Factsheet:

Access to Base Registries in Norway

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Norway towards Interoperability

Norway advances steadily towards implementing interoperability solutions among its public administration through regulations, decisions and recommendations. The Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi)[1] is the main actor in the process.

The Norwegian interoperability framework is applied through **common architectural principles**, mandatory and recommended **standards**, **common ICT components** and **information security documents**.

The **common architectural principles[2]** are applied when new IT solutions are developed or when important changes are made to existing solutions. Those principles are service orientation, interoperability, accessibility, security, transparency, flexibility and scalability.

In addition, the **mandatory and recommended standards[3]** are provided through a catalogue. This **Reference Catalogue for IT standards in the public sector** [4] is the official list of standards for the public sector. They are approved by the Standards Council, a body under the management of Difi.

The **common IT components[5]** are key for the digitisation of the public sector. The main national common components are: ID-porten, a common login solution for public services on the internet; Altinn, a national portal for digital communication between governments (local and central), businesses and citizens; Digital Mailbox, used for sending digital mail safely to residents; the Norwegian Digital Contact Information Register, which is a registry of citizens 'digital contact information; the National Registry, which contains data about persons that were born and/or reside in Norway; the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, containing basic data on business; and Cadastre, the official official registry of real estate, including buildings, homes and addresses. The development of an efficient electronic collaboration among administrations aims at preventing the duplication of solutions.

From the **information security[6]** perspective, the available documents are recommendations on how to share information securely with the public agents.

Although Norway is already a digitally mature and well-developed country, it aspires to make its eGovernment services even more user-friendly. Pursuing this goal, the Ministry for Local Government and Modernisation set the strategy **Digital Agenda for Norway**[7] **(2015-2016)**. Among the actions to be implemented are the modernisation of the registries by the Brønnøysund Registry Centre[8] and the increment of its electronic submissions by service providers in central and local government through Altinn.

The figure below represents the annual increment of the electronic submissions of the Registry of Mortgaged Movable Property, the Registry of Company Accounts, the Registry of Business Enterprises, and the Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities (Entity Registry), all of them under the management of the

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[1] https://www.difi.no/

[2] https://www.difi.no/sites/difino/files/architecture_principles_21_eng.pdf

[3] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/standarder/referansekatalogen

[4] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/standarder/bruksomrader

[5] https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/statlig-forvaltning/ikt-politikk/felleskomponenter/id2342598/

[6] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/informasjonssikkerhet

[7] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/fe3e34b866034b82b9c623c5cec39823/no/pdfs/stm201520160027000dddpdfs.pdf
https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/digital-agenda-for-norge--ikt-for-en-enklere-hverdag/id2484184/

[8] The Brønnøysund Registry Centre is a Norwegian government agency in charge of the managing several public registries for Norway together with the governmental systems for digital exchange of information.

Brønnøysund Registry Centre. The goal is to increase the electronic submissions even more.

Figure 4.7 Proportion of electronic registrations in the Brønnøysund Register
Centre, 2011–2015.
Source: Prop. 1 S (2015–2016). NFD.

Another action described in the Digital Agenda for Norway is "One electronic message, three national agencies". It refers to the usage of a digitally interoperable reporting scheme named "**A-ordningen**". This scheme was first implemented in January 2015 and covers the reporting of the information regarding employment and income to the Norwegian Tax Administration, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration and Statistics Norway. This initiative aims at avoiding the submission of the same information by employers to these authorities and agencies.

Based on this initiative, the **'Once-Only' principle** (OOP) was launched. With A-ordningen´s scheme, the reporting of information regarding employment and income is conducted either from the payroll systems or by registration through Altinn. This information is then transmitted via one common channel to the Norwegian Tax Administration's receiving system and then forwarded to the concerned authorities, based on the agency's authorisation to receive that concrete information. Another action related to the 'Once-Only' principle is the establishment of a common data catalogue, where all basic data that can be reused by other agencies should be described.

Norway's Digital Agenda, which was discussed in the Parliament in 2012–2013[9], already emphasised the importance of setting common registries to support the digital public sector and serve as common components for the public administration. These key registries are the National Registry, the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, the Norwegian Cadastre and the Norwegian Digital Contact Information Register[10].

