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ACT NO. 62 OF 14 JUNE 1985

RELATING TO THE NORWEGIAN SECURITIES REGISTRY

Chapter 1 Scope of the Act

Section 1(1) Sole right of the Norwegian Securities Registry

The Norwegian Securities Registry has the sole right to make registrations of securities, with the effects stated in this Act and in pertinent legislation. The said Registry may not engage in any activity other than such as is associated with this sole right.

In doubtful cases the King will decide what sort of activity is properly associated with the sole right of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 1(2) What securities may be registered

Norwegian bearer bonds, shares in Norwegian joint-stock companies, and shares in Norwegian share investment funds may be registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry.

The King may by regulation provide that securities other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Chapter 2 Organization and financing
of the Norwegian Securities Registry

Section 2(1) Form of organization

The Norwegian Securities Registry is an independent institution organized in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The Act of 10 February 1967 relating to Procedure in Cases concerning the Public Administration and Act No. 54 of 19 June 1970 relating to Publicity in Administration do not apply to the activity of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 2(2) Financing and fees

The Norwegian Securities Registry will cover its costs through fees charged for the services it renders.

If there are special reasons for doing so, the King may issue detailed rules concerning the fees applicable to the use of the services of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 2(3) Rules

The rules of the Norwegian Securities Registry shall be laid down by the committee of representatives.

An amendment of the rules requires two-thirds of the votes to be cast in favour of the amendment. A proposal for an amendment shall be sent to the members of the committee of representatives not later than four weeks before the committee meeting at which the amendment shall be dealt with.

The rules of the Norwegian Securities Registry and any subsequent amendments to the rules shall require approval by the King.

Section 2(4) Appointment and composition of the committee of representatives

The King will appoint a committee of representatives consisting of from 22 to 26 members with personal deputies.

When dealing with administrative matters, the committee of representatives shall be supplemented with two members elected by and from among the employees of the Norwegian Securities Registry. The system of election for the employees' representatives shall be determined by agreement between the management of the Norwegian Securities Registry and the employees. In the absence of any such agreement the system of election shall be determined by the committee of representatives.

The members together with their personal deputies shall be appointed for a period of four years. No one can be re-appointed after having served for a total period of 12 years as a member of the committee of representatives.

The committee of representatives shall elect its own chairman and vice-chairman from among its members.

The King may issue detailed guidelines concerning the appointment and composition of the committee of representatives. The King will determine the rate of remuneration for the members of the committee of representatives.

Section 2(5) Duties of the committee of representatives

The committee of representatives is the highest administrative body of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

The committee of representatives shall:

- a) elect the board of the Norwegian Securities Registry, determine the remuneration of its members, and deal with the board's annual report,
- b) discuss and lay down plans and guidelines for the operation of the Norwegian Securities Registry,
- c) approve the budget of the Norwegian Securities Registry, including the fixing of fees, and settle the profit and loss account and balance,
- d) appoint a supervisory committee and determine the remuneration of the members of the committee, and deal with its annual report,
- e) elect the auditor of the Norwegian Securities Registry and lay down instructions and the rate of remuneration for the auditor,
- f) decide what are administrative matters in terms of sections 2(4) and 2(7),
- g) deal with cases that the board or the supervisory committee submits to it,
- h) propose to the King what the remuneration of the members of the committee of representatives shall be, and
- i) deal with other matters that come under the committee of representatives according to this Act or the rules.

The committee of representatives shall deal with other matters when at least one-third of the members of the committee so demand.

Section 2(6) Meetings of the committee of representatives

The annual report, the accounts, and elections shall be dealt with by the committee of representatives not later than six months after the end of the financial year.

The committee of representatives shall otherwise meet when the chairman of the committee, the board, the supervisory committee, or at least one-third of the members of the committee of representatives find it necessary. The chairman of the committee of representatives shall give at least four weeks' notice when convening a meeting. If special reasons make it necessary, the committee of representatives may be convened at shorter notice.

Decisions of the committee of representatives shall be made by an ordinary majority unless it is otherwise implied by provisions made by statute or pursuant to statute. In the event of a tie the chairman's vote shall be decisive. The committee of representatives may make valid decisions when at least half of its members are present.

The managing director and members of the board and of the supervisory committee are entitled to attend and to speak at the meetings of the committee of representatives, but they have no right to vote.

