

Annual Report 2005

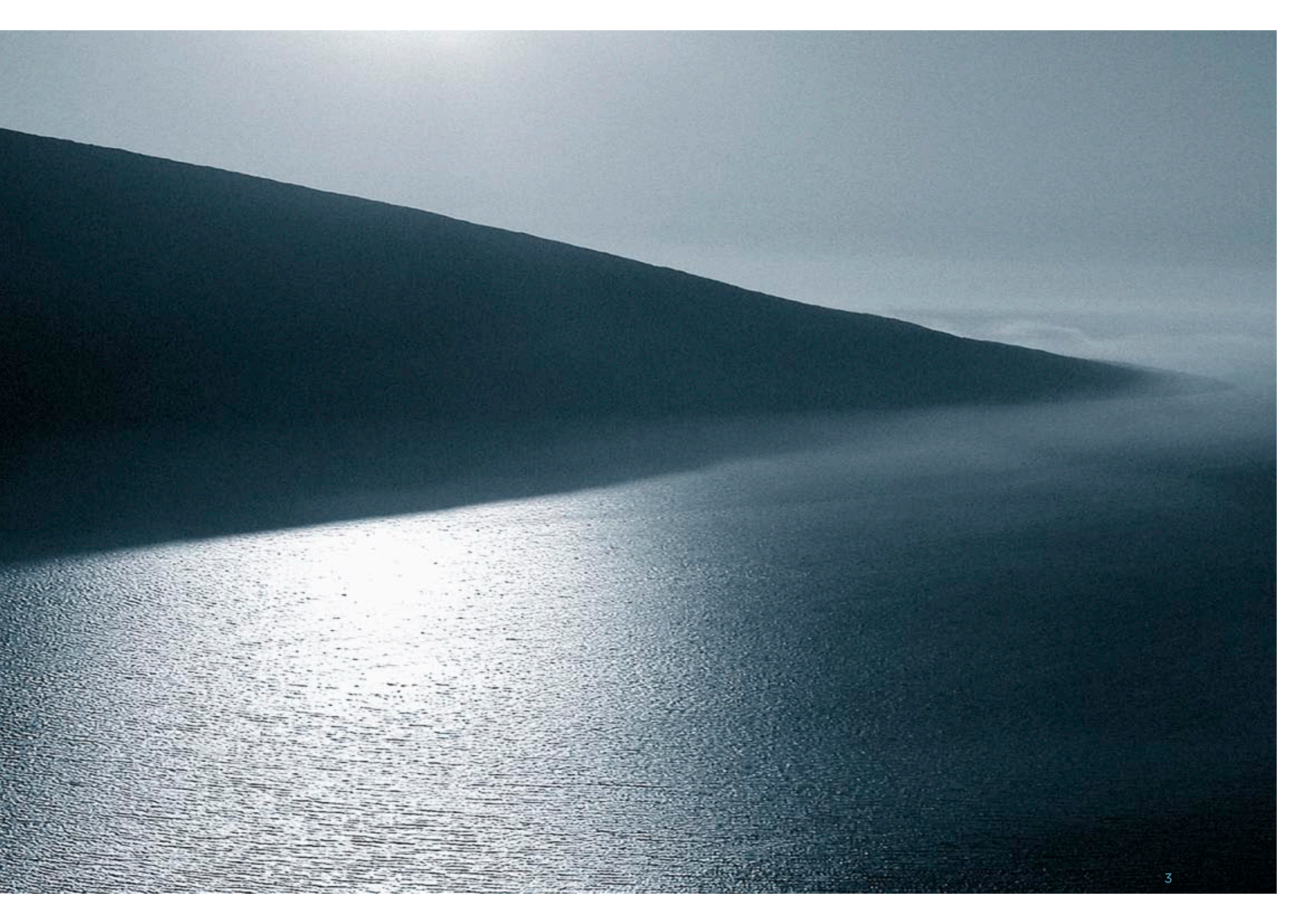
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The hub of electronic administration

The Brønnøysund Register Centre can look back on another busy year that was full of activity and challenges. In addition to our usual work processing all the notifications and documents as quickly as possible, much time and energy has gone into developing Altinn and establishing the security portal. We have also focused many of our resources on establishing a new corporate performance management system at the register centre.

We are pleased to see that Altinn is a resounding success. Since its launch (spring of 2004) around eight million forms had passed through the system by the end of last year, and traffic is increasing. We can already see that Altinn gives a significant reduction in the reporting obligations of business enterprises to the public authorities. In 2005 the Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises calculated a reduction of 580 man years, principally due to Altinn. And this is just the beginning of this important development. With the new solution for sending data, the dialogue function, we expect the number of transactions to more than double in 2006. Users have given very positive feedback, and the IT industry has also expressed their appreciation for Altinn. The icing on the cake came when Altinn was awarded the Rosing award for the best e-administration solution in 2005.

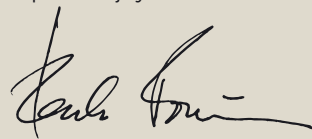
In February 2005 the central and local authorities gave the Brønnøysund Register Centre the assignment to establish a joint security portal for the public sector. The aim of this portal is to make it possible for the public authorities to offer more electronic services to individuals and business enterprises by providing secure two-way Internet communication. Even though the project was work intensive and had short deadlines, we were on target within the stipulated timeframe. The security portal was officially opened by the Minister of Government Administra-

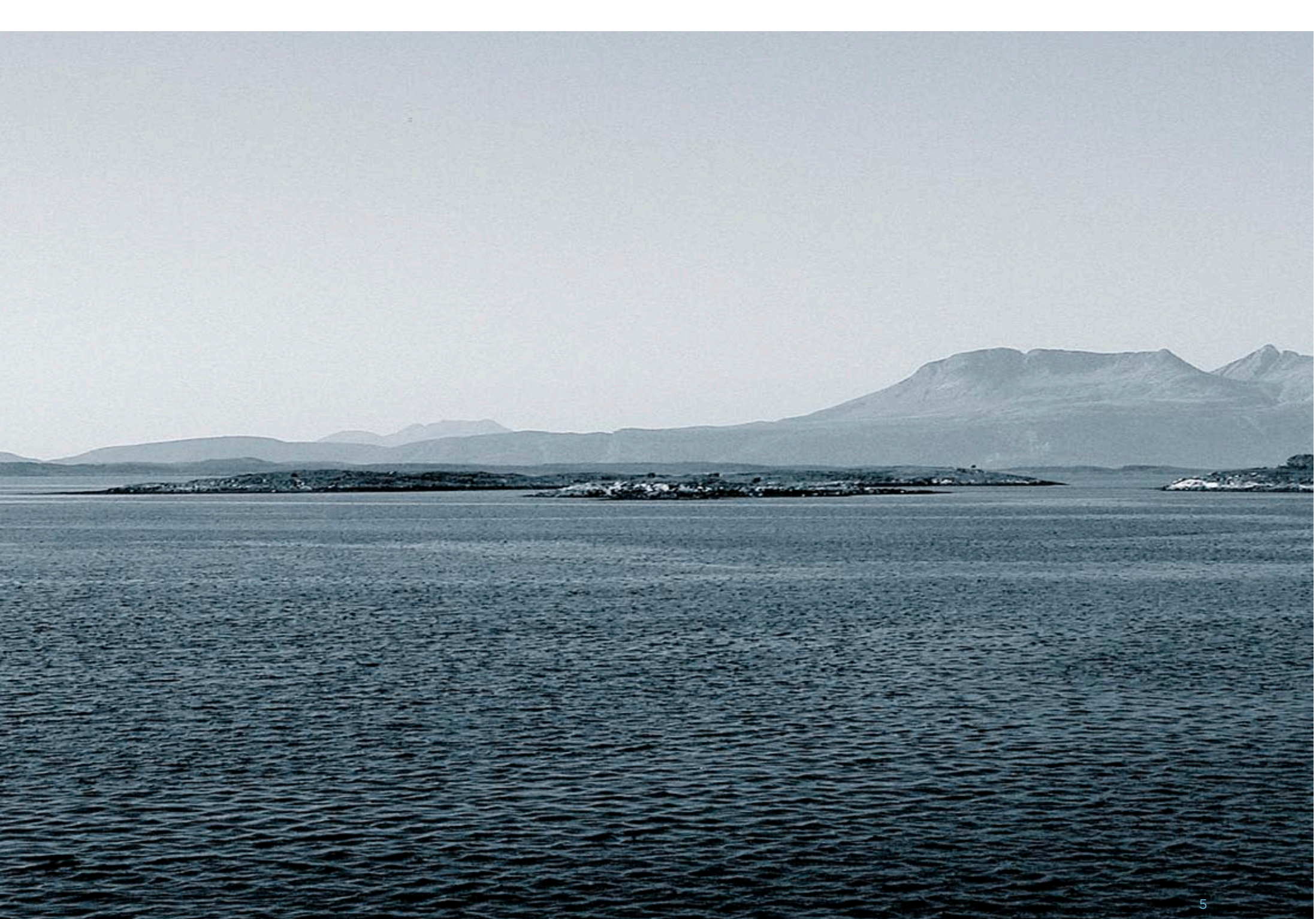
tion and Reform on 15 December. We continue to face important challenges in this field. The interaction between the state agencies and private suppliers of electronic certificates has proven to be more demanding than envisioned. Nonetheless, we are convinced that we will succeed in our work, but it might take a little longer than we initially planned.

The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities is now even more important for the development of good solutions for electronic administration in Norway due to the changes in the Act relating to the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and the delivery of data through web services. As we also administer Altinn and the security portal, and are also establishing a new solution for data modelling and development of metadata, we feel entitled to claim that the Brønnøysund Register Centre has become the hub in the development of electronic administration in Norway.

Many organizations around the world are taking notice of our solutions. In August we were visited by delegations from China that had received information about us through the EU and the Internet. They were especially interested in our solutions for the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and electronic communication. We will visit China in the spring of 2006 to continue discussions on the potential for collaborative efforts. Our participation in EBR (European Business Register) has given us a central role in a new project called BRITE (Business Register Interoperability throughout Europe). Our European cooperation partners are especially interested in using our solutions for data modelling and metadata.

This and more you can read about in our annual report. Enjoy!





The Brønnøysund Register Centre – an important part of business policy



The Government conducts a proactive business policy to ensure value creation and to develop our welfare society. Our aim is to provide good and stable framework conditions for business and industry. It is important to make things easier for businesses so they can put their time and energy into production and innovation, and spend as little time as possible on administrative tasks. I want to give very high priority to this work. We must give businesses a set of rules that is uncomplicated and does not force unnecessary expenses on them, and provide them with good public services. In the years ahead, we will be actively working towards this goal to increase value creation in business and industry and to strengthen the Norwegian economy.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has an important part to play in the provision of good general framework conditions, and especially when it comes to giving good public services to business and industry.

The Register of Business Enterprises and the Register of Mortgaged and Movable Property carry out extremely important tasks for companies when they are starting up, expanding, restructuring, organizing financing and winding down. The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and the Register of Reporting Obligations are key elements in the coordination of public administration and the transition to electronic administration. The Brønnøysund Register Centre is and shall continue to be a world leader when it comes to facilitating for better services for users and more efficient public administration.

Our simplification activities are yielding good results. This is good news. Our figures from the Register of Reporting Obligations show that business and industry are spending less and less time on filling in forms. The transition to electronic services and the focus on Altinn must be given much of the honour for this. The use of Altinn continues to increase. Consumer surveys show that users are satisfied. Altinn won Rosing's e-Norge award in 2005, which is visible proof that Altinn is a success.

Altinn shall serve as the gateway for business and industry to public services, and our efforts to develop this service will continue. Altinn shall be the one channel that companies turn to find and submit all forms they are obliged to send in. Here companies will find information about rights and obligations, about public requirements and services, electronic forms for applications and so on. Other documents which companies currently receive in the mail will in the future be sent electronically from Altinn.

I will do all that I can to ensure a good development of Altinn and e-services for business and industry. It is important to use these tools in a way that can simplify the work processes for companies. Here the companies are the true experts, so I depend on good cooperation with them.

Our common goal is that within 2009 Altinn shall be the gateway for business and industry to all public services. We shall manage this through good cooperation with corporate Norway. We will create an e-administration that benefits all users.

Minister of Trade and Industry,
Odd Eriksen

Focus on corporate performance management

During the last two years Brønnøysund Register Centre has had a strong focus on corporate performance management, particularly last year when a corporate performance management project was carried out in cooperation with consultants from Ernst & Young. This has facilitated the annual work with performance plans and long-term plans.

Brønnøysund Register Centre has gained general recognition as a central register administrator and authority. Through our Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, the Meta Database, Altinn and the security portal we have become the hub of electronic public administration in Norway. If we are to live up to our vision of being a world leader, we must lead the way by developing our own electronic services.

Change the management of operational and development duties

In the course of the last two years many of our managers have been involved in the project "Corporate performance management at Brønnøysund Register Centre". The aim of this project has been to change the way operational and development duties are planned and managed to ensure that we can satisfy the demands we are facing in our important societal role. Much of the work carried out so far has involved planning a structure that ensures that we are all on the same page. The

project has resulted in a long-term plan for 2006-2009 and an activity plan for 2006 pointing out goals and directions when it comes to how we shall implement this process by the end of 2009. The plan is an important part of the new corporate performance management at Brønnøysund Register Centre. It contains specific goals and control parameters for all aspects of our activities.

High demands on the organization

Due to continually changing framework conditions and unforeseen events, we cannot plan our way to attainment of our goals. Hence corporate performance management is a continuous administrative task placing high demands on Brønnøysund Register Centre as an organization, particularly when bearing in mind the changes we are facing. Planning documentation is nevertheless important to communicate our thoughts on how we need to develop in the years to come. The purpose is that this should serve as the basis for a dialogue that will clarify the role of each employee in the development of our organization.

Motivated employees

The aim of the management model is to lay the groundwork for better decisions, both long-term decisions on the strategic level and decisions on our day-to-day activities. We need motivated employees if we are to satisfy our goals. The management

model must ensure adequate information about the expectations we have for each department, section and employee. Only when we are able to break down our visions and overriding objectives into specific work goals and targets can we attain results.

Management by objectives and project management

The management model which this long-term plan builds on is based on management by objectives and project management. Being performance measured is not something new to us, nor is project-based work. The management model now being used as the basis for managing the Brønnøysund Register Centre focuses on the relationship between overriding objectives and specific goal requirements, and between long-term development features and specific activity plans. Our underpinning is a hypothesis that it is motivating to see one's day-to-day work duties in relation to our societal role and our overriding objectives. Our vision with the management model is to ensure even better decisions every day, and even more motivated employees!

The management model at the Brønnøysund Register Centre

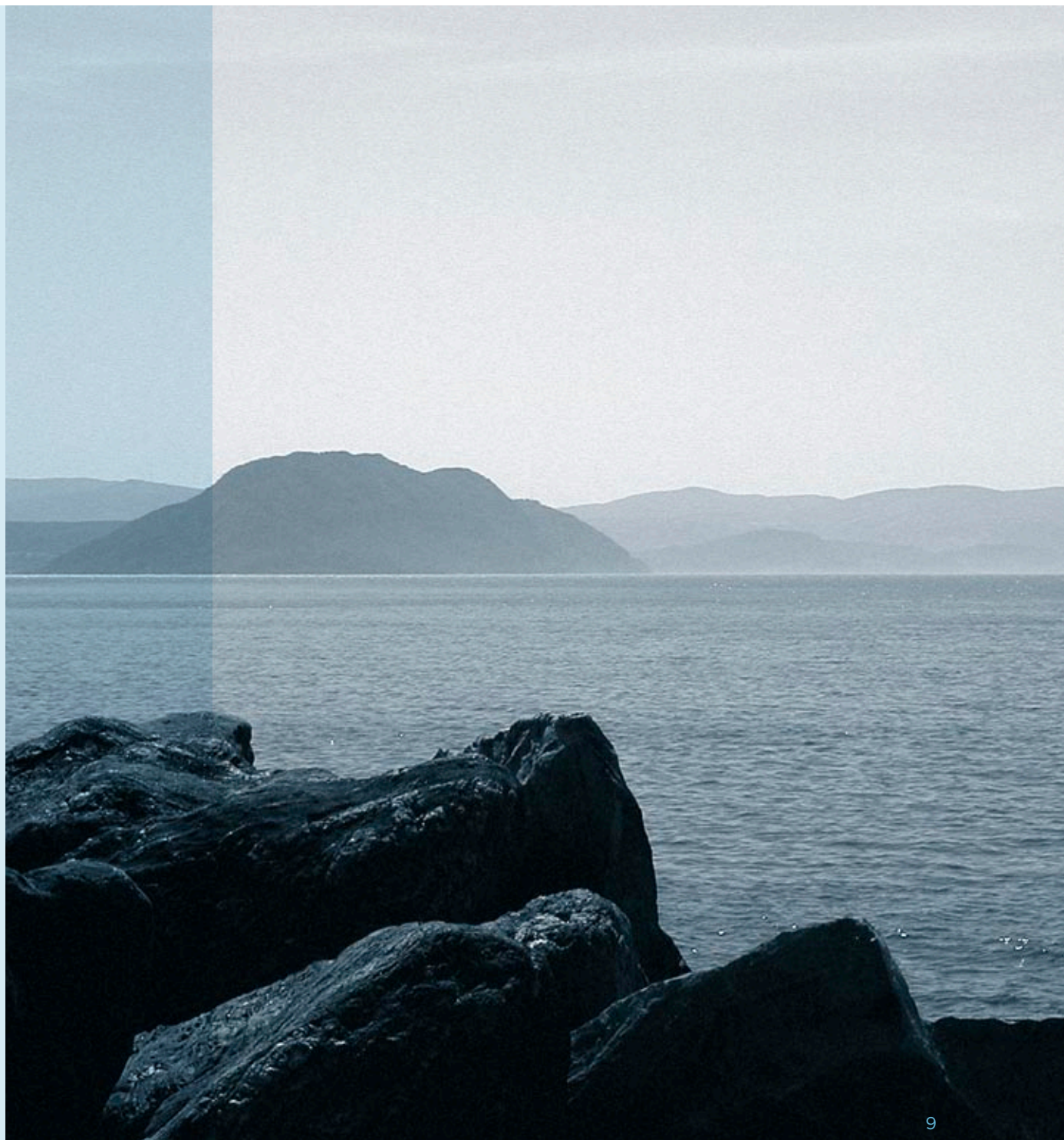
Everything the Brønnøysund Register Centre does, whether this is operational or development activities, shall support our vision. Operational duties are the core of our activities, and the corporate

performance management plan has an “operational chart” describing this. Based on the Brønnøysund Register Centre’s operational chart, nine operational goals have been formulated in our focal areas. Each of these goals has critical success factors and control parameters with target figures for the entire planning period. This forms the basis for the goal requirements connected to our operational tasks. During the period the control parameters must be measured and reported on so that corrective measures can be initiated.

Development

We must develop if we are to satisfy the Brønnøysund Register Centre’s vision in 2009 as well as today. This has been formulated in three strategic goals. To meet these three goals we have four strategy programmes, each presented with strategy charts. To realize these, plans have been drawn up for the strategic programmes that lay the groundwork for a set of concrete projects. The strategic programmes and projects will be reviewed on an ongoing basis so that corrective measures may be implemented for the development tasks.

At the start of 2007 management will examine results in a strategy review, and on this basis update our plans for the next long-term planning period. We shall be a word leader to benefit Norwegian business and industry and public administration.



The Security Portal

- a simpler and more secure electronic dialogue with the public authorities

In February 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre was given the task by the local and central authorities to head the work on establishing a common security portal for the public sector. The security portal shall increase the number of electronic services supplied by the public authorities to individuals and business and industry by providing secure dialogues via the Internet. The official launch was presided over by Heidi Grande Røys, Minister of Government Administration and Reform, on 15 December.