The development of common public registries to support the digital public sector and the digital reuse of registered information by other public authority was also the measures in the 2012 **eGovernment Program[11]**, together with common components, in the form of a common login solution for public services

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[9] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/4339bb2154bd4b829f1d147bb2b26da8/en-gb/pdfs/stm201220130023000engpdfs.pdf

[10] https://www.norge.no/en/digital-communication

[11] https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/FAD/Kampanje/DAN/Regjeringensdigitaliseringsprogram/digit_prg_eng.pdf

and a common digital mailbox for mail from the public sector.

Regarding the reuse of public information, the government enacted legislation that would facilitate the reuse of information submitted to a public authority by other. Another plan is to amend the legislation that allows a more efficient use of information registered in common public registries by the public sector, such as information from the Population Registry. In order to safeguard the privacy of each individual, the use of such information has to be limited to the absolutely necessary and appropriate for intended purposes.

To reinforce the availability of open data, the government has updated its open data guidelines for public organisations[12]. The guidelines are included in the "Circular on Digitisation", which all state public bodies are obliged to follow. Another initiative towards this end is the **Norwegian licence for open government data (**NLOD)[13] implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation (KMD). This initiative aims at specifying the usage terms for data sets published for reuse. In addition, the **Electronic Public Records**[14] (OEP), developed by the same ministry, provides an overview of all documents sent and received by public authorities. Users may search the public records and request access to specific information. Unless information is exempted from public disclosure, users get granted requested access.

Last but not least, **Data.norge.no,** a national open data portal, is a data source catalogue that provides descriptions of data accessible for reuse. Difi has linked a data hotel[15] to the portal, where public authorities can easily upload small data sets in a format that makes it easy to reuse.

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[12] https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/retningslinjer-ved-tilgjengeliggjoring-av-offentlige-data/id2536870/

[13] https://data.norge.no/nlod/en/1.0

[14] www.oep.no

[15] Data hotel is a free service offered by Difi where data owners can publish their own data sets without having to invest in new infrastructure or new software.

Legal Interoperability

As previously mentioned, the Norwegian government has taken an active role in setting up a framework for implementing efficient digital public services, backed up by legal and regulatory provisions. To this end, the **Public Administration Act[16]**, amended in August 2003, states the procedures, which are applicable for the public administration. According to the Act, the public sector communicates with citizens digitally by default, unless they opt for another channel.

Another relevant piece of legislation is the **Regulation on Electronic Communication with and within the Public Administration[17]** (2004), which facilitates safe and effective use of electronic communication in the public administration, and the coordination of appropriate technical solutions. Norway has in place also a **"Regulation on IT-standards in public sector"[18],** which is directed to all organs of state or municipality, which use technical, semantic and organisational IT standards to facilitate and promote electronic interaction and management.

Regarding base registries, there is no legislation applicable to them as a whole, but specific regulation is in place for each one of them:

- The **Population Registry Act**[19] is divided into six different chapters: 1) the organisation of the registry; 2) the information and notification requirements; 3) confidentiality; 4) the use of the registry´s information; 5) penalty clauses; 6) the domicile registration of the cabinet members and the members of Parliament. The Act positions the population registry as a central national registry, which includes records of persons, who are or have been residents of Norway, who were born in Norway and who were assigned ID numbers. The State must ensure the maintenance of the population registry, bearing its costs. The information in the registry is gathered for tax, electoral and population analyses by local tax assessment offices, and is overseen by the Directorate of Taxes (Skattedirektoratet). Information from the registry, e.g. names, addresses, citizenship, identification numbers, employment and civil status of individuals, is only accessible by authorised public sector offices. However, citizens may apply to access the information from the registry for legal purposes.
- The companies' registration is regulated by the **Law on Legal Entities no. 15 from June 3rd 1994**[20] with its respective amendments. The Law is also known as the **Entity Registration Act.** The Law aims at promoting efficient use and coordination of public information regarding legal persons, sole proprietorships and other registries through the creation, organisation and operation of a national registry. It regulates the type of entities to be registered and the information to be recorded, the relationship with the affiliated registries, the notifications to the registry, the registration, the inspection of messages, and the exchange and disclosure of information. Private businesses have access to public information through the commercial distributor.
- The **Law on Land Registration**[21] and the **Law on the Cadastre**[22] regulate the operation of the **Land Registry** and the **Cadastre**. The first one refers to the Land Registry authorities and all the information regarding the registration procedure. The second law regulates the maintenance,