The chairman of the committee of representatives shall be the chairman of the meeting. The chairman of the meeting shall see to it that minutes are kept of every meeting of the committee of representatives. The minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting and two other members of the committee of representatives, who shall be elected at the meeting. If the chairman of the committee of representatives is unable to attend, the vice-chairman of the committee shall be the chairman of the meeting.

Section 2(7) Election of the board

The committee of representatives shall elect a board of seven members together with their deputies. From among the board members the committee of representatives shall elect the chairman and vice-chairman of the board. Four of the board's seven members shall represent the account-operators. Of these four one member shall be elected on the proposal of the Bank of Norway and one member each on

the proposals of the commercial banks and the savings banks.

When dealing with administrative matters the board shall be supplemented with two members elected by and from among the employees of the Norwegian Securities Registry. The system of electing the employees' representatives shall be determined by agreement between the management of the Norwegian Securities Registry and the employees. In the absence of any such agreement the system of election shall be determined by the committee of representatives.

The members of the board and their deputies shall be elected for a period of two years. No one may be re-elected to the board after serving on it for a total period of 12 years.

Section 2(8) Duties of the board

The board shall in conjunction with the managing director ensure that the business of the Norwegian Securities Registry is properly organized and run in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules of the Norwegian Securities Registry, and the decisions of the committee of representatives. The board shall appoint the managing director and determine his remuneration.

Section 2(9) Meetings of the board

The chairman of the board shall ensure that the board holds meetings as often as is necessary. A member of the board or the managing director may require the board to be convened. The managing director is entitled to attend and to speak at board meetings.

A board meeting shall be conducted by the chairman of the board or, if the chairman of the board is not present, by the vice-chairman.

The decisions of the board shall be made by an ordinary majority. In the event of a tie the vote of the chairman of the meeting shall be decisive. For the board to be able to make a valid decision at least half of the members must be present. At board meetings minutes shall be kept which shall be signed by all the members present. The managing director or a member of the board who disagrees with the board's decision may require his opinion to be recorded in the minutes.

Section 2(10) Managing director

The Norwegian Securities Registry shall have a managing director who shall undertake the day-to-day management of the business of the Registry. The managing director shall follow the guidelines and orders issued by the committee of representatives and the board.

Section 2(11) Supervisory committee

The Norwegian Securities Registry shall have a supervisory committee, which shall consist of at least five members. The committee shall continually assess the activity of the Norwegian Securities Registry from a security point of view and check that the rules laid down for the activity of the said Registry are being followed.

Each year the committee shall draw up a report that shall be submitted to and dealt with by the committee of representatives of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 2(12) Auditing

The auditor of the Norwegian Securities Registry shall scrutinize the accounts and annual report of the Registry and the rest of its affairs in accordance with good auditing practice.

For each financial year the auditor shall without undue delay present the auditor's report to the committee of representatives.

The auditor shall follow the instructions and orders given by the committee of representatives in so far as they do not conflict with provisions made by statute or pursuant to statute, the rules of the Norwegian Securities Registry, or good auditing practice.

Section 2(13) Supervision

The Bank Inspectorate shall supervise the activity of the Norwegian Securities Registry and may in this connection give such directions as it finds necessary. The Norwegian Securities Registry is obliged to

give the Bank Inspectorate such information as the Bank Inspectorate may consider necessary for supervisory purposes, regardless of the duty of confidentiality.

Section 2(14) Duty of confidentiality

Shop stewards and employees and auditors in the Norwegian Securities Registry are obliged to preserve silence concerning what comes to their knowledge in their official capacity concerning matters relating to the Norwegian Securities Registry, its clients or their customers, unless they are obliged to give such information in terms of this or any other Act.

Section 2(15) Right of inspection

If any person is authorized by statute to require information in his work and such information is available in the registers of the Norwegian Securities Registry, the said Registry may be required to make such information available, regardless of the duty of confidentiality.

Chapter 3 Clients of the Norwegian Securities Registry

Section 3(1) Account-operators

Account-operators are enterprises that operate accounts in the Norwegian Securities Registry on behalf of investors or issuers of securities. An account-operator may operate accounts on his own behalf, both as issuer and investor. All contact between the individual investor and the Registry shall take place through the account-operators unless it is otherwise implied by provisions made by statute or pursuant to statute, or by the rules of the Registry.

