FINANCIAL RESULTS 2024

Eksportfinans ASA
www.eksportfinans.com
LEI: HKDM6R5I7TEN7ODGZB21

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

from the Board of Directors

Eksportfinans was established in 1962 and is located in Oslo, Norway. The company is a credit institution according to Norwegian law and manages a portfolio of export related lending. Since 2012, the company has not granted new loans. Substantially all loans are secured by guarantees from Eksfin (Export Finance Norway) and/or highly rated banks. Eksportfinans also manages a liquidity portfolio. Eksportfinans' business is funded by debt issued in the international capital markets and equity.

During 2024, significant simplifications have been implemented as part of the continuing wind down of the company. These include the discontinuation of the 108-agreement with the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, a transfer of most of the liquidity portfolio from bonds to fixed-income funds, and a significant reduction of the company's bond debt. Furthermore, organizational changes including a downscaling of the staff will be implemented early 2025.

RESULTS

Net interest income

Net interest income was NOK 251 million for 2024, compared to NOK 269 million for 2023.

Net other operating income

Net other operating income was NOK 42 million for 2024 compared to NOK 71 million for 2023. The gain in 2024 relates mainly to interest income from fixed-income funds and gains from the liquidity and lending portfolios. The gain in 2023 relates mainly to realized gains from repurchasing around NOK 0.9 billion of the company's own debt and unrealized gains on Eksportfinans' securities and lending portfolios.

Total operating expenses

Total operating expenses amounted to NOK 94 million for 2024, while the corresponding figure for 2023 was NOK 44 million. The company has allocated NOK 9 million as a provision for severance packages related to staff reductions in early 2025. A reduction of existing pension commitments reduced total operating expenses by approximately NOK 47 million in 2023.

No research and development costs were booked in 2024.

Tax

In 2024, the company recognized an impairment of NOK 74 million on a deferred tax asset. As the deferred tax asset is deducted from regulatory capital, the impairment had no effect on the capital adequacy of Eksportfinans. For more information regarding the deferred tax asset, see note 10 to the accompanying financial statements.

Result for the year

The result for the year was NOK 75 million for 2024 compared to NOK 320 million for 2023. The 2024 result reflects the impact of an impairment of the deferred tax asset. In contrast, the 2023 result was positively impacted by a gain on the repurchase of own debt, a reduction in pension commitments, and the reversal of a deferred tax asset impairment.

Return on equity was 1.5 percent for 2024, compared to 5.6 percent for 2023.

Total Comprehensive Income

Total comprehensive income was NOK 46 million for the year 2024, compared to NOK 274 million for 2023. Credit spread effects related to fair value adjustments on Eksportfinans' own debt outstanding are recognized in other comprehensive income. In 2024 the credit spread effects on other comprehensive income (net of derivatives) were NOK 23 million (after tax), compared to NOK 43 million (after tax) in 2023.

The unrealized gain on Eksportfinans' own debt accumulated in the balance sheet (net of derivatives) due to credit spread effects was NOK 12 million at December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 70 million at December 31, 2023. As debt comes to maturity, these unrealized gains will be reversed as unrealized losses. Capital adequacy will not be impacted by this in any material way, as changes in fair value on own debt caused by movements in credit spreads do not have an impact on total regulatory capital.

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets amounted to NOK 5.6 billion at December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 7.6 billion at December 31, 2023.

Lending

Eksportfinans manages a portfolio of loans, with no new loan disbursements since 2012. Total loans amounted to NOK 1.0 billion at the end of 2024, compared to NOK 1.1 billion at the end of 2023. The reduction was due to repayments on the loan portfolio. Weighted average duration of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2024 was 2.7 years.

Liquidity portfolio

The liquidity portfolio was NOK 3.9 billion at December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 5.3 billion at December 31, 2023. The liquidity portfolio consists of fixed-income funds and highly rated bonds. The average duration at December 31, 2024 was 2.5 years.

Funding

Outstanding bond debt was NOK 0.3 billion at year-end 2024. The corresponding figure at year-end 2023 was NOK 0.8 billion. For more information regarding the bond debt, see note 4.

