholders domiciled abroad under Section 10-13 of the Tax Act. Enter the percentage rate and the amount of withholding tax that has been deducted, as well as the country in which the shareholder was resident at the time the dividend was distributed.

If the withholding tax rate is to be zero, the number 0 must be entered in the fields "Withholding tax (%)" and "Withholding tax (NOK)".

Item 22: Repayment of previous paid-up equity and repayment of taxable loans

This item contains the following three types of transactions:

- repayment of previous paid-up equity
- repayment of taxable loan
- waiving of shareholder loan

Repayment of previous paid-up equity

Concerns the situation where a company has previously converted paid-up share capital/premiums to other equity and subsequently pays out dividends pursuant to company legislation. Also applies when the company distributes funds which are taxed as loans and repaid. See the example below.

When the company implements such a distribution, the field must be completed for shareholders who for tax purposes have reason to classify the distribution as previously paid-up capital. The amount will then reduce the input value of the shares.

Example of withdrawal of funds taxed as a loan and repaid in full or in part

A borrows NOK 100,000 from the company in December in year 1 (taxable loan). In year 2, he repays NOK 70,000 of the loan. The input value of A's shares increases by NOK 70,000. In year 4, A wants to take out NOK 70,000 tax-free from the company. A must then enter NOK 70,000 under item 22 so that the input value of the shares is reduced by NOK 70,000.

Repayment of taxable loans

The repayment of loans which have previously been subject to dividend

taxation is treated as the contribution of new paid-up capital on the shareholder's shares. This means that the amount that is repaid is distributed and added to the input value of the shares.

Waiving of shareholder loans

The waiving of loans must also be entered under this item. This does not affect the input value of the shares.

Item 5 or 6 must be corrected in accordance with the amount that has been entered under item 22, with the exception of the waiving of shareholder loans.

Item 23: Shares in acquisitions (purchases)

Provide information concerning new shares that the shareholder acquired in the company during the income year.

In the "Transaction type" field, state whether the shareholder acquired the shares through:

- purchase
- inheritance without tax continuity
- gift without tax continuity
- inheritance/gift with tax continuity (also used in connection with transfers between spouses)
- taxable inheritance/gift with tax continuity
- gift sale
- foundation
- new share issue (issue through new subscription)
- new share issue through conversion of receivable
- new share issue through intragroup transfer
- intragroup transfer
- merger (taxable)
- demerger (taxable)
- tax-free conversion of sole proprietorship/business assessed as a partnership to private/public limited company
- transfer with tax continuity
- swapping of shares to/from companies outside Norway
- relocation of company to or from Norway
- allocation between spouses in the event of divorce
- Foundation/new share issue with income deduction
- deduction for investment in a start-up company
- tax-free dividend share

State the number of shares being acquired and the date and time of acquisition. Shares acquired through new subscription will be considered to have been acquired when the capital increase is registered in the Register of

Business Enterprises. Shares acquired through foundation will be considered to have been acquired when the company is founded. If the company knows the shareholder's acquisition value, this can be stated for the entire shareholding.

In the case of shares acquired through purchase, the acquisition value must set to what the new owner actually paid for the share, including any costs. In the case of shares acquired through the foundation of a private limited company or through a subsequent expansion in share capital, the acquisition value must be set to the paid-up capital, including the paid-up premium.

The item does not exist at company level for purchases, inheritance/gifts or transfers with tax continuity, as these are only applicable to transactions between shareholders.

Inheritance/gifts

In the case of inheritance and gift transactions, it is important that the company reports the transaction under the correct transaction type.

In case of the receipt of shares and equity certificates through inheritance or gifting, the beneficiary will normally take on the testator's/donor's tax values. This means that the heir/beneficiary takes over the testator's input value. The general rule whereby the beneficiary takes over the testator's/donor's tax values is known as 'tax continuity'.

If the input value to be taken over from the testator/donor exceeds the basis on which the beneficiary pays inheritance tax or gift tax, the beneficiary's input value will be limited to the basis for the tax. This limitation will not apply if the inheritance/gift is not taxable. Inheritance tax must only be paid on inheritance in cases where the testator died before 2014.

The principle of tax continuity in connection with inheritance and gifts only applies to transfers between personal shareholders with a general tax liability to Norway.

