Norway

Transfer Pricing Country Profile

July 2021

					S	SUMMARY	7			REFERENCE
	The Arm's Length Principle									
1	Does your domestic legislation or regulation make reference to the Arm's Length Principle?		Yes No							The Tax Act Section 13-1 (In Norwegian)
2	What is the role of the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines under your domestic legislation?	O	The Tax Act, which incorporates the Arm's Length Principle, stipulates that the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines (TPG) should be taken into account when applying the Arm's Length Principle as it is stated in Section 13-1 (1).							
3	Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide a definition of related parties? If so, please provide the definition contained under your domestic law or regulation.		Yes No							
					Transfer	Pricing M	Iethods			
4	Does your domestic legislation provide for transfer pricing methods to be used in respect of transactions between related parties?		Yes No affirmative	e, please ch	neck those p	rovided for	in your legi	slation:		The Tax Act Section 13-1 (4)
			CUP	Resale Price	Cost Plus	TNMM	Profit Split	Other (If so, please describe)		

		There is no specific reference to any specific transfer pricing method in the legislation. There is a general reference to the OECD TPG in the Tax Act Section 13-1 (4). The most appropriate method should be applied to any given transaction.	
5	Which criterion is used in your jurisdiction for the application of transfer pricing methods?	Please check all that apply: ☐ Hierarchy of methods ☒ Most appropriate method ☐ Other (if so, please explain) There is a general reference to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines in Section 13-1 (4). The most appropriate method should be applied to any given transaction.	The Tax Act Section 13-1 (4)
6	If your domestic legislation or regulations contain specific guidance on commodity transactions, indicate which of the following approaches is followed.	 □ For controlled transactions involving commodities, the guidance contained in paragraphs 2.18-2.22 of the TPG is followed. □ Domestic legislation mandates the use of a specific method for controlled transactions involving commodities (<i>if so, please explain</i>) ☑ Other (<i>if so, please explain</i>) A norm price is applied to pricing of crude oil. This is applied to all transactions and is not restricted to transactions between associated enterprises. 	The Petroleum Taxation Act Section 4.
		Comparability Analysis	
7	Does your jurisdiction follow (or largely follow) the guidance on comparability analysis outlined in Chapter III of the TPG?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No There is a general reference to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines in the Tax Act Section 13-1 (4). Comparability adjustments are required in line with the guidance on comparability adjustments ref. 11 below. 	
8	Is there a preference in your jurisdiction for domestic comparables over foreign comparables?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No Pan-European comparables are not automatically rejected. The relevance of foreign comparables will be considered on a case by case basis. 	

9	Does your tax administration use secret comparables for transfer pricing assessment purposes?		
		Norway's legislation allows the Tax Authorities to use all information in their possession for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of the Tax Act. However, from an administrative perspective, the use of secret comparables as the basis for an assessment is an approach of last resort.	
10	Does your legislation allow or require the use of an arm's length range and/or statistical measure for determining		
	arm's length remuneration?	The concept of arm's length range is recognized in appropriate circumstances. Use of interquartile range is not mandatory, but is commonly used by taxpayers as well as the Norwegian tax authority to improve or narrow down the range.	
11	Are comparability adjustments required under your domestic legislation or regulations?		
		As there is a general reference to the OECD TPG in the Tax Act Section 13-1 (4) comparability adjustments are required in line with the guidance on comparability adjustments. The tax payer should explain any such adjustments in the transfer pricing documentation. However, it is not a strict requirement under the law or administrative practice to make working capital adjustments when preparing benchmarks based on databases etc.	
		Intangible Property	
12	Does your domestic legislation or regulations contain guidance specific to the pricing of controlled transactions involving intangibles?	☐ Yes ⊠ No	
	myorying mungiones.	Norway applies the OECD TPG to transactions involving intangibles.	
13	Does your domestic legislation or regulation provide for transfer pricing	□ Yes □ No	HTVI Implementation Questionnaire

	rules or special measures regarding hard to value intangibles (HTVI)?	The HTVI approach of chapter VI of the OECD TPG has not been adopted in an explicit manner. However, the arm's length principle as such, is implemented in Section 13-1 of the Tax Act. This provision makes a reference to the OECD TPG. By this reference to the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines, the HTVI approach is implemented in Norway and may be applied by Norwegian tax authorities in conformity with the guidance in the OECD TPG.	
14	Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving intangibles?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
		Intra-group Services	
15	Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to intra-group services transactions?	□ Yes □ No	
		Norway applies the OECD TPG to intra-group services transactions.	
16	Do you have any simplified approach for low value-adding intra-group services?		
		The taxpayer may apply the simplified approach in the OECD TPG Chapter 7 Section D. The simplified approach shall not be regarded, however, as restricting the Norwegian Oil Taxation authorities in conducting a thorough transfer pricing analysis with regard to service costs allocated to Norwegian upstream companies subject to the Norwegian special tax on petroleum.	
17	Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of transactions involving services?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
		Financial transactions	
18		□ Yes ⊠ No	