Minister of Government Administration and Reform,
Heidi Grande Røys

More and more individuals prefer to communicate over the Internet. Access to more public services from your home PC means that you do not have to go to a public office, stand in line and patiently, or impatient-

ly, wait your turn. The services are then also available at your convenience without having to worry about opening hours. The security portal guarantees a secure dialogue between users and the public authorities on the Internet so that users are assured that no other persons can gain access to their information. The portal also enables single-point logon to several public services, which will really benefit the general public when more agencies and public authorities start using this service. An electronic ID is required to access the services.

BBS is the supplier

After the Brønnøysund Register Centre was given the assignment by the Ministry of Modernization (now the Ministry of Government Administration and Reform), the security portal project was immediately initiated, and already by the end of February a tender process was started to find the best supplier for developing the solution. In April four suppliers were pre-qualified for submitting bids. Two suppliers submitted bids within the deadline, and on 1 July the Brønnøysund Register Centre entered into an agreement with Bankenes Betalingsentral AS (BBS) to supply the solution for the security portal.

Launched on 15 December

There was intense development throughout the summer and autumn. Several of the major agencies in Norway, such as the Norwegian Educational Loan Fund, Aetat (Labour Exchange) and the National Insurance Administration were brought into this work through a user website forum to ensure that the solution would be optimal and adapted to the needs and wishes of the various agencies. On 15 December the security portal was ready for launching, and the Minister of Government Administration and

Reform, Heidi Grande Røys, presided over the official opening. In her opening speech she underlined the importance of simplifying how we all use public services, and that the security portal is an important tool to this end.

Altinn was first

On the very same day that the security portal was launched Altinn signed an agreement to take it into use. Altinn is an Internet portal for dialogue with the public authorities where you can find electronic forms for VAT, statistics, tax returns, annual reports and accounts and more. Altinn makes it easier to find, fill in and submit forms to public agencies. Altinn is also managed by the Brønnøysund Register Centre, and will initially use the security portal for logging on (authentication). Thus users of Altinn can use the security portal to log on to the solution.

Norway at the forefront of electronic dialogue

With the security portal Norway has taken great strides in facilitating secure electronic dialogues between the general public and the public authorities. We are actually among the first in the world to develop this type of security portal for the public sector. With the security portal in place it will be simpler for state and local agencies to offer services that require security to inhabitants and business and industry. From 2006 all state agencies and enterprises that acquire solutions that demand the use of electronic identities are obliged to use the security portal unless they already have this type of security solution. The local authorities are also urged to use the security portal. The administrative tasks relating to the security portal have been delegated to a newly established section at the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

Special user service for Altinn

In January 2005 a special user service for Altinn was opened. The Altinn user service has its own telephone number, +47 75 00 60 00, which users can call when they need help. In addition to answering general questions on the use of the Altinn portal, the most important task will be to forward questions on filling in the forms to the appropriate agency and put technical questions through to technical user support.

The employees staffing the Information Telephone will also respond to inquiries about Altinn. They have received special training in answering general questions on the use of Altinn and referring questions on how to fill in forms to the right owner of the form or service in question. Technical questions are forwarded to technical user support.

Better utilization of resources

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has been given the administrative responsibility for Altinn, so it is natural that it also operates the user service. It is important that Altinn is a uniform service for users, where they need only one telephone number. One of our main goals is that this measure will lead to better utilization of resources by government agencies.

Hectic times for Altinn user service

The Altinn user service is staffed workdays between 8.00 am and 4.00 pm, one hour longer than the Information Telephone. On the first day alone 88 inquiries were received. But the operators had never before experienced the mad rush that came in May. On Tuesday 31 May they answered a whopping 1779 calls! That was the last day before the deadline for companies and self-employed businesses to submit their tax returns. Experience shows that traffic in-

creases substantially in connection with form deadlines, but that traffic in general is also increasing.

Heavy traffic

On average, in 2005 the Altinn user service responded to around 140 inquiries a day, but in connection with the tax return deadline traffic increased gradually from day to day. To respond to the heavy traffic, opening hours were extended to 9 pm on both 30 and 31 May. A total of more than 40 operators manned the phones, answering inquiries on the Altinn user service and the regular Information Telephone.

Priorities

During the heaviest traffic periods callers to the Altinn user service waited more than two minutes for a response, but users did not complain. They were satisfied as long as they managed to get through and get help. But to tackle this challenge the Information Department was forced to give less priority to other tasks, both in-house and externally. During the last week before the tax-return deadline there was a virtual state of emergency in the department. Altinn took precedence over just about everything else and all efforts were geared to helping users.

Start-up assistance and problem identification

The Altinn user service is operated for the Altinn central administration and the cooperating government agencies. One of the service's duties is to help users enter the Altinn portal and find the appropriate form or service. When users experience problems the Altinn user service also helps to find out whether these are problems in filling in the form or technical difficulties, and then forwards users to the appropri-

ate office. Most conversations are often long and complex. Conversation times are more than twice as long as for the Information Telephone.

Drawing the line

"The people working with the Altinn user service have acquired solid skills. Nevertheless, we are working to define more clearly what type of question we should answer, and in which cases we should refer the caller to others. When it comes to filling in the form, the Altinn user service normally refers the caller to the agency that owns the form or service," says Geir Ebbesen, Managing Director of the Information Department.

Mr. Ebbesen also praises his skilled and energetic employees who really give everything they have to provide the best possible service to users. Feedback from external users also confirms that the service is useful, important and highly appreciated.

New register: The Aquaculture Register

“The Aquaculture Register will enable the fish-farming industry to adapt better to changing framework conditions,” said Helga Pedersen, Minister of Fishing and Coastal Affairs when she opened the new Aquaculture Register in Brønnøysund on Tuesday 10 January 2006.

In June 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre was given the assignment to establish a register for official registration of transfers, mortgages and liens relating to fish-farming permits. In September the project work was initiated and already on 2 January the Aquaculture Register was in operation. The project, with development costs of NOK 1.14 million, was funded by the Ministry of Fishing and Coastal Affairs.

The new register comes on the heels of the new Act relating to Aquaculture, which came into force on 1 January 2006. The purpose of this act is to promote profitability and competitiveness in the fish-farming industry and to contribute to value creation along the Norwegian coast. The statutory right to transfer and mortgage permits will contribute to greater predictability, flexibility and access to capital for the industry.

Administrative section and official registration section

The new register is organized as a “seamless” system between the Brønnøysund Register Centre and the Directorate of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs. To users, the register will appear as one system. The Aquaculture Register is divided into an administrative section and an official registration section, where the Directorate of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs is responsible for the former, allocating and registering the content of fish-farming permits such as the nature, location

and number of the permit. The Brønnøysund Register Centre, in its capacity as the official registration section, enters and is responsible for the information under the official registration section which provides legal protection. The register information is public, which means that information about mortgages, liens and rights registered in the Aquaculture Register is available to the general public. There is also a scheme for handling liquidations, and searches on the Internet are possible.

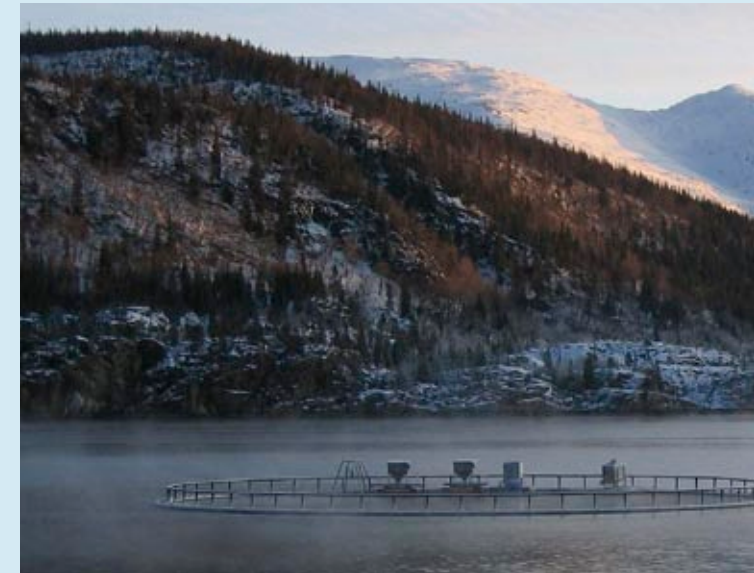
Based on permits

The Aquaculture Register is arranged according to the permits. Each permit constitutes a separate entity in the register. The Aquaculture Register has an overview of aquaculture permits and some significant administrative decisions relating to these permits. There is also an overview of transfers, mortgages and liens and other rights to the permits that have been officially registered.

Satisfied the aim

The project and operation of the new register have been placed with the Register of Mortgaged and Movable Properties.

“We didn’t have much time, but the project was carried out quickly and efficiently. That’s why we managed to satisfy the target of having the Aquaculture Register up and running on line from 1 January 2006. Even if the Directorate of Fisheries and the Brønnøysund Register Centre each administer separate sections, users will experience the Aquaculture Register as one register. As I said, the register is already functioning, but we will continue to develop services in the new register in the time ahead,” says Synnøve F. Olsen, project manager.



Forms for transfers and liens on aquaculture permits have been made available via the Brønnøysund Register Centre website, which also features a search service for official registrations in the Aquaculture Register.

Opened by the Minister of Fisheries

“This will provide the aquaculture industry with more options for adapting to changing framework conditions,” said Helga Pedersen, Minister of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs when she opened the new register. She also pointed out the importance of stable framework conditions for all enterprises and settlements along the coast.

“There should be lights in the houses along the coast,” said the Minister, quoting a popular song when pressing the button to declare the Aquaculture Register officially open.

Important function in the right place

The Director General of the Brønnøysund Register Centre, Erik Fossum, said that the agency’s 25 years of practical experience with official registration was an important reason why the Aquaculture Register was



located here. The Register of Mortgaged and Movable Properties has made official registrations of a number of liens on fish cages and fish over the years.

“The new Act relating to Aquaculture which was adopted in 2005 replaces previous legislation on aquaculture and fish-farming. The aim of the act is to promote the profitability and competitiveness of the fish-farming industry within the framework of sustainable development, and to contribute to value creation along the coast,” Fossum stated.

Just what the industry ordered

“This is a day of celebration for the fish-farming industry and for us living here in the Sør-Helgeland district,” said Paul Birger Torgnes, who is chairman of the board of Fjord Marin ASA and of NHO (Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise) Nordland. Torgnes added that the industry has been calling for a register like this for a long time, and that it would mean new opportunities for business and industry and a better overview for banks and all other interested parties.

The Register of Municipal Reporting Obligations

On 1 January 2006 the Register of Municipal Reporting Obligations was launched. This project has been called the KOR project (based on its Norwegian acronym). The Register of Municipal Reporting Obligations provides an overview of municipal reporting obligations to the central authorities. The register does not include, as some have believed, company reports to the local authorities.

The project was initiated in the autumn of 2004 and has been funded by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development following a pilot project under the auspices of the same Ministry. An amendment in the Local Government Act formed the basis for the establishment of a register of municipal reporting obligations. The overview provided by the pilot project showed that currently there are around 150 reporting schemes.

Dual purpose

“We have a dual purpose with the register. Primarily the register shall establish an overview of municipal reporting obligations. Second each agency shall be able to find more detailed information about each reporting obligation to make it a useful tool when assessing possible coordination and simplification. The register may also serve as the basis for developing electronic reporting solutions between the local and central authorities”, says Kurt Stian Fagerbakk, the project manager.

The organization

Most project group participants came from the Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises in addition to representatives of the IT department and the Public Relations Staff. A reference group was also established with representatives from the local

authorities and various ministries. The steering group was composed of representatives from the Register of Reporting Obligations, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and Statistics Norway. Statistics Norway has been included in the steering group because reports from the local authorities to statistics Norway shall also be entered in the new register.

Only register administrator

The role of the Brønnøysund Register Centre is basically limited to serving as the administrator of the register. The information that is registered is presented on the web so that the local authorities and those administering the reporting obligations can find the information on the Internet. Those who administrate the reporting obligations cannot implement any reporting obligation before the information is available on the web.

First the overview - then the content

The project is being implemented in two stages. Initially the reporting obligations and the forms were to be registered without registering the content of each form. The first stage was concluded by the end of 2005. At this time the web solution was also ready which would give an overview of all the reporting obligations and forms. The next stage, being implemented in 2006, involves the registration of the content of the forms - i.e. a description of what is actually reported.

Special website

The Register of Municipal Reporting Obligations has its own website. If you are interested in seeing what is in the Register of Municipal Reporting Obligations, you will find it at

www.kommunaltrapporteringsregister.dep.no

 **KOMMUNALT RAPPORTERINGSREGISTER**

The Brønnøysund Register Centre and “green administration”

The environmental vision of the Brønnøysund Register Centre is to work systematically to reduce environmental pollution from its activities by ensuring that all employees are aware of environmental issues and behave in an environmentally friendly manner, and to incorporate environmental considerations into our operations. The Brønnøysund Register Centre is already well on the way to achieving this goal, and in recent years many “green” measures have been implemented.

By the end of 2005 all public agencies and enterprises must have introduced environmental management as an integral part of the organization’s overriding management system. There are many good reasons why state agencies should be introducing environmental management now. Environmental measures can yield substantial financial benefits, and are thus an important element in the work to modernize and rationalise state agencies. Just as important is the fact that we should set a good example, both within the enterprise and in our dealings with users, by showing that we take environmental challenges seriously and address them in a credible way.

Energy efficiency in the register building

In 1996 energy consumption at the Brønnøysund Register Centre was assessed by “Enøk-senteret” (the energy efficiency centre) in Mosjøen. The report from this analysis led to the implementation of a number of measures up to 2000. In 2000-2001 central operations control was installed in the building, and a total evaluation shows that these measures have had a positive impact on total energy consumption.

Consumption of energy

Central operations control gives the Brønnøysund

Register Centre an accurate overview of energy consumption in our main building. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has had a steady reduction in consumption, apart from 2004, a year with an especially hard winter and hot summer. In addition to heating and air-conditioning costs, we also need to continually cool the computer rooms. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has used more oil in recent years due to the price levels for oil and electrical power.

Waste

The activities at the Brønnøysund Register Centre generate various types of waste. Our primary aim has been to reduce the amount of waste, and we want to have as much recycling of waste as possible. Waste should be disposed of in such a way that environmental pollution is reduced to a minimum. By increasing the use of electronic media for reporting, storing and presentation of information, and by using e-mail and the Internet/Intranet for announcements and publications we will in time reduce the amount of paper waste. The aim is 95 per cent electronic reporting by the end of 2009. This will give a noticeable reduction in paper waste. The consumption of paper may be reduced even more by consistently copying and printing on both sides of the paper.

Four main categories of waste

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has four main categories of waste: paper, other office waste, organic waste and cleaning agents/detergents for cleaning machines and equipment. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has an agreement with a local farmer for delivery of shredded paper. This paper is used as litter and bedding for cattle. Thus the paper is reused and becomes organic waste, which in turn is used as fer-

tilizer on the farm. In 2005 we delivered 65 tonnes of shredded paper.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has a special container which is used for organic waste sorted at the source, particularly from our canteen. In 2005 almost 16 tonnes of organic waste were delivered.

Mixed waste that is not sorted at the source is put in a special container that is collected and sorted by the waste removal company. In 2005 more than 12 tonnes of mixed waste were delivered.

Computers and telephones are normally sold or given away to other public institutions, sold to employees or sold to NGOs.

When discarded or sent for destruction, computers are treated as special waste. All special waste is delivered to approved reception centres.

Cleaning agents and detergents for cleaning machines and equipment are handled and stored in accordance with the product data sheet or instructions for use.

Central purchasing function

From 2004 a central purchasing function was established at the Brønnøysund Register Centre. A purchasing coordinator was hired with responsibility for heading and developing the work to improve our purchasing activities and for establishing an efficient support system for our acquisitions through planning, developing and control functions. Here as well the Brønnøysund Register Centre shall incorporate environmental considerations by selecting suppliers that are environmentally certified and choos-

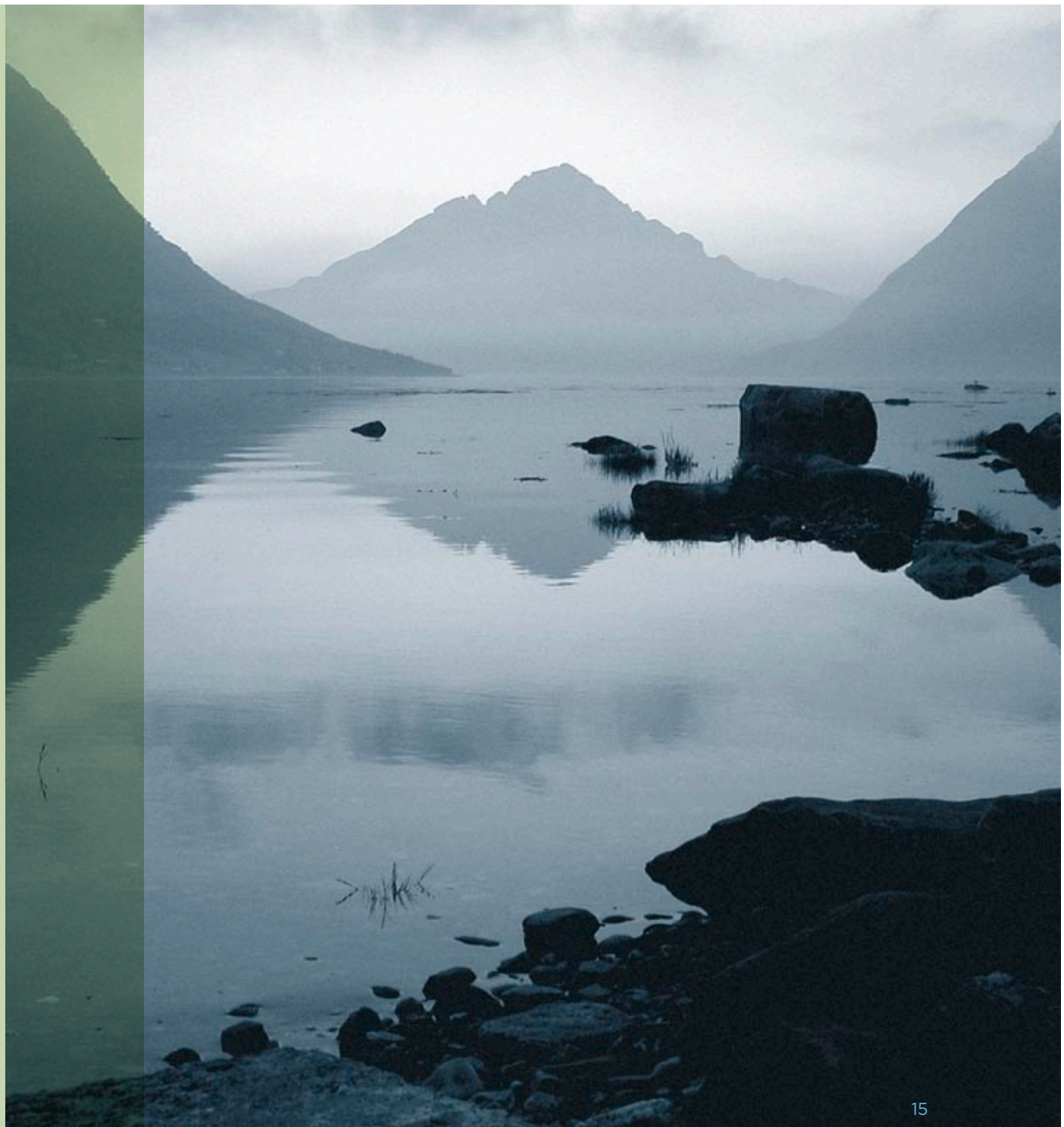
ing products with low lifecycle costs. The plan is to increase the number of environmentally certified suppliers.