CAPITAL

At year-end 2024 total equity was NOK 5.0 billion, compared to NOK 5.3 billion at year-end 2023. The main reason for the decrease in equity was the payment of dividends during the year.

The core capital ratio was 207 percent at year-end 2024, compared to 170 percent at year-end 2023. The ratio is well above regulatory requirements.

In March 2024 Eksportfinans disbursed NOK 1.0 billion of the company's capital to the owners, following an acceptance to make such a disbursement from the Norwegian FSA. After this disbursement, and according to the board's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), Eksportfinans has approximately NOK 4.0 billion in excess capital. The board is of the opinion that most of this surplus capital should be disbursed to the company's owners.

The board of directors proposes a dividend of NOK 75 million for 2024.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Eksportfinans maintains a conservative risk profile, which has improved further in 2024 due to the scheduled reduction and simplification of the balance sheet.

Risk is managed through a framework of principles, organizational structures as well as measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the business areas. The risk management guidelines are evaluated annually and approved by the board.

CATEGORIES OF RISK

Liquidity risk

Eksportfinans manages liquidity risk primarily through its liquidity reserves, by matching maturities of assets and liabilities and by stress testing cash flows. At year-end 2024, Eksportfinans held total liquidity reserves of NOK 4.0 billion, consisting of the liquidity portfolio of NOK 3.9 billion and cash equivalents of NOK 0.1 billion. The total liquidity reserves compared to outstanding bond debt of NOK 0.3 billion constitutes a robust liquidity position.

At year-end 2024, Eksportfinans' total liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 780 percent and LCR in USD was 166 percent. At year-end 2023, the total LCR was 1,965 percent and LCR in USD was 394 percent.

Market risk

The debt balance continued to decline in 2024 as a result of maturities. The company has applied IFRS 9 and consequently gains or losses on outstanding debt arising from changes in the company's own credit risk are presented as other comprehensive income.

Existing bond debt issues are hedged on an individual basis through swap transactions. All these swaps are covered by credit support annexes (CSAs) with bilateral daily exchange of cash collateral. The majority of swap transactions with contractual maturities beyond ten years contain mutual early termination clauses that can be exercised on set dates. Consistent with previous years, no such swap termination options have been exercised in 2024.

Other inherent market risks include currency and interest rate risks, controlled through regular monitoring of defined limits. The currency and interest rate exposures are presented in note 23.2 and 23.3 to the accompanying financial statements.

The discontinuation of the 108-agreement with the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries slightly increases the risk of unrealized gains or losses over the remaining term of the loans, as the loans are measured at amortized cost while the corresponding hedging derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Credit risk

Eksportfinans' credit policy as stipulated in its bylaws leaves the company with limited credit risk. Exposure is generated through exposure to counterparties such as financial institutions, public-sector enterprises, municipalities or sovereigns within the EU and OECD area. The counterparties have high ratings, or the exposure is covered by governmental guarantee programs.

The main credit risks going forward are reduced creditworthiness and default of counterparties. Approximately 60 percent of all loans have double default protection through both a debtor and a guarantor. The rest of the loan portfolio consists of a direct loan to a highly rated regional Norwegian bank. The liquidity portfolio is managed within a conservative credit framework. As mentioned above, credit risk from derivatives is managed through daily exchange of collateral for all transactions.

As in 2023, the company realized no loan losses in 2024.

Operational risk

The board's guidelines for operational risk are updated annually and supplemented with administrative routines and management systems. These processes are subject to audit on a regular basis.

Eksportfinans' operations in 2024 developed in line with plans, with organizational capacity aligned to the level of activity. Business simplifications implemented during the year reduced the need for staffing, and a planned downsizing is scheduled for execution in the first quarter of 2025. The management remains focused on maintaining the expertise and skills required to ensure solid and efficient operations. Measures to promote responsible operations have been implemented, with close collaboration between management, employees, employee representatives, and other stakeholders.

Key activities in 2024 included ongoing risk assessment, continued development of a company-wide risk culture and follow-up on the company's registry of incidents. The company's contingency plans were refined and updated during the year.

