

Doing Business in Iceland

April 2011

Online version in pdf format

Published by Invest in Iceland and Promote Iceland

Invest in Iceland is part of Promote Iceland based on a contract with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism. The Agency's experts provide information and confidential services on all aspects of investments, free of charge to foreign investors. The Agency functions as a "one-stop shop" for foreign investors and provides information on investment opportunities in Iceland and the business environment.

Promote Iceland assists Icelandic companies in doing business and exporting their products, services and expertise in the international marketplace. Promote Iceland offers the services of marketing professionals and consultants in Iceland and trade commissioners at Icelandic embassies abroad.

For the latest updates of the information published in this book, please check the websites of Invest in Iceland and the Promote Iceland, www.invest.is and www.promoteiceland.is

Published by
Invest in Iceland
© Invest in Iceland & Promote Iceland
First edition 1999
Second edition Feb 2002
Third edition Feb 2004
Forth edition Sept 2005
Fifth edition Feb 2006
Sixth edition Feb 2008
Seventh edition Feb 2009
Eighth edition April 2010
Ninth edition February 2011

The first edition of this book was written in cooperation between the Invest in Iceland Agency and major accounting firms in Iceland, with assistance from the Internal Revenue Directorate, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and other government bodies. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth edition was updated by Anna Linda Bjarnadóttir, Attorney at Law, LL.M.

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this book is correct, the publishers cannot accept liability for any errors or omissions.

Updated information from this book can be found on the Invest in Iceland website, www.invest.is.

Reproduction for non-commercial distribution is allowed provided that the source is acknowledged.

Editor: Þórður Hilmarsson Text editors: First, second and third edition: Bernard Scudder. Updates and revisions in fourth and fifth edition: Arnar Gudmundsson
Updates and revisions in sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth edition: Kristinn Hafliðason

Contents

A. Executive Summary	7
A.1 Incentives and Official Attitude	7
A.2 Regulatory Constraints and Reliefs	7
Exchange Controls	7
Foreign Ownership of Business	7
A.3 Tax System	7
Some characteristics of Icelandic tax law:	8
Taxes on Businesses	8
Personal Income Taxes.....	8
A.4 Financial Reporting and Audit Requirements	8
A.5 Guidance and Services for Potential Investors and buyers	9
Potential Investors - Invest in Iceland	9
Potential Buyers - Promote Iceland.....	9
B. General Background	10
B.1 Physical Background	10
Geography, Climate and Geology	10
Resource Base	10
History	10
Language.....	10
B.2 International Framework	10
B.3 Government and Political System	11
National Government	11
Local Government	11
B.4 Legal Environment	11
Legislative Process	11
Courts	11
C. Business and Economic Background	12
C.1 Investment and Business Environment	12
C.2 Economic Growth	12
C.3 Currency	12
C.4 Business partners	12
C.5 Relationship of Government and Business	13
Privatization and Economic Restructuring	13
Regulatory Environment.....	13
C.6 Financial Sector	13
Introduction.....	13
Central Bank.....	13
Financial Supervisory Authority.....	14
Commercial- and Savings Banks	14
Financing Investments	15
Mortgage Finance	15
NASDAQ OMX Iceland	15
Institutional Investors.....	15
Interest Rates	16
Exchange Rate	16
Credit Rating.....	16
C.7 Main Sources of Finance	16
C.8 Energy and Other Resources	17
C.9 Foreign Trade	17
International and Regional Trade Associations.....	17

D. Foreign Investment in Iceland	18
D.1 Investment Incentives	18
Criteria for granting incentives to initial investment projects	18
Regional aid.....	19
General incentives.....	19
Ceilings and limitations.....	20
Application and granting process	20
D.2 Exchange Controls	20
D.3 Restrictions on Foreign Investment	21
Restrictions on Investment by Non-Residents (including EEA Residents)	21
Restrictions on Investment by Non-EEA / Non-OECD Residents.....	21
Requirements, property purchases, etc.	21
D.4 Importing and Exporting	22
Restrictions.....	22
Excise Duty on Manufactured/Imported Goods Taxable goods.....	22
Tax base.....	23
Rules of Origin.....	23
E. Establishing a Business in Iceland	24
E.1 Types of Business Presence in Iceland	24
Limited Liability Companies and Branches of Foreign Companies.....	24
E.2 Establishment Procedures	24
Registration Procedures	24
Time Required	24
Incorporation Fees	24
Number of Founders	24
Maximum Number of Shareholders	25
Initial Capital Requirements	25
Articles of Association for Limited Companies	25
E.3 Public Limited Companies	25
Publicly Listed Companies	25
E.4 Private Limited Companies	25
E.5 Branches of Foreign Companies	26
E.6 Partnerships	26
E.7 Sole Proprietorships/Self-Employed	26
E.8 Residence Requirements for Board of Directors and Management	26
E.9 Annual Requirements for Corporations	27
Income Tax Filing	27
Audit Requirements.....	27
E.10 Mergers and Acquisitions	27
Provisions concerning takeover bids.....	27
E. 11 NASDAQ OMX Iceland	27
Access to a single Nordic Market.....	27
Regulatory Framework	28
Raising Capital by Listing on NASDAQ OMX Iceland.....	28
Listing of Securities on NASDAQ OMX Iceland	28
Listing of Securities on First North Iceland.....	28
Listing Procedure	28
Disclosure requirements.....	29
Clearing and Settlement.....	29
F. Labour Force and Employee Benefits	30
F.1 Labour Supply and Relations	30
Employee and Employer Organizations.....	30

Labour Relations	30
Wages	30
Employment contracts	31
Working Hours	31
Workplace Regulation	31
Posting of workers	31
F.2 Social Security and Payroll Taxes	32
Social Security	32
Payroll Taxes/Social Security Contributions	32
F.3 Employee Benefits	32
Vacations	32
Unemployment Benefits	32
Sickness Pay	33
Accident Pay	33
Maternity and Paternity Leave	33
Old-Age Pensions	34
G. Taxation	35
G.1 Principal Taxes	35
Introduction	35
Direct Taxes	35
Indirect Taxes	35
Industrial Fee	35
Property Fee	35
Contribution to the State Radio and Television (Útvarpsgjald)	35
Capital Taxes (Net Worth Taxes)	35
Wealth Tax (Auðlegðarskattur)	35
Tax on Financial Companies	36
G.2 Administration of Taxes	36
Sources of Tax Law	36
Filing	36
Tax Administration	36
Tax Audits	36
Assessment and Appeal	36
Penalties	36
G.3 Liability for Tax	37
Residents and Non-Residents	37
Taxation of Residents	37
Taxation of Non-Residents	37
Non-Resident Companies	37
Withholding Taxes for Non-Residents	37
Double Taxation Treaties	38
G.4 Resident Corporations	39
Tax Periods	39
Determination of Taxable Income	39
Pre-Payment of Taxes	39
Consolidation of Income	39
Tax Rate	39
Municipal Income Taxes	39
Capital Gains Taxes	40
Interest Income	40
Dividends	40
Shares	40

Operating Expenses	40
Depreciation and Depletion	40
Interest Expenses	40
Loss Carryovers	41
Transfer pricing	41
Controlled Foreign Corporations	41
Thin Capitalization	41
G.5 Taxation of Foreign-Source Income	41
Foreign Subsidiaries	41
Branches	41
Foreign Tax Credit and Exemption	41
G.6 Non-Resident Companies	41
Branches	42
Portfolio Income	42
Capital Gains	42
G.7 Partnerships	42
G.8 Taxation of Individuals	42
Taxable Income	42
Tax Period	42
Income Tax on Individuals	43
Capital Income Tax	43
Business Income of an Individual	43
Personal Deductions and Allowances	43
Expatriates	43
G.9 Estate and Gift Taxes	43
G.10 Capital Tax (Net Worth Tax)	43
Wealth Tax (Auðlegðarskattur)	44
G.11 Indirect Taxes	44
Value-Added Tax	44
Social Security Fees and Payroll Tax	44
Excise Duty	44
Stamp Duty	45
G.12 Local Taxes	45
Property Tax (Property Fee)	45
Pollution Tax	45
H. Financial Reporting and Auditing	46
H.1 Statutory Requirements	46
Required Books and Records	46
Share capital	46
Entities Required to Be Audited	46
H.2 Sources of Accounting Principles	47
H.3 Accounting Principles and Practices	47
Valuation Principles	47
Property, Plant and Equipment	47
Leases	47
Research and Development Costs	47
Goodwill	47
Marketable Securities	48
Inventories	48
Income Taxes	48
Pension Cost	48
Equity Accounting	48

Foreign Currency Translation.....	48
Legal reserves	49
H.4 Financial Reporting	49
Form and Content of Financial Statements.....	49
Types of Statements Prepared.....	49
Report and Endorsement by the Board of Directors (and Managing Director)	49
Notes	50
Procedures for Preparation and Filing of Reports.....	50
H.5 Auditors' Responsibilities and Audit Requirements.....	51
Appointment and Qualifications of Auditors	51
Auditing and Reporting Responsibilities.....	51
H.6 Accounting Profession	51
Appendices.....	52
Appendix 1: General Information.....	52
Entry Visas, Residence Permits and Work Permits	52
Time and Dates	52
Business Hours	52
Public Holidays	52
Business and social etiquette.....	53
Icelandic names	53
International Transportation	53
Domestic Transportation	53
Telecommunications	53
Education.....	54
Medical Services	54
Leisure and Tourism.....	54
Social and Business Customs.....	54
Appendix 2:	55
Useful Contact Information.....	55
Appendix 3: Economic Information.....	58
Key Economic Indicators.....	58
GDP by Sectors %	58
Export and Import by Basic Category %	59
Merchandise export and Import by Regions/Countries %.....	59
Fiscal and Monetary indicators and further information	60

A. Executive Summary

A.1 Incentives and Official Attitude

Iceland has systematically made its business environment increasingly attractive for investment and location. A new Act on incentives for initial investments in Iceland has been adopted¹ and Iceland has one of the lowest levels of corporate income tax in Europe. Apart from certain derogations from taxes and charges, incentives can also come in the form of direct cash grants, training aid and lease of land. The criterias for incentives have been simplified, and application processes streamlined. Advantages offered by Iceland for industrial investors include competitively priced green electricity and industrial steam. Industrial sites with good natural harbors, for small and large ventures, are located in several parts of the country, and many local authorities have designed development strategies and scenarios which provide for new investments. Highly skilled labour is available, including experts in software and a wide range of research fields. Special incentives are granted for film and TV production in Iceland, whereby 20% of total costs are refundable. Production costs incurred in other EEA countries are also refundable within certain limits. Special incentives are also granted to certified innovation companies with their activities engaged in research and development projects.

A.2 Regulatory Constraints and Reliefs

As a member of the 30-nation European Economic Area, Iceland implements the same basic liberal business philosophy as the European Union. Except in a few limited areas, all EU commercial legislation and directives take effect in Iceland. Consequently, Iceland makes an ideal springboard for tariff-free access to the major EU market area, as well as a fully competitive location for EU companies to operate.

Exchange Controls

No restrictions are imposed in Iceland on buying or selling of foreign exchange².

Foreign Ownership of Business

In principle, foreign ownership of business is unrestricted. However, some limitations apply to specific sectors, namely fishing, primary fish processing, energy production and aviation. A wide range of portfolio investment options are available through licensed securities trading companies.

A.3 Tax System

The Icelandic tax system is relatively simple and effective. The emphasis has been to simplify it further, reduce tax rates, broaden the tax base and conclude more double taxation conventions, which will increase the competitiveness of Icelandic corporations and attract foreign investors. With corporate income tax of 20% Iceland ranks among the lowest tax rates within the OECD member countries.

¹ The Act is due for assessment before 31 December 2013. Please find detailed information on the Act in chapter D.3 (Investment Incentives) and on Invest in Iceland website, www.invest.is

² After the financial crisis hit Iceland in October 2008, the Central Bank of Iceland is authorized upon approval from the Minister of Economic Affairs to issue rules that limit or stop certain types of cross border capital movements or foreign exchange transactions related thereto, that in the Central Bank's estimation cause serious and substantial monetary and exchange rate instability. The Central Bank's legal authority to limit or stop these certain types of cross border capital movements and foreign exchange transactions is based on Paragraph 1 of Temporary Provision I of the Foreign Exchange Act No 87/1992. The Provision further authorises the Central Bank to impose repatriation obligation on resident parties. According to the provision the authorization is currently valid until August 31st, 2011. For further information, please visit the website of the Central Bank of Iceland: <http://www.cb.is>

Some characteristics of Icelandic tax law:

- Corporate income tax of 20% on net income levied by the state only
- Dividends received by corporations are not taxable
- No requirements relating to percentage of stock ownership in the corporate payer apply
- Consolidated returns available for corporations under 90% common control
- Participation exemption available to domestic legal entities
- No branch profits tax levied on repatriated profits from branches
- Double taxation treaties available
- Foreign tax credit available to avoid double taxation in the absence of tax treaties
- No legislation on “thin capitalization”
- No basket system regarding the foreign tax credit

Taxes on Businesses

Companies which reside in Iceland, and Icelandic branches of foreign resident companies, are liable for corporate income tax (national income tax) on their net earnings. The corporate tax rate is 20% and no local corporate tax rate is applied. All businesses are charged a specific fee to Ríkisútvarpið ohf. (the National Radio). Net worth taxes on companies in Iceland have been abolished. Real estate taxes are paid locally by businesses, along with local service charges. Financial companies are liable for a specific tax on their total liabilities.

Personal Income Taxes

Individuals resident in Iceland are subject to income tax at the following rates:

- Up to ISK 209,400.....37.31%
- ISK 209,401- ISK 680,550.....40.21%
- Over ISK 680,55146.21%

Personal income tax is withheld at source and paid as you earn. It is divided into national income tax (22.9-31.8%) and municipal income tax (averaging 14.41%), making a total of three progressive income tax rates of 37.31%, 40.21% and 46.21%. Personal allowance is granted in the amount of ISK 44.205 pr. month, which makes an annual income of ISK 1,481,004 (USD 12,903) tax-free. Financial income of individuals is taxed at the rate of 20%. Resident individuals are taxed on their worldwide income. Non-resident individuals become tax residents if they stay in the country for more than 183 days out of a 12-month period. A non-resident individual is taxed on Icelandic-sourced income.

A.4 Financial Reporting and Audit Requirements

Every company which resides and operates in Iceland must submit annual accounts that comply with statutory accounting rules and disclosures, and reflect a true and fair view of the company’s assets, liabilities, results and financial position. Presentation is modelled upon standard EU requirements. The requirement of adjustments being made to revalue assets and liabilities on the principles of inflationary accounting was abolished in 2001.

Companies that are above a certain size, and are publicly traded and have subsidiaries, are required to prepare consolidated group accounts. Tax returns are filed with local tax authorities. Corporations registered in Iceland, with the main part of their income from foreign sources, can apply to keep their books of accounts and records in a foreign currency. Publicly traded companies are allowed to issue their share capital in a foreign currency. Other non-publicly traded limited liability companies, with the main part of their income from foreign sources, are also allowed to issue their share capital in a foreign currency provided that certain requirements are met.

A.5 Guidance and Services for Potential Investors and buyers

Potential Investors - Invest in Iceland

Invest in Iceland is responsible for attracting inward investment to Iceland. The Agency functions as a “one-stop shop” for foreign investors and provides information on investment opportunities in Iceland and the business environment. Invest in Iceland offers free and confidential services to potential investors on all aspects of location, arranges contacts with relevant authorities and companies, fact-finding visits, etc.

Potential Buyers - Promote Iceland

Promote Iceland assists Icelandic companies in doing business and exporting their products, services and know-how in the international marketplace. Promote Iceland offers the services of marketing professionals and consultants in Iceland and trade commissioners at the Icelandic Embassies abroad. The services of Promote Iceland are organized into five main areas: Information, Training & Consultancy, Trade Fairs, Market Development and Invest in Iceland.

Foreign buyers can use the services of Promote Iceland if they are seeking specific products or services, potential business partners or information on Icelandic business environment. Promote Iceland also organizes a variety of events abroad, such as participation in Trade Fairs and Trade Missions with the aim of creating business opportunities and networking for Icelandic companies.

Invest in Iceland

Borgartún 35

105 Reykjavík

Iceland

Tel.: +354 511 4000

Fax: +354 511 4040

info@invest.is

www.invest.is

PromoteIceland

Borgartún 35

105 Reykjavík

Iceland

Tel.: +354 511 4000

Fax: +354 511 4040

info@promoteiceland.is

www.promoteiceland.is

B. General Background

B.1 Physical Background

Geography, Climate and Geology

Iceland is located in the North Atlantic, about 3 hours by air from major cities in Western Europe and 5-6 hours from the East Coast of the USA. Shipping distances are 3-4 days to Europe and 7-8 days to the North American east coast. Its mid-Atlantic location makes Iceland an ideal base for business in both continents. Geologically it is a young country, whose active volcanic forces have created huge resources of geothermal energy, which can provide low-cost industrial steam and electricity, while pollution-free hydropower resources have to some extent been developed in the mountainous highland terrain. Despite its name, Iceland has a relatively mild climate for its northerly location at a latitude from 63°24' to 66°33'N and longitude from 13°30' to 24°32'W. The mean annual temperature in the capital, Reykjavík, is -1.5°C in January and 10.3°C in July. Temperatures for the northern town of Akureyri are -1.9°C in January and 10.9°C in July.

Resource Base

The location and geology of Iceland determine its main resources, which are fish from some of the richest and cleanest waters in the world and “green” hydro and geothermal energy. Iceland is the 18th largest fishing nation in the world, based on its catch volume in 2008. Another major resource is Iceland’s unspoiled natural environment on which a large and growing tourist industry is based. High levels of education, openness to innovation and specialist expertise also make Iceland’s human resources an important asset for businesses.

History

Iceland was settled in the ninth century a.d. by pioneering Vikings on the westward expansion, which took them as far as the shores of North America. They founded a unique republic in 930, and the oldest national parliament still functioning in the world today. Iceland passed under Norwegian and later Danish rule but became a fully independent republic again in 1944.

Language

Icelandic, the language spoken by the Icelanders, is really the ancient tongue of the Vikings and has changed remarkably little during the eleven centuries since the country was first settled. Knowledge of English is almost universal and most Icelanders speak at least one Scandinavian language. The majority of students past compulsory schooling age learn German or French.