Transport

Transport needs to and from the Brønnøysund Register Centre include commuting to work, business trips and transport of goods and services. Most employees commute to work by car. Based on the number of used parking spaces, it may be assumed that 40 to 60% of the staff travels to work by car. There is no public transport for commuting to work in Brønnøysund. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has funded the "Bike to work" campaign initiated by the industrial league team "Å jour" since 1995. This campaign is an important initiative to get more employees to bike to work, highlighting the health and environmental benefits of increased physical activity.

Business trips

Business trips are generally by plane. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has an overriding travel policy for trips and accommodation for all employees. In 2006 the Brønnøysund Register Centre will introduce environmental goals into its travel policy. The number of business trips has increased substantially in recent years. The Brønnøysund Register Centre's new role in public administration is one of the reasons for the dramatic rise in business trips; we have been given a more important role when it comes to reusing and coordinating data. Thus we have invested in three sets of video conferencing equipment. Two sets are placed in premises rented in Brønnøysund, and one in the premises we rent in Oslo. The video conferencing equipment has reduced the need for travel somewhat, but there is more to be gained here.





A satisfied Director General Erik Fossum and Head of Department Hallstein Husand after Altinn was awarded the Rosings prize for 2005.

Altinn given Rosing's eNorge award 2005

“This service is a striking example of how Norway leads the way, nationally as well as internationally,” said Truls Berg, foreman of the jury before announcing that Altinn had won Rosing’s eNorge award for 2005 in competition with 18 highly qualified candidates.

The jury’s reasons are: “This year’s winner spearheads the work to modernize the public sector. The solution came on line in 2004. During the first months there were some complaints, dissatisfaction and interference. In the year that has passed, the service has been improved and much of the dissatisfaction has been silenced. The solution and its man-

agers have been able to deal with the criticism in a constructive manner, while the number of services has been increased. The service is new, it works and has been generally adopted. And in addition to this, in the course of the year the number of agencies participating in the cooperation underpinning the solution has increased from three to ten.”

“This is a great inspiration in our endeavour to develop services that simplify the dialogue between business and industry and the public authorities,” said the Director General of the Brønnøysund Register Centre, Erik Fossum, when he accepted the award.

Goodbye to old EBR solutions

On 4 January a new solution for the European Business Register (EBR) was taken into use. The most visible change in the third and newest version is that the interface has been changed and there is a new and more stable platform. Searches are now faster and can be carried out in the business enterprise registers of several countries at the same time.

Four new countries have joined as suppliers of official business enterprise information: Ireland, Estonia, Austria and Spain. In the case of Estonia, the European Business Register has added one of the most relevant countries for Norwegian users. Up to the present, business enterprise information from Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Latvia has been in most demand by Norwegian users. It is also possible to download annual reports and accounts from some EBR countries.

In October the Brønnøysund Register Centre hosted EBR’s general meeting with more than 33 participants from 15 countries.

Contingency Training

In the course of 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre has drawn up a comprehensive set of contingency plans. The persons selected for the contingency unit have been given training in contingency planning and have studied the existing plans.

The plans have been reviewed and presented in courses. Insight has also been provided into what is meant by an acceptable risk level and appropriate contingency level for the registers. Action plans, responsibilities and work duties have also been described.

Any crisis comes as a surprise, and a crisis situation is typically characterised by the lack of control. Vital interests are at stake, many actors are involved and time pressures are heavy. Absence of information is also common in such situations. Those involved often experience great uncertainty, and regular decision-making processes break down. It is easy to focus on short-term solutions. Often there is additional pressure due to intense follow-up from outsiders, including the media. The conclusion is that good contingency planning requires well prepared plans followed up by training.

With all this in mind, a crisis and contingency exercise was carried out in November. Even if this was a desktop exercise, it uncovered glitches in the plans and the need for improved procedures. The Brønnøysund Register Centre is determined to have good contingency planning to provide good accessibility for our users, and to this aim we will carry out continual training and new exercises.



Photo: Beathe Kvig

Guided tour of Nevernes when the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities celebrated its 10-year anniversary.

Ten years old – the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities

On 1 March 2005 it was 10 years since the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities was opened. This register has been a greater success than many had dared hope. Norway is one of the few countries in the world that has managed to establish a unique identifier for legal entities.

With a substantially larger staff than ten years ago, the employees celebrated their register's birthday with cake and coffee. On 1 September the anniversary was celebrated at a modest assembly in the auditorium attended by employees, managers and project participants, as well as representatives of the affiliated registers and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"Development has been incredible for the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities since it was started. The use of organization numbers and the reuse of basic data from the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities have been decisive for the success of the simplification and coordination efforts in public administration. Thus this register has solidified its position, and expectations and requirements are high that new needs in the public and private sector will be satisfied," said the head of the register, deputy director Arnt Kristiansen.

Summer tours of the Brønnøysund Register Centre

Last summer the Brønnøysund Register Centre received groups of visitors for a guided tour three Wednesdays in a row. There have been occasional inquiries for such tours, and thus the Course Services Centre offered tours to those who would like to know more about what the Brønnøysund Register Centre does. The Destination Sør-Helgeland tourist bureau and local hotels marketed the programme and it was advertised in the local paper.

The number of visitors for each tour was set at 30. The first tour was given to 13 participants, while the two last had 48 and 38 participants. The Course Services Centre nevertheless accepted everyone and divided them into groups to keep the number on each tour at a manageable level.

Many people were interested in hearing more about the Brønnøysund Register Centre during the guided tour last year.



The presentations and tours are given by Course Services Centre staff. "Giving tours in summer is a pilot project, and the experiences we gain will determine whether we continue with this next year," says head of the Courses Services Centre, Signar Slåttøy. Tour participants characterized the programme as very successful and praised Brønnøysund Register Centre employees for the job they had done. One of the participants wished that more representatives from the local Brønnøysund community would have the opportunity to learn about this important workplace where so many from the local community are employed. Based on their popularity, it would appear that the tours at the Brønnøysund Register Centre will be given every summer.

Visitors from afar



One of the two Chinese delegations that visited the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

Many other countries look to the Brønnøysund Register Centre when constructing their own registers. This interest continued in 2005 with many delegations from other countries coming to Brønnøysund to visit and learn.

The first was a delegation from Lithuania which came to study Norwegian register solutions. In the early summer a delegation arrived from the Norwegian embassy in Mozambique, and another delegation came from the same country in cold and dark November.

Those who travelled the longest distance came from China, one delegation comprising seven persons

from the Chinese organization code register in Shanghai and a second delegation of six persons from the National Administration for Code Allocation to Organizations (NACAO) in Beijing. The delegation spent two and a half days at the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

All the delegations studied the register solutions at Brønnøysund, primarily the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, the Register of Business Enterprises, the Register of Mortgaged and Movable Property and the Register of Reporting Obligations. There has also been interest in the total user service offered by the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

New department for joint electronic services

From 1 September a new department was established on a temporary basis at the Brønnøysund Register Centre, the Department for Joint Electronic Services. The temporary restructuring means that the central administration of Altinn has been placed as a section of the new department. This also applies to the security portal. Each section so far has its own head of section. The department is headed by Hallstein Husand, who was also the head of the Altinn department before the restructuring.

A workgroup was convened at the same time to examine the organization of some of the duties of the Brønnøysund Register Centre in a more long-term perspective. The workgroup's conclusion was that the department should be established on a permanent basis and that the Register of Reporting Obligations and the project working on modelling metadata should also be included in the new department. The Altinn information resources will be placed under the common information staff of the registers. The restructuring will be in permanent operation from the summer of 2006.



The working group that organized the new department for new services

The temporary organization change satisfies the requirements from the Ministry of Government Administration and Reform to separate the duties of the security portal from the Altinn duties. The organization also contributes to making the immediate head for the Altinn staff more easily accessible. This is beneficial for supervision of the work and not least for the human resources and finances field.

Order and pay for your hunting licence on the web

Would you like to go hunting but you do not have a hunting licence? Immediately before the hunting season for small game started in the autumn of 2005 it was possible to order and pay for a hunting licence on the Internet. This payment solution makes it easier for hunters who have not received a hunting licence or have lost it to acquire a new licence immediately.

If the hunting licence is paid with a credit card, the payment is registered in the Register of Hunters immediately. The hunter may then print out a temporary receipt which is valid as a hunting licence for 10 days, and which may also be sent to the provided e-mail address. Immediately after payment a hunter may also buy a hunting permit electronically from owners of hunting grounds providing this service. When you pay using your credit card via the Internet, you may set off on your hunting trip immediately as your hunting licence and hunting permit have been registered as paid.

During the Nordic Hunting and Fishing Days Exhibition arranged at Elverum in August 2005 hunter number 400 000 was celebrated with a gift from the Register of Hunters. Lars Enersen from Heradsbygd in Hedmark county was given a camping stove and a T-shirt with the logo of the Register of Hunters. He is 16 years old

and has already accompanied his father on many hunting trips, but last year was his first as a hunter in his own right.

Ready for electronic official registration

In October legislation was adopted that opened for the electronic official registration of vendor's liens, and this came into force immediately. The Ministry of Justice also adopted the regulation which in practice means that the Register of Mortgaged and Movable Property in collaboration with Sparebanken Vest (Savings Bank) may initiate a pilot project with electronic official registration of vendor's liens without the requirement to check the information against the original document.



Soon the microfilm machine will be history. The group that has worked on electronic registration.

The issue of facilitating for electronic official registration of vendor's liens was raised by the Brønnøysund Register Centre back in 1998, a little ahead of its time, but in January 2003 the project "Electronic vendor's lien" was launched in collaboration with Sparebanken Vest. A little more than a year later the Brønnøysund Register Centre sent a pro-

posal for regulations to the Ministry of Justice. Work on the Act was then completed and it was adopted by Parliament on 28 April 2004.

The selected solution gives a high level of automation of the official registration process. Before the pilot project can be initiated, final testing must be undertaken with Sparebanken Vest and the bank's ICT supplier "EDB bank og finans AS".

Checking membership in religious and spiritual communities

In 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre, on assignment from the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs, established a solution for checking membership in religious and spiritual communities. The purpose was to provide a better basis for and control of calculating municipal benefits.

Religious and spiritual communities must be registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities. Each year, each society must submit a digitally readable membership list with personal identification numbers for all members that benefits are claimed for. These lists are checked for doubling of memberships, persons who are not Norwegian citizens, personal status that does not entitle one to benefits and invalid personal identification numbers.

The data are annually checked and updated against the central population register, membership lists of the Church of Norway and the lists from the religious and spiritual communities. All the communities are allowed to correct errors before final benefit lists are produced and sent to the County Governors and local authorities. After the deadline for appeals has expired, all the data from the membership lists are deleted.

Altinn - from reporting to dialogue

In 2005 Altinn took the step from being a portal for electronic reporting to becoming a solution for electronic dialogues with the public authorities.

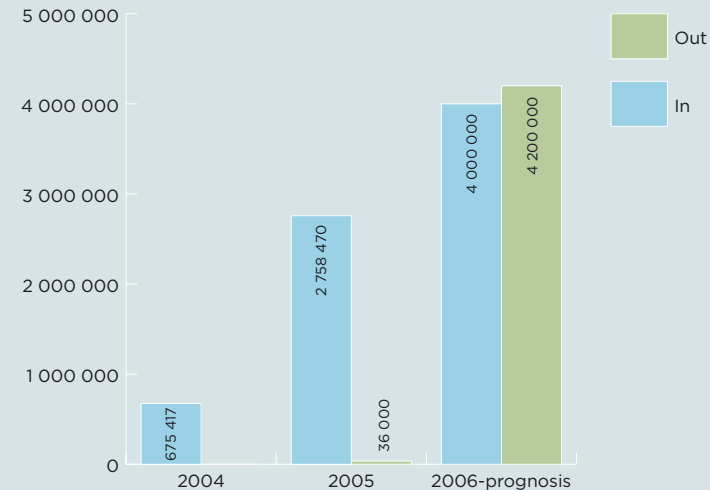
In August 2004 plans were drawn up to develop Altinn from being only a reporting channel to becoming a solution for two-way electronic communication between users and the public authorities. In June 2005 the "Received" mailbox was in place on the Altinn main website. Individuals and business enterprises thus had their special mailbox for notifications and "registered letters" from the public authorities participating in the Altinn cooperation.

The Register of Company Accounts was first

The Register of Company Accounts was the first to take the new functionality into use by posting electronic notifications on whether the annual accounts had been approved or rejected to all companies that had submitted their accounts electronically. Several public agencies were also busy planning dialogue functionality through Altinn. Both the Norwegian State Education Loan Fund and the Norwegian State Housing Bank prepared to post hundreds of annual accounts early in the new year. The tax authorities are also planning extensive use of Altinn dialogues in the future.

The regulations relating to electronic public administration

Even if the dialogue options in Altinn make it possible for the public authorities to save millions on mailing letters and notifications, some requirements must be satisfied before the savings potential can be fully realised. These requirements have been formulated in "Forskrift om elektronisk kommunikasjon med og i forvaltningen" (Regulations relating to electronic communication with and within the public administration). These regulations require, for example, that it must be registered as to whether or not the user has received the document sent by a public agency and at what time this occurred. If a user has not opened the document within a week after it was made available, the public agency must send a paper copy of the document by regular mail.



The figure shows transaction development, including prognoses for transactions in and out of Altinn for 2006. While only around 36 000 transactions were sent out in 2005, this is expected to explode in 2006.

Developments

To satisfy the requirements in the electronic communication regulations, new functionality has been planned for Altinn in the summer of 2006 which will make it possible for a user to confirm whether she or he has received notifications from an Altinn agency. It will also be possible for an agency to notify a user by e-mail or SMS that a notification has arrived in the mailbox in Altinn. The regulations' time limit of seven days may nevertheless be too short for public agencies to avoid sending out a large number of hard-copy notifications as the time it takes to print and distribute a notification will be longer than seven days.

Business enterprises save time



Willy H. Johannesen, general manager of QBA bar and restaurant at Grünerløkka in Oslo is very happy that he can submit reporting obligations electronically via Altinn.

Photo: Carl Martin Nordby

Business enterprises spend less time satisfying their reporting obligations if they use Altinn. This is what an overwhelming majority of Norwegian business heads believe according to a comprehensive survey carried out for the Brønnøysund Register Centre in June 2005.

More than seven of ten corporate directors feel that their company is spending less time on filling in forms for the public authorities when they use Altinn. As much as 85 per cent of the companies would rather use the Internet and electronic forms instead of paper copies when responding to public reporting obligations. The result of this survey is confirmed by Willy H. Johannesen, general manager of QBA bar and restaurant at Grünerløkka in Oslo.

“Today our accounts using the Mamut software are integrated with Altinn, so all I need to do when reporting on the employers’ National Insurance contribution is to press the button. Then all the required data are transferred to Altinn. It could hardly be simpler. I feel that Altinn increases the chance small enterprises have making a go of it. Not least when they’re just getting started, where all your time should be spent getting your company up and running,” says Johannesen.

Want one channel

The survey also shows that as many as 87 per cent of enterprises in Norway find that all public information and forms should be available via a common portal. Among Altinn users 94 per cent believed that it should be possible to submit all public forms through Altinn.

“On this issue, business and industry and the Government are in full agreement. The Government’s action plan “Action plan for a simpler Norway 2005 – 2009” calls for all statutory reporting obligations to be included in the Altinn solution by the end of 2008,” says Erik Fossum, Director General at the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

Getting easier all the time

Three of four corporate directors confirm that it is easy to use Altinn. A similar survey carried out in December 2004 found that 58 per cent responded the same. The two surveys also show progress when it comes to familiarity with Altinn. While 41 per cent stated that they were familiar with Altinn in December 2005, awareness had increased to 60 per cent in June 2005. The last survey also found that nine of 10 Altinn users say that their company will be us-

ing Altinn more and more in the future. The surveys were carried out by Perduco among a representative sample of 2000 companies.

First statement: Our company uses less time on filling in public forms because we use Altinn.

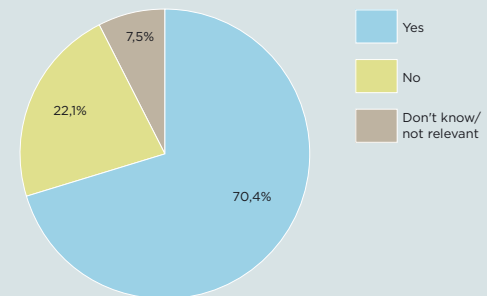


Figure 1: More than seven of 10 corporate managers confirmed the claim “Our company is spending less time on public forms due to Altinn”

Second statement: It should be possible to send in all reports through Altinn.

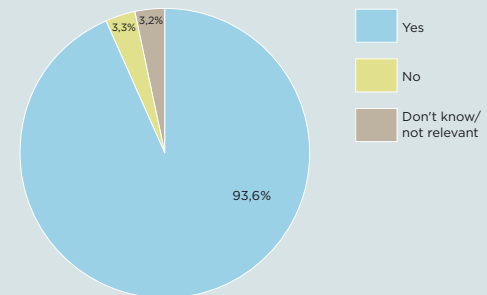
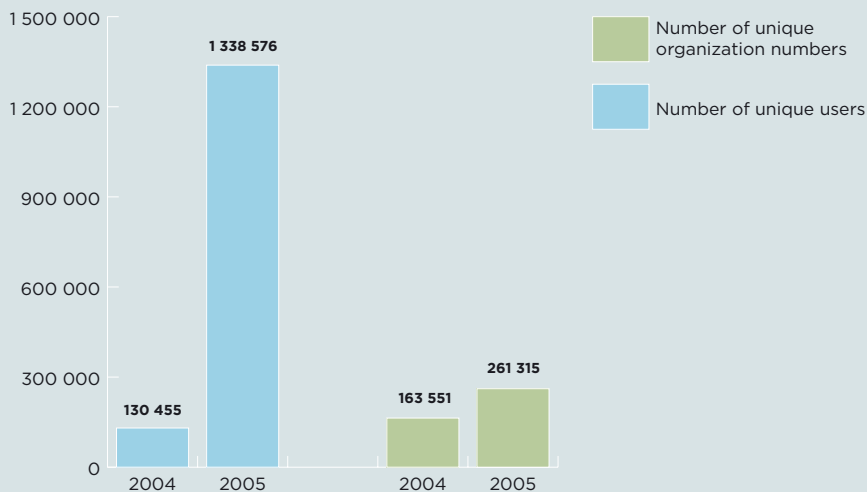


Figure 2: Almost 94% of the corporate directors asked stated that it should be possible to fill in all public forms using Altinn

Growth continues

Altinn continues to grow, both in the number of transactions and the number of public agencies participating in the Altinn cooperation. There was a tenfold rise in the number of unique Altinn users in the course of 2005.

The increase in the number of unique users from around 130 000 in 2004 to more than 1.33 million in 2005 is generally due to the electronic submission of tax returns for employees and pensioners. But other areas also showed substantial growth. For example 60 per cent more business enterprises reported using Altinn in 2005 than the preceding year.

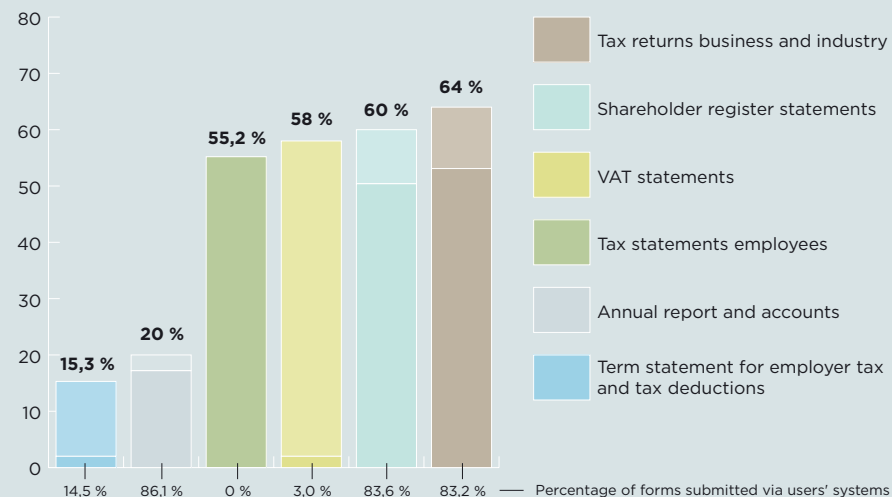


Tax returns for wage earners and pensioners were the reason for most of the dramatic growth in unique Altinn users in 2005. Growth in electronic reporting from business and industry is also substantial.