Compliance risk

Compliance with laws and regulations continued to be of importance to the company in 2024. A comprehensive framework for monitoring relevant regulations and consequences for Eksportfinans has been developed, and guidelines backed up by internal routines were again updated based on the increasing number of regulations in the financial sector.

Climate risk

In 2024, Eksportfinans maintained the commitment to sustainability and climate risk management, with a specific focus on adapting to new regulatory requirements. Moreover, it continued refining its reporting practices to align with the recommendations from the Task force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD).

A major part of Eksportfinans' climate risk is concentrated in its liquidity and lending portfolios. All outstanding transactions are categorized according to the TCFD framework. The TCFD-report addresses four key operational areas and consists of 11 specific disclosures recommended by TCFD. The overall conclusion is that the company's climate risk remains low.

As a consequence of its winding down process, Eksportfinans decided to terminate its certification as an eco-lighthouse company in 2024. Nevertheless, the company remains committed to identifying, monitoring, and reporting on climate risk. The TCFD report and the sustainability guidelines are available on the corporate website.

RATING

The rating of Eksportfinans from Standard & Poor's continued to be A-/A-2 in 2024. However, the outlook was revised from stable to positive.

CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Eksportfinans completes its ICAAP report on an annual basis. As required by the Norwegian capital adequacy regulation, the company´s overall risk strategy, assessments of the capital adequacy as well as controls and routines for managing the types of risk that Eksportfinans faces, are available in the Pillar 3 disclosure report on the corporate website.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The company's remuneration policy is based on the guidelines from EBA. The policy is designed to be in line with Eksportfinans' overall objectives, risk tolerance and long-term interests. It shall also contribute to promoting sound management and control of the institution's risk and not encourage the taking of excessive risk. The policy is reviewed by the board of directors on an annual basis and is published on the corporate website together with a declaration on the application of the policy in the previous financial year.

Remuneration amounts are reported in note 27 to the accompanying financial statements.

SUSTAINABILITY

Within the limitations of Eksportfinans' business operations, the company continues to adapt to the increased focus on sustainability in the society in general, and in the financial industry in particular. Also, the Norwegian Government states in its white paper on State ownership (Meld. St. 6 2022-2023) "A greener and more active government ownership" that the government's goal as owner is the highest return possible within sustainable limits.

The company's sustainability guidelines are reviewed annually by the board and are available on the corporate website.

Eksportfinans will continue its sustainability focus and is preparing for the implementation of the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive that will be effective for the Company from the financial year 2026.

The following chapter provides a broader overview of Eksportfinans' sustainability initiatives.

Environmental

As part of the company's environmental requirements Eksportfinans has adhered to OECD's Common Approaches on the Environment and Officially Supported Export Credits, which also give specific directions on how the requirements should be implemented in the lending operations of the company. In compliance with these requirements, all loan projects were classified according to potential environmental impact at the time of loan closing. Eksportfinans is not aware of violations of human or social rights, or breaches of environmental requirements, in any of its projects or operations in 2024.

The company's operations have limited direct impact on the external environment. However, the company aims to conduct climate- and environment considerations directly and indirectly through its daily activities and operations.

A significant majority of Eksportfinans' suppliers have sustainability incorporated in their business model.

The company's environmental engagement contributes to increase employees' awareness of climate and environmental issues.

Social

The Norwegian Act on Equality and Prohibition of Discrimination is fundamental to the company's focus on efforts to ensure that equal rights are upheld, and that no discrimination takes place.

At the end of 2024, the proportion of women on the board of directors was 60 percent. The company employed 19 professionals, with a gender distribution of 26 percent women and 74 percent men. The management team consisted of one female and three male members. The company continues to focus on gender neutral remuneration. No recruitments were made in 2024. After the planned staff reduction in 2025, the gender distribution is expected to be 33 percent women and 66 percent men.

The company has a combined working environment and liaison committee to ensure good collaboration between management and employees. In 2024 the committee focused among other things on simplifications of the company's operations and a revised collective agreement.

Short-term absence due to illness in 2024 was 0.39 percent, compared to 0.36 percent in 2023. Total absence due to illness continued to be low and was 0.81 percent in 2024, compared to 1.48 percent in 2023. There were no reports of accidents at the workplace resulting in personal injury in 2024. All employees have good insurance and health benefits in addition to offers of regular health-promoting and social activities.