Population

Total population: 318,236 (December 1, 2010). Approximately 37% of the population live in the capital, Reykjavík, and 63% in the capital and neighbouring communities. With 22% of its population aged 15 and below, and 12% aged 65 or above, Iceland has the youngest population in Europe.

Source: Statistics Iceland. For updates see www.statice.is

B.2 International Framework

In July 2009, Iceland submitted a formal application for accession to the European Union after Parliament voted in favour of applying for membership. A year later, in July 2010, Iceland's accession negotiations with the European Union were formally opened. Iceland is a founding member of the European Economic Area (EEA)¹. This free-trade zone allows the tariff-free movement of goods, services, capital and labour. Companies domiciled in any of the other 30 member countries of the EEA, and in fact in any of the OECD countries, have the same rights to operate in Iceland as companies domicile in Iceland. They only need to apply for the same permits and registration as companies domiciled in Iceland. Companies registered in Iceland are permitted to operate in all the countries of the EEA without any special permits or legislation. The same rules apply to movements of labour. A foreign national who intends to stay in Iceland for a period exceeding three months must

have a residence permit. However, a national of an EEA member country in search of a job may stay in Iceland for six months without a residence permit. A standard tax credit can be obtained within the tax authorities. Iceland is actively involved in the work of major international organizations. It is a member of the United Nations, Council of Europe, NATO, EFTA, OECD, GATT, GATS and WTO, and cooperates particularly closely in cultural and social fields with Scandinavian countries through the Nordic Council.

For further information see www.utl.is

B.3 Government and Political System

National Government

Iceland is a parliamentary democratic republic. The head of state is the President, elected for a term of four years at a time, whose duties lie outside day-to-day party politics. The government is led by the Prime Minister. Parliamentary elections are held at intervals of no more than four years. There are 63 members of parliament, elected by proportional representation. Since no party has secured a parliamentary majority since the establishment of the Republic in 1944, Iceland has always been ruled by coalition governments. A new administration was formed after the 2009 parliamentary elections, consisting of the collaboration of the Social Alliance (SA) and the Left Green Party with Ms. Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir, leader of the SA, as Prime Minister, and Mr. Steingrímur J. Sigfússon, leader of the Left Green Party, as Minister of Finance. Parliamentary seats were won in the April 2009 elections by the Social Alliance (20), the Independence Party (centre-right) (16), the Left Green Party (14), the Progressive Party (centre) (9), and the Movement Party (4). The next parliamentary elections are expected to be held in May 2013.

For further information and updates see www.government.is.

Local Government

Local elections are held every four years. Municipalities are responsible for specific services including basic health care and compulsory education, and are allocated part of income tax revenues to fund their operations, along with property taxes and other smaller levies.

B.4 Legal Environment

Legislative Process

Parliament consists of a single chamber of 63 members and a simple majority is required for ordinary bills to be passed into law, while constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority and take effect if they are then approved by the parliament, which convenes after the following general election. Approved bills are ratified by the President, who has the formal power of vetoing a bill and referring it to a national referendum, although this has only twice been resorted to in the history of the Republic. Bills may be introduced either by the government or ministers responsible for the issues in question, or by private members, including the opposition. After their introduction in parliament, bills are given at least three readings before being voted on, and are usually referred to parliamentary committees in between.

Courts

Under the Constitution, sentences may be passed by the courts only. The courts are divided into two levels: the district courts, where most cases are heard, and the Supreme Court, which hears appeals from the district courts. There are eight district courts and one Supreme Court, all hearing private and public cases.

A special court called the Labour Court is concerned with labour disputes.

C. Business and Economic Background

C.1 Investment and Business Environment

The basic sectors in the Icelandic economy are various services (accounting for 57% of GDP in 2009), manufacturing industries, construction and utilities (23.4% of GDP), and fisheries (6.3% of GDP). Public ownership is being systematically phased down by privatization and the main role of the public sector is in energy, health, education and social welfare. The export base is relatively narrow and largely based on natural resources, namely fisheries, energy intensive industries, and tourism and these industries are predominantly occupied by small and medium-sized businesses. Foreign investment is mainly concentrated in export-orientated sectors, with possibilities in new and exciting sectors in the field of information technology, environmentally friendly energy dependant industries, agriculture, water based industries and tourism which has grown increasingly in the last few years. Industrial investment in Iceland has grown considerably since 1995 and is likely to increase substantially in the coming years as new aluminium investments go on stream. The new Alcoa Fjardaral smelter in Reydarfjordur, Iceland, has a capacity of 360,000 tons per year. Foreign direct investment in Iceland, which involves an influence on corporations' boards or at least 10% ownership in a corporation reached ISK 9,374 billion (USD 81,669,280.36 million) by the end of 2009. Main sources of investment have been the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, United States of America, Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom and Norway. Over the past few years non-resident funds have been investing in companies which are listed on NASDAQ OMX Iceland. The labour force is relatively young compared with neighbouring countries, with 67% of the population aged between 15 and 64.

C.2 Economic Growth

The economy is currently adjusting to three major shocks: an international financial crisis, a currency crisis and the economic overheating of the pre-crisis years. As a result of these shocks, the economy contracted by 6.8% in 2009, which is nonetheless much less than was originally forecast as Iceland entered crisis. This contraction followed a modest 1% growth in 2008 and 4.6-7.7% annual growth between 2004 and 2007. Nonetheless, with a GDP per capita of USD 33,000 in 2009, Iceland was ranked the eleventh highest in an international comparison within the OECD countries (OECD, 2010). Most barriers to investment have been abolished with the European Economic Area (see [section D.2 below](#)) and Iceland's stable, growth-led economy, innovative environment, well educated work force and competitive labour costs make it a very attractive location for new ventures today.

Following the financial crisis, the government has initiated extensive financial sector reform. Financial market rules and regulations have already been strengthened and are being fully aligned with changes to the EU framework. The new banking sector is also highly capitalized with a minimum 16% CAD requirement. The Central Bank's governance and economic coordination have also been strengthened. The Central Bank's inflation target was temporarily replaced with a currency stability target in October 2008. Increased currency stability has allowed inflation to fall from a high of 18.6% at the beginning of 2009 to less than 2% at the beginning of 2011. Inflation pressures are forecast to remain muted over the next few years as the economic recovery takes hold.

C.3 Currency

The official currency unit of Iceland is the króna (ISK). The exchange rate of the króna is determined on the interbank market for foreign exchange. Since March 2001 the króna has been floating more or less freely in the context of an inflation targeting framework. Iceland is not a member of the EU and is therefore not part of its monetary union, and is not mandated to use the Euro.

C.4 Business partners

Iceland Trade directory provides information on Icelandic businesses.

For further information see www.icetradedirectory.com

C.5 Relationship of Government and Business

Access to official bodies and agencies is easy in Iceland's small society, with a minimum of red tape. Government policy aims to provide a fair, efficient and competition-driven operating environment for companies within a market economy, and to encourage foreign investment, especially in areas that diversify the economy. Iceland's corporate income tax of 20% is one of the lowest in Europe and among the OECD member countries. For more than a decade, the government has tailored packages of measures to fit wage contracts negotiated in collective bargaining between employers and unions.

Privatization and Economic Restructuring

It is the stated policy of Iceland's government to scale down public sector activities in those areas which could be handled by private operators without raising social costs.

To an increasing extent, public supplies and services are being contracted out. Tenders are mandatory for all procurement of supplies exceeding ISK 13,422,320 (USD 116,940) and procurement of services and works exceeding ISK 17,430,000 (USD 151,856) throughout the EEA/EU countries. Privatization began in the late 1980s and some state-owned enterprises have already been sold, while others have been converted to corporations and the plan is to privatize them in part or whole. Among the incorporated state-owned enterprises are power companies and a post company. Shares in industrial ventures, in which the state participated as a founder, have also been announced for sale.

Regulatory Environment

Operating licenses are required for businesses in certain sectors, for example manufacturing industries, and are granted on fulfilment of clearly defined rules. Details of regulations, monitoring and inspection agencies, etc., vary from one sector to the next, and Invest in Iceland will assist in establishing contacts and offer guidance. Broadly speaking, as a member of the European Economic Area, Iceland operates its regulatory environment on the same principles as the European Union.

C.6 Financial Sector

Introduction

The Icelandic financial system is broadly in line with those of other European and Western nations, and largely in harmony with European Union legislation. In recent years the government has emphasized privatization and economic liberalization. Business credit is offered by commercial and savings banks, investment banks and securities houses. A strong non-bank sector has evolved, covering stock broking, leasing and a wide range of other financial services. International players are established in the insurance market and Icelandic finance companies have associations with global funds.

Central Bank

The main objective of monetary policy in Iceland, as reflected in the Central Bank of Iceland Act, is to promote price stability. But because of the extraordinary circumstances that developed after the collapse of Iceland's commercial banks in the fall of 2008, exchange rate stability became a key factor in the monetary policy devised jointly by the Icelandic Authorities and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In order to facilitate exchange rate stability under the extraordinary circumstances following the crisis, temporary capital account restrictions were imposed. A stable exchange rate was viewed as key to reducing inflation and re-anchoring inflation expectations and to protect indebted households and businesses, while restructuring of their balance sheets took place. In this way, exchange rate stability is also conducive to promoting overall financial stability. The capital controls are to be lifted in a sequenced and tightly controlled manner as the economy stabilizes and the financial sector regains strength.

The Central Bank is authorised to declare a numerical inflation target, which has been 2.5% with the twelve-month rate of consumer price inflation. Furthermore, the Central Bank has full independence to implement monetary policy so as to achieve the above target although the Bank shall promote the implementation of the economic policy of the Government as long as it does not regard this policy to

be inconsistent with its main objective of price stability. From 2009, a five-member monetary policy committee decides on monetary policy issues. The Committee includes three senior officers of the Bank and two external experts. The Bank shall also maintain foreign exchange reserves and promote an efficient and secure financial system, including payment systems domestically and with foreign countries. In other words, the Bank shall address tasks concerning financial stability.

The Bank has put increasing emphasis on monitoring financial stability. Furthermore, the Central Bank administrates Iceland's foreign exchange reserves and acts both as fiscal agent for the government and the borrowing agent for the Republic of Iceland in international capital markets. Standard Central Bank functions with regard to commercial and savings banks and other credit institutions include acting as a lender of last resort and clearing agent.

For further information see Central Bank of Iceland www.cb.is

Financial Supervisory Authority

The Financial Supervisory Authority is an independent state authority with its own board of directors, which monitors compliance with laws and regulations, covering factors such as liquidity and capital adequacy of parties subject to its supervision and that they are in every respect consistent with sound and proper business practices. Parties subject to supervision are commercial banks, savings banks, credit undertakings (investment banks), deposit departments of co-operative societies, securities companies, securities brokerages, management companies of UCITS, stock exchanges, central securities depositories, pension funds, insurance companies and insurance brokers licensed to operate in Iceland.

Source: Financial Supervisory Authority, www.fme.is

Commercial- and Savings Banks

The whole of the international financial system is presently engulfed in the worst financial and banking crisis since 1930. The crisis led to a loss of confidence in interbank relations, an international wholesale liquidity shortage of unprecedented proportions, escalating cost of capital and in effect the closing of international financial markets for the Icelandic banks. This turn of events had disastrous consequences for Iceland's financial sector and its economy. Because of their high leverage and dependence on foreign financing, the global credit crunch led to the collapse of Iceland's three main banks, in the beginning of October 2008. Following the collapse of the three banks, one of the immediate challenges was to restructure the bank system. Each of the three main banks was split into a "new bank" and an "old bank". The new banks, which were in the beginning all capitalized by the treasury, consist of the domestic operations funded by local deposits. The old banks consist of what was left in the previously privately owned banking companies after the new banks had been split from them. They consequently comprise the activities, assets and liabilities in foreign branches and subsidiaries, mainly funded through the issuance of bonds and foreign deposits. All derivatives were left in the old banks. The old banks are in dissolution process. The creditors of the old banks were compensated for net assets transferred to the new banks with shares in the new banks, which are currently held by holding companies owned by the old banks. As a result, majority in two of the three large commercial banks is currently held by their former creditors. The government holds the majority stake in one of the banks.

Source: Financial Supervisory Authority, www.fme.is

Iceland has now five commercial banks (three of them being the "new banks") and twelve savings banks. In addition, there are four savings banks in dissolution process. Iceland's banks were originally sector-targeted but now all offer a full range of financial services to businesses and individuals. Housing mortgages used to be mostly handled by a state agency, but the commercial banks entered the market in 2004, even though mortgage lending remains muted due to the economic situation. Mortgage loans are now disbursed to borrowers in cash, instead of the old tradable housing bonds.

Bank services include all regular lending, deposit and current account services. Interest rates and other terms vary considerably and are determined by market forces. Companies and individuals can hold bank accounts in Iceland denominated in major foreign currencies. Indexation of financial obligations, a legacy from the inflationary 1980's, is being phased out on shorter maturities and no longer applies

to financial obligations for a shorter period than five years. One striking feature of banking activities in Iceland is the predominance of electronic transactions. Checks are becoming quite rare in day-to-day business and Iceland has the highest per capita payment card ownership in the world, with 487,302 debit cards and 340,148 credit cards in January 2011, among a population of 318,000.

In the beginning of 2007 the Financial Supervisory Authority adopted new rules on the capital requirement and risk-weighted assets of financial undertakings. The new rules are based on new international rules on the equity capital of financial undertakings which entered into effect in the beginning of 2007. The international rules are based on standards issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the Basel II Accord. Iceland adopted the BIS standard for capital adequacy of commercial and savings banks in 1992.

Financing Investments

A state-owned New Business Venture Fund (www.nsa.is) has the specific aim of funding innovations, research-driven projects and the like. A Regional Development Fund (www.byggdastofnun.is) also provides credit and grants for projects located outside the capital area. During the past few years Iceland's commercial banks have been actively engaged in corporate lending and have had extensive links with foreign banks for this purpose. Twelve credit institutions, other than the commercial banks, currently operate in Iceland, four of which are investment banks, one investment funds and three are leasing companies. The New Business Venture Fund has, along with three banks and six pension funds, established the Frumtak Venture Fund (www.frumtak.is) which has the objective to invest in companies that can become leaders in their field.

Mortgage Finance

The main source of mortgage finance for private housing has been through the State Housing Fund. However, major changes took place in the Icelandic mortgage market in 2004. The Fund used to issue tradable bonds, but the format was changed in July 2004 and loans are now disbursed to borrowers in cash, instead of the old tradable housing bonds. There is a ceiling on mortgage levels and applicants are means-tested. The commercial banks have captured a share of the market and offer a variety of loans. The banks offer for example CPI-indexed mortgages, a loan-to-value ratio of up to 80% (and some even up to 100%, especially for first-time buyers), currency linked loans and non-indexed mortgages for shorter periods. Interest rates on mortgage loans at the commercial banks came down to 4.15% (January 2005) but in January 2011 the interest rates are from 5.40% on first mortgage and are only available to existing customers. However, sometimes the interest rate depends on the portion of the property mortgaged. Housing bonds carry 4.5% indexed interest rate on general loans with a prepayment clause, and 5.0% indexed interest rate on loans without a prepayment clause. The maturity of the loans is up to 40 years. These loans are not confined to housing purchases; they can also be taken for refinancing and mortgage equity withdrawal. Some savings banks and pension funds have responded to this competition by lowering their interest rates and raising their loan-to-value ratio. Most mortgages are indexed, generally against the consumer price index. Although properties are more expensive in the Greater Reykjavik Area than outside it, and although "desirable areas" do exist, the property price range is much narrower than in more populous countries and cities.

NASDAQ OMX Iceland

See chapter [E.11](#)

Institutional Investors

Pension funds, often organized along labour union lines, are a major player in the Icelandic financial system with net assets of ISK 1.893,5 billion (USD 16.496,78 million) on November 30th, 2010. They have played a large role in housing finance, both through their own lending and purchases of mortgage bonds, and are becoming an increasing presence in other investment areas, including equity and foreign securities. Some 22 investment funds and 47 unit trusts (ucits), run by 8 management companies, were in operation in Iceland on January 4th, 2011. Thirteen domestic insurance companies are in operation as well, and are large players in the Icelandic securities market with around half their investment portfolio in marketable shares.

Source: Financial Supervisory Authority, www.fme.is

Interest Rates

Interest rates are determined by market forces in Iceland. A formal inflation target has been adopted by the Central Bank, which may influence interest rates mainly through policy interest rate decisions, but also through market operations, to reach the inflation target and other aims of the Central Bank. The Bank's main policy instrument has been its interest rate on collaterals with credit institutions, even though other rates matter as well. The policy rates of the Central Bank are decided by a monetary policy committee about 8 times a year on dates announced beforehand. Collaterals are auctioned weekly.

Exchange Rate

Market forces directly influence the exchange rate of the króna in Iceland's interbank market for foreign exchange. Since the autumn of 2008, after Iceland suffered a banking crisis, the Central Bank introduced measures to temporarily modify currency outflow and introduced capital controls. The Central Bank is authorized to intervene in the foreign exchange market. The official exchange rate index is calculated as the geometric average of indices of the most traded currencies and is chain-linked. The index is reweighted annually on the basis of the share of each currency in Iceland's trade over the previous calendar year. The weight between merchandise- and services indices in the index is determined by their respective shares in Iceland's total external trade.

Credit Rating

Iceland's Sovereign Credit Ratings						
		Foreign Currency		Domestic Currency		
	Affirmed	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook
Moody's	July '10	Baa3	P-3	Baa3	P-3	Negative
S&P	March '10	BBB-	A-3	BBB	A-3	Negative
Fitch	Jan. '10	BB+	B	BBB+		Negative
R&I	Jan. '10	BBB-				Rating Monitor

Ratings for the Republic of Iceland have improved in the past decade. However, all the rating firms have downgraded the foreign and local currency ratings of the Government of Iceland due to the damage of Iceland's financial system and currency crisis.³

For updates on Iceland's credit ratings please visit www.cb.is.

