

Main features of the tax programme for 2013

Chapter 1 of the bill and draft resolution on taxes

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Main features of the tax programme for 2013

1 Main features of the tax programme

The main objectives for the Government's tax and fiscal policies are to secure public revenue, help to bring about a just distribution of wealth and a better environment, promote employment throughout the entire country and improve the efficiency of the economy. The tax system brings in more than NOK 1,200 billion, more than 40 per cent of combined GDP, and forms the basis for financing welfare goods.

The Government gives priority to maintaining the tax system, and regularly assesses the need for adjustments and improvements. The tax bases in particular require maintenance and protection. Broad tax bases that cover actual income ensure that different enterprises and investments, etc. are treated equally, and tax rates can be kept lower than they would otherwise have to be. This promotes profitable investment and the growth potential of the Norwegian economy. In addition, broad tax bases are vital for the tax system to have the desired effects on income distribution.

The Government has implemented several important tax changes:

- The 2006 tax reform improved the tax system in several important respects. Introducing the tax on dividends, reducing the highest marginal tax rates on wages and removing the split-income model effectively counteracted extensive tax avoidance. The reform also ensured a high degree of equal treatment of different forms of business. The principles of the 1992 reform regarding low tax rates, broad tax bases and equal tax treatment were affirmed. The tax system has also become more redistributive. The evaluation white paper (Report No. 11 (2010–2011) to the Storting), concluded that the reform was successful.
- The Government has amended the taxation of pension income to make it more profitable to work and to combine work with pension income. This change also contributed to redistribution from those with large pensions to those with small and medium-sized pensions.

- Compared to the Bondevik II Government, the tax level has increased by about NOK 12 billion (measured in current krone). Cumulatively, this has generated increased tax revenue of approximately NOK 83 billion over the past seven years.
- The Government has also reduced fees that exceed the State's cost of providing the services in question. In the years 2007–2012, overpriced fees have been reduced by some NOK 650 million.
- The Government has improved the value added tax system, not least by expanding the tax base in certain areas in the cultural and sports sectors, and in connection with the purchase of electronic services from abroad.
- The Government has strengthened taxes as an instrument for improving the environment. In total, environmental and energy related taxes have increased by around NOK 1.7 billion from 2005 to 2012. In addition, the motor vehicle registration tax was restructured in 2007, resulting in a strong fall in CO₂ emissions from newly registered cars.
- The fight against tax evasion has been stepped up both nationally and internationally. The Government has increased the budgets of the Norwegian Tax Administration and the Customs and Excise Authorities, and participated actively in international cooperation to combat tax havens. These efforts are also an important part of the work done to ensure fairer distribution.
- The Government has made the net wealth tax more targeted. It now plays a more important role in redistribution policy. At the same time, the proportion of taxpayers who pay net wealth tax has been approximately halved since 2005.

The Government is keeping taxes at the 2004 level, in line with the tax promise in the platform for cooperation in government. No major changes in the tax system are proposed for 2013, although changes will be made in certain tax areas, including reductions in overpriced fees and the motor vehicle re-registration tax, an expanded base and

increased basic allowance for net wealth tax, measures to close tax loopholes in business taxation, an increased CO₂ tax in the petroleum industry, and strengthening of the environmental components of the motor vehicle registration tax.

Income tax and net wealth tax for individuals

The Government proposes to increase the taxable value of second homes and commercial property for the purposes of net wealth tax from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of estimated market value. This will support a more accurate valuation for net wealth purposes of real estate that is owned directly or through unlisted companies, and help to reduce the favourable tax treatment given to investments in real estate rather than financial assets. Moreover, this may have a positive effect on the housing market by reducing the tax incentives to invest money in multiple homes. The net wealth tax on primary residences will not be amended. The expansion of the tax base will fund an increase in the basic allowance for net wealth tax from NOK 750,000 to NOK 870,000. Married couples will thus have a total basic allowance of NOK 1,740,000. The basic allowance will permit married couples without any other assets to own a debt-free residence worth up to approximately NOK 7 million without having to pay net wealth tax. The proposal has good redistribution effects.

The rate structure for wage taxation and the tax rate on share income will be maintained, in accordance with the principle that there should not be large differences between the highest marginal tax on share income and wage income. This avoids serious problems resulting from the camouflaging of wage income as share income, as occurred before the 2006 tax reform. The real progression in wage taxation will be maintained by increasing the thresholds for surtax, the personal allowance and the maximum basic allowances in wage income and pension income in line with expected wage growth in 2013, i.e. by 4 per cent. At the same time, the Government is giving priority to tax relief for those with low wage incomes by increasing the rate of the basic allowance from 38 to 40 percent.

The Government proposes replacing the current class 2 for sole providers with a special allowance for ordinary income which will provide an equivalent tax benefit. The current class 2 does not function satisfactorily, not least because cohabitants with children from a previous relationship are also covered. In the Government's view, the primary reason for tax relief for sole providers is the higher cost of living alone with children. The relief should cease when permanent cohabitation begins. The conditions for being granted the spe-

cial allowance are based on the rules for family allowance. A parent loses the right to expanded family allowance if he or she has been a cohabitant for 12 of the last 18 months. The special allowance can be graded according to the number of months as a true sole provider, and can be shared equally by parents with joint custody. This change will ensure that cohabitants and married couples are treated more equally, and improve the agreement between the definitions of sole provider in the Family Allowance Act and the Taxation Act. In addition, the rules will be better adapted to situations where parents have decided that the child (children) shall live with both parents after separation and divorce.

The Storting has decided that the disability pension under the social security system is to be replaced by a new disability benefit from 2015. The new rules envisage that the new disability benefit will be taxed as wage income. The Government is now proposing necessary changes to the National Insurance Act and the Taxation Act for this purpose. Proposing the statutory amendments now means that the tax rules will be in place in good time before the new rules are implemented. It will also ease current efforts to adapt occupational pension schemes to the new disability benefit under the social security system. Most disabled people will benefit from the change. Some groups, primarily those with relatively high incomes, may face higher taxes. In addition, a small group that only receives payments from schemes other than the social security system, primarily people with a low degree of disability, will face higher taxes. The Government proposes that the Ministry of Finance be given authority to issue rules that ease the transition for the latter group.

Business taxation

As part of its efforts to close loopholes and limit undesirable opportunities for tax avoidance, the Government is proposing certain changes to business taxation that will increase the State's income by an estimated NOK 800 million annually in total.