The company's guidelines for sustainability, equality and prohibition of discrimination, conflicts of interest, privacy and impact on climate and the environment were updated in 2024.

Governance

Eksportfinans aims always to ensure a high standard of corporate governance, including but not limited to ethics, compliance, equality, and prohibition of discrimination.

The company adheres to the Norwegian code of practice for corporate governance (NUES) to the extent practicable, and to relevant laws and regulations. The guidelines for corporate governance are an integral part of the guidelines on sustainability which are available on the corporate website.

Corporate social responsibility

The company's guidelines on sustainability include ethical guidelines, whistleblowing routines, guidelines for climate- and environmental risks, anti-corruption measures, measures against money laundering for projects financed by Eksportfinans, health-, environment and safety guidelines for the organization, guidelines for equality and prohibition of discrimination, guidelines on corporate governance and guidelines on human rights and decent working conditions according to the Transparency Act. These guidelines are part of the company's regular compliance reporting and are published on the corporate website as well as the company's intranet. The company's due diligence statement according to the Transparency Act is available on the corporate website. Eksportfinans also has an established whistleblowing routine based on international guidelines.

Eksportfinans has implemented anti-corruption guidelines that are within the framework of Norwegian legislation and in accordance with OECD's Action Statement on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits. Consequently, Eksportfinans has no loan agreements with companies known to have been involved in corruption at the time of loan closing.

As the company adheres to the Norwegian transparency act, a due diligence assessment has been conducted, whereby all suppliers exceeding annual purchases of NOK 200,000 were analysed with regards to negative impacts on human rights and working conditions. The risk of negative impact on human rights and working conditions was considered to be low. The due diligence statement is available on the corporate website.

Lending

Since Eksportfinans has not granted new loans since 2012, all current loans and corresponding loan agreements are older than twelve years. Consequently Eksportfinans has no active ESG policy for assessment of new lending projects. It cannot be ruled out that projects financed by the company may have adverse environmental and social effects.

The focus on sustainability has increased significantly over the past decade, and the covenants that regulate the ESG activities, reporting and requirements are less onerous in Eksportfinans' loan agreements than in contemporary loan agreements. Currently the focus is to maintain an overview of the portfolio and the customers' position in an ESG perspective, in accordance with TCFD recommendations.

Eksportfinans' current portfolio of loans consists of loans to customers within shipping and oil related industries, renewable energy as well as the banking and municipal sector in Norway. The duration of the loans is such that the loan portfolio past 2024 will be comprised more than 50 percent of solar and recyclable energy, under the precondition that the current repayment plans are followed.

Liquidity portfolio

At the end of 2024, the liquidity portfolio consists largely of investments in three fixed-income funds, managed by DNB Asset management and Nordea Asset management. DNB Asset management and Nordea Asset management adhere to their own guidelines regarding responsible and sustainable investments. Further details on these guidelines can be found on the respective parties' official websites. These funds mainly consist of Nordic financial institutions, covered bonds and Norwegian municipalities. Additionally, Eksportfinans holds a few bond investments to meet liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirements. The liquidity portfolio is categorized according to the TCFD recommendations.

THE ORGANIZATION

At the end of 2024 Eksportfinans employed 19 highly skilled professionals. The organization was unchanged compared to the end of 2023. As part of the company's staff reductions mentioned above, five employees accepted offers for severance packages at the end of 2024 and will leave the company in early 2025. In order to responsibly manage its complex operations, the company engages external expertise when necessary.

The company has a directors and officers (D&O) liability insurance in place, protecting board members and members of management against claims of wrongful acts.

Five ordinary board meetings and one strategy meeting were held during 2024, in addition to two extraordinary meetings related to strategy and organization. A presentation of the board of directors and management of the company is given on page ..

STATEMENTS

The board of directors confirms that the annual accounts are premised on a going concern assumption. The basis for this assumption is the annual financial statements for 2024 as well as the liquidity situation and cash flow forecast of the company, as described in the Liquidity risk section of this report.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Eksportfinans' strategy to actively manage its existing portfolio of loans, other assets and liabilities, with the overall objective of maintaining company value, remains unchanged in 2025.