C.7 Main Sources of Finance

The bulk of funds used by foreign companies investing in Iceland have traditionally been raised in international finance markets. Foreign-owned subsidiaries or branches may raise funds in any country without restriction and have full access to Iceland's finance market. Icelandic domestic finance companies offer a broad range of services, including:

- Medium-term and long-term financing: Longer loans may be negotiated directly with banks and other credit institutions, and are generally indexed. There has been an increasing trend towards raising longer-term capital through bond issues.
- Leasing, hire purchase, factoring: and a full array of other financial services is available in Iceland within the banking and non-banking sectors.
- Export guarantees: may be negotiated with banks.

³ All the rating firms base their decision on the "IceSave issue": a dispute with the UK and Dutch governments to finance the compensations of "IceSave" depositors. However, because the government has little external debt which must be repaid by the end of 2010, Iceland is unlikely to have a liquidity problem in the immediate future.

C.8 Energy and Other Resources

Vast majority of Iceland's energy consumption is from renewable and non-polluting resources. It is estimated that in 2010, even after a build up in power-intensive industry, only 40% of Iceland's 30 TWh of electricity of estimated technically, ecologically and economically feasible hydropower potential has been harnessed, and only 25% of its estimated 20 TWh of electricity potential from geothermal resources. The potential is currently under re-evaluation. Imported fossil fuels account for one-sixth of Iceland's primary energy consumption which is mostly used for transportation. Nine out of ten households in the country are heated with geothermal energy, following large-scale development of this energy source during the oil crisis of the 1970s, and the rest with electricity from renewable sources. Geothermal heat is also used for certain specialized industrial applications, in swimming centres, snow melting, greenhouses and fish farming.

C.9 Foreign Trade

Although some industry segments compete both in the small domestic market and in international export markets, Iceland must, in general, maintain a high level of imports to supply consumer needs, and therefore a high level of exports to finance them. The European Economic Area accounted for 83.5% of Icelandic export in 2009 led by the Netherlands and the U.K. Exports of goods and services added to 33% of GDP 2005-2009 (period average). Marine products accounted for 41.7% of Iceland's total exports in 2009 despite greater export diversity and stricter fishing quotas. The main reason is the steady growth of value-added processing of seafood products, catch diversification and responsiveness to market trends. Metals from power-intensive industries accounted for 23.59% of exports in 2009, of which aluminium accounted for 21.45% of total exports and was the largest factor contributing to the increasing exports of manufacturing products. Another important export sector is a wide range of equipment for the fishing industry, while software, medical and pharmaceutical exports are growing rapidly and biotechnology is now reaching the export stage too. Services account for 36% of foreign currency earnings, of which tourism accounts for 19%. Leading import items are industrial supplies, capital goods, transport equipment, consumer goods and food and beverages. European Economic Area countries accounted for 64.8% of imports in 2009, led by Norway, Germany and the Netherlands.

Source: Central Bank of Iceland, www.cb.is and Statistics Iceland, www.statice.is

International and Regional Trade Associations

Iceland joined the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) in 1970 and was one of the founding members of the now 30-nation European Economic Area – set up by the European Union and EFTA in 1994 and enlarged in 2004 – a no-tariff market of 506 million people. Iceland also belongs to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), General Agreement on Tariffs and Services (GATS) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as the United Nations and its agencies, and NATO. Furthermore, Iceland is a signatory to many international agreements, for example on patents and intellectual property rights. Iceland is a member of the Nordic Council together with Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, a regional association with particularly close social and cultural links.

D. Foreign Investment in Iceland

D.1 Investment Incentives

Iceland focuses on favourable environment for businesses in general, including low corporate tax, availability of land and minimum red tape in an European legislative framework. An Act on incentives for initial investment in Iceland has recently been adopted. Apart from certain derogations from taxes and charges, incentives can also come in the form of direct cash grants, training aid and lease of land. The criterias for incentives have been simplified, and application processes streamlined. The new legislation has been approved by the EFTA Surveillance Authority as a legitimate state aid scheme.

Industrial sites are available around Iceland at competitive cost and local communities may offer certain incentives. However, as a member of the EEA, Iceland has access to EU research funds for R&D programs and joint ventures undertaken with companies from at least one other EEA country. Grants are issued for specific projects on a case-by-case basis by bodies including the New Business Venture Fund and Science Fund. Starting in 1999, special incentives are granted for film and TV production in Iceland. The production must be incorporated in Iceland. An Icelandic branch or a representative office of a corporation registered in one of the EEA countries is considered as incorporated for this purposes. There are no requirements as to the production budget, but the films must promote Icelandic culture and introduce the history of Iceland and its nature. The film and TV production cost rebate rate is currently 20%. The EFTA Surveillance Authority has approved an Icelandic scheme for innovation companies. The objective of the scheme is to improve and foster research and development. Under the scheme companies that carry out research and development projects can apply for a tax credit to the Icelandic Centre for Research (Rannís). The aid is limited to 20% of ISK 100 or 150 million of the project costs, irrespectively of whether the total project cost may be higher. The aid is granted as a reimbursement of the companies' paid income tax.

The purpose of a new Act on incentives for initial investment in Iceland is to promote initial investment in commercial operations, the competitiveness of Iceland and regional development. However, the Act does not apply to investments in companies which provide services on the basis of legislation on financial undertakings, insurance operation or securities.

The government authorities are permitted to grant both general and regional incentives for new investments in Iceland up to a defined ceiling, in line with EU legislation. The regional incentives apply to areas outside the capital area.

Regional incentives may include:

- Certain derogations from certain taxes and charges
- Fixed ceiling on the rate of income tax for 10 years
- Security clauses in terms of new taxation
- Favourable depreciation rules
- Direct cash grant
- Authorisation to lease sites from the state or municipalities below market price

General incentives may include:

- Training aid
- Aid to SMEs,
- Aid to R&D investment
- Aid to environmental investment projects

Incentives are subject to a defined ceiling. Incentives do not apply to the financial sector.

Criteria for granting incentives to initial investment projects

- a specific company shall be established in Iceland for the investment project,
- detailed information shall be available on the investment project,

- the envisaged investment project shall not have been initiated and the granting of the incentive shall produce a real incentive effect to undertake an investment which would not otherwise be made in the area,
- a minimum 20% of the investment cost of the project shall be financed by the own equity of the party seeking incentive and at least 65% of the investment cost shall be financed free of any public support,
- the annual turnover of the investment project shall be at least 300 million ISK / or the investment shall create 20 permanent jobs during the first two years,
- cost benefit analysis shall be established which shows that, taking all things into account, the investment project is beneficial for the Icelandic economy and society, i.a. in terms of job creation, rural development, export and tax revenues and knowledge,
- the investment shall be initial investment and equipment in connection with the investment shall be new or almost new and in compliance with legislation on health and pollution,
- the investment shall be in operation in Iceland for at least 10 years,
- the operation of the applicant shall comply with Icelandic law,
- the applicant, or its owners, shall not have unpaid due claims from the state or municipalities on taxes or charges and shall have an unblemished reputation.

Regional aid

Derogations from taxes and charges:

- Authorization to fix the rate of income tax, in line with the current rate of income tax, for 10 years,
- In the year when new assets are taken into operation, the company can elect to depreciate those assets with a proportional factor of the annual depreciation instead of full years depreciation,
- Authorization to depreciate the company's assets down to no residual value,
- Exemption from Industrial charge and Market charge,
- Lowering of stamp duties to 0,15% of all stamp duty incurring documents issued,
- Exemption from charges referred to in Article 14(1)(1,4 and 5) of Act No 146/1996, on the safety of electrical installations, consumer utilities and electrical equipment,
- Authorization to reduce the rate of property tax by 30% for 10 years,
- Authorization to reduce the rate of social security charge by 20% for 10 years,
- Exemption from customs duties and excise duties on importation or domestic purchase of construction materials, machinery and equipment and other capital goods and spare parts for the building of the investment project and the operation thereof

Direct cash grants

- Authorization for the state or the municipalities to sell or lease a site for the investment project, at a price which is regarded as below normal market price

General incentives

Reference to Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market:

Incentive as Training aid

- Maximum 2 million Euros

Incentive as aid to SMEs investments

- 10% or 20% of investment cost, max 7,5 million Euros

Incentive as aid to R&D investment

Incentive as aid to environmental investment projects

- Maximum 7,5 million Euros

Ceilings and limitations

The Act on incentives for initial investment in Iceland does not apply to investments in companies which provide services on the basis of legislation on financial undertakings, insurance operation or securities.

Regional aid ceiling

- The general aid ceiling is 15% of initial investment cost. The ceiling can be lifted further 10% for medium sized enterprises and 20% for small enterprises (total ceiling 35%). For large investments (exceeding 50 million Euros) the aid ceiling decreases in line with the investment cost, in accordance with EU legislation on regional investment aid.

General incentives ceiling

- Training aid can be maximum 2 million Euros. Incentive as aid to SMEs investments can be 10 or 20% of investment cost, max 7.5 million Euros. Incentive as aid to R&D investment or to environmental investment projects can be max 7.5 million Euros

Areas eligible for regional incentives

- Regional incentives can be granted for projects everywhere in Iceland except the Capital Area, Reykjavik and the surrounding municipalities, forming three of Iceland's six electoral constituencies. The authorisation to grant state aid (incentives) is limited by the obligation of Iceland under the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). The limitations are laid down in a Regional Aid Map for Iceland 2007-2013, approved and issued by the EFTA Surveillance Authority.

Application and granting process

Application for incentives is to be submitted to the Ministry of Industry where a committee reviews applications for incentives.

Invest in Iceland performs cost benefit analysis and establishes the social- and economical benefit.

The incentives committee makes proposal to the Minister of Industry.

The Minister of Industry makes an offer for incentives package to the applicant on the basis of the Act, based on a proposal from the committee.

There can be different combination of incentives depending on different types of investment projects.

An investment agreement stipulates the rights and obligations.

Granted incentives do only apply to the investment project in question and the usage of incentives is monitored.

The Act is valid until 31 December 2013 but an assessment of the implementation and prolongation will be made before end of 2013. Investment agreements made before that time stay in force until they have expired.

D.2 Exchange Controls

Foreign exchange controls have been fully abolished in Iceland since 1995.⁴

⁴ After the financial crisis hit Iceland in October 2008, the Central Bank of Iceland is authorized upon approval from the Minister of Economic Affairs to issue rules that limit or stop certain types of crossborder capital movements or foreign exchange transactions related thereto, that in the Central Bank's estimation cause serious and substantial monetary and exchange rate instability. The Central Bank's legal authority to limit or stop these certain types of cross border capital movements and foreign exchange transactions is based on Paragraph 1 of Temporary Provision I of the Foreign Exchange Act No 87/1992. The Provision further authorises the Central Bank to impose repatriation obligation on resident parties. According to the provision the authorization is currently valid until August 31st, 2011. . For further information, please visit the website of the Central Bank of Iceland: <http://www.cb.is>

D.3 Restrictions on Foreign Investment

Non-residents may invest in business enterprises in Iceland with some limitations, which are stipulated in the Act no. 34/1991 on Investment by Non-Residents in Business Enterprise or in specific legislation, and upon the fulfilment of other conditions and acquisition of licenses required by law. Under the European Economic Area Agreement, investment in Iceland by EEA residents is in principle unrestricted, but few exceptions were negotiated in specific fields considered to be of national political importance.

Restrictions on Investment by Non-Residents (including EEA Residents)

Only the following may conduct fishing operations within the Icelandic fisheries jurisdiction or own or run enterprises engaged in fish processing:

- Icelandic citizens and other Icelandic entities
- Icelandic legal entities wholly owned by Icelandic entities or Icelandic legal entities, which are:
 - Controlled by Icelandic entities
 - Not under more than 25% ownership of foreign entities (up to 33% in certain circumstances)
 - In other respects under the ownership of Icelandic citizens or Icelandic legal entities controlled by Icelandic entities.

Fish processing means any processing that preserves marine products from decay including production of fish oil and fish meal, but does not include further processing designed to render products more suitable for distribution or consumption. Canning of seafood, however, is open to foreign investment.

Restrictions on Investment by Non-EEA / Non-OECD Residents

Only Icelandic citizens and other Icelandic entities, as well as individuals and legal entities domiciled in another member state of the European Economic Area, are permitted to own energy exploitation rights relating to waterfalls and geothermal energy for other than domestic use. The same applies to enterprises, which produce or distribute energy. The maximum total share capital owned by non-residents (except residents and legal persons of a country that is a member of the European Economic Area or of the Faroe islands) in Icelandic airline companies is 49%. Special permission must be applied for from the Minister of Economic Affairs in the case of investment in Icelandic enterprises by foreign states, foreign municipalities or other foreign authorities involved in enterprises. An individual domiciled within the EEA and/or OECD may run a business or take part in a business enterprise with unlimited liability in Iceland, while those from non-member countries need to apply for permission from the Minister of Economic Affairs or the relevant appropriate authority. Limited liability companies and other legal entities with domicile outside the EEA and the OECD may operate in Iceland provided that this is permitted in an international treaty to which Iceland is a party or if permission is granted by the Minister of Economic Affairs. Board membership of Icelandic companies by individuals with residence outside the EEA/OECD is subject to restrictions (residence requirements) but the Ministry of Economic Affairs may grant exemptions.

Requirements, property purchases, etc.

New foreign enterprises operating in Iceland that set up a branch or a subsidiary are obliged to register with the Register of Enterprises (www.rsk.is/fyrirtaekjaskra), and for enterprises with residence in other than EEA/OECD countries, certain requirements are made regarding minimum number of board directors resident in Iceland (see [chapter E.8](#)). EEA residents may stay in Iceland without special authorization for up to six months if they are looking for work. If they intend to stay in Iceland for a longer period, they must apply for a resident permit. Foreign direct investment in real property in Iceland is open to individuals and legal entities that enjoy rights in Iceland under the Agreement on the European Economic Area regarding free movement of individuals, the right of establishment, services or movement of capital or corresponding provisions in the Convention on European Free Trade Association. This applies to the following parties:

1. Employees who are EEA-citizens or EFTA-citizens, and who work as such in Iceland, or have EEA-residence permit.
2. EEA- and EFTA-citizens who have established themselves, or intend to establish themselves, in Iceland in order to engage in independent business operations.

3. EEA- and EFTA-citizens who are domiciled in another member state and have established, or intend to establish, a branch or an agent's office in Iceland, or who intend to render services in Iceland.
4. Companies and other legal persons, which are founded in accordance with the legislation of a member state, and have established, or intend to establish, a branch or an agency's office, or intend to render services in Iceland. Those companies and legal persons shall either have their headquarters or principal activity in an EEA or EFTA-state or be domiciled there according to the Articles of Association of the company. In the case of a domicile the company's activity must have a real and permanent connection with the economy of the member state concerned.
5. Individuals residing in a state, which is a member of the EEA or EFTA, and companies or other legal persons, which are founded in accordance with the legislation of an EEA- or EFTA-state, may require real property rights in Iceland on the basis of the rules of free movement of capital. Those companies and legal persons shall either have their headquarters or principal activity in an EEA- or EFTA-state or be domiciled there according to the Articles of Association of the companies. In the case of a domicile the company's activity must have a real and permanent connection with the economy of the member state concerned.

The registration of a deed for a real property without special permission is dependent on the one holding the right presenting a special declaration. A sample of such a declaration is to be found on the website of the Ministry of the Interior: <http://eng.innanrikisraduneyti.is/laws-and-regulations/english.property/nr/698>. Residents and legal entities domiciled outside EEA or EFTA are subject to the following restrictions on real property purchases in Iceland: Private individuals may purchase real property if they are either Icelandic citizens or have their legal residence in Iceland. Partners of legal entities or businesses, who have unlimited liability for the debts of the entity or business concerned, must be Icelandic citizens or individuals domiciled in Iceland for at least 5 years in order to purchase a real property. In the case of a limited liability company or an institution, the company or the institution must be domiciled and have its venue in Iceland. Furthermore, the members of the board and directors must be Icelandic citizens or domiciled in Iceland for at least 5 years. In case of corporations, 4/5 of the share capital must be owned by Icelandic citizens and Icelandic citizens must exercise the majority of the votes at shareholder meetings. However, the Minister of the Interior may grant exemptions upon application to those that are permitted to run a business in Iceland and the property is to be used as business premises or a permanent residence. The Minister of the Interior may also grant exemptions if other reasons apply.

For further information see the Icelandic Directorate of Immigration www.utl.is

D.4 Importing and Exporting

Restrictions

Standard restrictions apply in Iceland on the import of live animals, firearms, dangerous substances, pharmaceuticals, etc. Similarly, special procedures and documentation are required for exports in these categories.

Excise Duty on Manufactured/Imported Goods Taxable goods

An excise duty is levied on a variety of goods specified in the Icelandic Excise Tax Act. They include goods, new and second-hand, which are imported from abroad or manufactured, processed or packed in Iceland. There is no excise duty on exports. The settlement period for excise duty is two months. When returning excise duty to the state treasury for any given period, the duty paid during the same period on material purchased for the production of taxable products can be deducted. If the excise duty arising from goods purchased is higher than that arising from goods sold, the difference is returned. The same applies to exports. The Excise Tax Act with attendant regulations authorizes the Treasury to exempt certain categories of local taxable goods from excise duty. In practice, excise duty is retrievable by producers and should not adversely affect their operations to any appreciable extent.

For further information and updates see www.rsk.is

For further information on duties see [chapter G.11](#).

Tax base

The excise duty is either a quantity-based or a price-based charge. The quantity charge is based on each kilogram or litre of the relevant goods. The price charge is based on the duty-added import price for imported goods or on the factory price of goods produced in Iceland. Several rate brackets apply to each but the system has been greatly simplified in recent years.

For further information and updates see www.tollur.is

Rules of Origin

Preferential origin confers certain tariff benefits (entry at a reduced or zero rate of duty) on goods traded between Iceland and countries with whom Iceland has a Free Trade Agreement.

In order to have preferential origin goods must fulfil the relevant conditions laid down in the origin protocol to the applicable agreement (Protocol 4 of the EEA Agreement). In effect it means that goods must either (1) be manufactured from raw materials or components which have been grown or produced in Iceland or in agreement area or, should that not be the case, (2) at least undergo a certain amount of working or processing in Iceland or in agreement area. Such goods are considered to be "originating".

Thus a product originating outside Iceland or not fully obtained in Iceland can be regarded as having Icelandic or EEA origin if it fulfils specific criteria for 'sufficient processing', as defined in the relevant origin protocol.