	[NEW] Does your domestic legislation or regulations provide guidance specific to financial transactions?	Norway applies the OECD TPG to financial transactions.		
19	[NEW] Are there any other rules outside transfer pricing rules that are relevant for the tax treatment of	⊠ Yes □ No	The Tax Act section 6-41.	
	financial transactions	Norway has implemented rules to limit interest deductions. Norway will as of July 1 2021 implement a withholding tax on interest payments to related parties tax resident in low tax jurisdictions.		
		Cost Contribution Agreements		
20	Does your jurisdiction have legislation or regulations on cost contribution agreements?	□ Yes □ No		
		Norway applies the OECD TPG to CCAs.		
		Transfer Pricing Documentation		
21	Does your legislation or regulations require the taxpayer to prepare transfer pricing documentation?	 ☑ Yes ☐ No If affirmative, please check all that apply: ☐ Master file consistent with Annex I to Chapter V of the TPG ☐ Local file consistent with Annex II to Chapter V of the TPG ☑ Country-by-country report consistent with Annex III to Chapter V of the TPG ☑ Specific transfer pricing returns (separate or annexed to the tax return) ☐ Other (specify): 	The relevant provisions in the <u>Tax Assessment Act</u> are Sections 8-11 and 8-12.	
22	Please briefly explain the relevant requirements related to filing of transfer pricing documentation (i.e.	The transfer pricing documentation is to be filed upon request from the Tax Authority and within 45 days of such request. The transfer pricing documentation	The relevant provisions in the <u>Tax Assessment</u> <u>Act</u> are Sections 8-11and 8-12.	

	timing for preparation or submission, languages, etc.)	may be filed in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English. The Country-by-Country Report must be filed in English.	
23	Does your legislation provide for specific transfer pricing penalties and/or compliance incentives regarding	□ Yes ⊠ No	The most relevant provision would be time penalty under Section 14-1 of the <u>Tax</u> <u>Administration Act</u> .
transfer pricing documentation?		General provisions on penalties in the Tax Administration Act would be applicable in case of non-compliance.	
24	If your legislation provides for exemption from transfer pricing documentation obligations, please explain.	Enterprises are exempt from the obligation to prepare and file transfer pricing documentation if the group (as defined by law): - has less than 250 employees in the accounting year, and - has sales revenues of 400 million Norwegian kroner or less, or - has a balance sheet total of 350 million Norwegian kroner or less	The relevant provisions in the <u>Tax Assessment Act</u> is Section 8-11 paragraph 3 and Section 8-12 paragraph 4.
		This exemption does not apply, however, to enterprises subject to the special tax on petroleum; cf. Section 5 of the Petroleum Tax Act. Multinational enterprises with a consolidated revenue of 6,5 billion Norwegian kroner or less are exempt from the obligation to file Country-by-Country Report.	
		Administrative Approaches to Avoiding and Resolving Disputes	
25	Which mechanisms are available in your jurisdiction to prevent and/or resolve transfer pricing disputes?	Please check those that apply: □ Rulings	The <u>Petroleum Taxation Act</u> Section 6 paragraph 5.
		☑ Enhanced engagement programs☑ Advance Pricing Agreements (APA)	Norway's MAP Profile
		☐ Unilateral APAs	
		☐ Bilateral APAs	
		☐ Multilateral APAs	
		☑ Other (please specify):	

		Unilateral rulings are available with respect to intra group sales of natural gas.						
		Detailed information on APAs and MAPs is available at the OECD Norway's MAP Profile.						
	Safe Harbours and Other Simplification Measures							
26	Does your jurisdiction have rules on	□ Yes						
	safe harbours in respect of certain industries, types of taxpayers, or types of transactions?	⊠ No						
27	Does your jurisdiction have any other	□ Yes						
	simplification measures not listed in this questionnaire? If so, please provide a	⊠ No						
	brief explanation.							
	Other Legislative Aspects or Administrative Procedures							
28	Does your jurisdiction allow/require	⊠ Yes						
	taxpayers to make year-end adjustments?	□ No						
29	Does your jurisdiction make secondary	□ Yes						
	adjustments?	⊠ No						
		Secondary adjustments are neither mandatory nor prohibited under the law. In administrative practice, secondary adjustments are usually not made.						
	Attribution of Profits to Permanent Establishments							
30	[NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow	⊠ Yes						
	the Authorised OECD Approaches for the attribution of profits to PEs (AOA)?	In how many tax treaties?						
		If yes, how do you implement it in cases, where the old tax treaties do not contain the new version of Article 7 (OECD MTC 2010 and later)						
		There are five treaties in force containing the new version of Article 7.						

31	[NEW] Does your jurisdiction follow also another approach?	For old tax treaties, AOA is applied as a general framework for the TP analysis with certain limitations in the separate and independent enterprise fiction. □ No In how many tax treaties? The remaining 79 treaties in force contain older versions of Article 7. □ Yes □ No	
		Other Relevant Information	
32	Other legislative aspects or administrative procedures regarding transfer pricing	N/A	
33	Other relevant information (e.g. whether your jurisdiction is preparing new transfer pricing regulations, or other relevant aspects not addressed in this questionnaire)	N/A	