Account-operators may be:

- a) commercial banks,
- b) savings banks,
- c) the Bank of Norway,

- d) authorized stockbrokers,
- e) financial institutions that issue bonds, as far as their own bonds are concerned,
- f) a share investment fund, as far as its own shares and the fund's own holding of securities are concerned.

An account-operator may restrict his activity to dealing only with specific types of securities.

An account-operator may not refuse to open an account for the registration of securities when the said account-operator himself operates an issuer's account. In other cases refusal to operate an account can only be made if there are special reasons for doing so. A refusal can be appealed to the complaints committee of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 3(2) Brokers

Authorized stockbrokers may register the purchase and sale of registered securities direct in the Norwegian Securities Registry even if they are not account-operators.

Section 3(3) Issuers of bonds

An issuer of bonds who is not himself an account-operator shall be linked to the Norwegian Securities Registry through an account-operator.

Issuers of bonds shall not have general access to information that discloses the identity of the individual loan-givers.

Section 3(4) Joint-stock companies

A joint-stock company whose shares are registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry and which is not itself an account-operator shall be linked to the Registry through an account-operator. The company shall nevertheless be able to obtain information concerning its own share register direct from the Registry.

Section 3(5) Large investors

Large investors may obtain information concerning their own accounts direct from the Norwegian Securities Registry. The board of the Norwegian Securities Registry shall decide who shall be considered a large investor in terms of this provision. The board's decision may be appealed to the complaints committee of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 3(6) The probate court, the debt enforcement authorities, and the court of guardianship

The probate court and the debt enforcement authorities may effect a registration of bankruptcy and distraint proceedings direct in the Norwegian Securities Registry. The court of guardianship may in like manner register declarations of inability to manage one's own affairs.

Section 3(7) Association agreement

Between the Norwegian Securities Registry and the individual directly attached client an association agreement shall be concluded which shall regulate the details of the relationship between the institutions.

Any dispute as to the terms and conditions of the agreement may be brought before the complaints committee of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Chapter 4 Registration in the Norwegian Securities Registry

Section 4(1) Investors' accounts

Investors may have an account with one or more account-operators. In an account the account-holder's holding of securities shall be registered, or part of his holding if the investor has several accounts, as well as information about how disbursements are to be made.

In an account encumbrances on cash deposits in the current account, restraints, powers of attorney, etc. may also be registered.

An investor's account may only be disposed of through the account-operator that operates the account in question unless it is otherwise implied by the provisions of this Act.

The King may issue detailed regulations concerning investors' accounts in the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 4(2) Right to effect registration

The person who according to the register appears to be so entitled, or who establishes that the right of disposition has passed to him on the death of the person so entitled, may dispose of the cash deposit in an account unless it is otherwise implied by provisions made by statute or pursuant to statute. The same applies to the registered holder of a limited right in an account, as far as the disposition of this right is concerned. Registration may be done by proxy.

An agreed mortgage may be registered at the request of a mortgagee who derives his right from an account-holder. An account-operator may require the confirmation of the agreement.

Execution proceedings may be registered even if the defendant is not registered as a holder of any right. The same applies in the case of arrest and other distraint proceedings.

On the institution of bankruptcy proceedings or public negotiations for a compulsory composition the probate court shall see to it that this is registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry. Such registration may also cover accounts for which the debtor is not registered as a holder of rights.

A declaration of inability to manage one's own affairs shall be registered together with information about the person appointed guardian.

Section 4(3) Powers of attorney

An account-holder may register:

- a) A transactional power of attorney, which empowers a broker or account-operator to transfer securities from the account in

question. A transactional power of attorney covers the whole account and remains valid until it is cancelled unless a special time-limit is registered.

- b) A power of attorney to make inquiries, which empowers a broker or account-operator on inquiry to receive information concerning the cash deposit in the account in question.
- c) A power of release, which empowers a broker or account-operator to transfer specified securities from the account in question.

The above provisions do not restrict an account-holder's right to register powers of attorney or limit the general rules applicable to powers of attorney.

Section 4(4) Registration of mortgages and other security rights

On the registration of mortgages and other security rights the following information shall be registered:

- a) the name and address of the holder of the right,
- b) the personal identity number or firm's registration number of the holder of the right,
- c) the basis for the establishment of the right,
- d) the date of registration,
- e) the amount covered by the registered right,
- f) the right of disposition for the account-holder.