Criteria differ depending upon the type of product and processing involved. The origin protocol contains a list of the working or processing each product manufactured from non-originating materials or components must undergo in order to obtain originating status. The structure of the list is based on the structure of the HS Nomenclature. So before being able to determine what processing a specific product must undergo it is necessary to know its HS classification.

New notions of pan-European cumulation and circulation of products in these rules mean that goods may undergo processing in several countries, which are signatories to the agreements, without losing preferential status. Up to 10% of ingredients of the product may be originated outside these countries (does, however, not apply to chapters 50-63 in the Customs Tariff). A total of 31 European countries (EFTA including Iceland, the European Union and CEEC (Central and Eastern European Countries)) are signatories to agreements on pan-European cumulation and circulation.

Products originating in Iceland are eligible for preferential treatment when imported to the EEA upon submission of proof of origin.

Promote in Iceland provides in-depth information concerning rules of origin and the HS classification for specific products.

*For further information see EEA Agreement, Protocol 4 on rules of origin:
<http://www.efta.int/legal-texts/EEA/protocols-to-the-agreement.aspx>*

E. Establishing a Business in Iceland

E.1 Types of Business Presence in Iceland

The most common and economically important type of business in Iceland is the limited liability company (corporation). Other structures are partnerships, cooperative societies, businesses run by the self-employed and branches of foreign limited companies. Iceland has adopted the EU directive No. 21 57-2001 on Societas Europaea (SE) with Act No. 26/2004 on European Companies (SE).

Limited Liability Companies and Branches of Foreign Companies

There are two types of limited liability companies in Iceland, public and private, and they are regulated by two separate Acts. These Acts are in line with the requirements of the company law provisions of the EEA agreement. Foreigners investing in Iceland have customarily chosen to establish limited liability companies or branches of foreign limited companies (corporations). Publicly traded enterprises are allowed to issue their share capital in a foreign currency, and so may other non-public companies, if certain requirements are met. Books and records can also be kept in a foreign currency. Tax considerations have played a large role when choosing a type of business entity since the income tax rate for limited companies and their branches is now 20%, compared to 36% for partnerships. Furthermore, the corporate form offers the benefits of limited liability. Foreign public or private limited companies and companies in a corresponding legal form having legal domicile within the European Economic Area may engage in activities with the operation of a branch in Iceland. Corporate income tax: 20%.

Limited liability companies and companies in a corresponding legal form domiciled outside the European Economic Area may operate a branch in Iceland, if this is permitted in an international treaty to which Iceland is a party or by the Minister of Economic Affairs. Corporate income tax: 20%. Limited liability companies and branches are registered with the Register of Enterprises (Fyrirtækjaskrá).

E.2 Establishment Procedures

Non-resident investors can normally choose between the different legal structures outlined from E.3 onwards when establishing a company in Iceland. Investors are also permitted to establish an independent company (or a branch of a foreign incorporated business) or buy stock in Icelandic companies, except in the fields where certain restrictions apply (see [chapter D.2](#)). Invest in Iceland provides information about law firms and accounting firms with experience in assisting in foreign investment in Iceland and registration of companies.

Registration Procedures

New public limited companies and private limited companies must be registered with the Register of Enterprises. Before registration, the founders are liable for all commitments entered into on behalf of the company.

For further information see Internal Revenue Directorate www.rsk.is

Time Required

A completed application to establish a company is generally processed in one day.

Incorporation Fees

The registration fee is ISK 256,000 (USD 2,230) for a new public limited company and ISK 130,500 (USD 1,137) for a new private limited company, including an identity number for the company.

Number of Founders

A public limited company must have at least two founders. The majority of the founders shall be resident in Iceland, but half of them in case the number of founders is even. The residence requirement does not apply to citizens of an EEA or OECD country. A private company may be founded by one or

more persons. At least one of them must reside in Iceland or be both a citizen and resident of an EEA or OECD country. Evidence of citizenship and residence must be submitted.

Maximum Number of Shareholders

No limits are set on the number of shareholders.

Initial Capital Requirements

A public limited company must have an initial capital of at least ISK 4 million (USD 34,849), which has to be paid within one year of registration, and a private limited company at least ISK 500,000 (USD 4,356), which has to be paid before registration.

Articles of Association for Limited Companies

When a limited liability company is established a memorandum of association must be prepared containing a draft of articles of association, names and addresses of founders, subscription price of the shares and deadline for subscription and payment of subscribed capital. The draft of articles must contain information including the name and location of the company, its objectives, share capital, board of directors, legal venue, auditors and financial year. The articles of association are adopted by the shareholders at the first general meeting and the company must be registered with the Register of Limited Companies within six months of the date of the memorandum of association in the case of a public limited company, or two months in the case of a private limited company. An unregistered company can neither acquire rights nor assume duties. Other distinctions between public and private limited companies are as follows:

E.3 Public Limited Companies

Public limited companies are mainly aimed at seeking capital from a wide number of shareholders among the public at large, for example on the stock market. The minimum stock required for a public limited company is ISK 4 million (USD 34,849). Other minimum requirements are that the company has two founders, two shareholders, at least three members of the board of directors, and a manager. The provisions on branches are similar for both public and private limited companies, except that disclosure requirements for the Register of Limited Companies are somewhat stricter with respect to public limited companies.

Publicly Listed Companies

Publicly traded companies are subject to a number of specific rules in addition to the Companies' Act requirements. These rules, which are determined by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Board of Nasdaq OMX Iceland, have become stricter in recent years. The financial statements must be audited by a state authorized public accountant or an audit firm. The audited financial statements and the annual report of a publicly traded company must be sent to The Financial Supervisory Authority within three months from the end of the accounting period.

E.4 Private Limited Companies

Rules for private limited companies are simpler than for the public ones. The minimum stock required is ISK 500,000 (USD 4,356). Other minimum requirements are to have one founder, one shareholder, and one director (with one deputy) in cases where shareholders are four or less. There is no obligation to have a managing director.

On their establishment, private limited companies must state whether they have one or more shareholders. In one-party private limited companies, meetings of the board of directors and shareholders are not obligatory. The Minister of Economic Affairs can grant an exemption from the otherwise general principle that the majority of the board of directors and the general manager of a limited liability company must be domiciled in Iceland or in a country within the European Economic Area or OECD.

E.5 Branches of Foreign Companies

Branches of foreign incorporated businesses with limited liability are registered with the Register of Limited Companies and the head office must file the following documents:

- A copy of the articles of association of the head office
- The incorporation certificate of the head office
- A letter of representation for the branch manager together with documentation that the branch manager meets the requirements as to residency, citizenship and solvency
- The Financial Statements of the head office for the preceding year

A registered branch must have a name, which includes the name of the foreign company. Note that documentation filed with the Icelandic authorities must be submitted in certified Icelandic translation. Registration fee for a branch is ISK 256,000 (USD 2,230).

E.6 Partnerships

A partnership is an association of two or more persons, including individuals, corporations or other legal entities, which operate a business as co-owners for profit. Many professions operate as partnerships. Act No. 50/2007 governs the operation of a partnership, but relations between the partners usually require the preparation of a formal set of agreements (bylaws). Minimum accounting requirements are set out in the Accounting Act. Partnerships, which are registered as taxable entities for tax purposes are taxed with 36% on their profits. However, distribution of after-tax profits of a partnership is not taxable, whereas after-tax profits of a limited company are taxed at a 20% rate when distributed to individuals or partnership shareholders. Partnerships, which divide their income and assets to the respective partners, are taxable on the same basis as their partners. Under Icelandic law, partners in a partnership have full and unlimited liability in solidum (“one for all and all for one”), which generally means that this is not an attractive choice of form for a foreign investor. Limited partnerships (samlagsfélög) can be founded and registered in Iceland. There must be at least two members where at least one member of the partnership is unlimited liable of the partnership’s liabilities. Other members may limit their liability to their share contribution. The same registration process and expenses applies to limited partnerships as for partnerships. Registration fee for a partnership, also registered with the Register of Limited Companies, is ISK 89,000 (USD 775).

E.7 Sole Proprietorships/Self-Employed

Sole proprietorships are mainly confined to self-employed (sole practitioners) in Iceland and the form is rare for large enterprises. Sole proprietors are taxed on business income and any other additional income with progressive rates. The rates are as follows:

- Up to ISK 209,400. 37.31%
- ISK 209,401- ISK 680,550 40.21%
- Over ISK 680,550 46.21%

E.8 Residence Requirements for Board of Directors and Management

A public limited company must have a board of directors consisting of at least three persons, and must appoint at least one managing director. The managing director(s) and at least half of the members of the board must reside in Iceland or be residents and citizens of any other EEA or OECD country. An exemption may be granted by the Minister of Economic Affairs. The general rule is that a private limited company shall have three persons on its board of directors. If the company has four shareholders or fewer, one or two persons may serve as members of the board. One or more managing directors may be appointed by the board, and if there is only one person on the board of directors he may also serve as managing director. The managing director(s) and at least half of the members of the board must reside in Iceland or be residents and citizens of any other EEA or OECD country. An exemption may be granted by the Minister of Economic Affairs. If there is only one person on the board of directors, he must fulfil the residence qualification.

E.9 Annual Requirements for Corporations

Income Tax Filing

Corporations and registered branches of non-resident entities must file an annual income tax return by the end of May, irrespective of whether or not they have any taxable income.

Audit Requirements

Every limited liability company in Iceland is required to appoint one state authorized public accountant, an audit firm or two auditors. (For further details see [chapter H.1](#))

E.10 Mergers and Acquisitions

The Icelandic Competition Authority (www.samkeppni.is) has the power to impose limiting conditions if a company, which is created by a merger, is likely to acquire a dominant market position. Planned or possible mergers may be referred to the Authority for consideration, and it can do so on its own initiative. An appeal against the Authority's ruling may be lodged with its appeals board. Laws on competition are implemented by the Minister of Economic Affairs. A shareholder owning more than nine-tenths of stock in a company and controlling the same proportion of votes may jointly decide with the board of directors to redeem the holdings of other shareholders. If one shareholder owns more than nine-tenths of stock in a company and controls the same proportion of votes, any of the other minority shareholders may insist on their shares being redeemed. If a company's articles of association do not stipulate how to determine the buying price of shares and no agreement can be reached, the shares are valued by specialists appointed by a district court. Only stock-for-stock mergers are tax-free under Icelandic tax law. The use of operating loss carry-forwards is only allowed if the merger is made for a legitimate business purpose.

Provisions concerning takeover bids

If a holding in a company, which has publicly listed one or more classes of its shares on a stock exchange has been taken over, directly or indirectly, all the shareholders in the company shall be given the opportunity, within four weeks from the takeover, of relinquishing their holdings on comparable terms to a party who:

- has acquired 40% of the voting rights in the company
- has acquired the right to appoint or remove a majority of members of the company's Board of Directors
- has, on the basis of an agreement with other shareholders, the right to control 40% of votes in the company

The Financial Supervisory Authority may grant an exemption from this requirement under certain circumstances.

E. 11 NASDAQ OMX Iceland

NASDAQ OMX Iceland, a part of NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. operates the only regulated market for listed securities in Iceland. A wide variety of products are traded on NASDAQ OMX Iceland, such as Equities, Equity rights, Bonds, Convertible loans, Premium bonds and ETFs. NASDAQ OMX Nordic offers customer access to approximately 80% of the Nordic and Baltic securities markets. The regulatory framework is in line with other European markets.

Access to a single Nordic Market

Operated by NASDAQ OMX, NASDAQ OMX Nordic includes exchanges in Iceland, Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen, Riga, Tallinn and Vilnius, and covers two distinct markets, the Nordic market and the Baltic market. Harmonization is achieved by among other things sharing the same trading system and the same surveillance system. Common listing requirements apply along with common member rules, indexes and industry classification. NASDAQ OMX Nordic enables efficient cross-

border trading and settlement, offering cross-membership and providing one market source of information on the web.

For further information see www.nasdaqomxtrader.com/nordic

Regulatory Framework

The legal framework controlling activities of Icelandic financial enterprises is based on European Union (EU) Directives. Icelandic legislation in this field has undergone extensive revision in recent years to bring it into line with legislation of other member states of the European Economic Area (EEA). A new legislation: “Act on securities transactions No. 108/2007”, entered into force on November 1st, 2007, transposing EU directives on market abuse, takeovers and prospectuses.

Raising Capital by Listing on NASDAQ OMX Iceland

Both domestic and foreign companies can benefit from listing on NASDAQ OMX Iceland. They can gain better access to risk capital. Listing also encourages more effective price formation of shares and generally improves their liquidity, gives the company a higher profile and subjects it to market discipline through the on-going disclosure requirements involved. NASDAQ OMX Iceland’s listing requirements are based on those stipulated in various EU Directives. Both the listing requirements and listing application procedure are described in the Rules for Issuers published by NASDAQ OMX Iceland (see www.nasdaqomxtrader.com/nordic). In all instances a listing prospectus must be made available, describing the securities involved and their issuer. Stock exchange legislation makes a distinction between official listing on a regulated market and listing on a MTF market (First North), which is not regarded as an official listing.

Listing of Securities on NASDAQ OMX Iceland

Equities admitted to trading on the NASDAQ OMX Iceland’s Main Market are officially listed, i.e. their listing fulfils the harmonized minimum requirements of the EU Directives which apply in the EEA for official listing of securities on a regulated market. The estimated market value of a share class, for which listing on the NASDAQ OMX Iceland’s Main Market is sought, must be at least EUR 1 million. Other securities listed on NASDAQ OMX Iceland’s markets include various types of bonds, unit share certificates of mutual funds and investment funds, and shares in investment funds. The estimated market value of a bond class or fund division, for which listing is sought, must be at least ISK 100 million (USD 871,230) and never less than ISK 1,250,000 (USD 10,890).

Listing of Securities on First North Iceland

NASDAQ OMX operates the alternative marketplace First North on its Nordic markets. First North is a registered MTF market. Equities admitted to trading on First North need not meet the minimum listing requirements of legislation in the EEA for listing on a regulated market. The market is suitable for smaller growth companies, providing opportunities on the Nordic and global financial markets. It gives companies greater visibility and ease of access to Northern Europe’s pool of capital, combining the benefits of being on-market with simplicity. First North is run by NASDAQ OMX Nordic, which means that the companies admitted to First North are given the same possibilities as large companies, but the regulations are lighter. First North is ideal as the first step towards listing on to the Main Market. Same restrictions apply to all investors, including pension funds and mutual funds, for investments in securities traded on First North.

Listing Procedure

The listing prospectus is subject to approval by NASDAQ OMX Iceland. A prospectus must contain all the information necessary for investors to form an opinion of the issuer, its securities and their value. Prospectuses play an important role in ensuring transparency on a regulated securities market, since they serve as the basis for investors’ assessment of issuers and their securities. Therefore it is important that all information relevant for such an assessment be included in the prospectus. NASDAQ OMX Iceland may reject an application for listing if it deems it will not serve the interest of the public or the securities market. A company considering listing may, without any obligation, request a meeting with the NASDAQ OMX Iceland’s staff for a briefing on the requirements and obligations involved in NASDAQ OMX Nordic listing.

Disclosure requirements

The listing of securities entails on-going disclosure requirements for the issuer according to rules and regulations of NASDAQ OMX Iceland and as stated by law. Issuers must always make every effort to make public without delay any information they feel could have significant impact on price formation of the securities. A foreign issuer shall disclose all information only in English.

Clearing and Settlement

The Icelandic Securities Depository (ISD) (a NASDAQ OMX company) operates a central registry and depository for dematerialized securities, and effects transfer of title to them. Trades in dematerialized securities executed on NASDAQ OMX Iceland are cleared and settled through the ISD. In January 2010 the international central securities depository Clearstream acquired a direct access to Icelandic markets, i.e. to the Icelandic Securities Depository (ISD) and the Icelandic Central Bank's Real Time Gross Settlement System, easing international investors' access to securities listed on the ISD. Only settlement banks can participate in the netting process for securities trading. The settlement cycle for equities is T+3, i.e. payment for shares purchased is made on third business day after the transaction. The settlement cycle for bonds is T+1.

F. Labour Force and Employee Benefits

F.1 Labour Supply and Relations

Of Iceland's population of 318,236 on December 1, 2010, the labour force totalled 181,000. The total participation rate was 81.1% in 2010: 84.5% among males and 77.6% among females. Unemployment was 7.6% in 2010.

Employee and Employer Organizations

The Icelandic labour market is highly unionized with more than 85% of employees belonging to unions. The major labour organization is the Icelandic Federation of Labour (ASÍ), founded in 1916, which is the largest organization of trade unions in Iceland. Most of the unions affiliated to the ASÍ are organized into 5 national federations. In all, there are 47 unions affiliated to ASÍ federations and 6 unions belonging directly to it. Total membership of these 53 unions and branches was 108,597 at the end of 2010. Public employees are organized into various unions, which in turn belong to the Federation of State and Municipal Employees (BSRB) or Association of Academics (BHM), which also organizes some employees of private companies, or to separate unions for professions such as teaching. The Merchant Navy and Fishing Vessel Officers' Guild is a federation of several unions, most of them representing seamen, although many members of the Association of Icelandic Engineers are land-based. Employees in banks are all members of the Confederation of Icelandic Bank and Finance Employees (SSF). Private non-banking sector employers are organized into The Confederation of Icelandic Employers (Samtök atvinnulífsins, SA). SA tasks include negotiation of contracts with unions on wages and working conditions, and the interpretation and communication of decisions by governmental authorities that directly affect the financial performance of businesses at both domestic and international level. SA includes about 2,000 corporations and businesses and the organization accounts for approximately 50% of all salary-paid employees on the Icelandic labour market. The State is by far the largest employer in Iceland. Many of the local authorities – Reykjavík being an important exception – conduct their wage bargaining through a joint negotiation committee, and so do the banks.

Labour Relations

Icelandic labour unions are decentralized and non-political. For several years some of them have broadly supported wage restraint under tripartite agreements with employers and the government. Contractual wage agreements cover general terms of employment, including a basic minimum wage, but specific terms are usually negotiated on a more job-specific basis. Collective bargaining power, in both the public and the private sectors, rests with individual labour unions. Many rights are handled by the central federations (ASÍ, BSRB and BHM). Some companies in Iceland have also introduced workplace pay agreements. In recent negotiations, increased emphasis has been put on fewer working hours, education and training for employees with the establishment of mutual educational funds and institutions. The Industrial Relations Act specifies the conditions for lawful industrial action. A strike (or other permitted form of industrial action) may be called on condition that at least 20% of the trade union members vote in an anonymous election and that the majority votes for the strike. Formal announcement of the industrial action must be sent to a mediator and the employer with 7 days' notice. Industrial action is not allowed over disputes under the jurisdiction of the Labour Court. Furthermore, the Act prohibits solidarity strikes in support of unions on illegal strikes, and bans political strikes outright.