Dramatic growth

The proportion of companies that submitted tax returns via Altinn increased from 37 per cent to almost 65 per cent. The best result was attained by the northern municipality of Lofoten, where 91 per cent of all business enterprises submitted tax returns the Altinn way. The growth curve for the use of Altinn by business enterprises is steeper than the curve for the use of both e-mail and instant messaging.

Reporting of VAT records and shareholder registers through Altinn also reached 60 per cent in 2005.



The graph shows the percentage of those under the reporting obligation that have reported electronically via Altinn. The columns for forms from business enterprises have been divided into two to show the proportion of forms received directly from users' own systems. The proportion varies from 3 per cent for VAT reporting to more than 80 per cent for annual reports and accounts, share register statements and tax returns from enterprises. It is worth noting that the proportion submitting information from users' own systems has declined from around 90 per cent in 2004 to around 83 per cent in 2005 for tax returns from enterprises. The proportion of 55.2 per cent for tax returns for wage earners and pensioners refers to all electronic reporting via the internet, sms and telephone.

Still a way to go

Electronic submission of term statements for employer taxes and tax deductions increased almost tenfold, from around 13 000 forms to more than 130 000 via Altinn. While encouraging, this increase only corresponds to approximately 15 per cent of total statements, so this reporting obligation still has a way to go. This also applies to annual reports and accounts submitted to the Brønnøysund Register

Centre, which saw a quadrupling of electronic reporting to around 20 per cent. There are still problems with electronic annual reports and accounts as we address work flow and signature challenges. The one month postponement of the deadline for submission via Altinn was probably an important reason why 37 000 annual reports and accounts were received via Altinn, but the target of 60 000 was not reached.

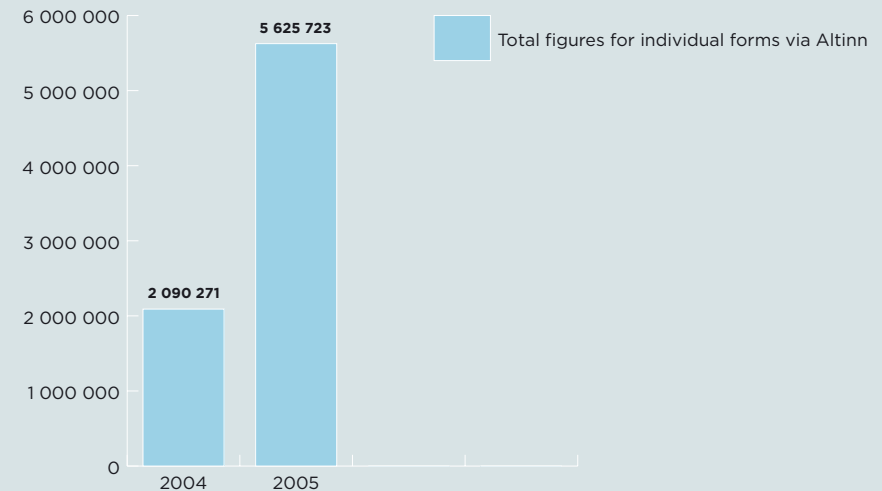
From 10 to 14 public agencies

Four public agencies were added as cooperation partners with Altinn in 2005. The newcomers were the Norwegian National Collection Agency, the Norwegian State Housing Bank, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) and the Norwegian Agricultural Authority. Altinn's central administration was in contact with a number of other public agencies and authorities and arranged information meetings with several of these. A number of agencies are now in a review phase and several are on their way to joining Altinn. Some agencies have held back on signing a cooperation agreement with Altinn pending the new pricing model, a process that was continued throughout most of the year.

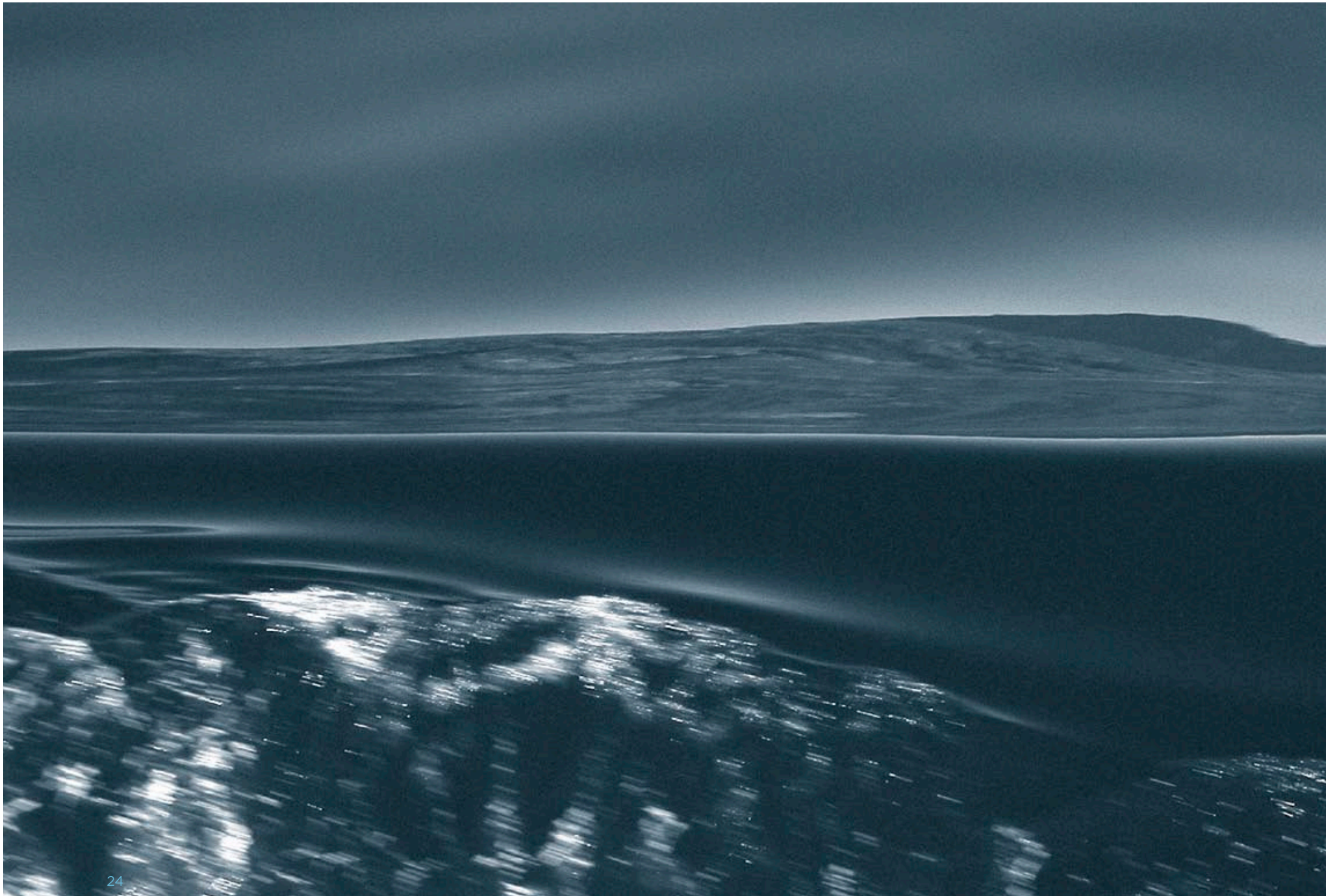
Agencies that have joined the Altinn cooperation

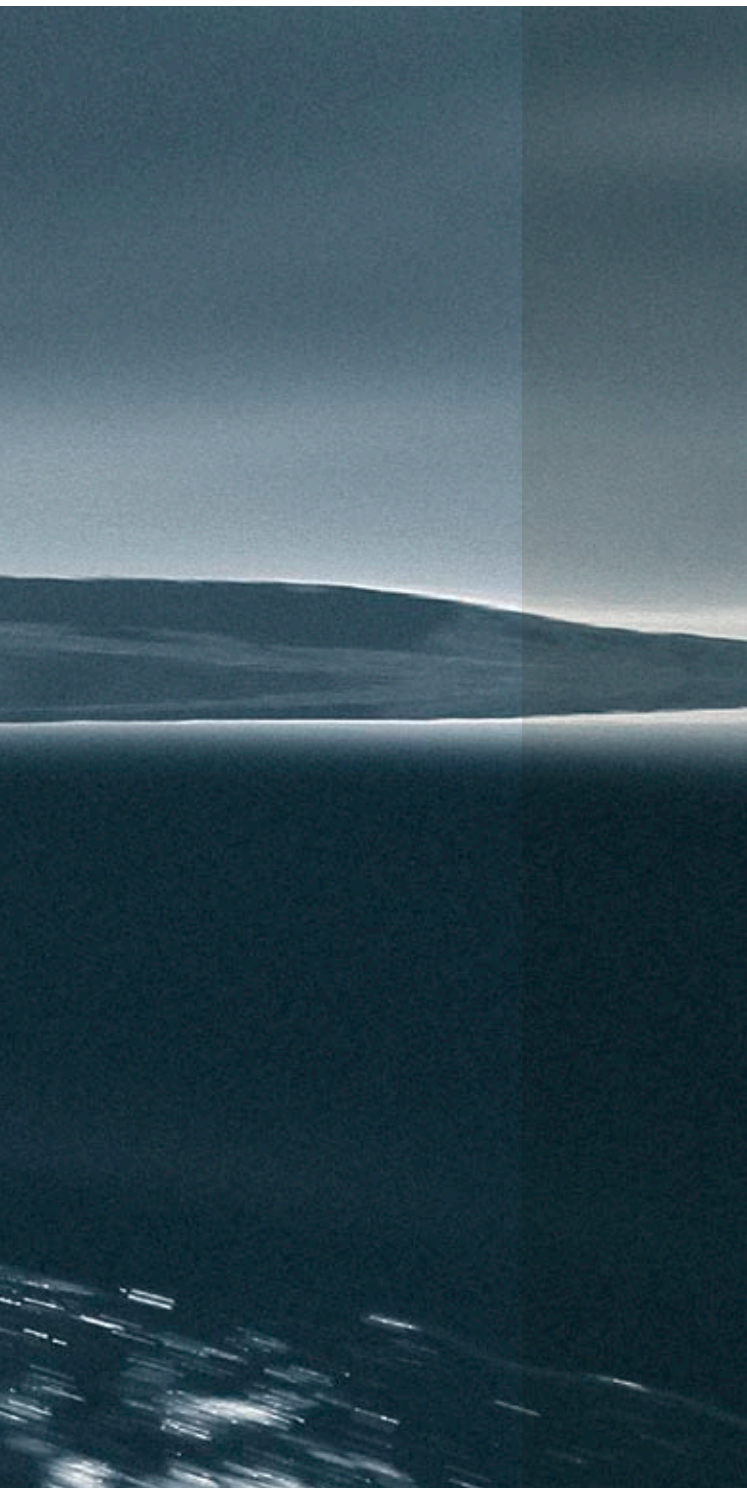
- The Brønnøysund Register Centre
- The Tax Administration
- Statistics Norway
- The Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund
- The Norwegian Competition Authority
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
- The Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime
- Norges Bank
- The Authorities' Central Register of Chemical products
- The Financial Supervisory Authority in Norway
- Norwegian National Collection Agency
- The Norwegian State Housing Bank
- The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority
- The Norwegian Agricultural Authority

Four public agencies and authorities signed cooperation agreements with Altinn in 2005. Moreover, the Norwegian Patent Office and the Norwegian Gaming and Foundation Authority were also in the process of joining the cooperation at the end of the year.



During Altinn's first two years more than 7.4 million individual forms have been received through this system. Under "individual forms" we include main forms and attachment forms. In 2005 more than 5.6 million individual forms were received, 170 per cent more than the previous year. Around 1.8 million of the forms were from private persons, while the rest were business enterprise forms.





Main Figures for 2005 from the Brønnøysund Register Centre

The statistics in the annual report from the Brønnøysund Register Centre for 2005 are comparable with the statistics in last year's report with the exception of a few changes. Statistics for Altinn can be found elsewhere in the annual report.

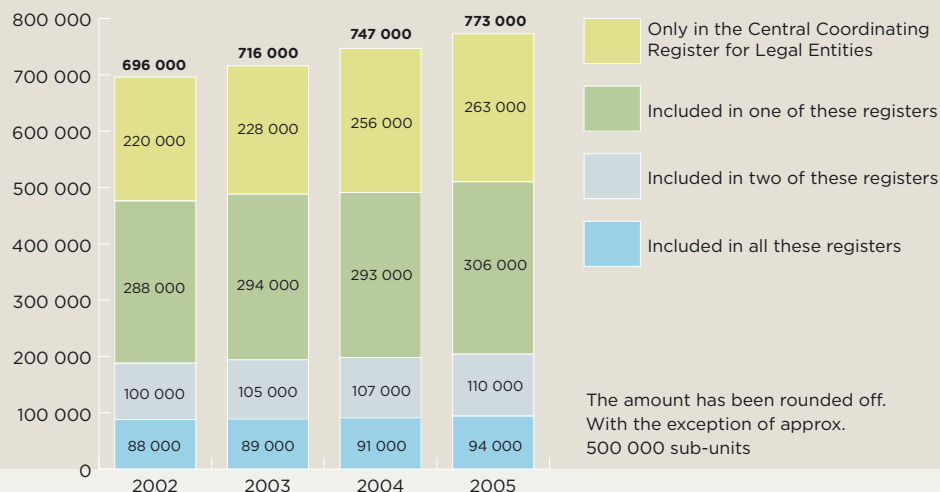
We have attempted to make the statistics easily understandable by providing explanations of the graphic presentations. When there have been significant changes compared to previous years, we have attempted to explain the reasons for the changes.

The statistics have been divided into seven main chapters:

- Business and industry registrations
- Annual report and accounts
- Official registrations
- Bankruptcies/liquidations and forced dissolutions
- Information from the registers
- Other register areas
- The Brønnøysund Register Centre staff

To show development over time, most graphs have figures showing development over the last three to five years. The tables provide figures for the last or two last years. Pie charts are also used to show distribution by percentage.

Registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities 2002-2005

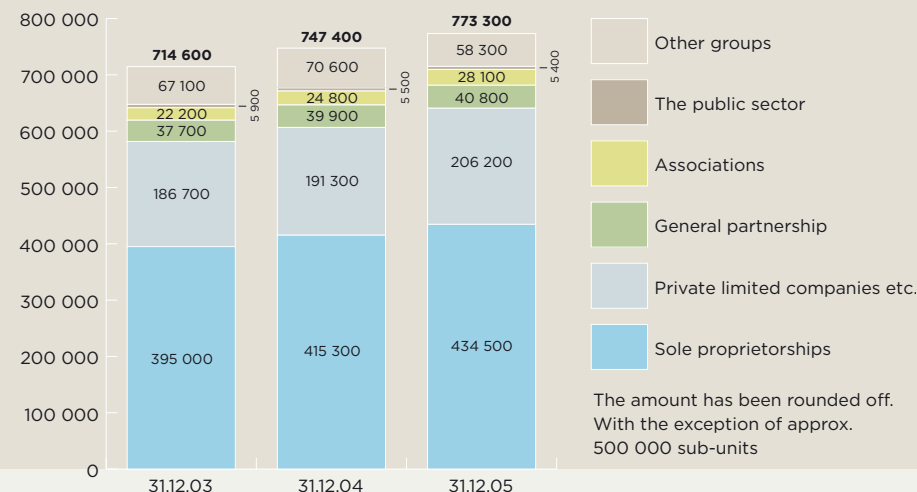


The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities continues to grow at a fast pace. In January the register had 26 000 more entities than the previous year. One of the reasons for this dramatic rise in entities was the many newly founded private limited companies resulting from the transition rule E in the Norwegian Taxation Act.

There has been steady growth in all the categories in 2005: 263 000 of the entities were registered only in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, 306 000 were registered in one of the affiliated registers, while 110 000 were registered in two of the affiliated registers and 94 000 were entered in three or more registers.

The cooperation between the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and the affiliated registers means that business operators wishing to register a new company or give notification of changes only have to submit this information to the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities. The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities forwards the required information to the affiliated registers. If notifications of changes are received by other registers, these must be forwarded to the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities.

Registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities by main groups 2003-2005

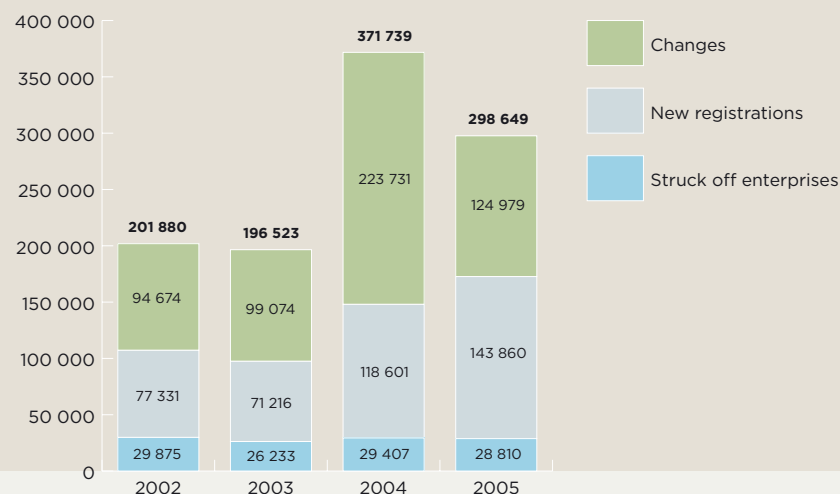


56 per cent of all the entities in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities were sole proprietorships, as was also the case in 2003 and 2004. The number of sole proprietorships increased dramatically last year by 26 000 entities. The second large group in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities comprises private limited companies, amounting to almost 27 per cent of all the companies in the register.

There are some dormant sole proprietorships that do not notify the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities that they should be struck off the register. New registrations thus are added to the existing sole proprietorships in the register. Hence the number of sole proprietorships in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities continues to increase.

The number of associations has increased significantly, by 3 300, in 2005. One of the reasons may be that more and more associations need an organization number to establish a bank account.

Cases processed by the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities 2002-2005



The caseload had a substantial drop in 2005 compared to 2004, which was an exceptional year as a high number of accountants needed to update their accounting information in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities to become authorised Altinn users. Nevertheless, almost 300 000 cases were processed in 2005, and that is 90 000 to 100 000 more cases than in a “normal” year, when around 200 000 cases are processed.

The main reason for this increase is that, starting in 2004, the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities took over duties from Statistics Norway. These include registration of companies/sub-divisions and allocation of business codes. These cases amounted to 65 000 of the total caseload in 2005.

Overall, 388 646 notifications were sent to the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities in 2004. Many of these were forwarded to affiliated registers, the bulk to the Register of Business Enterprises. A total of 40 975 of the notifications were received electronically. This is a 50 per cent increase compared to the preceding year.