The exemption method for shares, etc. has proven to give an unintended tax benefit to life assurance companies and pension companies. These companies can make tax deductions in respect of monetary allocations to insurance funds intended to cover obligations to customers. The aim, among other things, is to neutralise the taxation of customer funds. Returns on shares, etc. which are exempt from taxation under the exemption method are also included in the allocation allowance. The current rules therefore help

to offset a tax that is not paid on the customer funds. The Government therefore proposes that the exemption method should no longer cover returns on customer funds. This means that the companies will pay tax on their profits to a greater extent, like other limited companies. The majority of the affected companies have accumulated relatively large loss carry-forwards. It will therefore take time for the proposal to result in increased payable tax for these companies. Companies without loss carry-forwards for tax purposes will pay more tax if they achieve positive returns on customer funds invested in shares in 2012.

The Government is also proposing measures to counteract the undermining of the Norwegian tax base through investments in petroleum activities abroad. Norwegian oil companies may currently deduct costs relating to their foreign activities from the base for Norwegian domestic tax. At the same time, Norway will probably not receive tax revenue from these activities, because they are subject to special taxation in the countries in which they are pursued. Overall, this means that Norway is subsidising the activities of Norwegian oil companies abroad through the tax system. The Government proposes the removal of this imbalance. By exempting foreign petroleum income from taxation, the ability to deduct costs incurred in connection with foreign activities will cease from 2013. In addition, to prevent tax-related adaptations in 2012, certain limitations are proposed on the ability of the affected companies to carry forward losses and capital losses which arise in 2012.

Indirect taxes and fees

The Government is taking a new step in its work on cutting fees to a cost-based level. The fees for registering real estate are being reduced significantly, and the fee for customs credit declarations is being reduced to a cost-based level. Sectoral taxes and overpriced fees are being reduced by a total of approximately NOK 565 million accrued in 2013. This means that in the period 2007–2013, overpriced fees will be reduced by a total of some NOK 1.2 billion.

The vehicle re-registration tax has unfortunate effects, particularly on the sale of used motor vehicles to businesses. The Government proposes that, in 2013, the fee should be reduced by 40 percent in real terms for typical commercial vehicles and by 12 percent for other motor vehicles. This will give relief of NOK 400 million. In total, the re-registration fee will be reduced by almost NOK 600 million from 2011 to 2013.

In 2013, the environmental profile of taxes will be strengthened further. In accordance with the white paper on climate efforts, the CO₂ tax on petroleum activities will be increased by NOK 200 per tonne. Fishing and hunting will be subject to an effective CO₂ tax of around NOK 50 per tonne. At the same time, the regulatory fee for the fishing fleet will be abolished.

The adjustment of the motor vehicle registration tax in an environmentally friendly direction will be continued and strengthened by giving greater emphasis to CO₂ and NO_x emissions and less emphasis to engine power. The vehicle scrap return will be increased from NOK 2,000 to NOK 2,500.

The Government proposes the abolition of the current value added tax exemption for the sale of services related to public road and rail projects from 1 January 2013. The exemptions, which have existed since the 1970s, are outdated and impose administrative burdens. Their abolition is primarily a technical simplification, and will be accompanied by increased appropriations that will offset the tax increase.

Other tax changes

The maximum allowance for trade union subscriptions will be increased from NOK 3,750 to NOK 3,850.

The tax-free kilometre allowances for work-related travel with private vehicles will be increased to the same level as the kilometre rates negotiated by the State and the main trade unions in the State. This will ensure that the use of these kilometre rates remains tax-free.

Municipalities will be permitted to use the net wealth bases to value homes for property tax purposes, starting in the property tax year 2014.

As of the property tax year 2013, a mandatory exemption from property tax and valuation will be introduced for low-producing uncultivated land owned directly or indirectly by the State, as well as national parks and nature reserves regardless of ownership.

The special tax on non-alcoholic beverages will be increased to the same level as the special tax on light beer.

The highest customs duty rates for textiles will be reduced, the customs duty rates for certain types of clothes will be evened out.

The system of preferential customs duty rates for developing countries (the GSP scheme), will be improved, among other things by granting a number of middle-income countries improved preferential rates on a range of agricultural products and exemptions from customs duty on

clothes and textiles.

Percentage-based customs duty will be introduced for steaks and fillets of beef, for lamb and for certain types of cheese. A dedicated quota for the importation of beef will be introduced for countries with preferential customs duty rates under the GSP scheme. These countries keep the current GSP customs duty rate.

Certain limits, etc. will be continued nominally from 2012 to 2013. This applies, for example, to the special wage income allowance, the parental allowance for documented expenses for childminding and childcare, the lower threshold for payment of employee's social security contribution, the special allowance for taxpayers in Nord-Troms and Finnmark, the special allowance for slate miners in Finnmark and Nord-Troms, the agricultural allowance, the fisherman and hunter allowance, the lower threshold and kilometre rates for the allowance for travel between home and work, the thresholds for inheritance tax and the maximum savings under the home investment savings scheme for people under 34 (BSU).

2 Revenue and distribution effects

Revenue effects of the tax programme

The tax readjustment pledge was fulfilled in the National Budget for 2007. In connection with

later budgets and the measures introduced to mitigate the consequences of the global financial crisis, permanent tax relief equivalent to a total of NOK 139 million has been given compared with the 2007 budget, see table 1.1. The tax proposal for 2013 involves a fairly unchanged tax level compared with the National Budget for 2007.

Table 1.2 shows the calculated revenue effects of the Government's tax proposals for 2013. The revenue effects have been calculated relative to a benchmark system for 2013. The benchmark system is based on the 2012 tax rules. Allowances and limits, etc. in the general rates structure for personal taxation have largely been adjusted to the 2013 level using estimated wage growth from 2012 to 2013 of 4 per cent. This means that a taxpayer who receives only standard allowances and whose ordinary income and personal income both increase by 4 per cent will have approximately the same average income tax level in the benchmark system for 2013 as in 2012. Similarly, the tax-free allowance for net wealth tax is adjusted in the benchmark system so that a person with an average net wealth composition will have the same tax on net wealth in the benchmark system for 2013 as in 2012, measured as a share of their net wealth. Special allowances and other limits on personal taxation have been adjusted using an estimated inflation rate from 2012 to 2013 of 1.9 per cent. In the benchmark system for

Table 1.1 Comparison of the Government's tax pledge and the tax programme for 2013. Negative figures indicate tax relief. NOK millions

	Accrued
<i>Status of the tax pledge prior to the 2013 budget</i>	
Change in the level of the 2012 National Budget compared to the 2007 National Budget.....	-139
Changes in the Revised National Budget 2012	0
Deviation from the tax pledge prior to the 2013 budget	-139
<i>New changes in taxes in the 2013 budget</i>	
Revenue effects in 2013, see table 1.2	-681
Revenue effects in other years than the budget year ¹	800
Total new tax rises in the 2013 budget	119
Deviation from the tax pledge as a result of the Government's tax programme for 2013	-20

¹ These relate to the proposal to limit the exemption method for life insurance companies and pension companies (NOK 300 million in 2012), and measures to counteract the undermining of the Norwegian tax base in connection with investments in petroleum activities abroad (NOK 500 million in 2012).