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[16] http://app.uio.no/ub/ujur/oversatte-lover/data/lov-19670210-000-eng.pdf

[17] https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-25-988

[18] https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/forskrift/2013-03-15-285

[19] https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1970-01-16-1

[20] https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1994-06-03-15

[21] Act on land registration, https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/act-land-registration/id455461/

[22] Law on real estate registration (Cadastre), https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2005-06-17-101

access, collection and the processing of data, public fees, sanctions and fines related to the Cadastre. Although no former definition exists regarding land registry, the Law on the Cadastre defines the cadastre as "the country's official registry of the real estate property, residential buildings and addresses".

- **Act related to the Registry of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises**[23] Article 5 requires authorities that request the same information from businesses to coordinate their efforts in order to reduce the burden on businesses.

Regarding the freedom of information, article 100 of the Constitution states that everyone has a right to access the documents of the State and of the municipal administration. In addition, the **Freedom of Information Act**[24]**,** which also transposes the PSI directive at national level in Norway, establishes an open and transparent public administration, ensuring the "*freedom of information and expression, democratic participation, legal safeguards for the individual, confidence in the public authorities and control by the public.*"

The right to reuse public information is limited by legislation on the protection of personal data and intellectual property rights. The **Personal Data Act**[25] aims to protect individuals from the breach of their right to privacy through the processing of personal data. An important feature of the Data Protection Act is that the providers of public services should be granted access to individuals' personal data only according to their roles and pre-defined access levels. Only the personal data necessary to perform a certain service must be accessed. The Data Protection Agency is an independent administrative body, which is entrusted with the application of data protection laws. It verifies the organisation's compliance on processing personal data, regulates the use of sensitive data through licenses, and advises on privacy protection matters.

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[23] https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1997-06-06-35

[24] http://app.uio.no/ub/ujur/oversatte-lover/data/lov-20060519-016-eng.pdf

[25] http://app.uio.no/ub/ujur/oversatte-lover/data/lov-20000414-031-eng.pdf

Organisational Interoperability

Organisational interoperability involves the alignment of business processes, contractual frameworks and changes in organisational conditions, necessary for the interaction among agents.

The main actor responsible for ensuring interoperability in Norway is the **Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation (KMD**), which coordinates the national policies, including digitisation, and regulations regarding the information society - such as regulations on ICT standards in the public sector and on e-Governance. The KMD also governs the Agency for Public Management and e-Government (Difi).

Difi ensures that ICT development is standardised and coordinated, based on reuse and common solutions. It is responsible for the National Interoperability Framework and Norway's connection to the European digital infrastructure, which are stimulated through participation in two modes: Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations² (ISA²).[26]

Difi chairs the Strategic Cooperation Council for Management and Coordination of e-Government Services (SKATE)[27]. This is a strategic cooperation council for directors in selected public agencies. The Council currently comprises the directors of Brønnøysund Registry Centre, Directorate of Taxes, Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service, Norwegian Mapping Authority, Directorate of Health, Directorate of e-Health, National Police Directorate, Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund, Statistics Norway, KS/KommIT, National Archives and Difi representatives. One of the tasks of SKATE is to coordinate the development and governance of the national common components. Among these, there are four base registries: 1) the Norwegian Digital Contact Information Register (basic digital data on contact information of persons); 2) Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (basic data on business); 3) the National/Population Registry (basic data on persons); 4) the Cadastre (basic data on property).

One of the ongoing activities by SKATE aims at establishing a common method to identify cross-sector services that illustrate repetitive and unnecessary collection of data from citizens/businesses, hence contributing to applying the 'Once-Only' principle.

The Council is also responsible for making sure that the digitisation process of the public sector is coordinated and it benefits citizens, businesses, and the public sector. SKATE is an important policy institution, which provides advice on the ICT measures (which should be implemented and their financing procedure). Moreover, SKATE provides advice on future development policy and on administration of the common components in the central ICT infrastructure.