A pledge must cover the whole account pledged.

The establishment of a limited right cannot be registered.

The King may issue detailed regulations relating to the registration of mortgages and other security rights.

Section 4(5) Refusal of registration

If the basis of a request for registration is inadequate, registration shall be refused. The reason for the refusal shall be made known to the person who put forward the request for registration.

If the defect that led to the refusal can be remedied, a temporary registration may be made where the refusal shall be noted, and a time-limit shall be fixed for remedying the defect. If the defect is remedied within the time-limit, the right shall have priority from the date of the temporary registration.

Refusal of registration may be appealed to the complaints committee of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Section 4(6) Notification of changes

A registered holder of any right shall be sent a notification showing any change registered in the account, unless it has been otherwise agreed with the said holder. The notification shall be drawn up by the Norwegian Securities Registry.

The King may issue detailed regulations concerning notification of changes in accordance with this provision.

Section 4(7) Statements of holdings

Periodical statements of holdings shall be sent to all registered holders of rights in an account at least once each year. An account-operator is obliged to draw up statements of holdings at the request of a registered holder of rights. An account-holder may in some cases request a statement showing registered transactions.

The King may issue detailed regulations concerning statements of holdings.

Section 4(8) Issuers' accounts

An issuer of registered securities shall have an issuer's account with an account-operator. An issuer's account shall show the total number of the securities in question.

Permanent information concerning the securities, issues, disbursements, etc. in question shall be registered in the issuer's account in question.

When a joint-stock company has decided to allow its shares to be

registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry, the account-operator that operates the issuer's account in question shall see to it that accounts shall be established for the shareholders who have not themselves declared any account for the shares, and that holders of liens shall have their right of lien registered.

The King may issue detailed regulations relating to issuers' accounts.

Chapter 5 Legal effects of registration

Section 5(1) Establishment of legal protection, priority

When rights in a registered security are registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry, the registered right takes priority over established rights that are not registered.

If registered rights collide, the sequence shall be decided by the date of registration with the account-operator. Rights registered on the same day have equal priority, though execution and arrest proceedings take priority over other established rights. If several execution proceedings are registered on the same day, older established rights take priority over more recent ones.

Section 5(2) Exceptions from the priority rules

Regardless of the rules in section 5(1), an older established right takes priority over a more recent one if:

- a) the more recent right is based on an agreement or other foundation that appears to the acquirer to be in the nature of an agreement, and the acquirer when his right was notified to the account-operator knew or ought to have known of the older right, or
- b) the more recent right has arisen through inheritance.

Section 5(3) Legal protection in bankruptcy

In order that a freely established right shall have legal protection in a bankruptcy the right must be registered not later than

the day before the institution of bankruptcy proceedings was registered.

If a composition negotiation has taken place and bankruptcy proceedings have subsequently been instituted in connection with the discontinuance of the composition negotiations, the right must be registered not later than the day before the opening of the composition negotiation. When the right has been established with the consent of the composition board, its legal protection vis-a-vis the bankrupt estate is not dependent on such registration.

In order that a freely established right shall have legal protection in a bankruptcy, the right must be registered not later than the day before the institution of bankruptcy proceedings was registered. If negotiations have been commenced for a compulsory composition during an immediately preceding debt negotiation, cf. the Act relating to the Creditors' Right to Security, section 1(4), paragraph 6, the establishment of the right must be registered not later than the day before the registration of the negotiation of a compulsory composition. When the right has been established with the consent of the creditors' committee, it can nevertheless be enforced vis-a-vis the bankrupt estate.

Section 5(4) Defects in the right of the seller

Vis-a-vis a person who has registered a right he has acquired by agreement from a registered holder of the right, and who acted in good faith when the registration was made, it cannot be maintained that the seller was not entitled to dispose of the registered right.

Section 5(5) The issuer's objections in the following circumstances

Vis-a-vis a person who has by agreement acquired the right to a registered bond an issuer of bonds registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry cannot sustain the following objections:

- a) that the issue is invalid according to the rules in sections 29-33 of the Contract Act,
- b) that he has not received the agreed remuneration or has other

objections as to the relationship on which the issue is based,
c) that payment was made before the transfer or that the relationship was otherwise terminated or altered by agreement, counter-claim, notice or court decision

An objection will not fail if the person acquiring the right knows or ought to have known the facts on which it is based.