Use of transaction types for inheritance and gifts:

inheritance without tax continuity

This transaction type must be used under items 23 and 25 when the conditions for application of the rules

concerning continuity are not met. This will typically be inheritance from or to a person who is resident abroad for tax purposes. In such cases, the rules concerning continuity do not apply, and the estimated sale value of the shares/equity certificates must therefore be entered in the acquisition value field under item 23. The fields "Donor's/testator's national ID no." must not be completed.

Gift without tax continuity

Here, the same principles apply as under the item above concerning "inheritance without tax continuity".

Taxable inheritance/gift with tax continuity

The Inheritance Tax Act was abolished in respect of deaths from 2014 onwards and in respect of gifts donated from 2014 onwards.

Taxable inheritance/gifts with tax continuity must therefore only be used in cases where the testator died before 2014.

The transaction type is used under items 23 and 25 for all inheritance and gift transfers between natural persons resident in Norway who are taxable under the Inheritance Tax Act. The acquisition value field under item 23 must not be completed, because if this transaction type is used, the tax values registered for the testator/donor will automatically be transferred to the receiving shareholder. The "Donor's/testator's national ID no." field must be completed. Under item 25, the "Total consideration/Paid from paid-up capital" field must not be completed. The "Recipient's national ID no." under item 25 must be completed.

Inheritance/gift with tax continuity

The Inheritance Tax Act was abolished in respect of deaths from 2014 onwards and in respect of gifts donated from 2014 onwards.

The transaction type is used under items 23 and 25 in connection with all gifts received during 2018 or where shares are received as an inheritance and the testator died after 2013. The transaction type must also be used for all transfers between spouses. The acquisition value field under item 23 must not be completed, because if this transaction type is used, the tax values registered for the testator/donor will automatically be transferred to the receiving shareholder. The "Donor's/testator's

national ID no." field must be completed. Under item 25, no consideration must be entered in the "Total consideration" field. The "Recipient's national ID no." under item 25 must be completed.

Swapping of shares to/from companies outside Norway

This transaction is used in connection with the exchange of shares when at least 90 percent of the shares in a foreign company are transferred to a company domiciled in Norway. This can be done without taxation of the shareholders in the foreign company if the transaction is executed with tax continuity. Norwegian shareholders must ensure that the input value of the foreign shares is carried over to the Norwegian shares in form RF-1088. See more in the Assessment ABC under the topic "Shares - share swapping".

Relocation of company to or from Norway

This item must be used when the company moves to Norway. The shareholders must themselves check and make any necessary corrections to ensure that their input value is correct in the Shareholder's tax report (RF-1088).

Allocation between spouses in the event of divorce

Such transfers do not trigger any tax obligation and there must be continuity in the input values.

Example

Ola owns four shares which he acquired on two separate occasions. He bought two shares in 1990 for NOK 200 per share and two shares in 2002 for NOK 100 per share. Under his divorce settlement, Ola has to transfer one share to Kari. When this type of transaction is selected, Kari will receive one share with an input value of NOK 150.

Transfer with tax continuity

This transaction type is used when the transferring company transfers shares to the acquiring company in connection with a demerger or merger (the acquiring company becomes the owner of the shares instead of the transferring company). The transaction type can also be used in the case of conversion from self-employment to a private limited company if shares are transferred as part of the conversion.

Income deduction in connection with investment in start-up companies

Reporting when personal shareholders invest directly in a start-up company: The start-up company must use the transaction type "Foundation/new share issue with income deduction" for each personal shareholder who makes such a tax-deductible contribution. The fields that must be completed are: "Number of shares in acquisitions", "Date and time" and "Total acquisition value". In the acquisition value field, enter the shareholder's deductible contribution.

Reporting when a personal taxpayer makes contributions through a private limited company in which he or she owns shares (holding company):

The start-up company must use the transaction type "Foundation/new share issue with income deduction". The fields that must be completed are: "Number of shares in acquisitions", "Date and time" and "Total acquisition value".

The holding company must use the transaction type "Deduction for investment in start-up company" for each personal shareholder covered by the scheme. The fields that must be completed are: "Date and time", "Total acquisition value" and "Sender's organisation number".

The sender is the start-up company in which the holding company has invested.

Tax-free dividend share

This transaction type is used in cases where the company distributes its own shares to the shareholders. The distribution of such shares will not be subject to dividend taxation if the shares are distributed to all shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings. When using this type of transaction, the shareholder's input values will be re-allocated between original shares and dividend shares.