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Table 1.2 Estimated revenue effect of the Government's tax programme for 2013. Negative figures indicate tax relief. The figures have been calculated relative to a benchmark system for 2013. NOK millions

	Accrued	Booked
Tax base for income tax for individuals	230	150
Increase the basic allowance in wage income from 38 to 40 per cent.	-265	-210
Adjust the upper limit of the basic allowance in pension income for wage growth	-55	-44
Adjust the personal allowance for wage growth	-51	-41
Replace tax class 2 for sole providers with a new special allowance.....	425	340
Increase the maximum allowance for paid trade union subscriptions, etc. to NOK 3,850.....	-8	-6
Increase the tax-free kilometre allowance for work-related travel with private vehicles	-60	-48
Continue other rates, limits and allowances nominally, etc.	244	159
Net wealth tax.....	-20	-16
Increase the taxable value of second homes and commercial property to 50 per cent of estimated market value and increase the basic allowance to NOK 870,000	-20	-16
Business taxation	0	800
Limit the exemption method for shares, etc. in life insurance companies and pension companies.....	0	300
Counteract the undermining of the Norwegian tax base in connection with investments in petroleum activities abroad.....	0	500
Environmental, energy and vehicle taxes	-370	-370
Adjust the motor vehicle registration tax	0	0
Increase the vehicle scrap return by NOK 500 and the vehicle scrap return tax by NOK 300	0	0
Reduce the vehicle re-registration tax	-400	-400
Reduce the rebate of CO ₂ tax for hunting and fishing corresponding to approximately NOK 50 per tonne of CO ₂	30	30
Increase the CO ₂ tax on petroleum activities ¹	-	-
Other tax changes	45	-354
Abolish the value added tax exemptions for deliveries in public road and rail projects (net) ²	0	-400
Increase the tax on non-alcoholic beverages by 16 øre per litre	90	85
Reduce the customs duty rates for clothes and textiles	-35	-30
Improve preferential customs duty rates for developing countries	-10	-9
Sector taxes and overpriced fees.....	-566	-543
Reduce the charge for customs credit declarations.....	-155	-142
Reduce registration fees.....	-400	-385
Abolish the coastal fee	-33	-33
Abolish the regulatory fee for the fishing fleet	-33	-27

	Accrued	Booked
Increase the regulatory and supervisory fee for the aquaculture industry	10	10
Increase the sector tax for partial funding of the activities of the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway ³	45	34
Combined new direct and indirect tax changes in 2013⁴	-681	-333

¹ Income from the petroleum sector is not included in the table because it is included in the Government Pension Fund Global. The increase in the CO₂ tax on petroleum activities increases the transfer to the fund by NOK 370 million accrued and NOK 180 million booked in 2013.

² The change is revenue neutral, as allocations on the expenditure side will be increased by an amount corresponding to the increase in value added tax income resulting from the abolition. The booked revenue loss in 2013 is due to different accrual of income and expenditure, but does not influence the structural, oil-adjusted deficit and thus also does not affect the leeway in the budget.

³ The net effect is substantially lower when account is taken of the State's direct economic engagement (SDØE) and the high rate of tax on petroleum activities.

⁴ Tax changes that are included in the structural, non-oil budget deficit sum up to NOK 67 mill. This corresponds to the total booked effect of the tax programme (NOK -333 mill.) subtracted by the effect of abolishing the value added tax exemptions for deliveries in public road and rail projects (NOK -400 mill.), cf. footnote 2 to this table.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

indirect taxes, all unit taxes have been adjusted by the estimated rate of inflation from 2012 to 2013. In real terms, the benchmark system thus entails no change in tax levels from 2012 to 2013.

Table 1.3 presents estimated booked tax revenue for 2013 and figures for the two preceding years, distributed by chapter and item.

Table 1.3 Booked tax revenue distributed by chapter and item. NOK millions

Chapter	Item	Description	Budget estimate 2012			
			Accounts 2011	Balanced budget	Estimate NB 2013	Proposal 2013
5501		Taxes on wealth and income	227,649	227,000	236,735	250,635
5506	70	Tax on inheritance and gifts.....	1,754	1,850	1,700	1,850
5507		Direct and indirect taxes on petroleum extraction.....	207,453	225,400	226,800	226,500
5508	70	Tax on CO ₂ emissions in petroleum activities on the continental shelf	2,189	2,300	2,200	3,400
5509	70	Tax on NO _x emissions in petroleum activities on the continental shelf	36	40	5	0
5511	70	Customs duties.....	2,537	2,260	2,750	2,570
	71	Auction revenue from customs quotas	210	135	195	190
5521	70	Value added tax	208,747	222,300	219,200	236,000
5526	70	Tax on alcoholic beverages.....	11,863	12,450	11,750	12,450
5531	70	Tax on tobacco goods, etc.	7,643	8,220	7,430	7,650
5536		Tax on motor vehicles, etc.				
	71	Motor vehicle registration tax	20,123	21,600	20,900	21,460
	72	Annual tax on motor vehicles	9,035	9,350	9,370	9,700