Wages

An important characteristic of the Icelandic economy is its large degree of labour market flexibility. According to the OECD, real wage flexibility is greater in Iceland than in any other member country. There are various reasons, including the structure of labour market organization, the strength of which has been felt in particular during recessions when wage settlements have invariably been of tripartite character, with a strong contribution by the government. By international comparison, wages and wage cost in Iceland are very competitive relative to most Western countries. In manufacturing, they are less than half those in Germany, for example. Indirect wage cost is relatively low in Iceland at 35-40%

(including vacation and sickness provisions, payroll taxes and contribution to a pension fund). Iceland's highly competitive hourly wages but high per capita income are to a large extent explained by the high level of labour force participation and the widely accepted practice of working long hours.

Employment contracts

In accordance with EU regulations a written contract of employment is required by for any employee engaged for a term longer than one month. The contract must be available no later than two months after the employee was recruited. Iceland has no statutory minimum wage, but contracts must never offer poorer terms than those stipulated in contractual union pay agreements in the relevant profession. A trial period from one up to three months is common, but in higher-level jobs up to six months. Private employers in Iceland have greater flexibility to terminate employment than in most other European countries. In general, any employee's service may be terminated provided mandatory notice is given, and the employer may prevent him from working the notice period, which generally ranges three months. According to some pay agreements an employee is entitled to an interview to be informed about the reasons for termination of employment. However, there are some exceptions: shop stewards, employees' with special family responsibilities (due to sick or disabled family members), pregnant women and parents on maternity/paternity leave enjoy special protection against dismissal. Discrimination on grounds of sex is forbidden and special rules cover transfer of undertakings and collective redundancies. Generally there is no severance pay beyond that for the notice period.

Working Hours

The basic legal working week is 40 hours over 5 days, but some professions have 37.5 – 39.5 hours per week, mainly office clerks and sales assistances. Overtime, however, is common in the labour market. Most employees are paid for overtime, or alternatively allowed time off in lieu. Typical shift-work rates are an extra 33% on top of the daytime rate, and an extra 45% for weekend or public holiday work. This rate may be 80%, if the relevant pay agreement or a contract of employment does not include rates on shift-work or on overtime work. According to some of the main contracts on wages, 1.0385% of monthly wages is paid pr. hour for overwork and 1.375% of monthly wages is paid for public holiday work. A continuous rest period of 11 hours is typically guaranteed during each 24-hour period. In certain circumstances the rest period may be shortened to 8 hours.

Workplace Regulation

Conditions vary from company to company, but according to the Act on Facilities, Hygiene and Safety at Work, every workplace must have a safety convener or safety committee, in accordance with the size of the firm.

Posting of workers

Iceland has adopted the EU Directive 96/71/EC, posting of workers. The Directive applies to undertakings which post workers to the territory of a Member State, provided there is an employment relationship between the undertaking making the posting and the worker during the period of posting:

- on their account and under their direction, under a contract concluded between the undertaking making the posting and the party for whom the services are intended;
- to an establishment or to an undertaking owned by the group;
- as a temporary employment undertaking, to a user undertaking.

For the purposes of the Directive, "posted worker" means a worker who, for a limited period, carries out his work in the territory of a Member State other than the State in which he normally works.

In accordance with the Directive, Iceland ensures that undertakings guarantee posted workers a central core of mandatory protective legislation.

Conditions of work and employment to be covered are:

- maximum work periods and minimum rest periods;
- minimum paid annual holidays;
- minimum rates of pay, including overtime rates;

- the conditions of hiring-out of workers, in particular the supply of workers by temporary employment undertakings;
- health, safety and hygiene at work;
- protective measures with regard to the terms and conditions of employment of pregnant women or women who have recently given birth, of children and of young people;
- equality of treatment between men and women and other provisions on non-discrimination.

Iceland may derogate from the implementation of the rules on minimum rates of pay and holidays in the case of initial assembly and/or first installation of the goods provided when the maximum duration of the work does not exceed eight days. This derogation does not, however, apply to the building industry.

The laws can be found in an English translation on <http://eng.felagsmalaraduneyti.is/legislation/nr/3340>.

The Directorate of Labour provides further information, www.vinnumalastofnun.is.

F.2 Social Security and Payroll Taxes

Social Security

Social security contributions are partly paid with the income tax paid by the employee and partly with the social security charge paid by the employer. The structure of the health care system in Iceland is comparable to those of the other Nordic countries and is largely run by the state and local governments. All residents are covered by a public health insurance system, which provides for free hospital care and other types of health care at a low cost to the patient. Access to the health care system is based on domicile in Iceland. An individual moving to Iceland from another country gains full access after being domiciled for a full 6 months. Faster access is granted to individuals who move from a Nordic or EEA country and provide the social security authorities with the relevant documentation.

Payroll Taxes/Social Security Contributions

All employers are liable to payroll tax (social security fee) on paid wages and other remuneration. This tax also applies to the calculated earnings of self-employed individuals. A single rate applies and is 8.65% in 2011. An extra 0.65% insurance contribution is paid on the wages of seamen and added to the 8.65% rate. Revenue from the social security contribution is divided among an Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Occupational Safety, the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund, Icelandic Standards, the Icelandic Committee on Trade Procedures and e-Commerce, and Health Administration and the Social Security Bureau.

F.3 Employee Benefits

Vacations

The minimum vacation period is 24 working days, i.e. 4 weeks + 4 days. The right to vacation allowance depends upon the wage-earner's length of service during the immediately preceding 12 months and is calculated as two paid vacation days per month of work during the immediately preceding vacation year, which extends from May 1 to April 30. Public holidays are generally 11 days a year and arrangements for overtime payments for them are specified in individual union agreements.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefits, which are partly related to the previous salary, are paid from a separate fund, the Unemployment Benefit Fund, which is managed by the Directorate of Labour. Its revenues come from a 3.81% component of the payroll tax on all wages and salaries. Benefits payable to unemployed individuals amount to ISK 149,523 (USD 1,303) a month plus ISK 276 (USD 2.40) per day for each child younger than 18 years. Maximum income-related benefits amount to ISK 242,636 (USD 2,114) a month but are not paid for more than 3 months. Benefits are not wealth-related. An unemployed

individual can earn up to ISK 59,047 (USD 514) pr. month without reducing his unemployment benefits.

Sickness Pay

Employees are entitled to wages for a certain period during sickness or after an accident at work. The minimum rights during the first year of service with an employer are 2 days in respect of each month. After one year of employment an employee is entitled to total wages for 1 month out of every 12 months, after three years with the same employer 1 month of total wages and 1 month with day wages out of every 12 months, and finally after five years with the same employer 1 month of total wages and 2 months with day wages out of every 12 months. An employee who is absent from work for a longer period is entitled to payment from the union sickness fund. Contractual wage agreements may provide better rights.

Accident Pay

All employees who are excused from work on account of accident at work, on direct route to or from work or due to occupational diseases caused by it, shall receive payment of wages for daytime work for up to 3 months in accordance with the tariff under which the party concerned received wages, provided that the work be with a party engaging in business operations in the trade concerned. All permanently engaged employees who have been engaged in service with the same employer continuously for one year shall, when they are excused from work on account of diseases or accidents, not forfeit any of their wages for one month in whatever form these may be paid. In case such employees have been engaged with the same employer continuously for three years they shall, in addition to that which is stated in paragraph 1, retain their daytime wages for one month, but two months after five years of continuous engagement with the same employer. In addition to the rights enjoyed by permanently engaged employees in accordance with paragraphs. 1 and 2 they shall, when their absence is caused by an accident at work or an occupational disease, retain their daytime wages for up to three months as stated in paragraph 1.

Maternity and Paternity Leave

Parents have each an independent right to maternity/paternity leave of up to three months due to a birth, primary adoption or permanent foster care of a child. This right is not assignable. In addition, parents have a joint right to three additional months, which may either be taken entirely by one of the parents or else divided between them. The right to maternity/paternity leave lapses when the child reaches the age of 18 months. The right to maternity/paternity leave is established upon the birth of a child. However, a woman is permitted to start her maternity leave up to one month prior to the expected birth date, which is confirmed by a medical certificate. All parents, who do not enjoy full contractual salary rights from their employers, are paid by the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund after they have been active in the domestic labour market for six consecutive months prior to the first day of the maternity/paternity leave. A parent's working time in other EEA countries is taken into account if the parent has been employed in Iceland for at least one month during the six months prior to the first day of the maternity leave (date of birth in case of paternity leave). The Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund's monthly payment to an employee on leave in 2011 amounts to 80% of her/his average wages (and 75% of salaries exceeding ISK 200,000) during a 12-month period starting 6 months prior to the date of birth of the child. Maximum payment is ISK 300,000 (USD 2,614) per month. The monthly payment to a self-employed parent amounts to 80% of the calculated remuneration on which an insurance levy has been paid for the same period. However, the monthly payment during maternity/paternity leave to a parent in a 25-49% part-time job shall never be less than ISK 82,184 (USD 716), and the monthly payment to a parent holding a 50-100% job shall never be less than ISK 113,902 (USD 992). Parents employed by the State and local authorities are also paid by the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund. They also enjoy payments from a special fund to meet the difference between their full contractual salary rights and the 80% payment from the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund. Parents not active in the domestic labour market or in a less than 25% part-time job are entitled to a payment to the amount of ISK 49,702 (USD 433) per month and full-time students are entitled to a payment to the amount of ISK 113,902 (USD 992) per month from the social security system.

Old-Age Pensions

The general retirement age is 67-70. Iceland's pension system rests on three pillars: the pension paid by the social security system, occupational pension funds and private pension plans. While not a part of the social security system proper, occupational pension funds have been compulsory for wage-earners as well as the self-employed since 1972. In many ways, social security pensions take account of those paid by the pension funds, so the three systems are closely interlinked. The monthly state old age pension is ISK 29,294 (USD 255). The pension is reduced if a person's income in a year is in excess of ISK 2,575,220 (USD 22,436). In addition to this pension, support may be obtained for general costs of living, but is income-related. State pensions are financed through taxes, while all wage-earners and self employed are also obliged to contribute to an occupation-related pension fund. Wage-earners must pay 4% of pre-tax earnings to the pension fund, matched by an 8% contribution from the employer (11.5% from the State). The 4% contribution to a pension fund by an employee is deductible from tax. An additional deduction up to 4% is deductible from taxable income if the employee chooses to pay it either into an occupation-related pension fund or private pension plan provided that the contribution is paid regularly. Most pay agreements on the labour market require employers to pay extra 2% to a pension fund, if the employee chooses to pay additional 2-4% contribution.

The old-age pension is fully subject to income tax, which is deducted when it is paid out.

G. Taxation

G.1 Principal Taxes

Introduction

Indirect taxes are the main taxation form in Iceland, accounting for 46.6% of the total tax burden in 2009. The total tax burden as a percentage of GDP was 24,5% in 2009, and is estimated to be 26% in 2010. Compared to tax systems of other countries the Icelandic tax system is relatively simple and effective. In the last few years the emphasis has been to simplify it further, reduce tax rates, broaden the tax base and conclude more double taxation conventions, which will increase competitiveness of Icelandic corporations and attract foreign investors. Corporate income tax is 20% which is one of the lowest tax rates within the OECD member countries.

Direct Taxes

The principal direct taxes are individual income tax and corporate income tax (20%).

Individuals are subject to income tax at the following rates after deduction of personal allowance:

- Up to ISK 209,400. 37.31%
- ISK 209,401- ISK 680,550 40.21%
- Over ISK 680,550 46.21%

Individual income tax is divided between a national tax of 22.9%, 25.8% and 31.8% for the income year 2011 and municipal income tax at an average rate of 14.41%. Capital gains are taxed according to special rules for financial income for individuals, but treated as ordinary income for companies. Inheritance tax is also levied.

Indirect Taxes

The principal indirect taxes are value-added tax – levied at a standard rate of 25.5% but with a 7% category for food, newspapers and certain other items – and various excise duties, including car tax.

Industrial Fee

This fee has been assessed on all industrial activities carried on by individuals, corporations and other taxable entities at a rate of 0.08% on all operating income. However, the industrial fee has been abolished from January 1st, 2011.

Property Fee

Land and property fee at nominal rates is paid to the municipal authorities; rates vary between municipalities and also with regard to use. The principal fees and rates are those on property, use of cold water, waste disposal and other such basic services provided by the municipalities.

Contribution to the State Radio and Television (Útvarpsgjald)

A levy in the amount of ISK 17,900 (USD 150) is collected in the assessment of all businesses and individuals with income exceeding the tax-free limit and contributed to the state radio and television in Iceland.

Capital Taxes (Net Worth Taxes)

From December 31st 2005 no capital taxes are levied on net capital in Iceland, neither for individuals nor businesses.

Wealth Tax (Auðlegðarskattur)

A special 1,5% wealth tax will be levied on individuals with net capital above ISK 75,000,000 (USD 653,424) and married couples with net capital above ISK 100,000,000 (USD 871,232) until 2013. The tax is supposed to be temporary.

Tax on Financial Companies

Financial companies are liable for a specific tax on their total liabilities. The rate is 0.041% and is levied on total liabilities of a financial company as the liabilities are in the end of the accounting year. This tax is not deductible from taxable income.

G.2 Administration of Taxes

Sources of Tax Law

Taxation is governed by tax laws enacted by Parliament. Court decisions, rulings by the tax authorities and guidelines issued by the tax authorities are integral parts of the interpretation of these laws. Iceland has valid tax treaties with 36 countries as of January, 2011. (see [chapter G.3](#)). In practice these treaties are considered to be integral parts of tax law. The central tax authorities publish important tax rulings and results of appeals in anonymous form.

Filing

Tax returns must be filed with the local tax authority in the year following the year of income. There are different deadlines for legal entities and individuals depending on whether the tax return is filed on the Internet or filed the conventional way on paper. Individuals, whether or not self-employed must file by around March 23rd. The deadline may be extended on application if filed on the Internet. Companies and branches must file by the end of May. Accountants and audit firms usually obtain longer extensions. Business entities are required to file information with the tax authorities. This information, which includes details of salaries paid and withholding tax deducted at source on wages, must be reported to the tax authorities no later than January 30th (February 10th if filed on the Internet) of the following calendar year.

Tax Administration

Tax is assessed on the basis of income during the previous year. Income tax is calculated and levied by the tax authorities on August 1 in the year following the income year.

Tax Audits

Tax audits are carried out by local tax authorities, which may request additional information and documentation.

Assessment and Appeal

Taxpayers are sent an assessment and calculation of their tax for the previous year on Aug 1. For individuals any difference between the official tax assessment and tax paid in advance is refunded in August of the year following the year of income, increased by 2.5% of the difference. Outstanding tax is payable in five equal instalments from August to December, increased by 2.5%. An appeal may be lodged against an assessment within 30 days from its announcement. Further recourse for appeal is available through a National Tax Board (Yfirs kattane fnd) and, ultimately, the courts. Complaints may also be lodged with the Office of the Althingi Ombudsman about decisions, procedures and conduct exercised by the tax authorities. In general, the authorities and the courts issue decisions on treatment of tax accounting entries after they have been made. However, under new legislation taxpayers may apply for an advance ruling concerning the tax consequences of actions being contemplated. Such advance rulings are binding on the tax authorities, but taxpayers that disagree with rulings may appeal against them.

Penalties

If tax due is not paid on time, penalty interest is levied on the outstanding amount. Failure to file a tax return on time results in an estimated assessment made by the tax authorities. When the tax return is filed it is considered to be an appeal to the tax authorities. If the taxpayer has a substantiated reason to have filed after the deadline and has a track record of having returned his previous tax returns on time, the tax authorities levy tax according to it without any consequences to the taxpayer. If not, the tax authorities levy the tax according to the tax return with a penalty.

G.3 Liability for Tax

Residents and Non-Residents

Individuals are deemed to be residents of Iceland for tax purposes if they reside in the country and are registered in the national registry of persons or remain in the country for a period of six months or more out of a 12 -month period.

Taxation of Residents

Resident individuals are subject to Icelandic tax on their worldwide income. Capital taxes were abolished on December 31st, 2005, on individuals and business entities. Wealth tax has been adopted temporarily on individuals. Resident corporations are subject to Icelandic corporate income tax on their worldwide profits. Both individuals and businesses are subject to a contribution to the State Radio and Television.

Taxation of Non-Residents

Non-resident persons are subject to tax on income from Icelandic sources, including but not limited to salaries, wages and pensions paid from Icelandic sources, income derived from business carried out in Iceland and from real property, shares and other financial income. According to domestic rules, non-resident individuals staying in Iceland for longer than 183 days out of a 12 -month period are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Individuals who are in Iceland for a temporary stay, i.e., less than 183 days, are taxed on Icelandic-source income. Tax rates are the same as for resident individuals, with a standard deduction granted for the period stayed in the country. Exemptions from the above rules may be provided for in double taxation treaties.

Non-Resident Companies

Non-resident companies and other entities are subject to tax on their income from Icelandic sources at the normal rate, after consideration of relief if available under double taxation treaties. They are taxed in conformity with the rules applicable to companies domiciled in Iceland on income derived from business activities or participation in business activities with a permanent establishment in Iceland.

Withholding Taxes for Non-Residents

Withholding tax rates on payments to non-residents are 18% on dividends paid to companies and 20% on dividends paid to individuals, 20% on royalty payments to companies and individuals and 18% on interest income to companies and 20% to individuals. However, Interest income of individuals not exceeding ISK 100.000 (USD 871) is tax-free.

Double Taxation Treaties

The rates of withholding tax in the chart below apply to dividends, royalties and interest paid to a recipient resident in a country with which Iceland has a tax treaty in force.