Example:

A owns 20 shares with an input value of NOK 1,000 per share. A receives five dividend shares. After this, A will then have 25 shares with an input value of NOK 800 per share (total input value of NOK 20,000/number of shares 25).

Item 24: Shares in acquisitions in connection with redistribution

State the number of shares issued for this shareholder due to redistribution cases.

State the type of transaction that led to the shares being deleted.

The following events may be relevant:

- bonus issue
- split
- tax-free merger
- tax-free demerger
- merging/splitting of share classes
- tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

State the date and time of the acquisition.

In the event of a tax-free merger/demerger, the transferring company's organisation number, share class and the transferring company's nominal value per share must be stated.

Tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

For this type of transaction, the "Number of shares in acquisitions" and "Date and time" fields must be completed.

Norwegian shareholders must ensure that the input value of the foreign shares is carried over to the Norwegian shares in form RF-1088.

Merging/splitting of share classes

See the procedure under item 10.

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 10. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 25: Shares in acquisitions

State the number of shares which the shareholder has realised or transferred to others, or which were deleted during the income year (also applies to corporate shareholders who are covered by the exemption method).

In the "Transaction type" field, state the type of event that triggered the deletion or realisation:

- sale
- inheritance without tax continuity
- gift without tax continuity
- inheritance/gift with tax continuity (also used in connection with transfers between spouses)
- taxable inheritance/gift with tax continuity
- gift sale
- liquidation
- equally divided partial liquidation
- unequally divided partial liquidation
- taxable merger
- taxable demerger
- redemption in connection tax-free merger/demerger
- disposal own merger/demerger
- intragroup transfer
- deletion of own (the company's) shares
- transfer with tax continuity

- swapping of shares to/from companies outside Norway
- relocation of company to or from Norway
- allocation between spouses in the event of divorce
- tax-free dividend share

State the date and time of the realisation.

If the company knows the shareholder's realisation consideration, this can be stated for the entire shareholding if desired.

In the case of equally divided partial liquidation, a dividend must be entered under item 21, and the repayment of paid-up capital must be entered in the "Total consideration/Paid from paid-up capital" field. Equally divided partial liquidation is not considered to be a realisation and when this event type is used, only the repayment of paid-up capital must be entered in the field. Ordinary liquidation and unequally divided partial liquidation are considered to be liquidation and the total consideration paid must then be entered in the field.

The item does not exist at company level for sales, inheritance/gifting or transfer with tax continuity, as these are only applicable to transactions between shareholders.

In the case of other transactions, corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 11. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Swapping of shares to/from companies outside Norway

This transaction is used in connection with the exchange of shares when at least 90 percent of the shares in a company domiciled in Norway are transferred to a foreign company. This can be done without taxation of the shareholders in the Norwegian company if the transaction is executed with tax continuity. Norwegian shareholders must ensure that the input value of the Norwegian shares is carried over to the foreign shares in form RF-1088. See more in the Assessment ABC under the topic "Shares - share swapping".

Relocation of company to or from Norway

This item must be used when the company relocates from Norway and the relocation does not trigger realisation

taxation. In the case of taxable relocation, the event type "Liquidation" must be used. For more information on relocating a company out of Norway, see the Assessment ABC under the topic "International – relocation of company from Norway".

Inheritance/gifts

See the procedure under item 23.

Transfer with tax continuity

See the procedure under item 23.

Allocation between spouses in the event of divorce

See the procedure under item 23.

Tax-free dividend share

See the procedure under item 23.

Item 26: Shares in disposals in connection with redistribution

State the number of deleted shares in the company during the income year due to redistribution cases.

State the type of transaction that led to the shares being deleted.

The following events may be relevant:

- splicing
- tax-free merger
- tax-free demerger
- merging/splitting of share classes
- tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company
- merger, tax-free to parent or demerger, Companies Act, Section 14-11(b)

State the date and time of the deletion.

In the case of a tax-free merger/demerger, the acquiring company's organisation number, share class and the nominal value of the consideration shares must be stated.

In the case of a tax-free merger/demerger where the company that issues consideration shares is the acquiring company's parent company (corporate merger/demerger), the issuing company's organisation number, share class and the nominal value of the consideration shares must be stated.

Tax-free merger/demerger with foreign company

For this type of transaction, the "Number of shares in disposals" and "Date and time" fields must be completed.