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		Budget estimate 2012				
	73	Annual weight-based tax	331	342	328	340
	75	Re-registration tax	2,423	2,350	2,440	2,130
5537	71	Marine engine tax.....	194	230	156	165
5538		Road usage tax on engine fuel				
	70	Road usage tax on petrol	6,938	6,850	6,560	6,450
	71	Road usage tax on auto diesel	9,179	10,300	9,700	10,700
5541	70	Electricity consumption tax	7,337	7,850	6,800	7,050
5542	70	Base tax on mineral oil, etc.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,250
	71	Tax on lubricating oil, etc.....	100	112	93	99
5543	70	CO ₂ tax	4,800	4,900	4,510	4,730
	71	Sulphur tax.....	49	48	44	47
5546	70	Tax on the final disposal of waste.....	89	100	45	48
5547	70	Tax on trichloroethene	1	1	1	1
	71	Tax on tetrachloroethene	1	1	3	3
5548		Environmental taxes on certain greenhouse gases				
	70	Tax on hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons	258	365	247	263
5549	70	Tax on emissions of NO _x	98	51	123	130
5550	70	Environmental tax on pesticides.....	64	50	50	50
5551		Taxes related to the minerals industry				
	70	Tax related to subsea natural resources other than petroleum	2	2	1	2
	71	Tax related to prospection and excavation rights for minerals pursuant to the Minerals Act.....	3	3	21	10
5555	70	Tax on chocolate and sugar products, etc. ...	1,174	1,235	1,224	1,260
5556	70	Tax on non-alcoholic beverages, etc.....	1,784	1,862	1,766	1,905
5557	70	Sugar tax, etc.	183	200	194	206
5559		Tax on beverage packaging				
	70	Base tax on disposable packaging.....	865	915	875	927
	71	Environmental tax on cartons.....	117	127	82	87
	72	Environmental tax on plastics.....	79	116	54	57
	73	Environmental tax on metals.....	158	179	130	138
	74	Environmental tax on glass.....	60	62	62	66

			Budget estimate 2012			
5565	70	Stamp duty.....	6,654	6,800	7,500	8,000
		Sectoral taxes ¹	2,448	1,859	1,860	1,835
5583	70	Tax on frequencies, etc.....	192	183	188	253
5700	71	Social security contribution	102,437	101,500	105,100	110,700
	72	Employer's social security contribution.....	138,542	145,200	146,500	154,500
Total direct and indirect taxes and social security system revenue, the Fiscal Budget.....			987,227	1,028,197	1,036,892	1,085,806

¹ This is a composite item for sectoral taxes under the different ministries, relevant to multiple chapters and items. See table 13.2 for further details.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 1.4 shows the booked revenue effects of new proposals for rule changes in 2013, distributed by chapter and item.

Table 1.4 Estimated booked revenue effects of the tax programme for 2013, distributed by chapter and item. Calculated by reference to the benchmark system for 2013. NOK millions

Chapter	Item	Description	NOK millions 2013 budget
5501		Taxes on wealth and income ¹	923
5506	70	Tax on inheritance and gifts	22
5507		Direct and indirect taxes on petroleum extraction	
	71	Ordinary tax	-230
	72	Surtax.....	-420
	74	Area fee, etc.....	0
5508	70	CO ₂ tax on petroleum activities on the continental shelf ²	1,110
5509	70	Tax on NO _x emissions in petroleum activities on the continental shelf	0
5511	70	Customs duties	-39
	71	Auction revenue from customs quotas	0
5521	70	Value added tax	5,700
5526	70	Tax on alcoholic beverages.....	0
5531	70	Tax on tobacco goods, etc.	0
5536		Tax on motor vehicles, etc.	
	71	Motor vehicle registration tax	60
	72	Annual tax on motor vehicles	0
	73	Annual weight-based tax	0
	75	Re-registration tax	-400

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Chapter	Item	Description	NOK millions 2013 budget
5537	71	Marine engine tax.....	0
5538		Road usage tax on engine fuel	
	70	Road usage tax on petrol.....	0
	71	Road usage tax on auto diesel.....	0
5541	70	Electricity consumption tax.....	0
5542	70	Base tax on mineral oil, etc.....	0
	71	Tax on lubricating oil, etc.....	0
5543	70	CO ₂ tax.....	30
	71	Sulphur tax.....	0
5546	70	Tax on the final disposal of waste.....	0
5547	70	Tax on trichloroethene.....	0
	71	Tax on tetrachloroethene.....	0
5548	70	Tax on hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.....	0
5549	70	Tax on emissions of NO _x	0
5550	70	Environmental tax on pesticides.....	0
5551	70	Tax related to subsea natural resources other than petroleum.....	0
	71	Tax related to prospection and excavation rights for minerals pursuant to the Minerals Act.....	0
5555	70	Tax on chocolate and sugar products, etc.....	0
5556	70	Tax on non-alcoholic beverages, etc.....	85
5557	70	Sugar tax, etc.....	0
5559		Tax on beverage packaging	
	70	Base tax on disposable packaging.....	0
	71	Environmental tax on cartons.....	0
	72	Environmental tax on plastics.....	0
	73	Environmental tax on metals.....	0
	74	Environmental tax on glass.....	0
5565	70	Stamp duty.....	0
		Fees ³	-527
		Sectoral taxes ³	-16
5583	70	Tax on frequencies, etc.....	0

Chapter	Item	Description	NOK millions 2013 budget
5700	71	Social security contribution	2
	72	Employer's social security contribution.....	-13
Total changes in direct and indirect taxes and social security system revenue, the Fiscal Budget.....			6,287

¹ The effect applies to the State and the municipal sector. See section 3.9 for discussion of the municipal tax rates.

² Increased CO₂ tax will lead to reduced taxes on petroleum extraction and reduced income of NOK 280 mill on chapter 5440 item 24 The State's direct economic commitment, operating result. Estimated net booked effect of NOK 180 mill. is transferred to the Government Pension Fund Global on chapter 2800 item 50.

³ For a specification of which sectoral taxes and fees are being changed, see table 1.2.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Distribution effects of the tax programme for 2013

The proposed tax programme for 2013 has a good redistribution profile. The expansion of the tax base for net wealth tax will increase the average tax payable by the groups with the highest incomes; see table 1.5. The tax relief for wage earners at the lowest income levels is primarily the

result of the increase in the rate of the basic allowance in wage income; see table 1.6. Other income groups will pay slightly higher taxes, partly because some rates and value limits are being continued nominally.