The issuer can nevertheless object that the security in question was issued as a result of fraud or forgery, without the necessary authority, or as a result of duress in terms of section 28 of the Contract Act.

Section 5(6) Releasing payment

If a debtor pays in terms of a registered security to the person who is registered as the holder of the right on the day the debt is due, he shall be released from the debt even though the recipient was not entitled to receive the payment if the debtor is not aware of this and is as careful as he should be in the circumstances.

Chapter 6 Complaints about registration

Section 6(1) Complaints authority

Any complaint about decisions made by an account-operator or by the Norwegian Securities Registry may be brought before a complaints committee.

The complaints committee shall consist of three members with deputy members and shall be appointed by the King. Members and deputy members of the complaints committee shall be appointed for a period of four years.

If a decision of the complaints committee is to be brought before the courts, conciliation proceedings shall not take place.

Section 6(2) Right to complain

A complaint may be put forward by anyone with a legal interest in complaining.

The complaints committee may decide that a complaint shall not be dealt with if it finds that the issue raised by the complaint should be submitted to the decision of the courts.

Section 6(3) Dealing with complaints

Any complaint about a decision made by an account-operator or broker shall be presented to the account-operator or broker who made the decision that is being appealed against. If the said account-operator or broker cannot be easily identified, the complaint shall be presented to the Norwegian Securities Registry. A complaint about a decision made by the Norwegian Securities Registry shall be presented to the said Registry.

A complaint must be presented within three weeks from the date the complainant has had or should have had knowledge of the decision. For a person who is entitled to a notification of change in terms of section 4(6), the time-limit is three weeks from the date such notification is received by the person concerned.

The account-operator or broker whose decision is being appealed against may himself allow the complaint or offer a solution to the complainant. The same applies in the case of complaints dealt with by the Norwegian Securities Registry. If the complaint is not allowed, or the complainant does not accept the solution offered, the complaint shall be brought before the complaints committee of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

The complaints committee may, at the request of the complainant, decide that the complaint shall be registered in the account with which the complaint is connected.

If anyone has acted as an opposite party or may be regarded as an opposite party in the complaint proceedings, the said person shall as far as possible be given an opportunity to express his views within a reasonable time before the complaints committee makes a decision in the case.

The person whose decision is being appealed against shall as soon as possible, and not later than 14 days after the complaint has been received, decide whether he himself will allow the complaint or remit

the complaint to the Norwegian Securities Registry to be dealt with.

Section 6(4) Notification of complaint

A notification to the effect that a decision is being appealed against shall be sent to all persons having registered rights in the accounts to which the complaint applies. A similar notification shall be sent to holders of registered rights and to those who have been parties to the case as soon as it has been decided.

Chapter 7 Liability for compensation

Section 7(1) The Norwegian Securities Registry's liability for compensation

Regardless of fault, the Norwegian Securities Registry is liable to pay compensation for any loss resulting from an error in connection with registering, altering, or cancelling a right. If the injured party has intentionally or negligently caused or contributed to the error, the compensation may be reduced or lapse.

The Norwegian Securities Registry may claim a complete or partial right of recourse against the person who has caused or contributed to the error that led to compensation.

If the Norwegian Securities Registry cannot itself cover its financial obligations, the individual account-operators are jointly and separately liable.

Section 7(2) Dealing with a claim for compensation

A claim for compensation in terms of section 7(1) shall be dealt with according to the provisions of section 6(3).

If the claim for compensation is based on an error on the part of a client mentioned in chapter 3, the claim shall be put forward through the said client. The client may himself choose to cover the claim or to offer compensation. Section 6(3), paragraph 2, likewise applies.

Chapter 8 Penal provisions

Section 8(1) Penal provisions

Shop stewards and employees and auditors who wilfully or negligently contravene the provisions of this Act or regulations made pursuant to this Act, or who aid or abet any such contravention, shall be punished by fines and, under specially aggravating circumstances, with imprisonment of up to three months' duration, if the act in question is not subject to more severe penal provisions.

Chapter 9 Coming into force and transitional provisions. Amendments of other Acts.

Section 9(1) Coming into force

This Act shall come into force on the date the King decides.