Norwegian shareholders must ensure that the input value of the Norwegian shares is carried over to the foreign shares in form RF-1159.

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 12. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

New transaction type this year

Merger tax-free to parent or demerger, Section 14-11(b) of the Companies Act

In cases where no consideration shares are issued in a parent/subsidiary merger, you must use a new event type: "Merger tax-free to parent or demerger, Companies Act, Section 14-11(b)". This transaction type must also be used in connection with demergers when the acquiring companies own all shares in the transferring company.

Merger/splitting of share classes

See the procedure under item 10.

Item 27: Repaid paid-up share capital (total amount) and paid fund-issued share capital following reduction in nominal value per share

State the repaid/paid-up amount to the shareholder in the case of a reduction in the company's share capital through a reduction in nominal value per share. At shareholder level, state whether the reduction concerns previously paid-up or fund-issued share capital. State the reduction in nominal value per share and the date and time of the reduction. The company cannot use paid-up share capital as a payment to the shareholders until all fund-issued share capital has been paid out. (The repayment of paid-up share capital reduces the share's input value).

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 17. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Under tax law, the repayment of previous fund-issued share capital (which is not paid-up) is regarded as a dividend, and the amount must therefore also be entered under item 21 (and item 8 at company level).

Item 28: Repaid previously paid-up premium for the shares

State the reduction in paid-up premium with repayment to shareholder. Enter the total amount that the individual shareholder receives per repayment,

and the date and time of the repayment. (The repayment of paid-up premium reduces the share's input value). The repayment of premiums not paid-up must be treated as a dividend and entered under item 21 (and post 8 at company level).

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 13. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

Item 29: Increase in share capital and premiums through increase in nominal value per share in connection with new share issues, mergers and demergers

The shareholder's share of any increase in capital on share capital and premiums through new share issues, demergers and mergers must be entered under this item.

Under "Transaction type", enter the type of transaction that triggered the increase in share capital.

The following events may be relevant:

- demerger through an increase in nominal value
- merger through an increase in nominal value
- new share issue through an increase in nominal value
- simplified merger in accordance with Section 13-24 of the Companies Act
- merger/demerger abroad through an increase in nominal value
- new share issue through conversion of receivable through increase in nominal value

The event "Simplified merger in accordance with Section 13-24 of the Companies Act" can be used in connection with the merger of two limited companies with the same owner, where the owner owns all shares in the companies. The input values for the shares in the transferring company will then be redistributed between the shares in the acquiring company.

In the case of an increase in share capital, the shareholder's share in the increase must be stated.

The increase in nominal value per share and the date and time of the capital increase must also be stated.

In the case of an increase in premium, the shareholder's share in the increase must be stated.

'Paid-up premium' only includes amounts which have actually been paid-up (premium can consist of both paid-up and earned capital).

In the case of a tax-free merger/demerger, the transferring company's organisation number and share class must also be stated.

The input value of the shares is considered to have been increased by the paid-up amounts.

Merger/demerger abroad through an increase in nominal value

This is used when a Norwegian company increases its share capital through a merger or demerger with/from a foreign company.

When using this transaction type, you must use the fields "Increase in share capital", "Increase in nominal value per share" and "Date and time".

For more information on tax-free mergers and demergers across national borders, see the Assessment ABC under the topics "Merger across national borders" and "Demergers across national borders".

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 15. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.

New item

Item 30: The shareholder's share of reduction in share capital in connection with reduction in nominal value following a demerger

This item contains the following two types of transactions.

"Demerger through reduction in nominal value" is used in the case of a demerger to a single acquiring company

"Demerger through splitting of company" is used when the demerger takes place to several acquiring companies.

Under this item, enter the shareholder's share of the reduction in share capital and the date and time of the demerger. Enter the acquiring company's organisation registration number and share class for the shares received as consideration shares in the acquiring company, or alternatively the ISIN.

If a shareholder wishes to allocate his or her demerged share between several

companies, one transaction per company must be used.

If the issuing company is the acquiring company's parent company (corporate demerger), the issuing company's

organisation number and the share class for the shares that are received as consideration shares in the acquiring company's parent company, or alternatively the ISIN, must be stated.

Corresponding information must be filled in at company level under item 18. If the information given at company and shareholder level does not correspond, the statement will not be accepted.