The redistribution effect calculations cover proposed changes to taxes payable by personal taxpayers on net wealth and income. Among

Table 1.5 Average tax changes¹ for different gross income brackets when the 2013 tax programme is compared with 2012 rules adjusted for wage growth (the benchmark system). All persons aged 17 and older. Negative figures indicate tax relief. NOK

Gross income including tax-free payments. NOK thousands	Number	Average tax in the benchmark system for 2013	Average tax change under the proposal	Of this, change in net wealth tax
0–150	572,000	4,200	0	0
150–200	331,500	12,200	-300	-100
200–250	383,300	24,400	-200	-100
250–300	368,500	42,700	-100	-100
300–350	354,200	62,500	0	-100
350–400	362,200	81,300	100	-100
400–450	354,800	98,600	100	-100
450–500	309,200	115,600	100	0
500–600	433,500	142,200	200	0
600–750	303,300	193,200	200	0
750–1,000	192,200	274,400	300	100
1,000–2,000	137,000	465,000	600	500
2,000–3,000	13,500	947,000	1,900	1,800
Over 3,000	8,600	2,378,800	5,400	5,300
In all	4,123,900	102,700	100	0

¹ Does not include changes in indirect taxes. Rounded to the nearest NOK 100.

Sources: Statistics Norway and the Ministry of Finance.

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other things, this relates to the increased rate for the basic allowance in wage income, the replacement of tax class 2 for sole providers with a special allowance in wage income, the increase in the allowance for trade union subscriptions and the changes to net wealth tax. The redistribution

tables do not cover the tax relief relating to re-registration tax, customs duty, sectoral taxes and overpriced fees.

The calculations were carried out using Statistics Norway's LOTTE-Skatt tax model.

Table 1.6 Average tax changes¹ for different gross income brackets when the 2013 tax programme is compared with 2012 rules adjusted for wage growth (the benchmark system) for wage earners. Negative figures indicate tax relief. NOK

Gross income including tax-free payments. NOK thousands	Number	Average tax in the benchmark system for 2013	Average tax change under the proposal	Of this, change in net wealth tax
0–150	300	37,500	-100	0
150–200	36,100	29,700	-1,000	0
200–250	97,900	37,500	-400	0
250–300	127,400	52,300	100	0
300–350	177,100	67,800	100	0
350–400	249,800	83,800	200	0
400–450	283,700	99,400	200	0
450–500	263,300	115,400	200	0
500–600	382,900	141,600	200	0
600–750	267,500	192,200	200	0
750–1,000	169,000	273,200	300	100
1,000–2,000	116,200	460,000	600	500
2,000–3,000	10,300	948,500	2,000	1,900
Over 3,000	6,200	2,246,800	5,600	5,400
In all	2,187,800	151,700	200	0

¹ Does not include changes in indirect taxes. Rounded to the nearest NOK 100.

Sources: Statistics Norway and the Ministry of Finance.

3 Tax rates, allowances and value limits

Table 1.7 shows the proposed tax rates, allowances and value limits for 2013. The table also shows the rules for 2012 and the changes in per cent from 2012 to 2013. The general allowances and value limits are rounded when adjusted for estimated growth in wages, pensions or prices from 2012 to 2013. The increase may therefore

deviate somewhat from the level of the different growth estimates. Wage growth is estimated at 4 per cent, price growth at 1.9 per cent, the growth in the minimum pension level at 3.5 per cent and the growth in the ordinary old-age pension at 3.2 per cent. Reference is otherwise made to the proposed tax decision in this report and the summary of allowances and value limits on the Ministry's website on the internet.

Table 1.7 Tax rates, allowances and value limits in 2012 and as proposed for 2013

	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012–2013
<i>Tax on ordinary income</i>			
Personal taxpayers ¹	28 per cent	28 per cent	-
Companies.....	28 per cent	28 per cent	-
<i>Surtax</i>			
Bracket 1			
Threshold	NOK 490,000	NOK 509,600	4 per cent
Rate ²	9.0 per cent	9.0 per cent	-
Bracket 2			
Threshold	NOK 796,400	NOK 828,300	4 per cent
Rate	12.0 per cent	12.0 per cent	-
<i>Social security contribution</i>			
Lower threshold for payment of employee's social security contribution.....	NOK 39,600	NOK 39,600	-
Levelling rate.....	25.0 per cent	25.0 per cent	-
Rate			
Wage income	7.8 per cent	7.8 per cent	-
Income from self-employment in primary sector ³	11.0 per cent	11.0 per cent	-
Income from other self-employment	11.0 per cent	11.0 per cent	-
Pension income, etc.	4.7 per cent	4.7 per cent	-
<i>Employers' social security contribution</i>			
Zone I.....	14.1 per cent	14.1 per cent	-
Zone Ia ⁴	14.1 per cent	14.1 per cent	-
Zone II.....	10.6 per cent	10.6 per cent	-

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	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012– 2013
Zone III.....	6.4 per cent	6.4 per cent	-
Zone IV	5.1 per cent	5.1 per cent	-
Zone IVa	7.9 per cent	7.9 per cent	-
Zone V	0.0 per cent	0.0 per cent	-
<i>Maximum effective marginal tax rates</i>			
Wage income excl. employer's social security contribution	47.8 per cent	47.8 per cent	-
Wage income incl. employer's social security contribution	54.3 per cent	54.3 per cent	-
Pension income ⁵	44.7 per cent	44.7 per cent	-
Income from self-employment in primary sector ³	51.0 per cent	51.0 per cent	-
Income from other self-employment	51.0 per cent	51.0 per cent	-
Dividends and withdrawals ⁶	48.2 per cent	48.2 per cent	-
<i>Personal allowance</i>			
Class 1.....	NOK 45,350	NOK 47,150	4 per cent
Class 2 ⁷	NOK 90,700	NOK 94,300	4 per cent
<i>Basic allowance in wage income</i>			
Rate	38.0 per cent	40.0 per cent	2 percentage points
Lower limit	NOK 4,000	NOK 4,000	-
Upper limit ⁸	NOK 78,150	NOK 81,300	4 per cent
<i>Basic allowance in pension income</i>			
Rate	26.0 per cent	26.0 per cent	-
Lower limit	NOK 4,000	NOK 4,000	-
Upper limit	NOK 65,450	NOK 68,050	4 per cent
<i>Special wage income allowance</i> ⁹	NOK 31,800	NOK 31,800	-
<i>Special allowance for disability, etc.</i>	NOK 32,000	NOK 32,000	-