The board will continue to monitor developments in the international capital markets and their impact on the company's balance sheet and liquidity. Eksportfinans has ample liquidity reserves and continues its prudent liquidity analyses and planning. Appropriate liquidity and staff contingency plans are maintained.

The proactive management of operational risk and compliance risk will continue to be a key focus going forward. In accordance with market practice Eksportfinans will continue its efforts to ensure a sustainable business operation in line with national and international regulations.

According to the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NCGB or NUES), the board of directors should ensure that the company has a capital structure that is appropriate to the company's objective, strategy and risk profile. In the board's opinion Eksportfinans continues to be overcapitalized, and it remains a key issue to pursue different initiatives and solutions to optimize the capital structure.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The company's largest shareholder has extended an offer to the other shareholders for the acquisition of all their shares in Eksportfinans ASA. The acquisition is dependent upon 100 percent acceptance and a license being granted from the Norwegian Supervisory Authority (FSA).

Oslo, February 11, 2025
EKSPORTFINANS ASA
The board of directors

Bjørn Berg
Chairperson

Toril Eidesvik
Deputy chairperson

Louise Haahjem

Tore Olaf Rimmereid

Linda Rimstad

Marius Andreassen

Geir Ove Olsen
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(NOK million)	2024	2023	NOTES
Interest income, amortized cost	**22**	25	
Other interest income	**275**	353	
Total interest and related income	**297**	378	
Interest and related expenses	**41**	101	
Other interest and related expenses	**5**	8	
Total interest and related expenses	**46**	109	
NET INTEREST INCOME	**251**	269	
Net commissions related to banking services	**0**	(2)	
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value	**42**	73	**23.4**
NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS)	**42**	71	
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS)	**293**	340	
Salaries and other administrative expenses	**86**	35	**8**
Depreciation	**4**	4	
Other expenses	**4**	5	**9**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**94**	44	
Impairment charges on loans at amortized cost	**0**	(1)	**22.4**
PRE-TAX OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**199**	297	
Tax/(tax benefit)	**124**	(23)	**10**
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	**75**	320	
Other comprehensive income not classified to profit and loss:			
Change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	**(31)**	(57)	
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations, before tax	**(8)**	(4)	
Tax/(tax income) related to these items	**(10)**	(15)	
Other comprehensive income	**(29)**	(46)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**46**	274	
Allocated to/(from) reserve for unrealized gains	15	19	**19**
Allocated to/(from) other equity	60	301	
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	75	320	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	NOTES
ASSETS			
Loans due from credit institutions [1)]	**558**	878	12
Loans due from customers [2)]	**564**	643	12
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**3,853**	5,297	22.5
Financial derivatives	**106**	152	11
Deferred tax asset	**58**	166	10
Intangible assets	**2**	3	
Fixed assets	**1**	1	
Other assets	**417**	488	13
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,559**	7,628	
LIABILITIES			
Bond debt [3)]	**286**	828	14
Financial derivatives	**113**	278	11
Taxes payable	**0**	0	10
Capital to be distributed to shareholders	**0**	1,000	19
Other liabilities	**129**	147	6, 17
Provisions	**32**	82	7, 16
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**560**	2,335	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**2,771**	2,771	18
Reserve for unrealized gains	**24**	52	19
Other equity	**2,204**	2,470	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**4,999**	5,293	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**5,559**	7,628	

1) All loans due from credit institutions at year-end 2024 and at year-end 2023 are measured at fair value through profit and loss.
2) Of NOK 564 million at December 31, 2024, NOK 342 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 222 million is measured at amortized cost. Of NOK 643 million at December 31, 2023, NOK 386 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 257 million is measured at amortized cost.
3) Of NOK 286 million at December 31, 2024, all is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Of NOK 828 million at December 31, 2023, NOK 500 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 328 million is measured at amortized cost.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Bjørn Berg
Chairperson