Country	Dividends		Royalties	Interest
	Individuals companies	Qualifying companies		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Belgium	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0	0 ⁶
Canada	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0 ² /10	0 ⁶
China	10 ⁹	5 ³	0	0 ⁶
Czech Republic	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Denmark	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
Estonia	15 ⁹	5 ³	0 ⁵ /10	0 ⁶
Faroe Islands	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
Finland	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
France	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0	0
Germany	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Greece	15 ⁹	5 ³	10	0 ⁶
Greenland	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Hungary	10	5 ³	0	0
India	10	10	10	0 ⁶
Ireland	15 ⁹	5 ³	0 ² /10	0 ⁶
Italy	15 ⁹	5 ¹	5	0
Latvia	15 ⁹	5 ³	0 ⁵ /10	0 ⁶
Lithuania	15 ⁹	5 ³	0 ⁵ /10	0 ⁶
Luxembourg	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Malta	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0	0
Mexico	15 ⁹	5 ¹	10	0 ⁶
Netherlands	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
Norway	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
Poland	15 ⁹	5 ³	10	0 ⁶
Portugal	15 ⁹	10 ³	10	0 ⁶
Rumenia	10	5 ³	5	0 ⁶
Russia	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Slovak Republic	15 ⁹	5 ³	10	0
South-Korea	15 ⁹	5 ³	10	0 ⁶
Spain	15 ⁹	5 ³	5	0 ⁷
Sweden	15 ⁹	0 ¹	0	0
Switzerland	15 ⁹	5 ³	0	0
Ukraine	15 ⁹	5 ³	10	0 ⁶
United Kingdom	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0	0
United States	15 ⁹	5 ¹	0/5	0
Vietnam	15 ⁹	10 ³	10	0 ⁶
Non treaty countries	18/15 ⁹	15	20/36/37.31 ⁸	0

1. This rate applies to corporate shareholders with a minimum ownership of 10%.
2. The zero rate applies to copyright royalties (except films, etc.), and to royalties for computer software or patent, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (except information provided in connection with a rental or franchise agreement).
3. This rate applies to corporate shareholders with a minimum ownership of 25%.
4. The Nordic Convention.
5. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
6. According to Icelandic tax legislation interest paid to non-residents is now taxed at a 20% rate. However, according to the Double Taxation Conventions concluded between Iceland and Belgium, Iceland and Canada, Iceland and China, Iceland and Estonia, Iceland and Latvia, Iceland

and Lithuania, Iceland and Poland, Iceland and Portugal, Iceland and India, Iceland and Mexico, Iceland and South-Korea, Iceland and Ukraine, and Iceland and Vietnam, the source state has the right to levy a 10% tax on interest. In the convention concluded between Iceland and Greece, the source state has the right to levy an 8% tax on interest and 3% in the convention concluded between Iceland and Romania.

7. According to Icelandic tax legislation interest paid to non-residents is now taxed at a 20% rate. However, according to the Double Taxation Conventions concluded between Iceland and Spain the source state has the right to levy a 5% tax on interest.
8. The 20% rate applies to corporations, the 36% rate applies to partnerships registered as taxable entities and the minimum rate of 37.31% rate applies to individuals. Two more rates for individuals are applicable and are income-related, see [chapter G.1 \(Direct taxes\)](#).
9. According to the Icelandic tax legislation dividends paid by resident companies to resident and non-resident individual shareholders are subject to a final 20% withholding tax.

The tax treaty with Germany is being revised and the tax treaty with Croatia is pending ratification. Tax treaties with Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Qatar and Slovenia are finalized and are pending signature. Negotiations on tax treaties with Barbados and Cyprus are to be continued.

G.4 Resident Corporations

Tax Periods

The calendar year is mandatory for all taxpayers, but on application, a corporate taxpayer may be granted a different fiscal year if this can be justified on special grounds.

Determination of Taxable Income

Taxable profits are based on the financial accounts of companies, after the adjustments required by tax law.

Pre-Payment of Taxes

All taxes are paid in the assessment year, which is the year after the year of operations. Taxes are due in ten payments on the first day of each month except January and July. Until the tax has been calculated, which is usually no later than July 31 each year, a corporation must pay a proportion of the amount of income tax it paid during the previous year. The proportion for 2010 (assessment year 2011) will be 8.5%.

Consolidation of Income

Each entity is taxed separately. However, tax consolidation of a parent company with a subsidiary can be applied for, if one company owns at least 90% in another company, and this will be binding for the following five years. Consolidation means, inter alia, that losses of one company can be set off against profits of the other companies. Such an application shall be made in writing and sent to the relevant tax commissioner. Consolidation may not be extended to non-resident companies.

Tax Rate

Limited liability companies pay 20% income tax.

Registered partnerships for tax purposes with unlimited liability pay 36% income tax.

Individuals with business income pay on net profits:

- Up to ISK 209,400. 22.90%
- ISK 209,401- ISK 680,550 25.80%
- Over ISK 680,551 31.80%

Municipal Income Taxes

Municipal income tax is only levied on the business income of individuals and not on profits of legal entities. No personal tax credit is deducted when this tax is assessed, unless the personal tax credit

exceeds the taxpayer's computed national income tax. The rate may range from 12.44% to 14.48%; the average is 14.41% for the income year 2011.

Capital Gains Taxes

Capital gains are added to other taxable income and taxed at the regular corporate rate.

Interest Income

Interest income is treated as ordinary income and included in taxable income of companies.

Dividends

When a resident company receives dividends from shares it owns in another company, the dividends are not taxed in the hands of the recipient company. There are no requirements relating to percentage of stock ownership in the corporate payer. However, a 20% withholding tax is withheld at source for dividend payments to individuals and resident companies, and 18% to non-resident corporations, and regarding corporations it is considered a prepayment for regular income tax payable after assessment. An individual shareholder who is resident in Iceland and receives dividends pays 20% withholding tax, which is withheld at source by the company paying out the dividends. The tax liability of a non-resident shareholder depends on whether he is treaty protected or not; 36 tax treaties are applicable (see [G.3, Double Taxation Treaties](#)). In the absence of tax treaties, the domestic tax rules apply.

Shares

The Icelandic tax law provides for participation exemption for all domestic legal entities.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are fully deductible in the year in which they are incurred. In general, allowable expenses are those incurred for the purpose of earning income, including salaries and all other staff expenses, rent, advertising expenses and maintenance. Most current expenses are deductible as operating expenses. Research and development costs, including market research costs, may be deducted in full in the year they are incurred, or depreciated over a five-year period. The same applies to lawyers' and accountants' fees incurred in establishing or expanding an enterprise.

Depreciation and Depletion

Annual depreciation is calculated as a percentage of the acquisition cost. Allowances for buildings and other structures are defined by the tax legislation, for example office buildings 1-3%, industrial plants 3-6%, storage tanks 3-6%, quays 6-8%, and boreholes and electric transmission lines 7.5-10%.

Annual Depreciation rates

	minimum	maximum
Ships and aircraft	10.0%	20.0%
Industrial machinery and equipment	10.0%	30.0%
Office equipment	20.0%	35.0%
Machinery and equipment for building and construction, automobiles and other transport conveyances, and other movable property not included above	20.0%	35.0%
Buildings as defined by the Income Tax Act	1.0%	6.0%
Purchased Intangibles	15.0%	20.0%
Purchased goodwill	10.0%	20.0%

Interest Expenses

In general, interest paid is deductible, whether due to foreign or resident creditors.

Loss Carryovers

Operating loss carry-forwards may be carried forward to the succeeding ten years. Carry-backs are not permitted.

Transfer pricing

According to a general provision of Icelandic tax law, if financial transactions take place between taxpayers under terms that differ substantially from those generally applicable to such transactions, any financial benefit or advantage which would, in the absence of such terms, have accrued to one of the parties, but did not accrue to that party by reason of such terms, may be added to that party's taxable income. Tax authorities may also determine a reasonable purchase or sales price if property is bought at an abnormally high price or sold at an abnormally low price. This also applies to possible adjustments of taxable profits where an Icelandic business entity controlled by a foreign enterprise is subject to trade terms different from those which would apply between independent business entities. The tax authorities may reassess such transactions at fair market value.

Controlled Foreign Corporations

In 2009, the parliament adopted the mechanism of taxing the Icelandic shareholders on their pro rata shares of the controlled foreign corporation's undistributed income as if those shares of income had been distributed as dividends. A "controlled foreign corporation" is defined as a foreign corporation of which more than 50% of the total stock was owned, directly or indirectly by Icelandic residents on any day during the foreign corporation's tax year in a jurisdiction with income tax rate lower than 12%.

Thin Capitalization

Icelandic tax law does not include specific rules concerning thin capitalization of corporations.

G.5 Taxation of Foreign-Source Income

Foreign Subsidiaries

Dividends received by an Icelandic company from another company (Icelandic or overseas) are not subject to tax, if the company paying out the dividends is subject to similar taxation in its home country and the income tax rate applicable to the profits of the foreign company is not lower than the income tax rate of any member country of the OECD. No credit is granted for underlying company tax paid in an overseas entity.

Branches

Because Icelandic resident companies are taxable on their worldwide income, profits and losses derived from their foreign branches are included in their taxable income. However, treaty relief or credit relief under Icelandic tax law may be available.

Foreign Tax Credit and Exemption

Icelandic tax law provides for unilateral relief for foreign taxes paid, but such relief may not exceed the part of the total Icelandic liability that relates to the foreign income. No other limitations apply and the foreign tax credit must not be calculated separately for each type of foreign-source income since Iceland does not apply the "basket" system (the United States system). Alternatively, taxpayers may claim relief under applicable tax treaties. Relief may be in the form of an exemption or credit, depending on the particular treaty in question.

G.6 Non-Resident Companies

Non-resident companies are subject to Icelandic income tax on Icelandic dividends, royalties and profits from Icelandic permanent establishments (branches), and from real estate unless they are treaty-protected. Dividends paid to non-resident companies are subject to a withholding tax of 18% and royalties 20%. Profits from branches are subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 20%. No

withholding tax or “branch profits tax” is imposed on the remittance of profits by an Icelandic branch of a foreign corporation. Branch after-tax profits can be repatriated with no tax consequences.

Branches

Branches of foreign companies are taxed on income derived from their activities in Iceland. Tax is calculated at the regular corporate tax rate of 20%. Branches must file tax returns providing information concerning their taxable income and expenses as well as their capital and debts. For tax purposes, Icelandic branches of foreign companies are generally treated like Icelandic incorporated companies except that they are only taxed for Icelandic sourced income and not worldwide income as Icelandic companies are. A branch can deduct against its taxable income in Iceland a part of the overhead costs of the non-resident company.

Portfolio Income

Non-residents are subject to Icelandic withholding tax on Icelandic dividends (18% for companies and 20% for individuals) and royalties (20% for companies and individuals), but under most tax treaties this rate is lower and gives a credit against taxes in the resident country. Icelandic interest payments to a non-resident are subject to 18% withholding tax for legal entities and 20% withholding tax for individuals. However, interest payments of ISK 100.000 (USD 871) are tax-free for individuals.

Capital Gains

According to domestic income tax legislation, capital gains on disposals of the assets of an Icelandic permanent establishment are taxable in Iceland. Capital gains derived by non-residents from disposals of Icelandic shares or bonds are also subject to Icelandic income tax. This also applies to real estate located in Iceland.

G.7 Partnerships

There are two kinds of partnerships for tax purposes: Partnerships, which are registered as taxable entities for tax purposes and pay 36% income tax, and “flow through” partnerships, where profits and losses are allocated to the partners in proportion to their shares in the enterprise, and the partners are subject to corporate or individual income tax on such allocations.

G.8 Taxation of Individuals

Taxable Income

Taxable income is divided into ordinary income and capital income, and different rates apply. A standard tax credit is used against ordinary and capital income, and the employee’s 4-8% pension fund contribution is deductible. Other tax benefits are in the form of compensation for interest incurred on loans taken to purchase a residence for private use, and child support, both of which are income-related. Seamen enjoy a special tax credit of ISK 740 (USD 6.45) per day. Deductions are permitted against an individual’s business income. Personal income includes wages and salaries, allowances received, fringe benefits, and net business profits. Fringe benefits are generally included in taxable income at market value, while private use of a company car and company-provided accommodation is assessed and taxed according to standard values compiled by the tax authorities.

A standard deduction is granted against per diem allowances for business travel. Capital income includes interest income, rental income, capital gains and dividends. Dividend and interest income received from companies resident in Iceland is subject to a 20% withholding tax. Residents of countries with double taxation treaties with Iceland can obtain a confirmation in order to avoid the withholding tax for their dividend income.

Tax Period

The tax period for individuals is the calendar year.

Income Tax on Individuals

The national income tax rates for 2010 are as follows:

- Up to ISK 209,400. 22.90%
- ISK 209,401- ISK 680,550 25.80%
- Over ISK 680,551 31.80%

The municipal income tax rate may vary from 12.44% to 14.48% between municipalities, the average rate in 2011 being 14.41%, which makes total income-related rates of 37.31%, 40.21% and 46.21%. Income tax is paid as the income is earned and is withheld at source by the employer. A monthly tax deduction of ISK 44,205 (USD 385) is available, meaning that income up to ISK 123,417 (USD 1,075) per month is tax-free (taken into consideration that 4% contribution to a pension fund is deductible). A charge of ISK 8,700 (USD 75.80) is levied on individuals 16-69 years old, who have income above ISK 1,481,004 (USD 12,903) for Construction Fund for the Elderly. A special radio tax is levied on individuals 16-69 years old, who have income above ISK 1,481,004 (USD 12,903).

Capital Income Tax

Capital income earned by individuals, such as interest, dividends, rental income and capital gains, is subject to a withholding tax at a flat rate of 20%. However, interest income in the amount of ISK 100,000 (USD 871) and 30% of rental income of residential housing is tax-free. Capital gains are not taxed on the sale of residential housing if owned and used by the owners for more than 2 years. It should be noted that individuals are granted tax benefits in the form of compensation for interest incurred on loans taken to purchase a residence for personal use, and child allowance. However, these benefits are income- and net worth-related.

Business Income of an Individual

Business income is taxed as ordinary income of the business owner. Expenses are deductible to the extent required to obtain, secure and maintain business income.

Personal Deductions and Allowances

The following personal deductions are provided:

- Premiums paid to approved pension schemes may be deducted from personal income, providing tax relief of 4-8% of an individual's income. For non-residents, the qualification for deductions is to pay either to a pension scheme operating according to an Act passed in Iceland or to a pension fund officially approved by the Icelandic Ministry of Finance
- A standard tax credit of ISK 530,466 (USD 4,622) from the calculated income tax figure for the year. Furthermore, up to 100% of a spouse's tax credit may be transferred to the other spouse if not fully used; and
- A tax credit for registered seamen of an extra ISK 740 (USD 6.45) per day.

Expatriates

No special provisions for expatriates apply under Icelandic tax law.

G.9 Estate and Gift Taxes

The recipient is taxed for gifts on the same basis as ordinary income. Inheritances are taxed as follows: For spouse the tax rate is 0%. For all other heirs the rate is 10%. However, the first ISK 1,500,000 (USD 13,068) are tax free.

G.10 Capital Tax (Net Worth Tax)

From December 31st 2005 no capital taxes are levied on net capital in Iceland, neither for individuals nor businesses.

Wealth Tax (Auðlegðarskattur)

A special 1,5% wealth tax will be levied on individuals with net capital of ISK 75,000,000 (USD 653,424) and married couples with net capital of ISK 100,000,000 (USD 871,232) until 2013. The tax is supposed to be temporary.

G.11 Indirect Taxes

Value-Added Tax

A 25.5% value-added tax is levied on any sale of goods, power or services with various exceptions. Among the exempted categories are the following:

- All export sales
- Public health-care services
- Schools and other educational institutions
- Domestic and international passenger transportation and cargo transport between Iceland and foreign countries
- Postal services
- House rentals and sales and rentals of trade aircraft and vessels
- Insurance services
- Banking and the operation of other financial institutions and sales of bonds
- Services to foreign entities if the services are rendered outside Iceland, or if the operations of the non-resident company would be liable for VAT under the Icelandic VAT Act

A 7% value-added tax is levied on the sale of the following goods and services:

- Hotels and other accommodation.
- Licenses for television and radio stations.
- Sales of books.
- Hot water, electricity and fuel oil used for domestic and commercial heating.
- Road tolls.

All corporations, individuals and state and municipal entities that sell or grant any kind of taxable goods or services in Iceland are assessable for VAT. The regular VAT assessment period is two months, and the tax is due within 35 days from the end of each period. VAT must be paid along with customs duties when goods are imported. Foreign enterprises must be registered through an Icelandic-resident representative that is jointly responsible for collection and payment of VAT. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration is a turnover of ISK 1,000,000 ex-VAT (USD 8,712) per year. Consolidated registration for VAT is available for corporations under 90% joint control.

Social Security Fees and Payroll Tax

The employer pays a social security fee that is assessed on all salaries and wages on a monthly basis. It is also calculated on taxable fringe benefits in kind such as a company car and housing. This tax includes a contribution to the Icelandic National Insurance scheme as well as a contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund. One flat rate is in operation for the tax year 2011 and is 8,65%. An extra 0.65% insurance contribution is paid on wages of seamen and added to the applicable rate.

Excise Duty

Excise duties are levied on goods, new and second-hand, which are imported from abroad or manufactured, processed or packed in Iceland. There is no excise duty on exports.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duties are levied on the following documents:

- Deeds for real estates, vessels etc.: 0.4%
- Loan documents, bonds etc.: 1.5%
- Issued shares for public limited companies: 0.5%
- Bills of exchange: 0.25%
- Formation fund of a limited partnership: 0.5%
- Formation fund of a partnership: 2.0%

Stamp duties are generally not levied on loans from non-residents.

G.12 Local Taxes

Property Tax (Property Fee)

Land and property tax at nominal rates is paid to the municipal authorities; the rates vary between municipalities and also in regard to use. The principal fees are those on property, use of cold water, waste disposal and other such basic services provided by the municipalities.

Pollution Tax

No special taxes are levied on production or consumption of pollutants in Iceland, although charges are made for recycling of certain types of waste at public collection stations.