	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012– 2013
<i>Special allowance for sole providers</i> ¹⁰	-	NOK 47,160	New
<i>Special tax allowance for pensioners</i>			
Maximum amount.....	NOK 29,300	NOK 30,300	3.5 per cent
Downscaling, level 1			
Threshold	NOK 165,000	NOK 170,750	3.5 per cent
Rate	15.3 per cent	15.3 per cent	-
Downscaling, level 2			
Threshold	NOK 251,700	NOK 259,800	3.2 per cent
Rate	6.0 per cent	6.0 per cent	-
<i>The tax limitation rule for the disabled, etc.</i> ¹¹			
Levelling rate.....	55.0 per cent	55.0 per cent	-
Tax-free net income			
Single	NOK 122,100	NOK 127,000	4 per cent
Married person ¹²	NOK 112,200	NOK 116,700	4 per cent
Net wealth supplement			
Rate	1.5 per cent	1.5 per cent	-
Single	NOK 200,000	NOK 200,000	-
Married person	NOK 100,000	NOK 100,000	-
<i>Special allowance for taxpayers in Finnmark and Nord-Troms</i>			
Class 1.....	NOK 15,000	NOK 15,000	-
Class 2.....	NOK 30,000	NOK 30,000	-
<i>Seamen's allowance</i>			
Rate	30.0 per cent	30.0 per cent	-
Upper limit	NOK 80,000	NOK 80,000	-
<i>Fishermen's allowance</i>			
Rate	30.0 per cent	30.0 per cent	-
Upper limit	NOK 150,000	NOK 150,000	-

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	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012– 2013
<i>Special allowance for high expenses due to illness</i>			
Lower limit	NOK 9,180	NOK 9,180	-
<i>Maximum annual allowance for payments to individual pension schemes.....</i>			
	NOK 15,000	NOK 15,000	-
<i>Allowance for travel between home and work</i>			
Rate per km	NOK 1.50/0.70	NOK 1.50/0.70	-
Lower limit for allowance.....	NOK 13,950	NOK 13,950	-
<i>Maximum allowance for donations to voluntary organisations</i>			
	NOK 12,000	NOK 12,000	-
<i>Maximum allowance for paid trade union subscriptions, etc.....</i>			
	NOK 3,750	NOK 3,850	2.7 per cent
<i>Home investment savings scheme for people under 34 (BSU)</i>			
Tax deduction rate	20.0 per cent	20.0 per cent	-
Maximum annual savings.....	NOK 20,000	NOK 20,000	-
Maximum total savings in the scheme	NOK 150,000	NOK 150,000	-
<i>Parental allowance for documented expenses for childminding and childcare</i>			
Upper limit			
One child	NOK 25,000	NOK 25,000	-
Supplement per additional child.....	NOK 15,000	NOK 15,000	-
<i>Tax-free per kilometre allowance for business driving with private vehicle</i>			
Per kilometre rate up to 10,000 km.....	NOK 3.90	NOK 4.05	3.8 per cent
Per kilometre rate over 10,000 km	NOK 3.25	NOK 3.40	4.6 per cent

	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012– 2013
<i>Tax on net wealth¹³</i>			
Municipal			
Threshold	NOK 750,000	NOK 870,000	16 per cent
Rate	0.7 per cent	0.7 per cent	-
State			
Threshold	NOK 750,000	NOK 870,000	16 per cent
Rate	0.4 per cent	0.4 per cent	-
<i>Inheritance tax</i>			
Threshold			
Level 1	NOK 470,000	NOK 470,000	-
Level 2	NOK 800,000	NOK 800,000	-
Rates			
Children and parents			
Level 1	6 per cent	6 per cent	-
Level 2	10 per cent	10 per cent	-
Other beneficiaries			
Level 1	8 per cent	8 per cent	-
Level 2	15 per cent	15 per cent	-
Discount on shares ¹⁴	40 per cent	40 per cent	-
<i>Depreciation rates</i>			
Asset group a (office equipment, etc.).....	30 per cent	30 per cent	-
Asset group b (acquired goodwill)	20 per cent	20 per cent	-
Asset group c (heavy goods vehicles, lorries, buses, vans, etc.)	20 per cent	20 per cent	-
Asset group d (passenger cars, machinery and equipment, etc.).....	20 per cent	20 per cent	-
Asset group e (ships, vessels, rigs, etc.)	14 per cent	14 per cent	-
Asset group f (aircraft, helicopters)	12 per cent	12 per cent	-
Asset group g (systems for transfer and distribution of electricity and electro- technical equipment in power companies)	5 per cent	5 per cent	-
Asset group h (buildings and facilities, hotels, etc.) ^{15,16}	4 (6/10) per cent	4 (6/10) per cent	-

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	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Change 2012– 2013
Asset group i (business buildings)	2 per cent	2 per cent	-
Asset group j (technical installations in business and other commercial buildings)	10 per cent	10 per cent	-

¹ For taxpayers in Nord-Troms and Finnmark, the rate is 24.5 per cent.

² For taxpayers in Nord-Troms and Finnmark, the rate is 7 per cent in bracket 1.

³ Self-employed in fishing, hunting and child care in own home (children under 12 or with special needs for care and nursing) have a 7.8 per cent social insurance contribution on self-employed income. A lower social insurance rate for hunting and fishing relates to the fact that these industries pay a product tax intended, among other things, to make up the difference between the 7.8 per cent and 11 per cent social insurance contribution.

⁴ In zone Ia, employers' social security contribution shall be paid at a rate of 10.6 per cent until the difference between what the company actually pays and what the company would have paid at a rate of 14.1 per cent equals the de minimis state aid threshold. In 2012, the threshold is NOK 530,000 per company. For road transport companies in zone Ia, the threshold is NOK 265,000.

⁵ For the disabled, etc. who are subject to the tax limitation rule, the maximum effective marginal tax rate may reach 55 per cent.

⁶ Including 28 per cent corporation tax.

⁷ Taxpayers who support their spouse are taxed in class 2.

⁸ The sum of the basic allowance in wage income and of the basic allowance in pension income is limited upwards to the maximum basic allowance in wage income, i.e. NOK 81,300 in this proposal.

⁹ Taxpayers who only have wage income shall have the higher of the basic allowance in wage income and the special wage income allowance.

¹⁰ Replaces tax class 2 for sole providers.

¹¹ The tax limitation rule also applies to sole providers, but only if they receive transitional support.

¹² Married disabled persons who receive a spouse's supplement have a tax-free net income that is equivalent to twice the tax-free net income of other married persons, i.e. NOK 233,400 in 2013.

¹³ The threshold values are for single taxpayers. For married couples who are assessed together for joint assets, the threshold values are double those shown in the table.