Toril Eidesvik
Deputy chairperson

Louise Haahjem

Tore Olaf Rimmereid

Linda Rimstad

Marius Andreassen

Geir Ove Olsen
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(NOK million)	Share capital [1]	Reserve unrealized gains [2]	Other equity	Total equity
EQUITY AS AT JANUARY 1, 2024	2,771	52	2,470	5,293
Dividends paid	0	0	(320)	(320)
Actuarial gains/(losses) [3]	0	0	(6)	(6)
Change in fair value due to changes in own credit risk [3]	0	(23)	(20)	(43)
Reversal of unrealized gains on fully repaid bond debt	0	(20)	20	0
Profit for the period	0	15	60	75
EQUITY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	2,771	24	2,204	4,999
EQUITY AS AT JANUARY 1, 2023	2,771	169	3,172	6,112
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0
Reduction of equity, to be disbursed in 2024	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
Actuarial gains/(losses) 3)	0	0	(3)	(3)
Change in fair value due to changes in own credit risk 3)	0	(43)	(93)	(136)
Reversal of unrealized gains on fully repaid bond debt	0	(93)	93	0
Profit for the period	0	19	301	320
EQUITY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	2,771	52	2,470	5,293

1) Restricted equity that cannot be paid out to the owners without a resolution to reduce the share capital in accordance with the Public Limited companies Act under Norwegian Law.
2) The reserve for unrealized gains is a requirement under Norwegian legislation. Allocations to this reserve are to be made in the Company accounts for, with a few exceptions, positive differences between carrying value and amortized cost of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The reserve for unrealized gains represents restricted equity that cannot be distributed as dividend.
3) The tax (negative tax) on other comprehensive income items is NOK (10) million in 2024 and NOK (15) million in 2023.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(NOK million)	2024	2023	NOTES
Pre-tax operating profit/(loss)	**199**	297	
Provided by operating activities:			
Accrual of contribution to the Norwegian government		1	
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	**(128)**	18	
Agio/(disagio) on loans	**7**	12	
Depreciation	**4**	4	
Principal collected on loans	**111**	157	
Purchase of financial investments (trading)	**(5,577)**	(2,867)	
Proceeds from sale or redemption of financial investments (trading)	**7,035**	3,859	
Contribution paid to the Norwegian government	**(3)**	(4)	
Changes in:			
Accrued interest receivable	**4**	(163)	
Other receivables	**26**	369	
Accrued liabilities	**(53)**	(163)	
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**1,625**	1,520	
Principal payments on bond debt	**(666)**	(1,455)	14
Dividend paid	**(320)**	0	
Capital distributed to the owners	**(1,000)**	0	
Lease payment	**(3)**	(2)	
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(1,989)**	(1,457)	
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(364)**	63	
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	**461**	379	20
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**46**	19	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**143**	461	20

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES

to the annual accounts

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Eksportfinans ASA manages a portfolio of long-term financing for the Norwegian export sector.

Eksportfinans ASA is a limited liability company. Eksportfinans ASA is incorporated and domiciled in Norway. The address of the head office is Dronning Mauds gate 15, P.O. Box 1601 Vika, N-0119 Oslo, Norway. In these financial statements the terms "Eksportfinans ASA", "Company" and "Eksportfinans" are used for the company Eksportfinans ASA.

The fiscal year of the Company runs from January 1 to December 31.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the board of directors on February 11, 2025.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are established below. The policies are consistent and applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in line with accounting regulations and legislation in Norway. The Norwegian Accounting Act requires the Company to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. The Norwegian Accounting Act requires additional disclosure in accordance with IFRS. These requirements are related to remunerations that are included in the financial statements.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company
The Company has not applied new amendments for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted
Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, i.e., the functional currency. Norwegian kroner (NOK) serve as both the functional and presentational currency for the Company.

At initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are recorded applying the spot exchange rate. On the balance sheet date, the monetary items in foreign currencies are translated by using the closing rate. Unrealized gains and losses in foreign currency translations are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. This did not apply for items related to the Parliamentary Bill No. 108 (1977-78), (also referred to as the 108 Agreement), as the risks in foreign currency were covered by the 108 Agreement. This agreement was established to provide financing for exporters of capital goods in accordance with OECD regulations related to the Consensus Agreement for export financing (the CIRR scheme). Exchange rate differences on transactions under the 108 Agreement were booked to the government settlement account in the balance sheet. See the further description of the 108 Agreement in notes 2.3.3.2 and 11.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting polices related to financial instruments

The following notes describe the significant accounting policies relating to financial instruments.