The administration of the national registries is governed at national level. The following table illustrates the public administration bodies to which they belong and the Master Data type/s they handle:

Base Registry	Authority	Master Data
National/Population Registry*	Tax Administration of Ministry of Finance	PERSONAL DATA (NATURAL)
Vehicle Registry	Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA)	VEHICLES
Central Coordinating Register for	Brønnøysund Registry Centre,	BUSINESS, LEGAL PERSONS

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[26] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/europeisk-infrastruktur

[27] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/skate

Legal Entities*, Registry of Business Enterprises	Ministry of Trade and Industry	
Land Registry and Cadastre*	Norwegian Mapping Authority	LAND, PARCELS
Norwegian Digital Contact Information Register*	Agency for public management and ICT (Difi)	Digital contact information for citizens and possibility to reserve against digital contact

*Certain registries are defined as common components[28] that put some national principles on their development and usage.

As previously mentioned, the **Brønnøysund Registry Centre** (Brønnøysundregistrene) is a Norwegian government body that is responsible for the management of numerous public registers in Norway. Among the registries that the authority governs are the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, the Registry of Business Enterprises, European Business Registry, Registry of Company Accounts, Registry of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises, Registry of Mortgaged Moveable Property, Registry of Bankruptcies, Registry of Marriage Settlements, and Registry of Political Parties. The authority is also in charge of governmental systems for digital exchange of information (Altinn), the national portal for digital communication between state, businesses and citizens. Altinn is defined as a national common component and is tasked with the exchange of information from business registries[29]. Moreover, the Brønnøysund Registry Centre maintains the Norwegian metadata repository SERES which is a standard for the design of web forms in Altinn. The authority is also developing a common national portal for describing and finding datasets and registries in governmental authorities.

Two registries - the Land Registry and the Norwegian Cadastre support land administration in Norway. The Land Registry, serving as a central database, is fully digitised. The Norwegian Mapping Authority does registration of documents, data checking and recording. The Norwegian Cadastre is a public registry of real properties, including information on buildings and addresses. The Cadastre is administered and technically hosted by the Norwegian Mapping Authority. The municipalities undertake cadastral surveying.

These two central databases are technically linked providing an integrated online service to users.

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[28] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/07b212c03fee4d0a94234b101c5b8ef0/en-gb/pdfs/digital_agenda_for_norway_in_brief.pdf chapter 11.4.2
[29] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/a93b067d9b604c5a82bd3b5590096f74/politisk_platform_eng.pd

Semantic Interoperability

Semantic interoperability refers to the exchange and understanding of data among agents.

In order to make the communication between public administrations digital, Difi, through SKATE[30], set an information management framework[31] adapted to the e-Government context. This involves setting **standards**[32], **specifications**[33], **reference models**[34], guidance **and maturity models**[35], which are relevant to information management.

In terms of information standards, Difi provides standards for descriptions of data sets and data directories in the public sector for both open and non-open data (DCAT-AP-NO)[36]. Some relevant standards used in public sector are NOARK 4 and 5.

Difi also provides a standard for concept descriptions[37], specifying the elements (metadata), which should be included concepts. Currently, the standard is under revision until summer 2017, in order to take into consideration another standard for exchanging the concept descriptions (the current version of the standard only deals with what to include in the descriptions, but not how to publish/exchange the descriptions).

A standard for conceptual analysis and terminology and term coordination[38], called **Term pilot**[39], is also available online. It provides advice on the organisation between two or more parties within the public sector and practical implementation of terminology work, including the information on how to write good definitions, and how glossaries should be built up (methodically identifying and structuring).

Regarding reference models, the following core models will be established: Core Model for Person[40], Core Model for Address[41] and the Core Model for the Organisation Unit (first version available by the end of 2017). The core models are extensions of the ISA core vocabularies[42]. They are meant to be used across the base registries to represent master data, since there is no master data policy for the public sector as a whole at the moment. The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation (KMD) and Difi should oversee the core models as a part of the common framework for information governance that is under establishment.