¹⁴ The discount applies to non-listed shares and shares in general partnerships and limited partnerships. The discount is limited to an inheritance tax basis for these kinds of shares of up to NOK 10 million per beneficiary.

¹⁵ Buildings with a design so simple that their economic life must be assumed not to exceed 20 years can be depreciated by 10 per cent in 2013. The rate of 10 per cent also applies to facilities whose economic life must be assumed not to exceed 20 years.

¹⁶ Agricultural buildings for livestock can be depreciated at a higher rate of 6 per cent in 2013.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 1.8 shows current rates for value added tax and excise duties, as well as rate proposals for 2013. In general, the rates of all excise duties have been increased by 1.9 per cent from 2012 to 2013 to account for anticipated price increases.

Small deviations from this are due to rounding. Reference is otherwise made to the proposed indirect tax decision in this report.

Table 1.8 Indirect tax rates in 2012 and proposed rates for 2013

Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
<i>Value added tax, per cent of sales value¹</i>			
General rate	25	25	-
Reduced rate	15	15	-
Low rate.....	8	8	-
 <i>Tax on alcoholic beverages</i>			
Spirits-based beverages in excess of 0.7 pct. alcohol by volume, NOK per pct. alcohol and per litre	6.72	6.85	1.9
Other alcoholic beverages from 4.7 to 22 pct. alcohol by volume, NOK per pct. alcohol and per litre.....	4.38	4.46	1.8
Other alcoholic beverages up to and including 4.7 pct. alcohol by volume, NOK per litre			
a) 0.0–0.7 alcohol by volume	-	-	-
b) 0.7–2.7 alcohol by volume	3.00	3.06	2.0
c) 2.7–3.7 alcohol by volume.....	11.31	11.52	1.9
d) 3.7–4.7 alcohol by volume	19.59	19.96	1.9
 <i>Tax on tobacco products</i>			
Cigars, NOK per 100 grams.....	231	235	1.7
Cigarettes, NOK per 100 units.....	231	235	1.7
Smoking tobacco, NOK per 100 grams.....	231	235	1.7
Snuff, NOK per 100 grams.....	93	95	2.2
Chewing tobacco, NOK per 100 grams.....	93	95	2.2
Cigarette paper, NOK per 100 units	3.51	3.58	2.0
 <i>Motor vehicle registration tax</i>			
Passenger cars, etc. Tax group a ²			
Weight, NOK per kg			
first 1,150 kg	36.89	37.59	1.9
next 250 kg	80.41	81.94	1.9
next 100 kg	160.84	163.90	1.9
remainder	187.06	190.61	1.9

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Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
Engine power, NOK per kW			
first 65 kW	0.00	0.00	-
next 25 kW.....	315.00	275.00	-12.7
next 40 kW.....	895.00	790.00	-11.7
remainder	2,220.00	1,960.00	-11.7
NO _x emissions, NOK per mg/km	22.00	35.00	59.1
CO₂ emissions, NOK per g/km			
first 110 g/km	0.00	0.00	-
next 15 g/km (20 g/km in 2012)	750.00	764.00	1.9
next 40 g/km.....	756.00	770.00	1.9
next 70 g/km.....	1,763.00	1,796.00	1.9
remainder	2,829.00	2,883.00	1.9
deduction for emissions under 110 g/km, valid down to 50 g/km and only for vehicles emitting less than 110 g/km ..	750.00	814.00	8.5
deduction for emissions under 50 g/km, valid only for vehicles emitting under 50 g/km	850.00	966.00	13.6
Vans class 2. Tax group b,³			
weight, per cent of private car tax	22	22	-
engine power, per cent of private car tax	22	22	-
NO _x emissions, per cent of private car tax	25	25	-
CO ₂ emissions, per cent of private car tax.....	25	25	-
Camper vans. Tax group c,⁴			
per cent of private car tax	22	22	-
Weasels. Tax group e,			
per cent of basis for value tax	36	36	-
Motorbikes. Tax group f,			
tax per unit, NOK	10,635	10,837	1.9
Engine power tax, NOK per kW			
first 11 kW	0.00	0.00	-
remainder	473.29	482.28	1.9
Piston displacement tax, NOK per cm³			
first 125 cm ³	0.00	0.00	-
next 775 cm ³	36.53	37.22	1.9
remainder	80.10	81.62	1.9

Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
Snow scooters. Tax group g			
Weight, NOK per kg			
first 100 kg	14.99	15.27	1.9
next 100 kg	29.98	30.55	1.9
remainder	59.93	61.07	1.9
Engine power, NOK per kW			
first 20 kW	39.98	40.74	1.9
next 20 kW	79.92	81.44	1.9
remainder	159.83	162.87	1.9
Piston displacement, NOK per cm³			
first 200 cm ³	3.13	3.19	1.9
next 200 cm ³	6.25	6.37	1.9
remainder	12.49	12.73	1.9
Taxis. Tax group h,⁵			
weight, per cent of private car tax	40	40	-
engine power, per cent of private car tax	40	40	-
NO _x emissions, per cent of private car tax	100	100	-
CO ₂ emissions, per cent of private car tax.....	100	100	-
Veteran cars. Tax group i,			
tax per unit, NOK	3,502	3,569	1.9
Minibuses. Tax group j,⁶			
per cent of private car tax	40	40	-
 <i>Annual tax on motor vehicles, NOK per year</i>			
Petrol vehicles and diesel vehicles with a factory-fitted particle filter			
	2,885	2,940	1.9
Diesel cars without a factory-fitted particle filter			
	3,360	3,425	1.9
Caravans			
	1,080	1,100	1.9
Motorbikes			
	1,765	1,800	2.0
Tractors, mopeds, etc.....			
	405	415	2.5
 Annual weight-based tax, NOK per year			
	variable	variable	1.9