2.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company initially recognizes loans due from credit institutions, loans due from customers and bond debt on the date of transaction. Securities are recognized and accounted for at settlement date. However, the change in fair value from date of trading to settlement date is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Other financial assets and financial liabilities including financial derivatives are recognized on the date of trading when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2.3.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company applies IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- amortized cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- the asset is held within a business model where the objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI").

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVPL i.e.

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractually cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVPL, using the fair value option.

The Company may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortized cost criteria as measured at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

These assets are measured at fair value with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, except financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. This classification is applied to derivatives and financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. The Company has designated certain liabilities as fair value through profit and loss for structured debt as they consist of a debt host and embedded derivatives that must otherwise be separated.

2.3.3 Presentation, classification and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income

2.3.3.1 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, expected discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. See note 4 for a description of fair value measurement.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments, either mandatorily measured at FVPL (fail SPPI requirement or not held to collect or held to collect or sell business model) or upon initial recognition designated as at FVPL (the fair value option). Financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVPL include all securities and cash collateral related to swaps. Derivatives are measured at FVPL (as they fail the SPPI requirement).

Financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss consist of loans due from credit institutions, loans to customers and structured bond debt. The Company has applied the fair value option under IFRS 9. The fair value option is applied when this results in the most relevant information under the options available for measurement of financial instruments and when alternative principles of measurement result in greater accounting mismatches. The most important cause of accounting mismatch is the requirement to measure all financial derivatives at fair value. Financial derivatives are used in economic hedges of the market risk of specific assets and liabilities. To obtain a more symmetrical measurement, the underlying economically hedged transactions, as well as transactions at floating rate that are not subject to individual hedges, must be measured at fair value. This is obtained through the application of the fair value option for these financial instruments.

Gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value come from the following:
• derivatives
• loans due from credit institutions designated at FVPL
• loans due from customers designated at FVPL
• securities (mandatorily measured at FVPL)
• other assets (mandatorily measured at FVPL)
• bond debt designated at FVPL
• other liabilities (mandatorily measured at FVPL)

Gains and losses on financial instruments and liabilities at FVPL are included in the line item "Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value". Gains or losses arising from an entity's own credit risk on liabilities designated at FVPL are presented in OCI (other comprehensive income) without reclassification to the income statement.

2.3.3.2 Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost consist of loans due from customers, other assets and other liabilities and bond debt, all under the government supported 108 Agreement (see description of the agreement below).

Interest income and expense are recognized in accordance with the effective interest method (see note 2.3.3.3).

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs (expected credit losses) for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on ECL.

The measurement of the impairment provisions for expected losses depends on whether credit risk has increased significantly after initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, and when credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition, the impairment provisions are based on 12-month expected credit loss (stage 1). If credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the impairment provisions are based on lifetime expected credit loss (stage 2 and stage 3). Loans in stage 3 are loans that are credit impaired.

Loans are secured by guarantees from Eksfin (Export Finance Norway) and/or highly rated banks. The internal rules for transitions from stage 1 to stage 2 (significant change in credit risk) and stage 2 to stage 3 (credit impaired) are based upon whether the loans are guaranteed by Eksfin or only by banks. The criteria used in the two cases are described as follows:

Loans guaranteed by Eksfin
When loans are guaranteed by Eksfin, the Company presumes that credit risk has increased significantly from its initial recognition, when contractual payments are more than 14 days past due. Also, it is presumed that the loan is impaired if contractual payments are more than 90 days past due. Normally, the guarantee issued by Eksfin would imply that loss given default (LGD) is expected to be 0 in all scenarios. However, the guarantees issued by Eksfin do not cover break costs. Therefore, the Company calculates an ECL based on the total exposure of actual and possible break costs not covered by guarantees. The Company determines appropriate 12 month and lifetime Probability of Default (PD) levels to these exposures. Exposures related to break cost will only occur if Eksfin chooses to prepay the loans at default. As part of the ECL calculation, the Company estimates the percentage of instances where Eksfin chooses to prepay the loan at default.