H. Financial Reporting and Auditing

H.1 Statutory Requirements

Required Books and Records

Under general Icelandic legislation on business and commerce, an enterprise must keep books of accounts and records that reflect its rights and obligations in Icelandic currency. The text of the books must be in Icelandic, Danish or English. However, business enterprises registered in Iceland, with the main part of their income from foreign sources, can apply to keep their books of accounts and records in a foreign currency by meeting one or more of the following requirements:

- Enterprises whose main activities are abroad or which form part of a foreign corporate group
- Enterprises, which own foreign subsidiaries or stock or a part in foreign enterprises and whose main business is with these subsidiaries and foreign enterprises
- Enterprises whose main activities are in Iceland but conduct a considerable part of their business in another currency than the Icelandic currency
- Enterprises, which have the majority of their investments and related debts in foreign currencies.

The application must be sent to the Register of Annual Accounts at least two months before the beginning of the following account year. In addition to the Icelandic krona share capital may be fixed in the following currencies: Euro, British pound, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish kronas, United States dollar, Japanese yen and Swiss francs. Annual accounts should be prepared for most entities and consolidated groups and filed for official purposes within eight months from the end of the year accounted for. The books of accounts and records, including source documents and incoming and outgoing correspondence should be retained in Iceland for at least seven years and annual accounts for twenty-five years. However, the documents may be retained at a foreign permanent establishment for up to six months and must be available to Icelandic authorities upon request. The books may be kept in any form, including mechanized and electronic systems, and all methods of tracing transactions between accounts and documentation should be retained.

Share capital

Publicly traded companies are allowed to issue their share capital in a foreign currency. Other limited liability companies with the main part of their income from foreign sources will be able to issue their share capital in a foreign currency on meeting certain requirements. Permission to issue the share capital in a foreign currency and keep books and records in a foreign currency will be handled by the Register of Annual Accounts, which is hosted within the Internal Revenue Directorate. The cost principle is a fundamental accounting principle in Iceland. Due to high inflation rates in the seventies and eighties, inflation methods of accounting used to be applied when preparing the financial statements and for tax purposes. Profit or loss resulting from these inflation calculations was presented in the income statement at average price level for each accounting year and in the balance sheet at year-end price level. Inflation accounting for tax purposes was abolished with the Government tax reforms from December 2001.

Entities Required to Be Audited

The audit requirements are set out in the Annual Accounts Act. Entities subject to the Annual Accounts Act must appoint at least one state authorized public accountant, an audit firm or two accountants. Entities, which meet all the following conditions, do not have to meet the audit requirements except those included in the requirements of other laws regarding points such as travelling, insurance, pension, finance, etc.:

- Staff members are less than 50.
- Annual turnover is less than 240 million ISK (USD 2,090,957).
- Equity capital is less than 12 0 million ISK (USD 1,045,478).

Banks, securities companies, insurance companies, pension funds, travel agencies and entities listed on the Nasdaq OMX have mandatory audit requirements. From January 1st, 2005, publicly traded

Icelandic consolidated companies must prepare their financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards. This is in line with the EU directive No. 1606-2002.

H.2 Sources of Accounting Principles

Accounting principles in Iceland are set out by legal and professional frameworks. Corporate law, and legislation on annual accounts and on banks and finance, insurance and pension funds, etc., include mandatory provisions on the accounting framework. The Icelandic Association of State Authorised Public Accountants (Félag löggiltra endurskoðenda, FLE) also provides guidelines for and opinions on accounting principles, and since 1992 standards have been set by The Accounting Standards Board (Reikningsskilaráð), a body set up for this purpose by law. Tax legislation also plays a considerable role in forming accounting principles, although mainly for smaller businesses. FLE is a member of the International Accounting Standards Board, IASB, which publishes and distributes its standards to members as a source of technical and guiding information. In 1994, Icelandic legislation on financial statements and consolidated financial statements was brought broadly into line with EU directives on preparation and presentation of annual accounts for companies.

H.3 Accounting Principles and Practices

Valuation Principles

In general, financial statements are prepared on principles, which include the concepts of going concern, consistency, prudence, accruals and prohibition of the inclusion of net amounts. Provided that notes are fully disclosed, it is permissible to deviate from these principles if applying them would lead to unfair presentation of the financial statements. The cost principle is a fundamental accounting principle in Iceland.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are normally stated at historical cost, less depreciation, which is calculated from the amount on the basis of the estimated useful economic life of the asset. Estimated salvage value is not generally taken into account. During a period of capitalization, interest is normally not part of the cost value.

Leases

Under generally accepted accounting practice, financial leases are those under which the lessee acquires all the substantial rights and obligations of an owner. All other leases are considered operational leases. The accounting treatment for the two types of lease differs and the FLE guidelines recommend that financial lease is shown as an asset and a liability, while operating lease is treated as a current contracted charge supplemented by disclosure of the commitment over the term of the lease. In fact, these guidelines are in close harmony with IASB standard No. 17, "Accounting for Leases."

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are normally accounted for when incurred. However, they may be capitalized insofar as they represent a material investment of permanent value. As a rule, capitalized research and development cost should be depreciated over a period of no more than five years unless this would result in unfair presentation of the financial statements. In such cases it should be depreciated over a period not exceeding the useful life of the asset, with full note disclosure to explain why the depreciation period has been extended.

Goodwill

Legal requirements apply to capitalization of purchased goodwill. According to the income tax law, professional guidelines and generally accepted accounting principles, goodwill is only reflected in the financial statements if acquired and paid for. Capitalized goodwill is depreciated over a minimum period of five years and a maximum period of ten years.

Marketable Securities

When held as current assets, marketable securities are stated in the balance sheet at cost, net realizable value or any other appropriate lower value. Publicly listed securities are normally restated to reflect their market value. Such an increase or decrease in value is reflected in the income statement. Long-term monetary assets, such as notes and bonds, are also accounted for at cost, net realizable value or any other appropriate lower value and, if publicly listed, they can be shown at market value. If the market value is shown, it should be stated in the notes accompanying the financial statements. Long-term shares in public and private companies are normally stated in the balance sheet at net realizable value or any other appropriate lower. Any increase in the value of a publicly listed share from re-evaluated cost to its market value, as permitted under the Annual Accounts Act, is transferred to a separated equity account. A decrease in the value of shares is reflected as loss in the income statement. Iceland has adopted the EU-directive No. 65-2001 regarding marketable securities being valued on fair value if certain requirements are met.

Inventories

Inventories should be stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Both the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and the weighted average method of determining inventory cost are acceptable. Production overhead cost is accepted as a part of the production cost value.

Income Taxes

The minimum requirement under generally accepted accounting principles is to provide only for current income taxes payable and give a full note disclosure of the deferred tax liability. However, reporting entities now tend to recognise deferred income taxes in full in their financial statements using the liability method of accounting.

Pension Cost

Unfunded pension obligations are very rare, since virtually all pension arrangements are on the basis of contracts with institutions for this purpose, which are governed by separate legislation. However, entities may have additional obligations towards their management through pay contracts and these should be accounted for and shown in the financial statements.

Equity Accounting

Investments in subsidiaries and associates may be shown either at cost of acquisition or at net asset value by the equity method. A subsidiary is defined as a company in which a parent company:

- Directly or indirectly owns a majority of the voting shares.
- Can exercise control as a result of significant contracts or business arrangements.
- Is able to influence the financial and operating policies of the entity invested in, directly or together with another subsidiary.

The reporting entity should use the same valuation principles to determine net asset value that it uses for its own assets, provisions and debts. The equity accounting method is not allowed for investments in other companies that do not meet the criteria of a subsidiary or an associate. The minimum voting power to meet the definition of an associate is 20%.

Foreign Currency Translation

There is no official definition in law of the accounting principles to be used for foreign currency translation. The most common method for translating a foreign enterprise's financial statements into local currency is a legacy from the inflationary era of the eighties, and involves using the average exchange rate for the year for the statements of profit and loss and cash flow, and the closing exchange rate for the year for the balance sheet translation. The IASB standard for accounting for changes in foreign exchange is commonly used as a guideline in cases where the above method is not adopted.

Legal reserves

In general, the equity in a limited liability company consists of the share capital, appropriated non-distributable reserves and inappropriate earnings. Icelandic law recognises the following types of legal non-distributable reserves:

- Share premium reserve.
- Income related reserve.
- Other reserves.

H.4 Financial Reporting

Form and Content of Financial Statements

Annual financial reports must include a report by the board of directors, the auditor's report, an income statement, a balance sheet, a cash flow statement or a statement showing application of funds, and explanatory notes. A parent company must prepare and present consolidated financial statements, which meet similar requirements to those governing ordinary financial statements. Act No. 3/2006 and regulation No. 694/1996 on annual accounts specify the form, layout and content of financial statements. The regulation permits few alternatives for the layout of the balance sheet and income statement; the guiding principle is consistency, with appropriate disclosure of a change and its effect on the financial statements. Comparative figures must be included in the balance sheet, the income statement and the cash flow statement. Annual accounts must be presented fairly and information must be added if the presentation would be made unfair by omitting it. If compliance with strict legal requirements would limit fair presentation, then a deviation from the law must be made. Any such deviations must be disclosed in the accompanying notes and show the effect on assets and liabilities, the financial position and results for the period in question. The formal statement of annual accounts must be expressed in Icelandic krónur. However, corporations can apply to keep their books of accounts and records and express their statement of annual accounts in a foreign currency (see [chapter H.1](#)). The text of the statement of annual accounts must be in Icelandic, Danish or English.

Types of Statements Prepared

In general, the same requirements apply to the information to be included in the annual accounts of all entities obliged to follow the instructions laid down under Act No. 3/2006. However, an entity, which is not registered on the Nasdaq OMX and is under certain size limits, may file abbreviated statements at the Register of Enterprises, consisting of an abridged income statement, a balance sheet and abridged explanatory notes. To qualify for this, the company must fulfil at least two of the three conditions listed below:

- Total assets amount to ISK 230 million (USD 2,003,833) or less.
- Operating income amounts to ISK 460 million (USD 4,007,667) or less.
- Total man-years within each fiscal year are 50 or less.

A parent company may be exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements if its shares, or the shares of its subsidiaries, are not listed on a stock market within the EEA and meets the above mentioned conditions.

Report and Endorsement by the Board of Directors (and Managing Director)

The following information is demanded by law to be included in the report or endorsements given by the board of directors of a company:

- Every important issue that might affect the financial position of the company and is not included in the income statement, balance sheet or accompanying notes.
- Proposed appropriation of the result for the year, if this is not disclosed in the accounts themselves.
- If the company is registered on the Nasdaq OMX and has issued a business plan for the year, the operating result should be compared to that plan and major variances explained.

- The number of shareholders at the beginning and the end of the year, and names of single holders of 10% or more of the shares. Numbers of partners or associates should also be stated if the entity is not a corporation.
- Important post-balance sheet events.
- Financial prospects for the future.
- Research and development activities.
- Branches in other countries.
- Extensive information on the conduct of business in a company.

Notes

The following are the most important disclosures to be made in explanatory notes to the financial statements of any type of company:

- The accounting principles applied in the preparation of the financial statements
- Increase or decrease in fixed assets, methods and amounts of depreciation Insurance value, official real estate evaluation or other important values of all major assets should be stated
- Names of subsidiaries and associates, the proportion of shares held, and the amounts of investments and operating results, which are included in the accounts
- Names, investments, financial position and other important issues of entities outside the category of limited liability companies
- Investments with priority features should be explained
- Details of loans secured by the issue of convertible securities, bonds or other securities. The same applies if interest rates are abnormal, for example when linked to operating results, etc.
- Annual instalments of long-term debt, which are due over the following five years
- The amount and extent of any pledges and securities
- Material guarantees and commitments
- Details of loans to, or securities and guarantees given on behalf of, members of the board, directors and shareholders of the company or its parent company
- Details of insurance value or other official appraisals of fixed assets
- Net sales analyzed by activity and geographical area unless disclosure is considered to be seriously prejudicial to the company's interests or of little value to interest groups
- Details of taxes accounted for or paid within the underlying year, tax deferrals if not accounted for, and tax effects resulting from irregular items in the income statement
- The average number of employees, and employee costs divided into main categories. Salaries and bonuses paid to members of the board of directors must also be disclosed
- Number and amount of a company's own shares and details of how they have changed within the year

Procedures for Preparation and Filing of Reports

The financial statements should be presented with the audit report at the annual general meeting, which is generally held within three to five months after the balance sheet date and no later than eight months after that date according to corporate law requirements. A certified copy of the annual accounts, including reports signed by the board of directors and the auditor, must be submitted to the Register of Annual Accounts (Ársreikningaskrá) within one month after its approval and no later than eight months after the balance sheet date. Audited financial statements and the annual report of a publicly traded company must be sent to The Financial Supervisory Authority within three months from the end of the accounting period and a copy of the annual accounts must be submitted to the Register of Annual Accounts (Ársreikningaskrá) immediately after its approval and no later than four months after the balance sheet date. Financial statements are available to the public at the Register of Annual Accounts.

H.5 Auditors' Responsibilities and Audit Requirements

The financial statements of Icelandic companies exceeding the size limits stated under section H.1 are audited to meet statutory requirements. Audits, assessments or reviews may also be required for other specific situations such as a mergers, acquisitions or granting of credit.

Appointment and Qualifications of Auditors

One or more auditors, or an audit firm, are appointed at the annual general meeting. At least one of the auditors appointed shall have a permanent address in Iceland or be a resident of an EEA country. The auditor must be independent of the company's board of directors and management and may be appointed for a specified period of time, one year or more. In cases where no auditor has been appointed, or the appointed auditor does not fulfil the requirements laid down by law or by the articles of association, the Register of Limited Companies appoints an auditor if a request to this effect is made by a board member, chief executive officer or a shareholder. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for authorizing persons who may act as auditors. Their professional title is State Authorized Public Accountant (löggiltur endurskoðandi). In certain cases the ministry may grant permission for a foreign certified public accountant to undertake audits to the same degree as an Icelandic auditor.

Auditing and Reporting Responsibilities

The board of directors must ensure that the company maintains proper accounting records and that the annual accounts give an adequate representation of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit or loss for the accounting period, and application of funds (cash flow). In the obligatory report prefacing the financial statements, the auditor must state whether, in his or her opinion, this obligation has been fulfilled. The auditor's report must contain an opinion as to whether the financial statements provide a true and fair view of the company's affairs and results, and whether the statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the law and the company's articles of association. Additional information must be included in the report if the auditor considers that it is essential for a full understanding of the financial statements and that omitting it would result in an unfair presentation of them. Other financial information such as highlights or comparisons with past performance may be included in the financial statements; if so, it shall be stated in the auditor's report as well. The report by the board of directors must be consistent with the financial statements and, unless specifically stating otherwise, the auditor's report must implicitly confirm that the directors' report contains the legally mandatory information and is consistent with the accounts. The auditor's report forms an integral part of the financial statements and must be filed with them in all cases. If the auditor has made any qualifications to his or her report, or has been unable to form an opinion, this should be clearly stated.

H.6 Accounting Profession

Iceland's accounting profession operates within a legal framework and only State Authorized Public Accountants may give an opinion on published financial statements of companies that exceed the size limits stated in H.1 above, on financial statements of companies quoted on the Nasdaq OMX, and on other financial statements that are legally obliged to be audited. Opinions on financial statements of other small entities may be given by persons who meet certain requirements concerning business knowledge. To be licensed as a State Authorized Public Accountant, an individual must have finished four years study of audits, accounting, tax and business administration at the University of Iceland, have three years' relevant work experience, and have passed a national examination conducted by the University, the Ministry of Finance and the Icelandic professional body (FLE). The Icelandic Association of State Authorized Public Accountants (FLE) is the only professional body of auditors in the country and is responsible for professional ethics and issuing of auditing guidelines. A large number of accounting firms operate in Iceland, and most of the major international accounting firms are represented by offices there. Other related professional services include engineering consulting firms, which work in connection with international corporations involved in projects in Iceland, and law firms with international contacts.

Appendices

Appendix 1: General Information

Entry Visas, Residence Permits and Work Permits

Nationals of the other European Economic Area states (European Union and EFTA) do not need entry visas to visit Iceland. Furthermore, special agreements with about 100 countries – including all OECD countries – permit their residents to enter without visas, provided they have a valid passport. Iceland adopted the Schengen Convention on March 25th, 2001. Entry visas are typically granted for a three-month stay in Iceland. Citizens from outside the EEA require a work permit to work or operate a business in Iceland. Approval by the local labour union is often required under employment contracts for various unskilled jobs.

Time and Dates

Iceland is on Greenwich Mean Time all year round, and does not introduce summer time. During the course of an 8 hour working day the working hours of an office in Icelandic overlap with general working hours all over Europe and the Americas. From mid-May to mid-August the sun only sets for around 3 hours a day, and it is effectively light for the whole 24-hour period. In midwinter, there are around 5 hours of effective daylight.

At 12 noon in Iceland the time is:

City	Summer	Winter
Chicago	7:00	6:00
Copenhagen	14:00	13:00
London	13:00	12:00
Los Angeles	5:00	4:00
New York	8:00	7:00
São Paulo	9:00	10:00*
Sydney	22:00	23:00*
Tokyo	21:00	22:00*

**Daylight savings time on the southern hemisphere during winter in Iceland*

Business Hours

Standard office hours are from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., many public offices are open from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Banks are open from 9.15 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., Monday to Friday. Some banks may have extended opening hours. Shop opening hours vary considerably, but are often from 10.00 a.m. to 6 - 7.00 p.m., and some of the bigger shopping malls are open until 9.00 p.m. on Thursdays. Many convenience stores are open 24 hours.

Public Holidays

Iceland has the following statutory public holidays:

- New year's Day
- Maundy Thursday (Holy Thursday)
- Good Friday
- Easter Sunday
- Easter Monday
- Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)
- Labour Day (May 1st)
- Whit Sunday
- Whit Monday
- Seamen's Day (first Sunday in June)
- National Day (June 17th)
- Commerce Day
(Monday after first weekend in August)
- Christmas Eve (half)
- Christmas Day
- Boxing Day (December 26th)
- New year's Eve (half)

Three of these public holidays are Sundays. When other holidays fall on a weekend, no day in lieu is given on a weekday.

Business and social etiquette

Social and business etiquette in Iceland is similar to that in other western European countries. Since Iceland is a small community, access to key people is easy and often informal.

You should ensure that meetings are scheduled well in advance. Times are stated using the 24-hour clock in order to avoid misunderstandings. Icelanders place great value on punctuality and you might like to inform your host if you are going to be late to a meeting. A handshake is the traditional form of greeting both at the start and completion of a meeting. You should ensure that you shake hands with all meeting attendees. Avoid creating false expectations and making promises that you cannot keep.