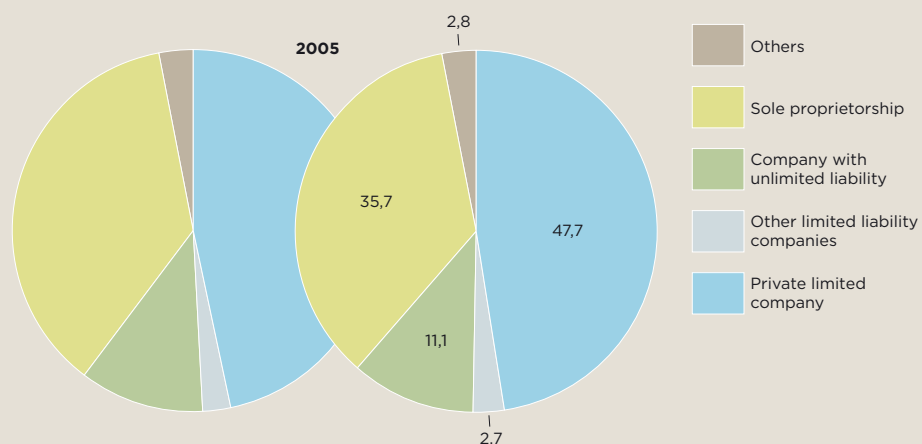
Newly registered business enterprises 2004-2005 and the total as of 31 December 2005

Type of business enterprise	Recently registered 2005	Stock 31.12.05	Recently registered 2004
Private limited company	20 462	165 659	13 206
Public limited company	35	494	19
General partnership with unlimited liability	853	20 950	1 092
General partnership with shared liability	2 206	15 958	2 282
Cooperative building association	5	117	5
Housing cooperative	405	7 189	300
Condominium association	419	1 676	367
Sole proprietorship	6 680	124 386	7 571
Association/club/business	44	788	76
Fylkeskommunalt foretak	1	13	2
Mutual insurance company	0	53	0
Interkommunalt selskap	38	191	62
Limited partnership	121	1 025	101
Inter-municip./-county comp./municip. bus.ent.pr.	19	205	49
Norwegian branch of foreign business enterprise	2 479	5 563	1 396
Shipping partnership	28	813	27
Public corporation	0	5	0
Limited liability company	107	2 219	141
Savings bank	0	125	0
Foundation	18	974	23
Other enterprises pursuant to special legislation	0	66	4
Total	33 920	348 469	26 723

In 2005, 33 920 new business enterprises were registered in the Register of Business Enterprises, the highest number of new registrations in one year since the Register of Business Enterprises was established in 1988. This was 5 801 or 20.6 per cent more new registrations than in 2004. One of the reasons for the large increase is all the private limited companies founded because of transition rule E in the Norwegian Taxation Act. Due to this transition rule there was a huge influx toward the end of the year, and around 14 000 of the notifications received were not registered until 2006. At the end of last year 348 469 business enterprises were registered in the Register of Business Enterprises. In the course of the year, 15 265 business enterprises were struck off, so the net growth in the Register of Business Enterprises in 2005 amounts to 15 355 business enterprises.

Last year there was a large increase in the number of newly registered private limited companies in the Register of Business Enterprises. A total of 20 462 new private limited companies were registered, which is a new record. The previous high number of newly registered private limited companies was in 2000, when almost 14 000 were registered.

Registered business enterprises by type of enterprise. Percentages as of 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2005



In relation to other types of business enterprises, in recent years the proportion of private limited companies has decreased year by year, but this changed in 2005 as there was a 0.9 per cent increase compared to the year before. At the first count more than ten years ago, the proportion of private limited companies was around 70 per cent, while the proportion now is down to just under 48 per cent.

The declining number of sole proprietorships that was seen in 2004 also continued in 2005, where the proportion has declined by almost 0.9 per cent. The proportion of companies with unlimited liability and the proportion of companies with limited liability were on the same level as the year before.

New registrations and striking off in the Register of Business Enterprises by county

County	Registered 2005	Struck off 2005	Registered 2004	Struck off 2004
Østfold	1 603	754	1 386	906
Akershus	3 587	1 671	2 852	1 835
Oslo	6 910	3 427	5 253	3 732
Hedmark	934	427	769	471
Oppland	1 167	468	885	468
Buskerud	1 940	823	1 448	886
Vestfold	1 689	737	1 274	796
Telemark	1 078	445	823	508
Aust-Agder	696	242	587	301
Vest-Agder	1 335	453	1 023	498
Rogaland	2 916	1 090	2 088	1 180
Hordaland	3 097	1 318	2 367	1 372
Sogn og Fjordane	590	274	496	264
Møre og Romsdal	1 406	717	1 230	819
Sør-Trøndelag	1 800	747	1 372	812
Nord-Trøndelag	665	285	660	334
Nordland	1 235	677	1 098	792
Troms	847	450	720	475
Finnmark	391	254	375	261
Svalbard	34	6	12	5
Abroad	0	0	1 401	117
Total	33 920	15 265	28 119	16 832

The number of new registrations in the Register of Business Enterprises also showed a major increase in 2005, where 5 801 more companies were registered than in 2004. The number of business enterprises struck off the register has declined. In 2005, 15 625 business enterprises were struck off, 1 207 less than last year. Net growth in the Register of Business Enterprises thus amounted to 15 355 business enterprises in 2005. As in earlier years, the greatest activity, by that we mean striking off and new registrations, occurred in large cities and districts with a dense population.

Last year the number of new registrations increased in all the counties in Norway.

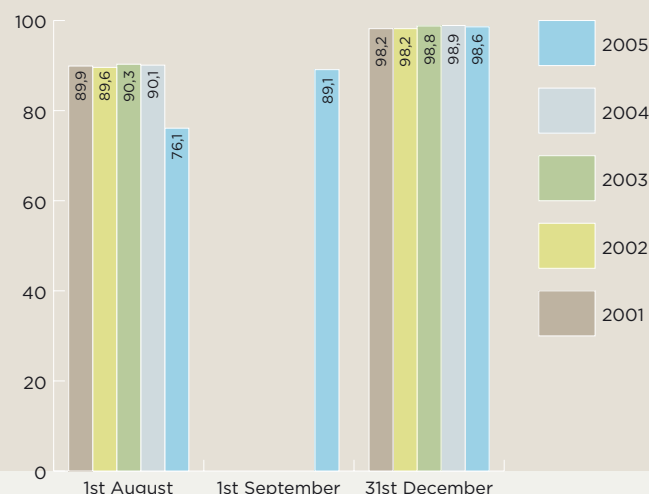
Business enterprises sent to the court 2001-2005

The reason for the communication	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No auditor	788	897	777	833	659
Incomplete board	186	222	232	204	168
No general manager	1	3	9	3	3
Remaining capital not paid in			0	0	0
Insufficient share capital less than NOK 100 000				694	-
Private limited partnership that has been dissolved for more than one year	497	848	914	630	929
Total	1 472	1 970	1 932	2 364	1 759
Rectified after the case was sent to court	1 115	1 090	1 051	1 186	993
Forced liquidation or being processed by the courts	975	1 146	978	1 361	869

The number of business enterprises sent to the court showed a noticeable decline from 2004 to 2005. Last year a total of 1 759 business enterprises were sent to the court, down 605 from 2004. The main reasons for this action were the same as in previous years, the absence of an auditor or incomplete board. A total of 929 private limited companies were sent to the court because they had been dissolved for more than a year.

Of the business enterprises sent to the court, 993 companies settled their legal issues, while 869 were placed under forced dissolution or were still in court proceedings.

Annual reports and accounts submitted for the financial years 2000-2004 (in percentages)



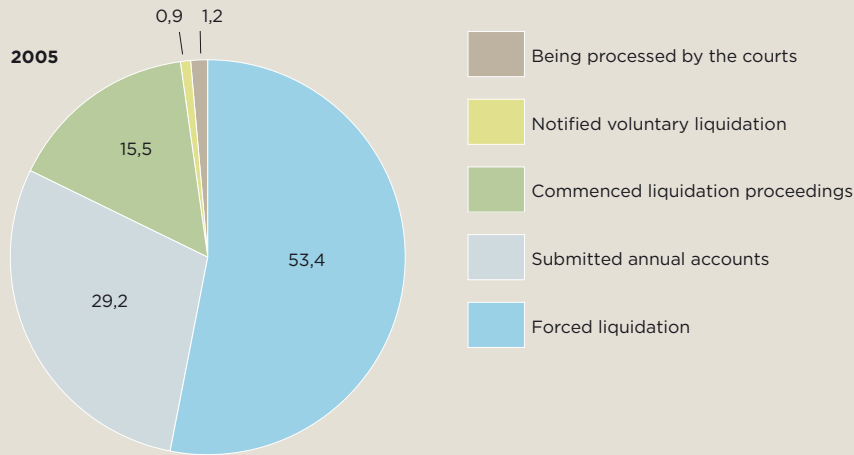
For the 2004 fiscal year almost 158 000 business enterprises were obliged to submit annual reports and accounts, the same figure as the year before. A total of 142 300 of these business enterprises were private limited companies.

Annual reports and accounts must be submitted to the Register of Company Accounts before 1 August. By the deadline more than 120 000 of these had submitted their annual reports and accounts, where of 8 000 were received electronically via Altinn.

To encourage more electronic submission of annual reports and accounts, those who were considering submitting electronically via Altinn were given an additional month's time limit to submit their documents. When the new time limit expired on 1 September, almost 141 000 annual reports and accounts had been received, around 10 000 new ones via Altinn and around the same amount on paper.

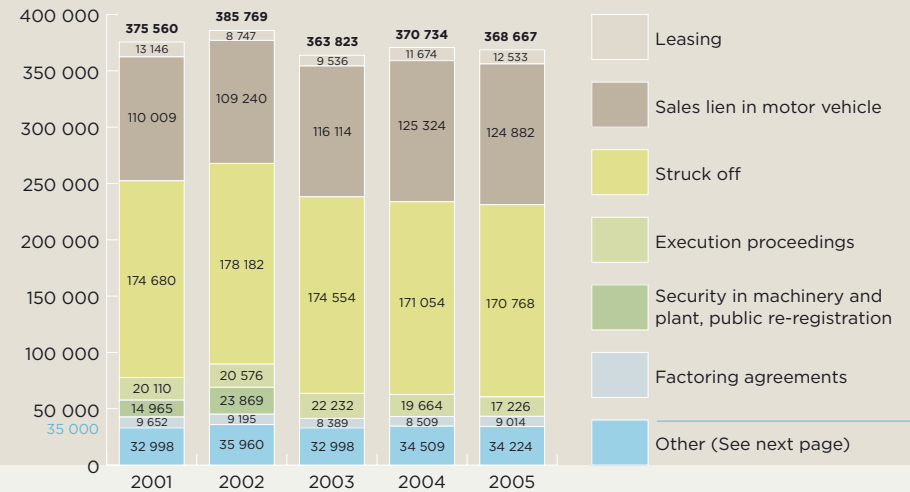
At the end of the year 155 700 approved annual reports and accounts had been received, corresponding to 98.6 % of those due. A total of 9 056 companies were charged an overdue fee in 2005. In January, 1 632 companies were still being charged overdue fees.

Private limited companies sent to the court in 2005 for not submitting annual reports and accounts for 2003 (in percentages)



A total of 183 companies, 53.4 per cent, of the companies sent to the Bankruptcy Court in 2005 for not submitting annual reports and accounts for 2003 were forced to dissolve. One hundred companies, 29.2 per cent, of the overdue companies finally submitted their annual reports and accounts and thus avoided forced dissolution. Bankruptcy proceedings were opened against 53 companies that had not submitted their annual reports and accounts, while three companies submitted notification of voluntary dissolution. Four companies were still under court proceedings at the start of the new year.

Official registrations 2001-2005

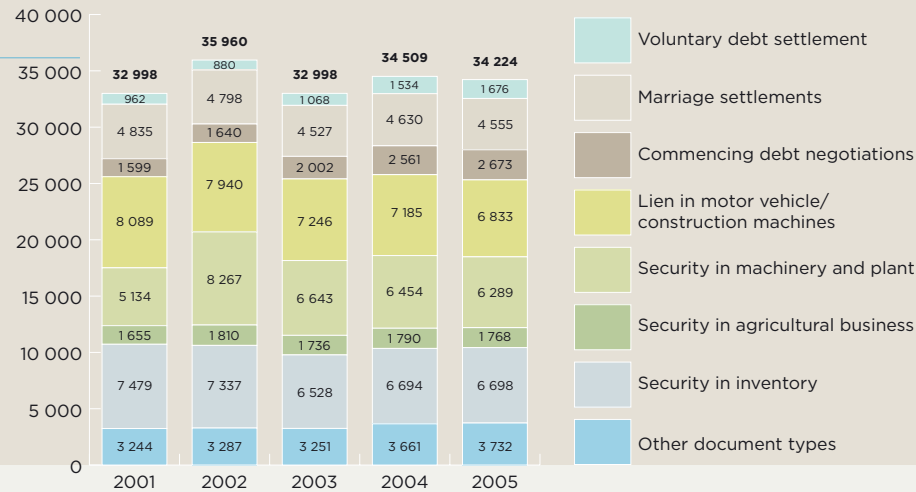


The number of official registrations in the Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property came to almost 369 000 in 2004. After a steady increase through 2002, the number of official registrations dropped significantly in 2003 because re-registration of mortgages and liens on operating equipment was terminated in 2002. During the last three years the number of official registrations has been around or slightly below 370 000.

The number of sales liens on motor vehicles dropped in 2005 after an increase the previous two years.

The number of officially registered leasing agreements has increased again during the last three years. A Supreme Court ruling led to a reduction in the number of officially registered leasing agreements from 2001. The closer definition of the leasing concept reduced the need to officially register some leasing agreements.

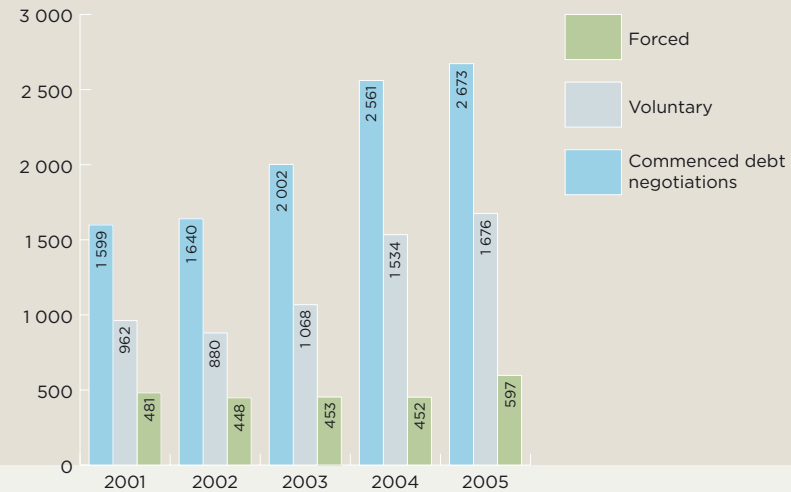
Debt settlement proceedings opened and official registration of debt settlements 2001-2005



The number of enterprises struck off the register increased steadily until 2002. During the last three years there has been a steady but not large drop in the number of liens that have been struck off.

The number of officially registered enforcement proceedings has also declined during the last two years after a steady increase up to 2003.

To show the most used document types we have split the graph in two. The first graph shows document types that annually have around 10 000 or more official registrations. The section of the column that comprises "Other" is shown in a second graph of document types down to around 1 000 official registrations per year.

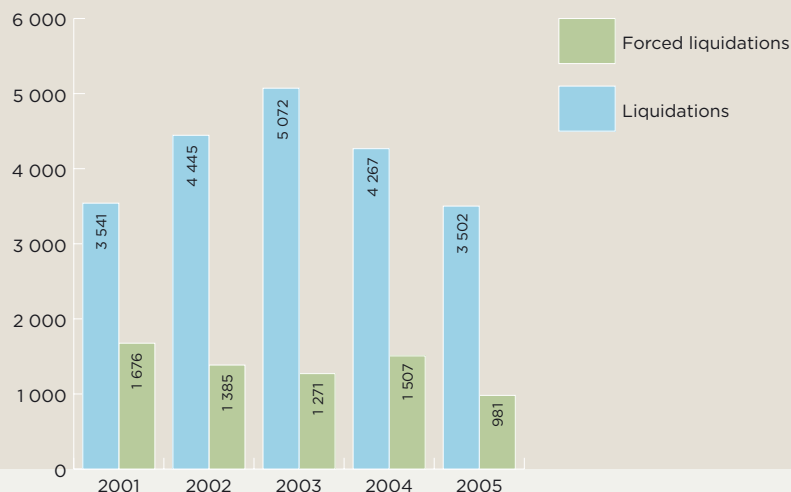


The number of debt settlement proceedings opened has increased in recent years, with steep increases particularly in 2003 and 2004. In 2005, 2 673 debt settlement proceedings were opened, with 1 676 ending in voluntary debt settlement, while 597 ended in forced debt settlement.

An agreement on voluntary or forced settlement will not be reached before some time in 2006 for some of the debt settlement proceedings opened toward the end of 2005.

For some of the other opened debt settlement proceedings, the debt problems were settled in some other way, or the basis for a debt settlement was not found to be present.

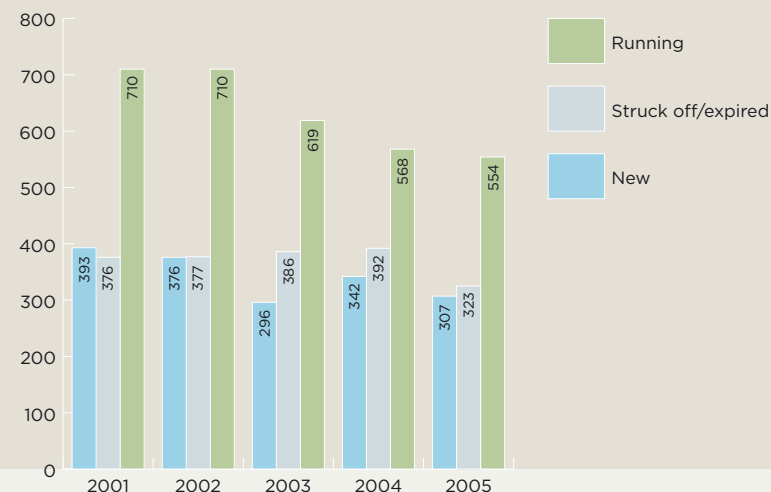
Bankruptcies/liquidations and forced dissolutions 2001-2005



The number of bankruptcies/liquidations continued to drop in 2005. After peaking at around 5 000 bankruptcies/liquidations in 2003, this declined by more than 800 in 2004, with a further drop of 767 in 2005. Thus the number of bankruptcies/liquidations has returned to the “normal” level of around 3 500 annually. It may appear that the good climate in business and industry due to the steady currency exchange rate for the Norwegian krone and low interest rates may have a positive effect on the bankruptcy/liquidation rate. A total of 2 016 or 57.6 per cent of all liquidations in 2005 were, as in previous years, in private limited companies. A total of 1 367, or 39 per cent, were personal bankruptcies. Most personal bankruptcies (877) came in connection with liquidated sole proprietorships.

The number of forced dissolutions dropped dramatically in 2005 with 527 less forced dissolutions last year than the preceding year. The reason for the high number of forced dissolutions in 2004 was that close to 700 companies were forced to dissolve because they had not increased the share capital to the minimum of NOK 100 000 required by the Norwegian Companies Act within the stipulated time limit.

New and struck off/expired disqualification periods 2001-2005



The number of in-force disqualification periods is steadily declining after peaking in 2001 and 2002. In 2004 the number again rose to around 50. The number of new disqualification periods has also shown a downward trend in recent years, but increased again in 2004. Last year the number again declined. A disqualification period lasts for two years.