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Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
<i>Re-registration tax</i>	variable	variable	-15.6
<i>Marine engine tax, NOK per hp</i>	155.50	158.50	1.9
<i>Road usage tax on petrol, NOK per litre</i>			
Sulphur-free ⁷	4.69	4.78	1.9
Low-sulphur ⁸	4.73	4.82	1.9
<i>Road usage tax on auto diesel, NOK per litre</i>			
Sulphur-free ⁹	3.68	3.75	1.9
Low-sulphur ¹⁰	3.73	3.80	1.9
Biodiesel	1.84	1.87	1.9
<i>Electricity consumption tax, øre per kWh</i>			
General rate	11.39	11.61	1.9
Reduced rate	0.45	0.45	-
<i>Base tax on mineral oil, etc.</i>			
Mineral oil, NOK per litre	0.999	1.018	1.9
Mineral oil in the wood processing industry, production of colourants and pigments, NOK per litre.....	0.126	0.126	-
<i>Tax on lubricating oil, NOK per litre</i>	1.86	1.90	2.2
<i>CO₂ tax</i>			
Petroleum activities, NOK per litre or Sm ³	0.49	0.96	95.9
Mineral oil, NOK per litre	0.60	0.61	1.7
Mineral oil, high rate, NOK per litre	0.70	0.71	1.4
Mineral oil for domestic aviation subject to emissions quotas, NOK per litre.....	0.42	0.43	2.4
Mineral oil for the wood processing, herring meal and fish meal industry, NOK per litre.....	0.31	0.31	-
Mineral oil for fishing and hunting in coastal waters, NOK per litre.....	0.00	0.13	-

Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
Petrol, NOK per litre	0.89	0.91	2.2
Natural gas, NOK per Sm ³	0.45	0.46	2.2
LPG, NOK per kg	0.67	0.68	1.5
Reduced rate for natural gas, NOK per Sm ³	0.05	0.05	-
<i>Sulphur tax</i> , NOK per litre	0.077	0.078	1.3
<i>Tax on NOx emissions</i> , NOK per kg.....	16.69	17.01	1.9
<i>Tax on the final disposal of waste</i> , NOK per tonne			
Tax on bio-degradable waste that is deposited in accordance with an exemption granted by the pollution control authorities.....	470	479	1.9
Tax on deposits of other waste	284	289	1.8
<i>Tax on trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene</i> , NOK per kg..	64.19	65.41	1.9
<i>Tax on hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons</i> , NOK per tonne of CO ₂ equivalents	225.00	229.00	1.8
<i>Tax on chocolate and sugar products, etc.</i> , NOK per kg	18.21	18.56	1.9
<i>Tax on non-alcoholic beverages</i>			
Finished products, NOK per litre	2.85	3.06	7.4
Concentrate (syrup), NOK per litre	17.40	18.68	7.4
<i>Sugar tax</i> , NOK per kg	7.05	7.18	1.8
<i>Tax on beverage packaging</i> , NOK per unit			
Base tax on disposable packaging.....	1.06	1.08	1.9
Environmental tax			
a) Glass and metal	5.14	5.24	1.9

Tax category	2012 rules	Proposal 2013	Percentage change
b) Plastic	3.10	3.16	1.9
c) Cartons and cardboard	1.28	1.30	1.6
<i>Stamp duty, per cent of sale price</i>	2.5	2.5	-

¹ The change in value-added tax is expressed in percentage points.

² Group a: Passenger cars, class 1 vans and buses shorter than 6 metres with up to 17 seats. Piston displacement is used as the tax component for vehicles whose CO₂ emissions are not stated.

³ Group b: Class 2 vans. The change is expressed in percentage points. The highest level of the CO₂ component does not apply to group b.

⁴ Group c: Camper vans. The change is expressed in percentage points. The NO_x component is not added.

⁵ Group h: Taxis and transport for disabled persons. The change is expressed in percentage points.

⁶ Group j: Buses shorter than 6 metres with up to 17 seats, of which at least 10 are forward-facing. The change is expressed in percentage points. The highest level of the CO₂ component does not apply to group j. The NO_x component is not added.

⁷ Petrol with a sulphur content of 10 ppm or lower.

⁸ Petrol with a sulphur content between 10 ppm and 50 ppm.

⁹ Diesel with a sulphur content of 10 ppm or lower.

¹⁰ Diesel with a sulphur content between 10 ppm and 50 ppm.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

4 Allocation of public tax revenues

Table 1.9 provides a general overview of the main groups of taxes and shows which parts of the public sector receive the revenue from each main group. In total, tax revenues are estimated to amount to NOK 1,247 billion in 2012, of which approx. 88 per cent accrues to central government, just less than 10 per cent to local government and about 2 per cent to regional government.

Most of the local and county authorities' tax revenues come from income tax and tax on net

wealth from personal taxpayers. Approximately 29 per cent of the central government's tax revenue comes from value added tax, excise duties and customs duties. Approx. 24 per cent comes from personal taxpayers, while approximately 21 per cent is income tax and tax on net wealth from non-personal taxpayers and employers' social security contributions in mainland Norway. Approximately 23 per cent of the central government's revenue in 2012 comes from direct and indirect taxes in the petroleum sector. Other taxes account for approximately 3 per cent.

Table 1.9 Accrued taxes distributed by tax creditor. Estimate for 2012. NOK billions

	In total	Central government	Local government	Regional government
<i>Personal taxpayers</i>	407.3	262.1	119.9	25.3
Tax on ordinary income	266.5	130.4	110.8	25.3
Surtax.....	21.3	21.3	-	-
Social security contributions	105.3	105.3	-	-
Tax on net wealth	14.3	5.2	9.1	-
<i>Businesses (whose taxes are payable the year after the income year)</i>	83.3	81.8	1.3	0.2
Income tax (including power stations) ...	83.0	81.4	1.3	0.2
Tax on net wealth	0.4	0.4	-	-
<i>Property tax</i>	7.7	-	7.7	-
<i>Employers' social security contributions</i> ..	148.4	148.4	-	-
<i>Indirect taxes</i>	321.6	321.6	-	-
Value added tax.....	221.2	221.2	-	-
Excise duties and customs duties	100.4	100.4	-	-
<i>Petroleum</i>	247.8	247.8	-	-
Tax on income	243.8	243.8	-	-
Extraction tax.....	4.0	4.0	-	-
<i>Other direct and indirect taxes</i>	31.0	30.5	0.6	-
Social security and pension premiums, other central government and social security accounts ¹	23.3	23.3	-	-
Tax on dividends to foreign shareholders.....	2.7	2.7	-	-
Inheritance tax.....	1.7	1.7	-	-
Other taxes ²	3.5	3.0	0.6	-
Total direct and indirect taxes	1,247.3	1,092.4	129.4	25.5
Of which direct taxes	925.7	770.8	129.4	25.5

¹ Including the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund.

² Includes some income items that are grouped as tax income in the national accounts, but which are not entered as tax income in the Fiscal Budget.

Source: Ministry of Finance.