Section 9(2) Calling in circulating bonds

The King will lay down detailed rules for the calling in of circulating bonds. Conditions may be imposed to the effect that registration must take place before interest on the bond in question can be paid out. Calling in shall be announced according to the rules applicable to the announcement of lotteries.

Section 9(3) Election to the governing bodies

The King may, when making the first appointments to the committee of representatives and the board, prescribe detailed rules relating to such appointments and make rules allowing deviations from the period of service that is laid down.

Amendments to Act No. 59 of 4 June 1976 relating to Joint Stock Companies etc. (Norwegian Securities Registry)

A new section 3(11) shall read as follows:

The shareholders' register of the Norwegian Securities Registry shall contain information concerning the company's name, share capital, par value of the shares, name, position, and abode of the shareholder, and the number of shares owned by the individual shareholder. If the company, or any increase in share capital on which a registered share is based, is not registered in the register of companies, the shareholders' register shall state this. The same applies if a registered share is not fully paid up.

If there are different classes of shares in the company, the register shall show what special rules apply to the shares. The register shall also show whether the negotiability of the shares is restricted by the articles of association or whether the share may be redeemed without the shareholder's consent or whether there are any special obligations attached to the share beyond the obligation to pay the share subscription. If the articles of association are amended so that what has been registered becomes misleading in a way that may lead to loss or disadvantage, the board shall see to it that the information given in the shareholders' register is amended.

If a purchase of shares is prevented by a statutory provision or by the articles of association, a provisional registration shall be made.

Section 3(8), paragraph 5, shall likewise apply to the shareholders' register.

Sections 5(5) and 5(6) of the Norwegian Securities Registry Act shall not apply to shares.

A new section 3(12) shall read as follows:

Restrictions on the sale of shares laid down in the articles of association which have not been registered can only be enforced against a purchaser if:

- a) when the purchase was registered, he knew or ought to have known of the restriction on sale, or
- b) the lack of registration is due to an error on the part of the Norwegian Securities Registry.

Otherwise the company law relationship between the company and the

owner or purchaser of a share shall be decided by the articles of association even if the shareholders' register contains incorrect or incomplete information.

A new section 3(13) shall read as follows:

When a company has decided that the company's shares shall be registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry, the company shall give notice that the person whom the share ledger shows to be the shareholder at the date the decision comes into force will be registered as the owner of the number of shares shown in the share ledger unless another person proves that he is the shareholder. The notice shall state the date for the implementation of the decision and that after this date the company's share certificate will be without legal effect.

Notice in terms of the first paragraph shall be sent, not later than two months before the decision comes into force, to all who according to the share ledger are shareholders and shall be advertised in the Norwegian Gazette and in at least one other generally read newspaper.

The King may by regulation prescribe detailed rules relating to the procedure applicable to the transition from share certificate to registration of a joint-stock company's shares in the Norwegian Securities Registry.

A new section 3(14) shall read as follows:

For shares registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry and quoted on foreign stock exchanges a manager (a bank or other person) approved by the King may be entered in the shareholders' register instead of the foreign shareholders. The King may also consent to the registration of a manager of shares belonging to foreign shareholders in cases other than those mentioned in the preceding sentence.

The shareholders' register shall contain information concerning the manager's name and address. It shall be made clear that the person concerned is acting as manager and how many shares he is responsible for in his managerial capacity at any time.

The manager cannot exercise any rights in the company other than to receive dividends or other distributions made on the shares for which he is responsible in his managerial capacity, including the allotment of new shares in the event of an increase of share capital. If the

company so requests, the manager is obliged to give information about who are the owners of the shares for which he is responsible in his managerial capacity and how many shares each person owns.

The King may prescribe detailed regulations concerning the registration of managers in terms of this section, including the manager's duty to give public authorities information as mentioned in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

A new second paragraph of section 4(3) shall read as follows:

For companies whose shares are registered in the Norwegian Securities Registry a register shall be established in the said Registry which shall provide information about the company's name, and the name, position and abode of holders of preferential rights, and also the information mentioned in the first and second sentences of the second paragraph of section 3(11). In the register it shall be noted how many rights are required to entitle one to subscribe to a new share or to obtain a new share in the event of a share issue. Preferential rights shall also be registered in the account of the shareholder concerned in the Norwegian Securities Registry.