Disqualification periods as of 31 December 2005 by county

County	New	Struck off/expired	Expired
2005			
Østfold	19	19	44
Akershus	46	38	76
Oslo	35	50	74
Hedmark	16	12	26
Oppland	11	21	23
Buskerud	21	26	43
Vestfold	12	27	28
Telemark	4	0	4
Aust-Agder	8	5	12
Vest-Agder	3	3	4
Rogaland	30	16	49
Hordaland	12	9	19
Sogn og Fjordane	3	3	4
Møre og Romsdal	6	11	9
Sør-Trøndelag	22	24	34
Nord-Trøndelag	15	8	24
Nordland	11	17	22
Troms	12	13	20
Finnmark	5	6	8
Svalbard	0	0	0
Abroad	16	17	30
Unknown	0	0	1
Total	307	325	554

As in previous years the number of disqualification periods was highest in eastern Norway, with the highest numbers in Akershus county (46) and Oslo (35). Rogaland county had 30 new disqualification periods, while Hordaland county only had 12.

The same counties also headed the statistics of in-force disqualification periods: Akershus county 76, Oslo 74 and Rogaland county 49. Østfold county and Buskerud county also had a relatively high number of in-force disqualification periods, respectively 44 and 43. The exception was, as has been the case during the last four years, Hordaland county, which includes Norway's second largest city, Bergen, where there were only 19 in-force disqualification periods. Sør-Trøndelag county with the city of Trondheim had 34 in-force disqualification periods.

In comparison with 2004, 35 less new and 14 less in-force disqualification periods were registered in 2005.

Bankruptcies/liquidations and forced dissolutions by county

County	Liquidations 2005	Liquidations 2004	Change in liquidations %	Forced liquidations 2005	Forced liquidations 2004	Change in forced liquidations %
2005						
Østfold	201	217	-7,4 %	46	84	-45,2 %
Akershus	439	454	-3,3 %	115	190	-39,5 %
Oslo	686	838	-18,1 %	247	423	-41,6 %
Hedmark	117	144	-18,8 %	20	26	-23,1 %
Oppland	97	130	-25,4 %	14	28	-50,0 %
Buskerud	150	218	-31,2 %	54	94	-42,6 %
Vestfold	181	187	-3,2 %	51	66	-22,7 %
Telemark	119	169	-29,6 %	17	36	-52,8 %
Aust-Agder	46	54	-14,8 %	8	15	-46,7 %
Vest-Agder	75	96	-21,9 %	30	26	15,4 %
Rogaland	191	277	-31,0 %	55	100	-45,0 %
Hordaland	276	293	-5,8 %	114	109	4,6 %
Sogn og Fjordane	59	76	-22,4 %	10	15	-33,3 %
Møre og Romsdal	168	199	-15,6 %	33	61	-45,9 %
Sør-Trøndelag	192	267	-28,1 %	57	74	-23,0 %
Nord-Trøndelag	62	106	-41,5 %	20	27	-25,9 %
Nordland	231	312	-26,0 %	45	52	-13,5 %
Troms	143	143	0,0 %	16	51	-68,6 %
Finnmark	58	68	-14,7 %	27	30	-10,0 %
Svalbard	2	1	100,0 %	2	1	100,0 %
Abroad	5	4	25,0 %	0	0	0,0 %
Unknown	4	16	-75,0 %	0	0	0,0 %
Total	3 502	4 269	-18,0 %	981	1 508	-34,9 %

There were 767 less bankruptcies/liquidations registered in 2005 than the previous year, a drop of almost 18 per cent. The number of forced dissolutions also dropped sharply, with 527 less than the year before, amounting to 35 per cent. The Register of Business Enterprises registers most forced dissolutions, amounting to 869 forced dissolutions last year.

With the exception of Troms county, which had the same number of bankruptcies/liquidations as in 2004, all other counties had a drop in the rates. The largest was in Nord-Trøndelag county, with a 41.5 per cent drop, and Buskerud county and Rogaland county, each with a drop of around 31 per cent.

When it comes to forced dissolutions there was an increase in only one county, Hordaland, with a 4.6 per cent rise. The largest drop was in Troms county, 68.6 per cent, Telemark county, 52.8 per cent, and Oppland county, 50 per cent.

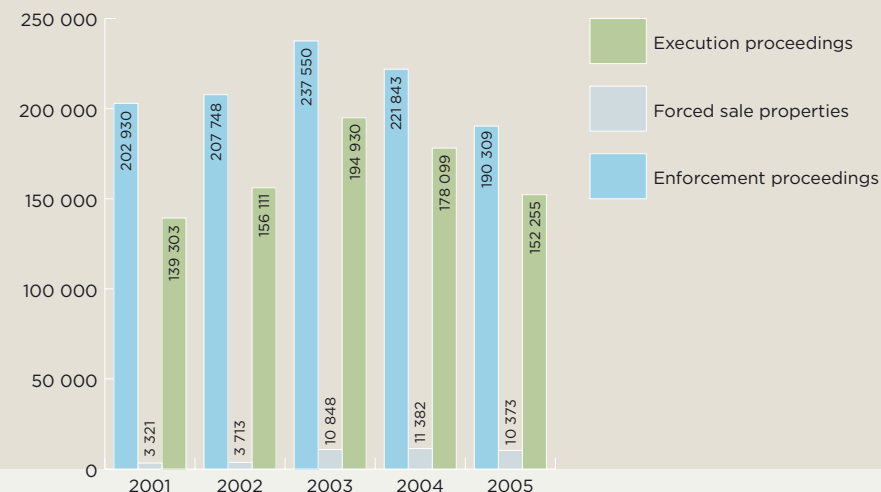
Liquidations and forced dissolutions in 2005 by industry

Industry	Liquidation	Forced liquidation	Total
Agriculture and forestry	14	2	16
Fishing, fish farming	40	17	57
Mining and extraction	6	4	10
Industry	171	74	245
Power and water utilities	2	0	2
Construction	230	82	312
Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle repair	754	244	998
Hotel and catering	273	88	361
Transport and communication	104	47	151
Financial services and insurance	12	6	18
Property operations, business	414	343	757
Education	22	10	32
Health and social services	16	7	23
Other social and personal services	63	40	103
Undefined industry	1 381	17	1 398
Total	3 502	981	4 483

As in previous years the highest number of liquidations came in the wholesale and retail trades and vehicle repairs (754), real estate operations and provision of business services (414), and hotel and catering (273).

In 2005, 439 shops selling various retail goods and 215 restaurants were wound up. In the construction trades there were 230 liquidations. Most forced dissolutions are in the industries mentioned above.

Registered enforcement proceedings, forced sales of real estate and execution/enforcement proceedings 2001-2005

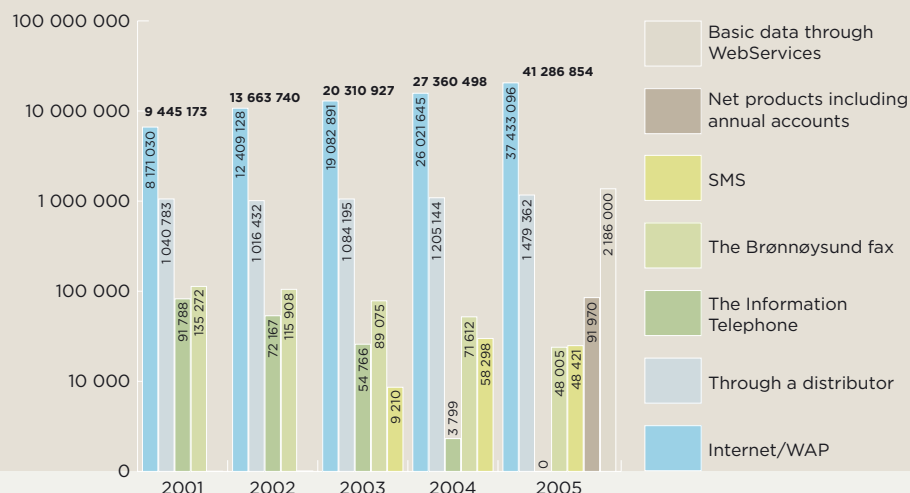


The number of enforcement proceedings continued to drop in 2005 after the step rise that was registered in 2003. The drop from 2004 to 2005 was more than 31 500 enforcement proceedings, or 14.2 per cent.

There was a drop in execution proceedings of 25 844 and the drop in forced sales of real estate was 1 009.

Execution proceedings concern cases where the execution and enforcement officer comes to collect assets to be sold to cover debts. This is probably mainly the result of many people buying on credit and taking out larger housing mortgages and consumer loans than they are able to service. Eventually their obligations become too heavy to bear when debts must be repaid.

Automatic register inquiries in 2005



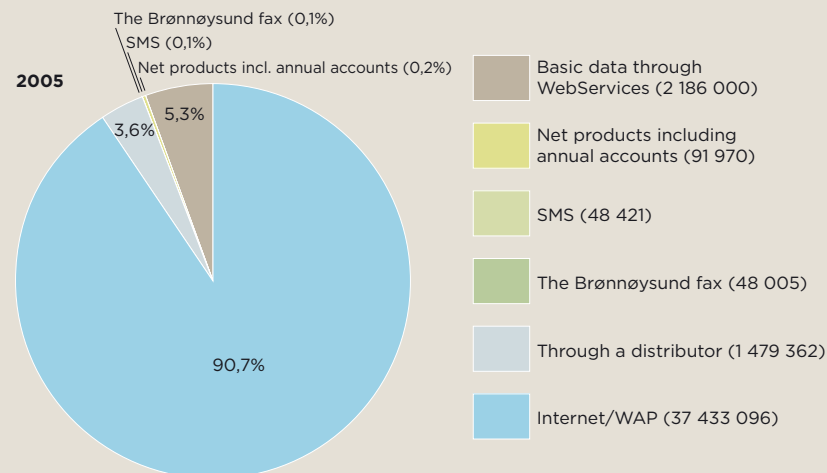
Internet inquiries in the Brønnøysund register databases have increased year by year. In 2005 more than 41 million automatic inquiries were made, an increase of almost 14 million (up 50.9 per cent) compared to the previous year when the increase amounted to almost 7 million (up 36 per cent). This figure includes almost 1.5 million queries via our distributors.

When Internet inquiries rise, use of the old automatic services, such as the Brønnøysund fax and “Datafoner” (the computer phone), declines. Both services are now terminated.

Among the most recent services offered is “Basic Information” from the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities via the web. This service had almost 2.2 million inquiries in 2005. Moreover, many of the products previously available via the Brønnøysund fax can now be accessed on the Internet. This service was visited 92 000 times in 2005.

We draw attention to the fact that this graph has a logarithmic scale rather than the linear scale used in the other graphs in the annual report.

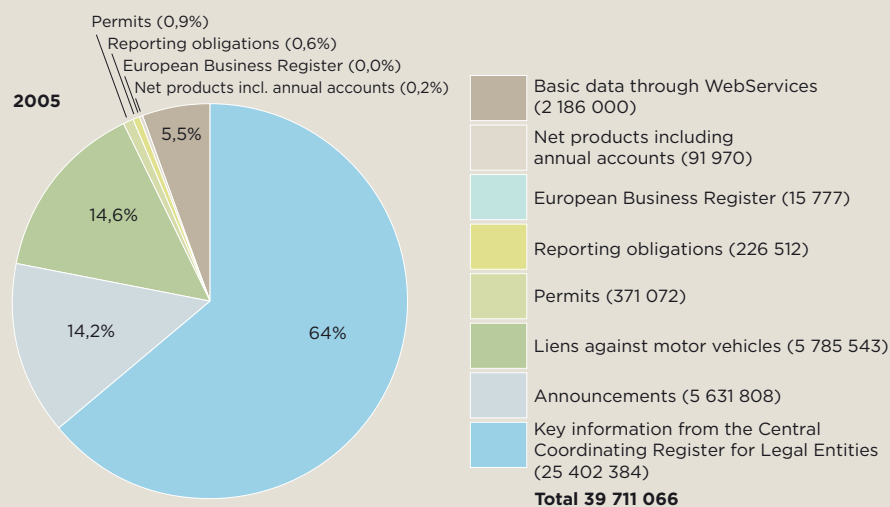
Distribution of automatic inquiries in registers (percentages)



This shows the distribution of automatic inquiries on the Brønnøysund website in 2005. Direct inquiries via the Internet or WAP phones amounted to almost 91 per cent of the total. Inquiries sent through distributors amounted to 3.6 per cent, while the proportion of inquiries via Web services came to 5.3 per cent. The other inquiries via the Brønnøysund fax, SMS, and other web products came to just 0.4 per cent.

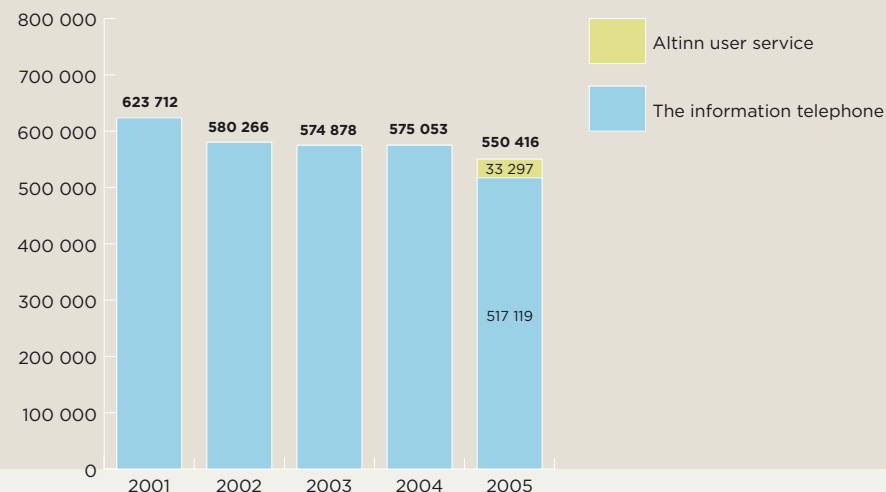
The Internet has become the preferred distribution channel for users when it comes to looking up information from the Brønnøysund Register Centre. Information may be downloaded when convenient for users 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Distribution of information inquiries via various web services (percentages)



As in previous years *Key Information from the Register of Business Enterprises* was the most popular of the Internet services offered by the Brønnøysund Register Centre, comprising 64 per cent of all inquiries compared to 64.9 per cent in 2004. *Announcements* has been another much-used service, and more than 14 per cent of inquiries were related to announcements from the Register of Business Enterprises, the Register of Bankruptcies and the Register of Company Accounts. This also applied to *Liens on Motor Vehicles*, which also had more than 14 per cent of inquiries. Users may look up information via the Internet, WAP or SMS. "Basic Data" from the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities via Web Services had 5.5 per cent of the inquiries. *Reporting obligations*, *Permits*, *Web products including annual report and accounts* and *European Business Register* were the other services to receive inquiries.

Inquiries answered by the Information telephone 2001-2005

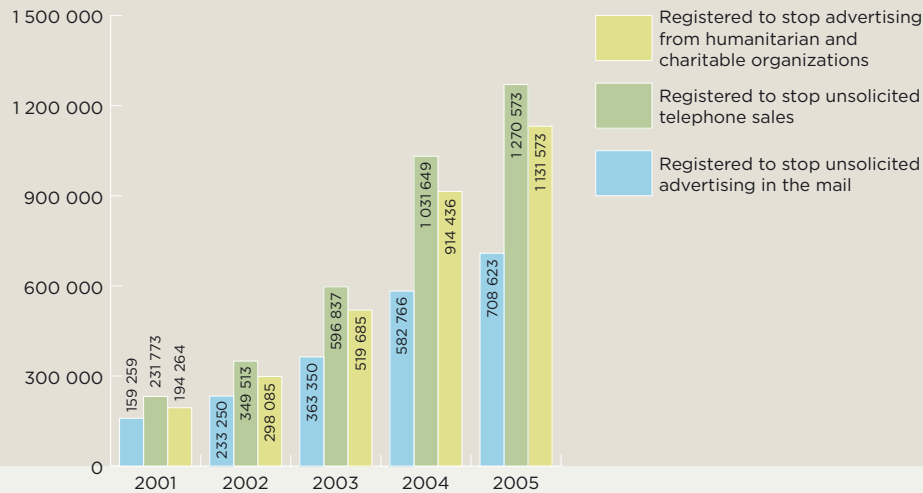


After a small rise in 2004, the number of inquiries answered by the Information telephone dropped again in 2005. More than 550 000 inquiries were answered, a drop of almost 25 000 inquiries compared to the previous year. This corresponds to an average of more than 10 000 inquiries every week. The average waiting time before users were connected to the first-line service was 34 seconds, which is four seconds above our target of a 30-second response time.

The trend is that conversations are becoming more guidance related with respect to the Internet services, and these conversations take more time. The average conversation time on the Information Telephone was 97 seconds.

In January 2005 a separate user support for Altinn was established with its own telephone number. More than 33 000 calls were made to Altinn user support. Traffic to Altinn user support was particularly heavy in connection with deadlines for reporting to Altinn (such as tax returns for business enterprises).

Registrations in the Central Marketing Exclusion Register 2001-2005

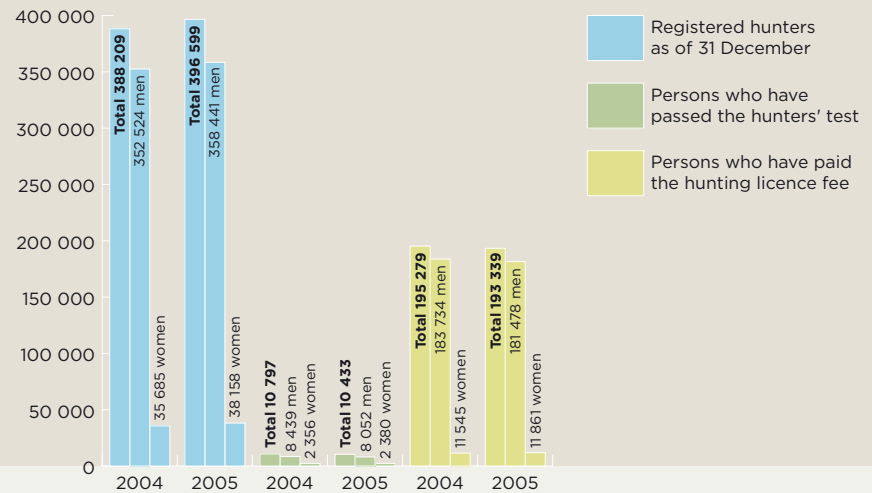


The number of persons who register in the Central Marketing Exclusion Register to stop unsolicited advertising by mail and phone continues to rise. There was a particularly steep rise in 2004 when more than 430 000, 72 per cent, more exclusions were registered. The number of registrations in 2005 was not so large, but the register had 240 000 more persons registered at the end of 2005 than the year before. This represents a 19 per cent increase.

In January 2006, 1 275 848 had registered in the register. A total of 99.6 per cent had registered to stop phone advertising (telemarketing), while 55.5 per cent did not want addressed advertising in the mail. Statistics show that a very large number, 88.7 per cent, registered to stop advertising from humanitarian organizations and NGOs.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has not marketed the Central Marketing Exclusion Register, but a great deal of media attention on the radio, TV and in newspapers has marketed the register. The number of registrations peaks after such media attention.

Registered Norwegian and foreign hunters

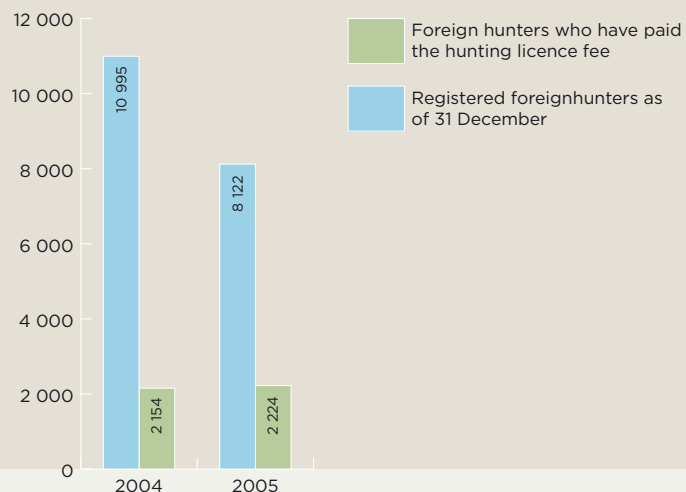


In January 2006 more than 400 000 hunters had been registered in the Norwegian Register of Hunters, where more than 395 000 of these were Norwegians and more than 8 000 were foreign-nationals.