Brønnøysund Registry Centre, on behalf of SKATE, is also developing a catalogue for describing reusable datasets (core registries and other registries). The catalogue will present descriptions from authorities based on the data catalogue standard (DCAT) and make them available on search engines. The descriptions will also extend DCAT by describing the concepts, quality and legal restrictions of the data set. The solution is

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[30] Strategic Cooperation Council for Management and Coordination of e-Government Services

[31] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/nasjonal-arkitektur/informasjonsforvaltning

[32] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2016/05/relevante-standarder-informasjonsforvaltning

[33] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2016/05/spesifikasjoner-relevante-informasjonsforvaltning

[34] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2016/05/referansemodeller-relevante-informasjonsforvaltning

[35] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2016/05/veiledere-relevante-informasjonsforvaltning

[36] http://difi.github.io/dcat-ap-no/

[37] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2016/02/standard-begrepsbeskrivelser

[38] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2013/10/standard-begrepskoordinering

[39] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2015/10/termlosen

[40] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/nasjonal-arkitektur/informasjonsforvaltning/person-og-enhet-felles-informasjonsmodell

[41] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/nasjonal-arkitektur/informasjonsforvaltning/adresse-felles-informasjonsmodell

[42] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/semic/og_page/core-vocabularies

under development and will be finished at the end of 2017.

Other semantic initiatives:

- The **Semantic Registry for Electronic Collaboration** (SERES)[43] is a standard used within Altinn, which contains metadata describing semantics and the information structure of exchanged data within the public sector.
- **SSB Statistics**[44] creates a comprehensive metadata system that contributes to an efficient production and dissemination of statistics.
- **Semicolon**[45] is a research project in the field of interoperability. It addresses the challenges to establish compatible ontologies, information models and the necessary organisational coordination and collaboration to simplify public service production across several public bodies. Semicolon´s output is to increase maturity and common understanding of cross sector challenges.

Generally, not just within the context of base registries, several government authorities e.g. the Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV) and the Norwegian Tax Administration, have been working on the development of concept definitions in order to achieve better semantic interoperability. Furthermore, the healthcare sector in Norway has a long tradition working on semantic interoperability through the metadata base volven.no.

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[43] https://www.brreg.no/home/about-us/our-registers/seres/

[44] http://www.ssb.no/english/ and http://www.ssb.no/metadata/

[45] http://www.semicolon.no/?p=870&lang=en

Technical Interoperability

Technical interoperability requires the use of technical standards that provide concrete interfaces, transmission protocols and formats.

Both the **Regulations on IT standards in public administration**[46] and Difi´s **Reference Catalogue for IT standards in the public sector** [47] provide official technical standards that are recommended or mandatory in the public sector. Open standards should be used in cases where the reference catalogue does not mention relevant standards.

As examples, the relevant standards used in the public sector are XML, PDF / A-1 (portable document format), MPEG-2, JPEG, MP3, UTF-8, ISO / IEC 10646, ISO / IEC 8859-1: 1998 and ISO / IEC-4: 1998 (Latin 1 and Latin 4), TIFF, PCM, PCM based Wave.[48]. For the publication of texts, the used standards are HTML, CSS, JUDGMENT, PDF, ODF, OOXML (docx), WCAG, ISO 639, ISO 10646, UTF-8.[49]

Altinn

A common technical platform was created for the public sector, called Altinn[50] to exchange data from base registries with the purposes of prefilling digital forms, reporting to the public sector and for lookup-services in the base registries, e.g. the National Registry and the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities. Altinn contains an authorisation module that governs access to services by the role of individuals and businesses. The businesses roles, e.g. director, board members, accountant, are managed in the entities registry. A new registry, currently under development within the Brønnøysund Registry Centre, will add authorisation by proxy[51]. This will furthermore extend the authorisation component in Altinn. The authorisation component also manages sharing of data with user's consent.

There is also a pilot in place within the framework, which platform is used for authorisation when sharing A-ordningen data with the private sector, e.g. banks, through user consent.

In addition, the Brønnøysund Registry Centre will develop a power of authority (proxy) registry for businesses by 2018. The Centre also applies W3C best practices for data on the web to access the registries' data they manage. Services providers grant access to the data, not the platform itself.

Altinn consists of three large public authorities: the Tax Administration, the Statistics Norway and the Brønnøysund Registry Centre. The administration of Altinn has been handed over to the Brønnøysund Registry Centre. The use of the platform is encouraged.

