

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS
Service Personalforsikring
Postboks 500
1327 Lysaker

CONTRACT NO.

THE ENTERPRISE'S NAME

THE UNDERSIGNED (NAME)

NATIONAL ID NO.

ADDRESS

revokes the previously appointed beneficiary and hereby appoints

NAME	NATIONAL ID NO.
ADDRESS	WITH THE FOLLOWING SHARE OF THE SUM INSURED (%)
NAME	NATIONAL ID NO.
ADDRESS	WITH THE FOLLOWING SHARE OF THE SUM INSURED (%)
NAME	NATIONAL ID NO.
ADDRESS	WITH THE FOLLOWING SHARE OF THE SUM INSURED (%)
NAME	NATIONAL ID NO.
ADDRESS	WITH THE FOLLOWING SHARE OF THE SUM INSURED (%)

as the beneficiary of the above contract with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

If the owner of the insurance is married and the beneficiary is someone other than the owner's spouse, the appointment of the beneficiary should also be signed by the owner's spouse. Cf section 15-6. If the insurance contract to which the appointment of a beneficiary refers contains provisions concerning coordination with the benefits pursuant to the Norwegian Occupational Injuries Insurance Act and a group life insurance, the specially appointed beneficiary will only be entitled to benefits in excess of the provisions of the Occupational Injuries Insurance Act.

SIGNATURE

OWNER	PLACE/DATE	SIGNATURE
OWNER'S SPOUSE	PLACE/DATE	SIGNATURE

Some of the most important provisions of the Norwegian Act no. 69 of 16 June 1989 relating to Insurance Contracts are stated below. This translation is for information purposes only.

Section 15-2. (Appointing the beneficiary)

The policyholder may appoint one or more persons who as beneficiaries will be entitled to receive the sum insured with any supplements, or part of the sum insured, when it becomes payable. If the policyholder is married, the spouse ought to be notified of the appointment, cf. section 15-6.

An appointment of a beneficiary may be revoked unless the policyholder has made a promise to the beneficiary about it being final.

Section 15-3. (Procedures for appointing a beneficiary)

Appointment of a beneficiary and revocation of an appointment must be made by written notification to the Insurers. In connection with the insurance being taken out, the appointment may nevertheless be notified to the Insurers in another manner.

When a will makes specific dispositions over an insurance, that disposition is deemed to be appointment or revocation of a beneficiary.

Appointments or revocations made in a manner other than those mentioned in subsections one and two shall not be valid.

Section 15-4. (Interpretation rules)

Unless otherwise provided or following from the circumstances, the following shall apply:

- (a) Appointment of a beneficiary only comprises a sum insured which becomes payable upon death.
- (b) If the policyholder has made more than one appointment, section 66 No. 5 of the Inheritance Act shall apply accordingly.
- (c) If the beneficiary dies before the policyholder, section 66 No. 2 of the Inheritance Act shall apply accordingly.
- (d) If the spouse of the Insured has been appointed, section 15-1 subsection two shall apply accordingly.
- (e) If the heirs of the Insured have been appointed, the appointment also includes any heirs under a will.
- (f) If the insurance has been mortgaged when the policyholder dies, section 66 No. 4 of the Inheritance Act shall apply accordingly to the relationship between the estate of the deceased and the beneficiary.

Section 15-5. (The right under the insurance contract when a beneficiary has been appointed)

Appointment of a beneficiary does not entail any limitation in the policyholder's right of disposal over the insurance or right under the insurance contract in general. If the insurance is mortgaged, the right of the beneficiary shall cede to that of the mortgagee unless otherwise agreed.

If the appointment is final, the policyholder is not entitled to make dispositions over the insurance to the detriment of the beneficiary.

For as long as the insurance event has not occurred, the beneficiary is unable to dispose of the sum insured. If the policyholder has died and the sum insured is only to be paid out at a later time, all rights under the insurance contract pass to the beneficiary unless anything to the contrary is evident from the circumstances.

Section 15-6. (Change of beneficiary at the request of dependants)

If it seems clearly unfair towards a spouse or an heir of the body for whom the policyholder provided or was under duty to provide, and who would otherwise have been entitled to the sum insured under section 15-1, that a beneficiary should receive the sum, the person provided for may request that the sum insured be paid wholly or in part to him or her. In the decision on this emphasis shall be given to the motive for the appointment, the needs of the person provided for and the beneficiary, and whether the person provided for had been given notice of the appointment in reasonable time before the death.

This also applies with regard to an heir of the body when the spouse is entitled to the sum insured under section 15-1, subsection two.

Claims under subsections one or two must be submitted in a legal action against the beneficiary or the spouse within one year after the death.

A beneficiary or a spouse who has been paid the sum insured is not under duty to repay more than the amount which was intact when the person concerned was informed about the claim.

Your attention is particularly drawn to the fact that:

- the insurance contract is to be governed by Norwegian law
- that I am entitled to demand that any dispute be considered by a Board, cf section 20-1 of the Norwegian Insurance Contracts Act,
- and that disputes are to be determined by the Norwegian courts.