It is expected that you dress smartly for any formal occasion while doing business in Iceland. An informal social event like a business dinner calls for a suit.

Business cards are sometimes exchanged upon introduction. Extended pleasantries are not necessary, and getting straight down to business is appreciated. If business presentations are given, they should be to the point.

English is widely spoken in business fora.

It is normal for individuals in Iceland to be direct in their speech; no offence should be taken where none is meant.

Icelandic names

Understanding Icelandic names is important for business and social occasions. Most people have a patronymic, formed from their father's first name with the ending '-son' or '-dóttir' (e.g. Eythor Jónsson (son of Jon) or Eyrun Jónsdóttir (daughter of Jon)). A woman does not take her husband's name on marriage.

First names are the names by which people are known and listed officially e.g. in the phone directory, and Icelanders will not feel that you are being too familiar if you call them by their first names.

International Transportation

Iceland maintains highly efficient and regular air and sea links with both Europe and North America. Icelandair offers passenger and cargo services to and from more than twenty gateways year-round on either side of the Atlantic, Iceland Express offers as well year-round flights to Europe and North America, and several other international carriers operate a number of services for at least part of the year. Two Icelandic shipping lines operate regular cargo schedules serving ports in North America, Scandinavia, the UK, continental Europe and the Baltic, and have highly developed international freight forwarding systems. Furthermore, these lines operate bulk charter transportation for specific imports and exports, for example industrial raw materials and finished products. Iceland's harbours are ice-free all year. Flight duration is 2.5-5 hours to Europe and 5-6 hours to the United States (East Coast) and Canada. Shipping: Europe 3-4 days, the United States 7-8 days.

Domestic Transportation

A 1,400 km Ring Road links virtually all major towns around Iceland. Extensive land transport services link towns and harbours. Regular flights operate from Reykjavík Airport to major towns in all parts of the country, in many cases several times a day. Good natural harbours are available for development at sites in several parts of the country which have been earmarked for industrial development.

Telecommunications

The Icelandic infrastructure for telecommunications networks and services is highly advanced, and unique for such a small nation. The system ranks among the most sophisticated anywhere, and is the world's first fully digitalized telephone system, according to Iceland Telecom. Mobile phone penetration in Iceland is among the highest in the world, as well as Internet penetration. Over 90% of Iceland's population has access to the Internet, either at home or work, if not both. Iceland is linked with Europe and North America via Cantat-3 fibre-optic submarine cable, connecting to Europe and North America, has a capacity of 5 Gb/sec in both directions, with an extra 2.5 Gb/sec to spare. Farice Ltd., a company owned by the Icelandic State, private telecommunications companies in Iceland and

the Faroe Islands, operates two fibre-optic submarine systems. The Farice cable, between Iceland and Scotland, is a highly advanced, 1,400 km long, state-of-the-art, submarine, fibre-optic system. This system is based on DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing) submarine optical-transmission technology. It interconnects the Icelandic, Faroese and Scottish telecommunications networks, supporting the growth of Internet-based services and data networking in Iceland. The system has an ultimate transmission capacity of 720 Gb/sec, equivalent to more than 10 million simultaneous phone calls, and the standard equipped capacity is 20 Gb/sec, upgradeable in accordance with future traffic requirements. The Danice undersea fiber optic system provides high bandwidth connectivity between Landeyjar, Iceland, and Blaabjerg, Denmark. The Danice submarine communications cable system transits 2250 Km of the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea to connect Iceland and Denmark. It consists of four fibre pairs, capable of carrying in total up to 5.1 Tbit/s of data. The system will serve the data center market in Iceland by providing direct access to Western Europe via a state-of-the-art undersea fiber optic link. Iceland is also connected to the Greenland Connect submarine cable system across the Atlantic Ocean. The cable provides commercial transmission services between Lond, UK, and Halifax, Nova Scotia via Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland. The system consists of a westbound leg from Nuuk, Greenland, to Newfoundland and an eastbound leg to Iceland. Furthermore, a domestic link is established between Nuuk and Qaqortoq. In total, the system is 4598 Km and the system is the fastest service from Northern Europe to Northern America.

Other connections with the world as a whole are via satellite systems: Intelsat, Eutelsat, Iridium, Inmarsat and New Skies Satellites.

Education

Education in Iceland is free and compulsory for ten grades from the age of six. The secondary level takes the form of advanced general education or vocational training at a variety of specialised colleges. Tertiary education, free of charge after a small registration fee has been paid, is offered at several universities, the best-known of which are the University of Iceland and Reykjavík University, both in the capital, the University of Akureyri in north Iceland and the Bifröst University in central-west Iceland. Iceland has one of the highest levels of literacy in the world and very large participation in secondary and tertiary education, making for a highly skilled workforce. Many Icelanders have studied abroad in specialized fields.

Medical Services

Health care in Iceland is available to everyone who has been a registered resident for more than six months. Residents of the Nordic countries and EEA have a faster access to the health care system if relevant documentations (mainly E-104) are submitted. It is subsidized, so that only basic service charges are made.

Leisure and Tourism

Iceland has a very active and flourishing cultural, entertainment and leisure scene with a strong international flavour, especially in Reykjavík. Sightseeing of unique natural phenomena and outdoor activities, such as hiking, riding and river-rafting, are among the attraction outside the city. Details of activities and sightseeing can be obtained from the Icelandic Tourist Board, tourist information centres and a number of local publications, several of which are produced in English.

www.visiticeland.com

Social and Business Customs

Broadly speaking, social and business etiquette in Iceland is the same as elsewhere in the Western world, and people in general are well informed about international developments. Since Icelandic society is small and close-knit, access to key people is easy and often informal.

Appendix 2:

Useful Contact Information

All Icelandic telephone numbers are 7-digit, with no regional codes.
The international code for Iceland is 354.

Invest in Iceland (Promote Iceland)

Borgartún 35, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 561 5200. Fax: 511 4040

info@invest.is

www.invest.is

Association of Consulting Engineers

(Félag ráðgjafarverkfræðinga)

Engjateigur 9, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 553 4200. Fax: 553 9480

frv@frv.is

www.frv.is

Central Bank of Iceland

(Seðlabanki Íslands)

Kalkofnsvegur 1, 150 Reykjavík

Tel.: 569 9600. Fax: 569 9605

sedlabanki@sedlabanki.is

www.sedlabanki.is

Confederation of Icelandic Employers

(Samtök atvinnulífsins)

Borgartún 35, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 591 0000. Fax: 591 0050

sa@sa.is

www.sa.is

Directorate of Customs

(Tollstjóraembætti)

Tollhúsid, Tryggvagata 19, 101 Reykjavík

Tel.: 560 0300. Fax: 562 5826

tollur@tollur.is

www.tollur.is

Enterprise Europe Network

Keldnaholti, 112 Reykjavík

Tel.: 522 9000. Fax: 522 9111

www.een.is

Promote Iceland (Íslandsstofa)

Borgartún 35, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 511 4000. Fax: 511 4040

info@promoteiceland.is

www.promoteiceland.is

The Environment Agency of Iceland

(Umhverfisstofnun)

Sudurlandsbraut 24, 108 Reykjavík

Tel.: 591 2000. Fax: 591 2020

ust@ust.is

www.ust.is

Federation of Icelandic Industries

(Samtök iðnaðarins)

Borgartún 35, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 591 0100. Fax: 591 0101

mottaka@si.is

www.si.is

Federation of Icelandic Labour

(Alþýðusamband Íslands)

Sætún 1, 105 Reykjavík

Tel.: 535 5600. Fax: 535 5601

asi@asi.is

www.asi.is

The Financial Supervisory Authority

(FME)

Sudurlandsbraut 32, 108 Reykjavík

Tel.: 520 3700. Fax: 520 3727

fme@fme.is

www.fme.is

Frumtak -Investment fund

(Framtakssjóður Íslands)

Kringlan 7, 3rd floor, 103 Reykjavík

Tel.: 510 1850. Fax.: 510 1809

frumtak@frumtak.is

www.frumtak.is

Iceland Chamber of Commerce

(Viðskiptaráð Íslands)

Kringlan 7, 103 Reykjavík

Tel.: 510 7100. Fax: 568 6564

info@chamber.is

www.chamber.is

Icelandic Competition Authority

(Samkeppniseftirlitið)

Borgartún 26, P.O. Box 5120, 125 Reykjavík

Tel.: 585 0700. Fax: 585 0701

samkeppni@samkeppni.is

www.samkeppni.is

The Icelandic Federation of Trade

Hus verslunarinnar, Kringlan 7, 103 Reykjavík

Tel.: 588 8910

atvinnurekendur@atvinnurekendur.is

www.atvinnurekendur.is

The Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority

Stórhöfði 23, 110 Reykjavík

Tel.: 530 4800. Fax: 530 4801

mast@mast.is

www.mast.is

Icelandic International Development Agency
(Próunarsamvinnustofnun Ísl.)
Þverholt 14, P.O. Box 5330, 125 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8980. Fax: 545 8985
iceida@utn.stjr.is
www.iceida.is

The Icelandic National Planning Agency
(Skipulagsstofnun)
Laugavegi 166, 105 Reykjavík
Tel.: 595 4100. Fax: 595 4165
skipulag@skipulag.is
www.skipulagsstofnun.is

The Icelandic Patent Office
(Einkaleyfastofan)
Engjateigur 3, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 580 9400. Fax: 580 9401
postur@els.is
www.els.is

Icelandic Tourist Board
(Ferðamálastofa)
Geirsgata 9, 101 Reykjavík
Tel.: 535 5500. Fax: 535 5501
upplýsingar@ferdamalastofa.is
www.ferdamalastofa.is

The Institute of State Authorized Public Accountants in Iceland
(Félag löggiltra endurskoðenda)
Suðurlandsbraut 6, 108 Reykjavík
Tel.: 568 8118. Fax: 568 8139
fle@fle.is
www.fle.is

Internal Revenue Directorate
(Ríkisskattstjóri)
Laugavegur 166, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 442 1000. Fax: 442 1999
rsk@rsk.is
www.rsk.is

New Business Venture Fund
(Nýsköpunarsjóður atvinnulífsins)
Kringlan 7, 103 Reykjavík
Tel.: 510 1800. Fax: 510 1809
nsa@nsa.is
www.nsa.is

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
(Utanríkisráðuneyti)
Raudarárstígur 25, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 9900. Fax: 562 2373
external@utn.stjr.is
www.mfa.is

Ministry for the Environment
(Umhverfissráðuneyti)
Skuggasundi 1, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8600. Fax: 562 4566
postur@environment.is
<http://eng.umhverfisraduneyti.is>

Ministry of Economic Affairs
(Efnahags- og viðskiptaráðuneyti)
Sölvhólsögötu 7, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8800. Fax: 511 1161
postur@evr.stjr.is
<http://eng.efnahagsraduneyti.is>

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
(Menntamálaráðuneyti)
Solvholsgata 4, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 9500. Fax: 562 3068
postur@mrn.stjr.is
<http://eng.menntamalaraduneyti.is>

Ministry of Finance
(Fjármálaráðuneyti)
Arnarhvoll, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 9200. Fax: 562 8280
postur@fjr.stjr.is
www.ministryoffinance.is

Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism
(Iðnaðarráðuneyti)
Arnarhvoll, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8500. Fax: 562 1289
postur@idn.stjr.is
<http://eng.idnadarraduneyti.is>

Ministry of the Interior
(Innanríkisráðuneyti)
Skuggasund, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 9000. Fax: 552 7340
postur@irr.is
<http://eng.innanrikisraduneyti.is>

Ministry of Welfare
(Velferðarráðuneyti)
Hafnarhusinu Tryggvagotu, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8100. Fax: 551 9165
postur@vel.is
<http://eng.velferdarraduneyti.is>

Nasdaq OMX Nordic (Kauphöllin)
Laugavegur 182, 105 Reykjavík
Tel.: 525 2800. Fax: 525 2888
www.nasdaqomxnordic.com

Prime Minister's Office
(Forsætisráðuneyti)
Stjornarradshusinu, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 545 8400 - Fax: 562 4014
postur@for.stjr.is
www.pmo.is

Regional Development Institute
(Byggingdastofnun)
Ártorg 1 550 Saudarkrokur
Tel.: 455 5400. Fax: 455 5499
byggdastofnun@byggdastofnun.is
www.byggdastofnun.is

Registry of Enterprises
(Fyrirtækjaskrá)
Laugavegur 166, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 442 1000. Fax: 442 1279
rsk@rsk.is
<http://rsk.is/fyrirtaekjaskra>

Icelandic Centre for Research
(Rannsóknamiðstöð Íslands)
Laugavegur 13, 101 Reykjavík
Tel.: 515 5800. Fax: 552 9814
rannis@rannis.is
www.rannis.is

Statistics Iceland
(Hagstofa Íslands)
Borgartún 21a, 150 Reykjavík
Tel.: 528 1000. Fax: 528 1099
information@statice.is
www.statice.is

Appendix 3: Economic Information

Key Economic Indicators

Population 1 January 2011	318,455
Population increase 2010, %	0.3
Net migration 2010	-2,134
Gross Domestic product 2010 million ISK	1,539,511
Economic growth 2010 %	-3.5
GDP per capita in USD, current exchange rate	39,668
GDP per capita in USD, purchasing power parity	36,104
Consumer price index in Mars 2011, points	371.2
Change over previous month, %	1.0
Change in past 12 months, %	2.3
Balance of trade in February 2011, million ISK	10,325
Balance of trade in March 2011, preliminary data million ISK	6,453
Balance of trade January-February 2011, million ISK	18,109
Exports (fob) February 2011, million ISK	42,738
Change on previous year, constant rate of exchange, %, Jan.-Feb.	12.9
Imports (fob) February 2011, million ISK	32,413
Change on previous year, constant rate of exchange, %, Jan.-Feb.	16.0
Labour force survey 4th quarter 2010	
Labour force participation 16-74 years, %	79.9
Unemployment 16-74 years, %	7.4
Labour force 16-74 years	178,800
Employed 16-74 years	165,600
Unemployed 16-74 years	13,200

GDP by Sectors %

	1973	1980	1990	2000	2009
Agriculture	5.2	4.8	2.6	2.0	1.4
Fishing	7.2	8.0	9.6	7.1	6.3
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	20.9	20.2	16.3	13.9	13.3
Fish processing	8.2	7.8	4.7	2.8	...
Electricity and water supply	2.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.8
Construction	12.0	8.7	8.4	8.7	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	10.1	11.8	11.5	9.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Transport, storage and communication	9.3	7.7	8.0	8.7	7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.2	17.9	17.7	18.9	23.4
Other service activities	15.2	17.2	19.6	23.9	26.1
Total industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Export and Import by Basic Category %

	1990	1995	2000	2009
Merchandise exports (fob value)	74.0	72.3	65.0	63.5
Marine products	55.9	52.0	41.2	26.5
Manufacturing goods	15.1	15.5	20.3	30.9
Other goods	3.0	4.8	3.5	6.2
Merchandise imports (fob value)	73.1	71.3	67.0	63.1
Consumption goods	.	24.2	21.3	10.0
Capital goods	.	18.6	20.7	5.2
Industrial supplies	.	28.6	25.0	48.0
Services exports	26.0	27.7	35.0	36.5
Transportation	10.3	10.8	16.9	16.2
Travel	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.8
Other services	8.6	9.5	10.3	11.4
Services imports	26.9	28.7	33.0	36.9
Transportation	8.2	9.2	11.7	13.1
Travel	13.9	12.6	13.3	10.2
Other services	4.9	6.8	7.9	13.6

Merchandise export and Import by Regions/Countries %

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
Merchandise export					
European Union	52.8	52.3	70.7	67.4	77.7
Euro area	25.4	30.2	37.6	42.3	59.0
Other EU countries	27.4	22.0	33.1	25.1	18.7
United Kingdom	13.2	16.5	25.3	19.3	12.8
Other Western European countries	2.8	2.3	3.4	7.8	7.1
Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union	9.6	8.8	2.9	1.4	4.1
Russia	6.8	5.4	2.5	0.4	1.2
United States	30.0	21.6	9.9	12.2	3.9
Japan	0.1	1.5	6.0	5.2	1.9
Other OECD countries	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.1
Developing countries ²	4.2	12.9	5.5	3.0	8.9
Other countries	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Merchandise imports					
European Union	64.9	58.0	59.9	57.0	46.1
Euro area	32.0	33.2	35.5	33.5	25.0
Other EU countries	33.0	24.8	24.4	23.6	21.1
United Kingdom	14.3	9.5	8.1	9.0	4.1
Other Western European countries	5.4	8.1	5.2	9.7	14.0
Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union	10.4	10.9	6.5	5.7	4.2
Russia	7.2	9.7	5.0	1.8	0.6
United States	8.2	9.4	14.4	11.0	6.2
Japan	2.9	4.0	5.6	4.9	3.1
Other OECD countries	0.4	5.8	3.7	4.5	4.2
Developing countries ²	7.2	2.7	3.1	5.6	14.8
Other countries	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In data prior to 2000, country groups are based on the year 2000

Fiscal and Monetary indicators and further information

For the latest fiscal and monetary indicators and more detailed information in the Icelandic economy please visit Statistics Iceland, www.statice.is and the Central Bank of Iceland, www.cb.is.

The Central Bank publishes information on the exchange rates: <http://cb.is/?PageID=183>

The Central Bank publishes monthly on online version of Economic Indicators which provides a snapshot, in tables and charts, of Iceland's macroeconomic position and financial markets: <http://cb.is/?PageID=236>

Economy of Iceland is an annual publication from the Central Bank, containing a brief introduction to the economy of Iceland, historical information and latest economic developments: <http://cb.is/?PageID=237>

Every month Statistics Iceland publishes updated Short Term indicators containing data on GDP, fish catch, external trade, CPI material on market prices of housing, quarterly data from the continuous labour force sample survey, monthly data on credit and debit card turnover, domestic and abroad, as well as data on turnover by main activity branches: www.statice.is/Publications/Short-term-indicators

Statistics Iceland provides the key figures of Iceland at a glance: www.statice.is/Pages/1390

Island.is provides overview of the most important economic indicators of Iceland on one page: <http://tolur.island.is/en/>