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[46] https://lovdata.no/dokument/LTI/forskrift/2013-03-15-285

[47] https://www.difi.no/fagomrader-og-tjenester/digitalisering-og-samordning/standarder/bruksomrader

[48] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2015/11/arkivstandarder#RelStd

[49] https://www.difi.no/artikkel/2015/05/publisering-av-tekstdokumenter#RelStd

[50] https://www.altinn.no/no/

[51] Proxy - the authority to represent someone else.

Cross-border Interoperability

The European Single Market drives the needs for cross border exchange of data. Next to initiatives at European level, in some cases the EU member states also come into close-border cooperation.

Norway is a member of INSPIRE[52], EULIS[53] and EUCARIS[54]. Moreover, the Brønnøysund Registry Centre is a member of the European Business Registry[55]. In addition, a pilot has been implemented between Norway and Sweden on the exchange and verification of ID, based on eIDAS regulation[56].

The Brønnøysund Registry Centre and The Norwegian Maritime Authority (NMA)[57] participate in the TOOP-project[58] (the 'Once-Only' principle).

Also, since 2016 there is a collaboration-project between all the Nordic governments called **SmartGovernment.** Nordic Innovation, an instrument under the Nordic Council of Ministers, founded the project, which is an official inter-governmental body for cooperation in the Nordic region. SmartGovernment aims to create a platform for transactional reporting of business data for small and medium businesses in order to reduce, or even eliminate the need for reporting and facilitate B2B use of information. During 2017 the project will focus on business case, stakeholder analysis and reference architecture. The success of SmartGovernent solutions depends on extensive access to base registries.

Last but not least, the tax authorities of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden operate the "Nordisk eTax"[59], a portal in collaboration with the Nordic Council of Ministers. The **Nordisk eTax** addresses people who live in a Nordic country, but have income or assets in another Nordic country.

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[52] http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/SDICS/nd
[53] http://eulis.eu/service/countries-profile/norway/
[54] https://www.eucaris.net/countries/norway/
[55] http://www.ebr.org/index.php/member-countries/european-interactive-map/norway/
[56] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2014.257.01.0073.01.ENG
[57] http://www.sjofartsdir.no/en/about-us/
[58] http://www.toop.eu/
[59] https://www.nordisketax.net/

E-Government Public Services making use of Base Registries data

One of the main e-Government portals offering electronic services to citizens is **Norge.no**[60]. It is a gateway to digital services for public authorities in Norway. The services can be accessed through the portal's topic menu, search function or the eight life situation descriptions (see image below). The portal provides information regarding the digital communication between public authorities and citizens. This is realized via the Norwegian public sector's digital mailbox and the Norwegian Digital Contact Information Register.

Next to Norge.no, **Altinn portal**[61]**,** Norway's of Single Contact Point (SCP), provides access to different services. Businesses and citizens can file information or personal income tax electronically to Altinn either through an Internet portal website, by using their own internal information systems, or software packages

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[60] http://www.norge.no/en
[61] https://www.altinn.no/no/

(see image below).

Relevant forms and services

You can pre-completed form and subscription form in My message box .

Financial statements	⊱
Business tax return, etc.	⊱
Tax returns for the corporation, etc.	⊱
Partnership statement for assessed as partnerships	⊱
Contact form - Tax Administration (individual)	⊱
Contact form - Tax Administration (sales)	⊱
A message	⊱
Registering new and modify existing enterprises and units - Coordinated Register Notification	⊱

In addition, Altinn provides information to European service providers who are interested in starting a business in Norway.

Finally, other examples of **common life events** that results in interaction with the Norwegian base registries through websites are:

- Car registration[62];
- Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery (National Registry portal)[63];
- Registration of a new company[64];
- Criminal Record Certificate[65];
- Citizen portal "My health"[66], which includes "My summary care record"[67], "My prescriptions"[68], "My vaccinations"[69] etc.

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[62] http://www.vegvesen.no/en/Vehicles/Buy+and+sell/Registering+change+of+ownership
[63] http://www.norge.no/nn
[64] https://www.regjeringen.no/no/id4/
[65] https://www.politi.no/tjenester/politiattest/
[66] https://helsenorge.no/other-languages/english
[67] https://helsenorge.no/kjernejournal/kjernejournal-for-safer-healthcare
[68] https://www.mineresepter.no/MineResepter/velkommen.jsp?sprak=en
[69] https://helsenorge.no/vaksiner/mine-vaksiner