The gender split among the Norwegian hunters was 358 441 men and 38 158 women. A total of 10 433 new hunters were registered in 2004, 8 053 men and 2 380 women.

All those who pass the hunter's test are registered as new hunters. However, not all the registered hunters exercise their hobby. Less than half of those registered paid the hunting licence fee last year, and those not paying thus did not have permission to go hunting.

Registered foreign hunters



At the end of the year 8 122 foreign nationals were registered in the Norwegian Register of Hunters. Of these, 2 224 paid the hunting licence fee in 2005 and thus obtained leave to hunt in Norway.

The hunting year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March the following year. The statistics for the Norwegian Register of Hunters as of 31 December 2005 are thus preliminary.

Estimate of new reporting obligation burdens 2001-2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
The reporting obligations load on business and industry in man-years						
New registered forms	16,3	1,8	2,7	8,8	30,6	4,1
Coordination and simplification measures	-32	-65,5	-90,4	-52	-78,3	585
The number of different forms						
New registered forms	4	10	14	19	22	33
Coordination and simplification measures	-18	-7	-4	-28	-33	-15

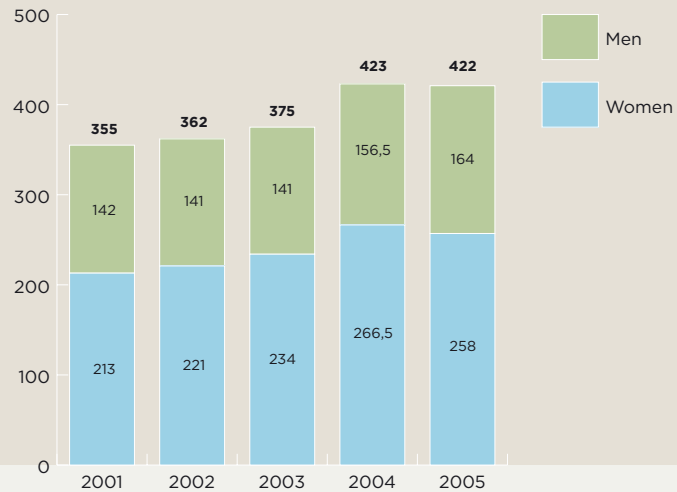
The Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprise's efforts to introduce simplification and coordination measures aimed at reducing the burden on business enterprises from reporting obligations showed much better results, saving 585 man-years in 2005. In comparison, the reductions saved 78.3 man-years in 2004 and 52 man-years in 2003.

After the Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises started its work in 1998, the reporting obligations of business enterprises to the public authorities have been reduced by 931 man-years. What this means to companies is that they can put their employees to more productive tasks than responding to state reporting obligations.

A growing number of companies are reporting on coordination and simplification measures to the Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises. A total of ten public agencies found ways to reduce reporting obligations in 2005: the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority, the Directorate for Nature Management, the Directorate of Fisheries, the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, Norges Bank, the National Insurance Administration, the Tax Administration – the Directorate of Taxes, the Norwegian International Ship Register, Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Customs and Excise. These bodies reduced reporting obligations by reusing data from the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and other registers, simplifying forms and changing over to electronic reporting via Altinn.

In total, the state reporting obligations amounted to around 4 930 man-years as of 31 December 2005, where the reporting obligations were calculated on the basis of 699 forms from the central authorities. The result of last year's efforts to simplify and coordinate the reporting obligations led to a reduction of 15 forms. Thirty-three new forms have been added.

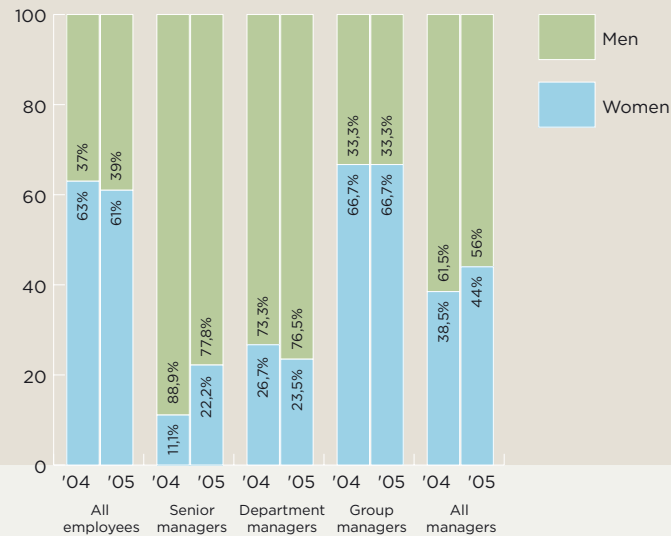
Human resources in man-years, including overtime, 2001-2005



Human resources came to a total of 422 man-years in 2005, which represents a drop in one man-year compared to 2004. The human resource base was 401 man-years. Overtime, temps and cleaning staff amounted to 21 man-years. The proportion of women among permanent employees at the Brønnøysund Register Centre dropped last year and now comes to 61 per cent.

In 2004 sickness absenteeism dropped substantially from 6.9 per cent in 2003 to 5.1 per cent, a drop of 26 per cent. In 2005, sickness absenteeism again rose to 5.3 per cent. One of the reasons for the drop in 2004 was that the Brønnøysund Register Centre entered into an agreement on inclusive working life.

Managers, distribution by gender (percentages)



Even if the number of female managers has increased in 2005, the majority of managers at the Brønnøysund Register Centre continues to be men. In 2005 the proportion of managers in total was 56 per cent men and 44 per cent women, while in 2004 it was 61.5 per cent and 38.5 per cent, respectively.

Senior management and section managers had a clear majority of men, respectively 77.8 per cent and 76.5 per cent. The proportion of women has increased on the senior management level, but declined on the section manager level. On the group manager level there was a high proportion of women, 66.7 per cent of group managers, which was the same level as in 2004.

Gender distribution on the management level thus does not reflect the total division of male and female employees at the Brønnøysund Register Centre. In January 2006, 61 per cent of employees were women. In 2005 the proportion of male employees grew.

Equal opportunities

In 2005 the 422 man-years of work at the Brønnøysund Register Centre were carried out by 257 women and 165 men. In addressing equal opportunity, the Brønnøysund Register Centre complies, in its position as a state agency, with the rules in “Statens personalhåndbok” (The State Employee Manual). Equal opportunity is an important element in our central documents dealing with human resources policy, local wage policy and “Tilpasningsavtalen til hovedavtalen i staten” (adaptation agreement to the general tariff agreement).

Gender distribution

In 2005 gender distribution was 61 per cent women and 39 per cent men. The production departments, including the department of administrative affairs, have significantly more women than men on staff, while the IT department, Altinn and senior management are dominated by men. Men occupy the top positions. The production departments have the most women in lower positions. Within management, the overall distribution is 44 per cent women and 56 per cent men. In general there are more men the higher the position is. Group management is dominated by women, while section management and senior management are dominated by men.

New employees

In 2005 a total of 100 persons were hired, 55 per cent women and 45 per cent men. In positions such as clerical officers, cleaner, secretary, senior secretary and consultant 51 persons were hired, the distribution being 67 per cent women and 33 per cent men. In positions such as senior consultant, advisor, group manager, deputy managing director and head of section, 49 persons were hired, the distribution being 43 per cent women and 57 per cent men. The

trend in this group is that more women are being hired. In the latter group eight persons were hired in managerial positions, five women and three men. The gender distribution is more even when it comes to the total number of new employees compared to last year. The proportion of women hired in the lower position categories has increased by five per cent compared to 2004. In the higher position categories – from senior consultant and up – there has been a small reduction of two per cent in the proportion of women compared to 2004.

Age groups

The age composition in the 20 – 29 years age group shows an equal number of men and women, while the age group 30 – 54 years (with the exception of the 35 – 39 age group) has twice as many women as men. From 55 years and up the female dominance is not so evident. This is also reflected in the overview of those who left the centre.

Wages

In general women have equal pay or higher pay than men in the position categories that comprise the highest number of employees. In higher positions we find more men than women, which means that men in total have a higher average pay than women. In positions with many women this difference in pay is reduced.

Working hours

Working hours are the same for all employees at the Brønnøysund Register Centre. Spot checks show that women have a significantly higher proportion of overtime than men. Men work most of their overtime during the week, women most on Saturdays. In the IT department men have most of the overtime.

Sickness absence and training

Sickness absenteeism in 2005 was on average 5.3 per cent, 6.3 per cent for women and 3.8 per cent for men.

In 2005, 22 of the employees (11 women and 11 men) received grants for further or continuing education. Overall, the grants amounted to NOK 199 650. For in-house courses, the participation of women has been 56 per cent, compared to 44 per cent for men. Men in general have clearly higher education levels than women.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre has always consistently employed the best qualified applicant regardless of gender. The labour market and the particular applicants at the time of hiring have been decisive in choosing from among the applicants.

Implemented and planned measures

In 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre continued to support women in management positions through participation in Statskonsult's mentor programme.

Funds have been allocated for the competence-raising campaign with an equal-opportunity profile, a mentor programme for two employees and one or more equal-opportunity seminars. This year's grants have been raised with a view to granting more to equal-opportunity measures.

The organization



The various registers

The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property – January 1980

The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property is an official register for rights and liens on moveable property. The effect of an official registration is that the right, mortgage, collateral or security is registered as an encumbrance on the person or enterprise on which it rests. Official registration confers legal protection from creditors. The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property is generally most

known as a source of information on liens against used cars and other motor vehicles.

The Register of Marriage Settlements – January 1981

The Register of Marriage Settlements contains agreements between spouses regulating their assets and property in manners that differ from what automatically follows from the legislation in force. Spouses wanting separate properties, for example, must establish a marriage settlement or pre-nuptial

agreement. For the marriage settlement to have legal protection from any creditors, the agreement must be officially registered in the Register of Marriage Settlements. The same provisions also apply to registered partners.

The Register of Company Accounts – January 1981

The Register of Company Accounts is the most important source of data for anyone wishing to obtain information on the financial state of affairs in Norwe-

gian business and industry. Entities under the obligation to file annual accounts pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act must file their annual accounts, annual report and the auditor's report with the Register of Company Accounts every year.

The National Fee Collection Office – March 1983

The National Fee Collection Office registers and invoices vouchers as the basis for accounting and collecting fees for the state. These may be fees for forced sales, enforcement proceedings and other forced proceedings carried out by sheriffs, district court judges and city magistrates. The Norwegian Register of Hunters is administered by the National Fee Collection Office.

The Register of Business Enterprises – January 1988

The Register of Business Enterprises is responsible for registering all Norwegian and foreign business enterprises in Norway. The aim of the register is to safeguard legal protection and provide financial overviews, and it is an important source for anyone requiring correct information on participants in Norwegian business and industry. All business enterprises, whether operating with limited or unlimited liability, must be registered in the Register of Business Enterprises. This also applies to sole proprietorships undertaking trade with bought goods or which have more than five full-time employees. Other sole proprietorships may register on a voluntary basis.

The Disqualified Directors Register – January 1991

The Disqualified Directors Register was established to register disqualifications imposed by the bankruptcy court so that disqualified persons cannot found a new company or move into other positions in such a company. When the Bankruptcy Register was established in September 1993, it assumed the Disqualified Directors Register's responsibilities.

The Register of Private Debt Amnesty – January 1993

The Register of Private Debt Amnesty contains

information on persons granted debt restructuring negotiations and debt amnesties, and has a copy of all debt amnesty agreements that have been signed. The Register of Private Debt Amnesty also contains information on which stage debt negotiations are at, in addition to information on which enforcement office or enforcement court is dealing with the case and on the deadlines in force.

The Register of Bankruptcies – September 1993

The Register of Bankruptcies contains information on estates in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation estates, and also contains important information on each estate, including who is or has been the general manager, the chairman of the board and the auditor of a company in receivership, and whether the chairman of the board or the general manager has any positions in other enterprises at the time when the bankruptcy is declared. The Register of Bankruptcies can also provide information on whether anyone has been disqualified.

The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities – March 1995

The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities coordinates the information on business and industry that is found in other public registers, and which reoccurs in questionnaires and forms. Rather than each public agency sending its own form to businesses, the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities collects all the information in one place. This register contains basic data on entities under the obligation to register in the Register of Employers, the Value-Added Tax Registration List, the Register of Business Enterprises, Statistics Norway's company register, the Corporate Taxation Data Register or the county governors' lists of foundations.

EMAS – April 1995

EMAS – Eco-Management and Audit Scheme – is a voluntary scheme for environmental registration of enterprises in the EU. Norwegian companies may also

join through the EEA agreement. EMAS registration is administered by the Register of Business Enterprises. EMAS approval means that a company complies with and even exceeds the environmental requirements that govern its environmental activities.

The Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises – November 1997

The main task of the Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises is to maintain a continuous overview of the reporting obligations of business and industry to the public authorities and to find possibilities for coordination and simplification. The aim is to prevent superfluous collection and registration of information, particularly for small and medium-size companies. The Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises has an overview of which information the various registers and agencies require of business enterprises and the necessary permits for business operations.

The Norwegian Register of Hunters – March 1999

The Norwegian Register of Hunters maintains a register of persons who are permitted to hunt in Norway and also provides an overview of who has paid the hunting licence fee. The Norwegian Register of Hunters also has information on persons deprived of the right to hunt by the courts.

European Business Register – November 1999

The European Business Register (EBR) is a European network for the exchange of information on business enterprises. The EBR makes information on European enterprises available through the Internet, across barriers that might arise due to language differences, technology, legislation and so on. As the amount of trade across national borders is growing, it is becoming more and more important to have correct and easily obtainable information on foreign enterprises.

The Central Marketing Exclusion Register – January 2001

The Central Marketing Exclusion Register aims to make

Qualified management

Ministry of Justice and the Police	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Children and Equality	Ministry of the Environment	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development	Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion	Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs	Ministry of Health and Care Services	Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
The State Fee Collection Agency	The Banking Insurance and Securities Com. Of Norway (Kredittilsynet)	The Register of Private Debt Amnesty	EMAS	The Register of Reporting Obligations of Enterprises	The Register of Political Parties	The Central Marketing Exclusion REG. MAIL	The Lottery Register	The Voluntary Register of Complementary Practitioners	The Aquaculture Register New
The Register of Bankruptcies	The Register of Company Accounts		The Norwegian Register of Hunters	The Register of Business Enterprises					
The Register of Mortgaged Movable Properties				Historical files					
The Register of Marriage Settlements				The Central Co-ordination Register for Legal Entities					

it easier for private persons to stop their address being used for unsolicited direct mail or sales telephone calls. Exclusions are registered by a central register in Brønnøysund. All direct marketing companies must update their address lists with the Central Marketing Exclusion Register at the latest three months before use.

The Lottery Register - 2001

The Lottery Register maintains an overview of slot machines and their locations, lotteries and bingo halls, organizations with permits to arrange lotteries, authorisations of enterprises assisting with lotteries, bingo and slot machines, and authorizations of gaming premises owners. The register has been designed and is administered by the Brønnøysund Register Centre for the Norwegian Gaming Board in Førde.

The Register of Political Parties - September 2002

The main purpose of the Register of Political Parties is to give political parties the opportunity to obtain exclusive rights to a party name. Registration in the Register of Political Parties constitutes the basis for who may represent the party to the election authorities. The fact that a party is registered in the Register of Political Parties also has importance for which rules apply to the political party's nominee list and for the approval of ballots.

The Voluntary Register of Complementary Practitioners - June 2004

The Voluntary Register of Complementary Practitioners is important for everyone needing information about registered practitioners and about practitioner organizations. The register scheme will ensure the patient's safety and consumer rights for those who seek a registered

complementary practitioner. The scheme will also help to promote serious and orderly business practices among complementary practitioners.

The Aquaculture Register - January 2006

The Aquaculture Register contains an overview of fish-farming permits and some significant administrative decisions connected to these. The register also contains an overview of transfers, mortgages and liens and other rights that are officially registered on the permits. The register is divided into an administrative and an official registration section. The Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for the register's administrative section. The Brønnøysund Register Centre enters and maintains information connected to the official registration section. Official registration provides legal protection.

Objectives and results

Production at the Brønnøysund Register Centre has been extremely high in 2005. For most fields case processing times have stayed within targets, but some of the large registers have missed their targets due to the high number of incoming notifications and reports.

The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities continues to have longer case processing times than targeted for, but is down to the 2003 level after a steep rise in 2004. This is generally due to updating information about accountants in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities so they are authorised users on behalf of their clients in Altinn.

The Register of Business Enterprises has had an increase in case processing times as there was a large influx at the end of the year due to changes in transition rule E in the Norwegian Taxation Act.

The Register of Mortgaged and Movable Properties has also had an increase in case processing time, which in part is due to a high workload from several major projects. The National Fee Collection Office has also had longer case processing times than the target.

The Information Department did not manage to get under the target of a waiting time of 30 seconds on the Information Telephone in 2005. The result was 34 seconds, and the trend is that user calls last longer and are more complex. The average call time was 97 seconds. The reason the call waiting time has risen is the establishment of the Altinn user service in January (30 seconds of average waiting time in 2005) and the user service for the Security Portal in December. We have had to use resources on training staff and this has impacted the waiting time for calls.

Activity	Target	2003	2004	2005
The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities				
Finished processing of all cases/notifications with information to affiliated registers	Within 3 days after reception	4,2 days	12 days	4,4 days
Finished processing cases/notifications without information to affiliated registers	Within 3 days after reception	5,4 days	14,5 days	5,8 days
Forwarding notification that only applies to other registers	Within 1 day after reception	1 day	1 day	1 day
The Register of Business Enterprises				
Average processing time for new registrations and change notifications	5 days	7,4 days	6,4 days	7,6 days
Average processing time for complaints	21 days	18 days	19 days	19 days
The Register of Company Accounts				
Processing of received annual accounts	3 days	2 days	2 days	2 days
Finished processing of applications for remission of late filing penalty	21 days	57 days	25 days	22 days
Forwarding appeals on complaints regarding rejected applications	21 days	32 days	26 days	20 days
The Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises				
Case processing of new and changed reporting obligations	21 days	10 days	20 days	8 days
Processing coordination cases	21 days	3 days	18 days	3 days
The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property				
Processing time for official registration cases	3 days	2,9 days	3,6 days	3,9 days
Processing time for complaints (appeals)	21 days	11 days	21 days	21 days
The Register of Bankruptcies				
Average processing time for registering	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day
Average processing time for complaint cases (objections)	21 days	21 days	21 days	21 days
The National Fee Collection Office				
Average processing time for registering invoice basis	3 days	7 days	5 days	4 days
Average processing time for payment basis (collateral expenses)	1 day	1 day	3 days	1 day
The Information Office				
Average phone waiting time	30 seconds	31 sec.	27 sec.	34 sec.
Processing time for written information	1 day	1 day	1 day	1,1 days
Processing time for special information	7 days	5,4 days	4,9 days	6,6 days

Main figures 2005

Main figures	2005	2004
The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property		
Official registrations in total	368 667	370 734
Of these		
- enterprise struck off the register	170 768	171 054
- sales liens/leasing - motor vehicles	124 882	125 324
The Register of Bankruptcies		
Bankruptcies/liquidations	3 502	4 267
Forced liquidation due to annual accounts not filed	981	1 508
New disqualifications	307	342
The Register of Private Debt Amnesty		
Opened debt proceedings	2 673	2 561
Granted deb settlement	2 273	1 986
Of these		
- voluntary	1 676	1 534
- forced	597	452
The Register of Marriage Settlements		
Officially registered marriage settlements	4 555	4 630
The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities		
Number of entities as of 31 December	773 330	747 000
Of these, new entities registered during the year	88 860	118 601
Total number of cases processed	298 649	371 739
The Register of Business Enterprises		
New enterprises registered	33 920	28 119
Of these		
- private limited companies	20 462	13 609
- sole proprietorships	6 680	7 571
- general partnerships	3 059	3 374
Total number of notifications including changes and struck off	268 158	240 076

Main figures	2005	2004
The Register of Company Accounts		
Approved annual accounts for the last accounting year	155 713	153 917
The National Fee Collection Office		
Registered enforcement proceedings	190 309	221 843
Of these for		
- administrator's sales and forced sales - properties	10 373	11 382
- execution proceedings carried out	152 255	178 099
The Norwegian Register of Hunters		
Registered Norwegian Hunters	396 599	388 209
Norwegian hunters who have paid as of 31 December	193 339	195 279
The Central Marketing Exclusion Register		
Number registered	1 275 848	1 036 296
Registered against phone advertising	1 270 573	1 031 649
Registered against mail advertising	708 623	582 266
Information provided		
- Calls taken - manual phone	550 416	580 053
- Information provided in writing	104 748	141 776
- On-line (transfer of data to users via distributors)	1 479 362	1 205 144
- Basic data via WebServices	2 186 000	
- Internet (all services)	37 433 096	26 021 645

Accounts 2005

	2005	2004
	NOK	NOK
Service fees		
Registration		
The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property/ The Register of Marriage Settlements	239 712 871	240 135 323
The Register of Business Enterprises	186 509 260	143 077 993
TOTAL registration fees	426 222 131	383 213 316
Enforcement proceedings		
The National Fee Collection Office	498 088 750	376 476 963
Register information		
The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property/ The Register of Marriage Settlements	2 323 191	2 442 119
The Register of Business Enterprises	11 109 935	10 930 355
The Register of Company Accounts	11 484 999	11 044 707
The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities	1 747 067	701 168
TOTAL information fees	25 665 192	25 118 349
TOTAL service fees paid in (note 1)	949 976 073	784 808 628
Assignment revenue		
Basic reimbursements	3 183 136	3 542 100
Volume reimbursements	11 549 274	10 351 378
Reimbursements public duties	0	1 682
EBR revenues	90 364	71 600
The Central Marketing Exclusion Register	814 129	842 000
The accounts database	3 969 266	4 727 375
Development and operations of databases/registers	9 422 765	13 684 519
Courses/training	283 207	280 243
The Voluntary Register of Complementary Practitioners	53 400	56 000
Collection activities	546 535	282 171
Consulting activities	8 303 922	4 964 761
TOTAL assignment revenues (note 2)	38 215 998	38 803 829

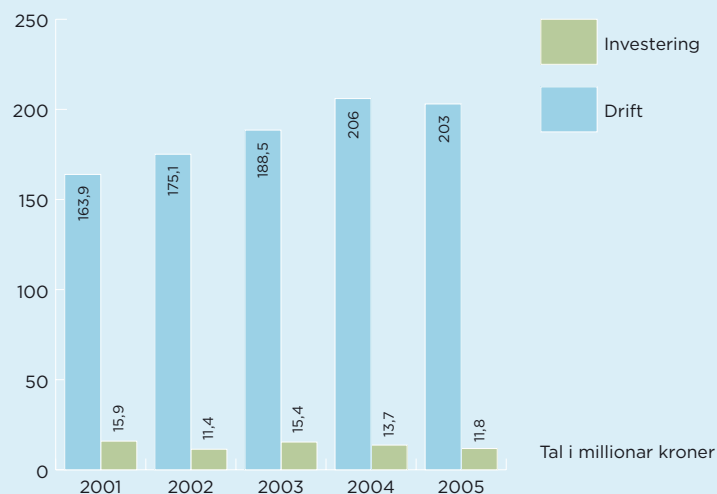
In the same way as many other state enterprises, the Brønnøysund Register Centre's operations are funded by annual appropriations from the government budget. Revenues are generated by the level of fees as laid down by Parliament, and are channelled straight to the national treasury.

A substantial portion of the fee revenues is earned by the execution and enforcement authorities, but these fees are collected by the Brønnøysund Register Centre. Thus using the normal terminology to talk about an operating surplus or deficit, as in a normal business operation, does not really work for the type of activities the Brønnøysund Register Centre carries out.

Service fees

(Note 1)

The total amount of fees paid in 2005 amounted to NOK 950 million (2004: NOK 784.8 million). Fee revenues for registration increased by NOK 43 million, or 11.2 per cent, compared to 2004. This is due to changes in the tax and fee legislation that triggered a substantial increase in the number of cases and fee revenues paid to the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and the Register of Business Enterprises.



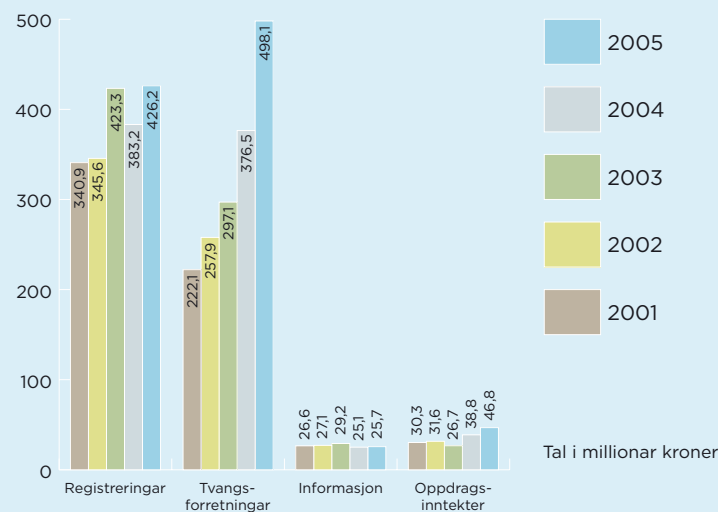
The sum of NOK 25.7 million comes from sales of information under the fee obligation (2003: NOK 25.1 million).

Fees stemming from enforcement proceedings, NOK 498.1 million, have been earned by the execution and enforcement authorities, but are registered and collected by the Brønnøysund Register Centre. These revenues increased by almost NOK 121.6 million and are due to decisions made by Parliament and increased fee rates.

Assignment income

(Note 2)

Business and industry demand services and information that are basically not part of the range of services provided by the Brønnøysund Register Centre. Customers request information to be compiled and presented in specific ways and when this is provided, they pay the costs of developing the product. In 2005 such assignments generated NOK 19.6 million. NOK 27.2 million of assignment income comes from the reimbursement for developing and operating the Lotteries Register, the Norwegian Register of Hunters, the Voluntary Register of Complementary Practitioners, and supply of infrastructure services (IT, administration, premises, user support) for Altinn and the Security Portal.



Accounts 2005

	2005	2004
	NOK	NOK
Operating expenses - the Brønnøysund Register Centre		
Payroll and allowances		
Organized authorised positions	112 947 056	106 757 560
Temps	8 953 435	12 737 290
Apprentices	39 369	0
Cleaning staff	2 085 511	2 098 991
Social benefits and pensions	17 673 046	17 042 462
TOTAL payroll and allowances	141 698 417	138 636 303
Goods and services		
Machinery, furnishings and equipment (investments)	11 780 502	13 677 126
Consumables	3 972 100	3 491 910
Travel expenses	9 410 076	9 746 624
Clerical services	16 988 697	14 929 348
Consultant services etc.	5 892 081	14 223 051
Maintenance and operations of machinery	6 478 442	5 467 684
Building operations	18 525 750	18 775 378
TOTAL goods and services	73 047 648	80 311 121
Operating expenses - AltInn		
Payroll and allowances	5 016 999	2 680 538
Employers' National Insurance contribution	454 534	
Goods and services	59 095 710	14 796 818
TOTAL	64 567 243	17 477 356
TOTAL expenses (note 3)	279 313 308	236 424 780

	2005	2004
	NOK	NOK
Expenses covered outside the Brønnøysund Registers' budget framework		
Collateral expenses		
- special operating expenses		
The Register of Private Debt Amnesty - district courts	2 059 093	2 231 726
The Register of Private Debt Amnesty - sheriffs	14 643 925	12 979 494
The National Fee Collection Office	45 364 765	45 361 685
The Register of Business Enterprises - announcements	21 393 426	24 488 332
The Register of Bankruptcies - announcements	12 332 028	13 703 364
The Register of Company Accounts - announcements	230 123	270 711
TOTAL collateral expenses (note 4)	96 023 360	99 035 312

Operating expenses

(Note 3)

Payroll expenses amounted to NOK 141.7 million (2004: NOK 138.6 million). Of this NOK 113 million came from permanent positions, while wages for temps amounted to NOK 8.9 million and pay for cleaning staff came to NOK 2.1 million. Expenses for national insurance and pensions came to NOK 17.7 million. The higher payroll costs were due to the substantially increased case loads in the Register of Business Enterprises and the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities and the settlement of the wage negotiations.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre's operations are generally based on information technology. For the registers to maintain a good technological level, annual investment in computer equipment is a necessity. In 2005 investments in hardware and software came to NOK 11 million.

The major expense items in 2005 that come under regular operations include operations and maintenance of computer-related equipment, office equipment and telephony. This came to NOK 6.5 million. Postage came to NOK 11 million, and office rent was around NOK 15.9 million.

Expenses covered outside the budget framework of the Brønnøysund Register Centre

(Note 4)

Collateral expenses

In addition to wage and operations expenses, there were costs (so-called collateral expenses) that

were directly connected to business activities for the National Fee Collection Office, the Register of Private Debt Amnesty, the Register of Bankruptcies, the Register of Company Accounts and the Register of Business Enterprises. In total collateral expenses came to NOK 96 million (2004: NOK 99 million). NOK 35 million of this was used on announcements in the local press.

Collection – outstanding fees

Collection procedures at the Brønnøysund Register Centre are based on automated computer systems that require little resources. The services provided by the Brønnøysund Register Centre that command fees are invoiced in arrears. As of the middle of February 2005 the Brønnøysund Register Centre had NOK 22.2 million in accounts receivable from fees older than 2006. This generally comes from fees for registration and change notifications sent to the Register of Business Enterprises. In 2005, fees amounting to NOK 4.7 million were written off, generally stemming from 2000. A total of 99.5 per cent of the invoiced fees has been paid. The Brønnøysund Register Centre has an agreement with Intrum Justitia, a collection agency, on collection of fees not paid after reminders have been given.



The Brønnøysund Register Centre's new strategic goals

Vision

We shall be a world leader to the benefit of Norwegian business, industry and public administration.

The Brønnøysund Register Centre's main objectives

1. We shall exercise our public authority and serve as a high-quality data source in a way that generates confidence and trust and reflects our belief in accessibility, user-friendliness and service-mindedness
2. We shall simplify the dialogue between business, industry and the public at large and the public authorities
3. We shall simplify Norwegian public administration

Goals

1. We shall exercise our public authority and serve as a high-quality data source in a way that generates confidence and trust and reflects our belief in accessibility, user-friendliness and service-mindedness
2. We shall simplify the dialogue between business and industry and the public authorities and rationalise Norwegian public administration by using electronic solutions and reusing data
3. We shall always be up-to-date

4. We shall develop a contemporary infrastructure
5. We shall actively resolve public tasks
6. We shall have motivated and flexible employees with the appropriate competence and user focus
7. We shall have an infrastructure that ensures quality and stability
8. We shall have good financial control and discipline
9. We shall have appropriate financial frameworks

Strategic goals for 2006-2009

1. We shall improve the utilization of our own resources by introducing electronic reporting and document processing
2. We shall simplify the reporting obligations of business and industry to the public authorities
3. We shall develop more and better solutions by using adapted technical solutions and increasing the coordination between public enterprises, and by raising competence and focusing on marketing

Strategy 1: eBR 2010

The Brønnøysund Register Centre shall have complete electronic administration by 2010. One specific goal is that by the end of 2009, 95% of all notifications and documents shall be submitted electronically via Altinn. Notifications and administrative cases shall be electronically processed at the register centre and information shall be provided to users electronically.

Strategy 2: Coordination

During the period 2006 to 2009 the Brønnøysund Register Centre shall actively work on increasing coordination between public agencies and activities. This shall be achieved by increasing our competence in the standardization of public reports, and by focusing on the development of services based on a higher degree of standardization.

The “Coordination” strategy will be based for the most part on the technical solutions that are being developed with a view too full electronic administration. The Brønnøysund Register Centre shall use its position as leader in the development of technical infrastructure and as the administrator of joint solutions for public administration to propose coordination services for state agencies and other public enterprises and activities.

Strategy 3: New duties

During the period 2006 to 2009 the Brønnøysund Register Centre shall focus even more on ensuring the efficient utilization of resources to resolve public administration duties. The Brønnøysund Register Centre shall work actively on bolstering relations with administrative bodies, and shall work on ensuring that the views of the Brønnøysund Register Centre are heard when important decisions are made. The investments made in the technical infrastructure of the Brønnøysund Register Centre and its unique competence will be important arguments in support of having this type of influence. This also applies to documentation of increased productivity in our own processes at the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

Strategy 4: User support

By 2010 the Brønnøysund Register Centre shall have established a central unit for user support that handles electronic administration solutions for all public enterprises where the Brønnøysund Register Centre is involved in the technical infrastructure. This will also include solutions where the Brønnøysund Register Centre has administrative responsibilities. For this we must develop an ICT system for user support, and we must develop employee competence in helping users with relevant solutions and providing general guidance.

Strategic programmes for the period 2006-2009

Programme 1: ICT for eBR

“ICT for eBR” shall ensure that the Brønnøysund Register Centre is furnished with sufficient infrastructure and capacity to introduce full electronic administration. The programme shall also ensure that we offer sufficient infrastructure and capacity in Altinn and the security portal which we administer for the agencies we cooperate with. The programme shall be the overriding support for department-specific programmes and projects that aim to satisfy this goal. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 1: eBR.

Programme 2: Competence for eBR

The programme shall ensure that the Brønnøysund Register Centre has sufficient competence to introduce full electronic administration. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 1: eBR.

Programme 3: Rationalisation of services through eBR

The programme shall ensure that the Brønnøysund Register Centre becomes more efficient by introducing full electronic administration. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 1: eBR.

Programme 4: Using eBR

The aim is to ensure that the systems and solutions for full electronic administration are in fact used. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 1: eBR.

Programme 5: Coordination

The aim is to develop services based on coordinated use of public information and marketing of these services. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 2: Coordination.

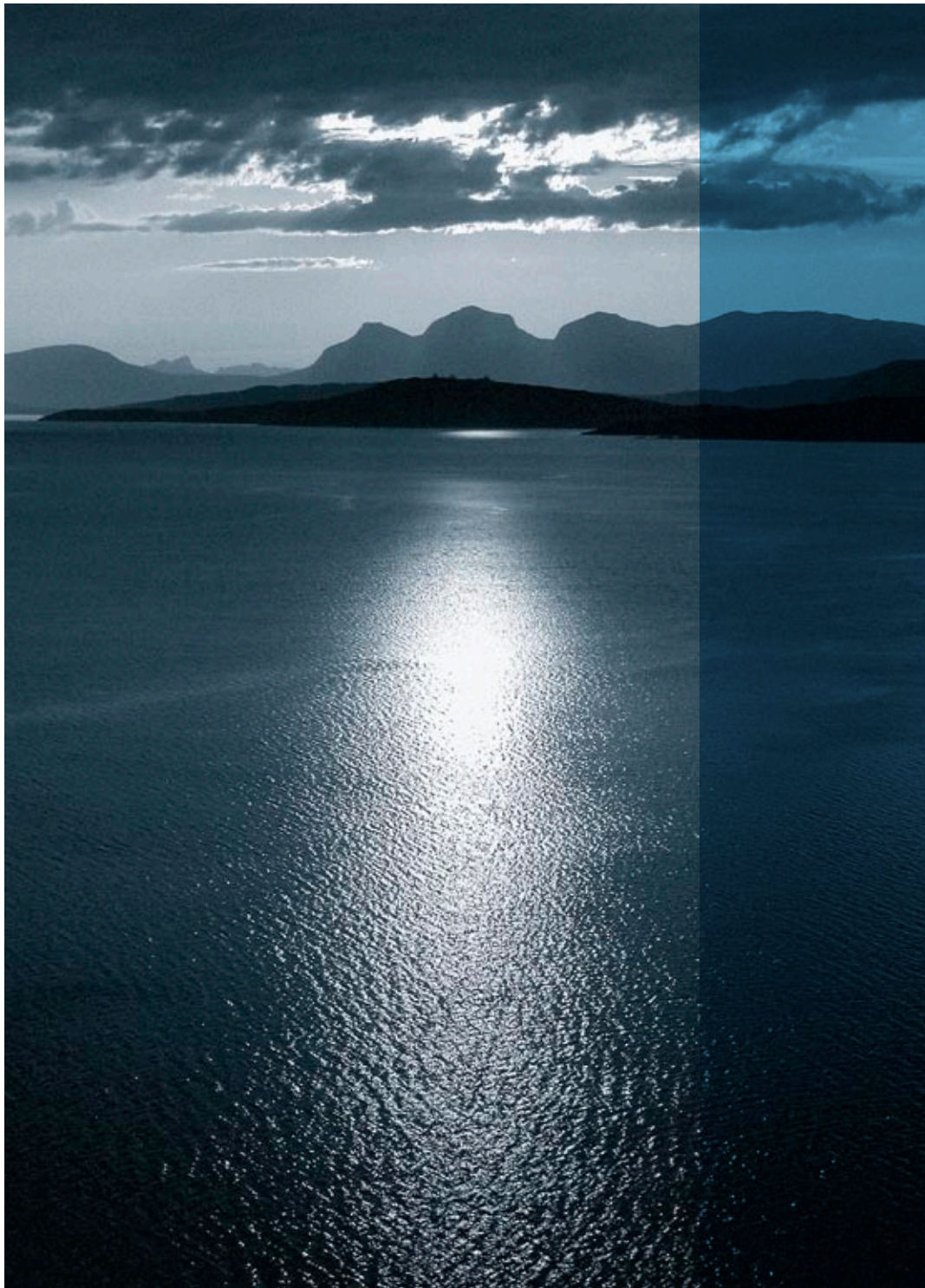
Programme 6: Dialogue with the Ministry

The aim of the programme is to build strategic relationships with the Ministries and actively market the Brønnøysund Register Centre. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 3: New duties.

Programme 7: Establish user support

The aim is to centralize user support for electronic solutions. The service shall support users of our administration solutions and other public administration solutions, including users in other public enterprises. The programme shall support goal attainment for strategy 4: User support.

Each of the programmes ties into a number of specific projects to satisfy the strategic objectives.



The Brønnøysund Register Centre

- A National Centre for Register Operations

Organization number 974 760 673

Telephone numbers/Telefax

The Information Telephone	+47 75 00 75 00
Altinn user service	+47 75 00 60 00
The Security Portal user service	+47 75 00 62 00
Administration	+47 75 00 75 09
The Norwegian Register of Hunters	+47 75 00 79 99
Telefax administration	+47 75 00 75 05
Telefax The Register of Hunters	+47 75 00 79 50
To bar unsolicited direct advertising	+47 75 00 75 03

Postal address

The Brønnøysund Register Centre

- The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities
- The Register of Business Enterprises
- The National Fee Collection Office
- The Register of Marriage Settlements
- The Register of Bankruptcies
- The Register of Mortgaged Moveable Property
- The Register of the Reporting Obligations of Enterprises
- The Register of Company Accounts
- The Central Marketing Exclusion Register
- The Norwegian Register of Hunters
- Altinn Central Administration
- Security Portal Administration

**8910 Brønnøysund
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