Loans guaranteed only by banks
When loans are guaranteed by banks alone, the Company presumes that credit risk has increased significantly from its initial recognition when contractual payments are either more than 30 days past due or if the guarantor declines the guaranteed call. Normally, the guarantor settles the guaranteed amount between 1-3 weeks after the loan comes past due, thus the 30 days back stop is not expected to be used as a trigger for stage migration. The loan is considered impaired if contractual payments are more than 90 days past due. Because of the combination of defaults that needs to happen to both borrower and guarantor, and the high credit status of the guarantor, the Company expects LGD to be 0 in all scenarios, and thus ECL to be 0 in all stages. The Company will perform a reassessment of LGD if the guarantor is in financial distress, downgraded more than 2 notches or if the guarantor claims that the guarantee is invalid.

In addition to the above principles, the Company considers if certain exposures such as extended payment holidays imply a significant increase in credit risk. This is based on an assessment of whether the payment holidays reflect financial difficulties by the borrower. If the Company determines that the borrower has financial difficulties, loans will migrate to stage 2 or stage 3 if the loans are considered credit impaired. Loans will migrate back to stage 1 or 2 once the criteria for stage migration as defined above are no longer present, i.e., there is no "cure period". With the significant impact the guarantees have on the ECL calculations in all macroeconomic scenarios reasonably expected to occur, the use of forward-looking information is not a material input to the ECL calculation.

Description of 108 Agreement

The 108 Agreement with the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Fisheries, and Industry (referred to as the Ministry) was a government supported arrangement to facilitate lending to companies involved in the Norwegian export industry.

The 108 Agreement was closed on September 30, 2024, and all outstanding liabilities were settled in December 2024. The financial derivatives related to the 108 Agreement were terminated on September 30, 2024, while loans under CIRR terms and their associated hedging derivatives remain on Eksportfinans' balance sheet. The closure had minimal impact on the financial results in 2024, but slightly increases the risk of unrealized gains or losses over the remaining term of the loans as the loans are measured at amortized cost while the corresponding hedging derivatives are measured at FVPL. The description below outlines the conditions applicable while the agreement was in place.

The 108 Agreement provided coverage of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk for qualifying lending, borrowing and liquidity. The aim of the 108 Agreement was to provide a fixed Norwegian krone-based margin on qualifying OECD loans by compensating for interest rates and foreign currency differences between lending and funding.

Under the 108 Agreement, lending, borrowing, and liquidity were included in the balance sheet together with transactions not covered by the agreement. Interest income was recorded in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method and based on the rates agreed upon with the borrower, adjusted with the interest rate paid by the government under the 108 Agreement. Fees were recognized as interest income using the effective interest method when applying amortized cost. Interest expenses were recorded in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The 108 Agreement entailed debiting or crediting the settlement accounts continuously throughout the year for realized payment differences related to lending. The net amount to be compensated or charged by the government was included in the line item "Other assets" in the balance sheet. Certain components of the 108 Agreement which compensated the Company for gains and/or losses on certain lending transactions covered by the Agreement due to the change in interest and foreign exchange rates, met the definition of financial derivatives in accordance with IFRS 9 and were defined as financial derivatives. Measuring these derivatives separately at fair value could potentially lead to an increase in the volatility of the Company's earnings.

The following summarizes the accounting treatment for the different features of the 108 Agreement:

- The government subsidies provided to the Company were treated as government grants in accordance with IAS 20. Government grants were recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they were intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.
- Those grants related to variable rate borrowing met the definition of a derivative in accordance with IFRS 9. On day 1, the derivative was recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The corresponding entry was posted to "deferred revenue" in accordance with the treatment for government grants noted above. On subsequent measurements of the derivative, the change in its fair value was recorded in the income statement.
- Those grants related to fixed rate borrowings and loans which were denominated in NOK currency, did not meet the definition of a derivative in accordance with IFRS 9.
- Grants denominated in foreign currencies met the definition of a derivative in accordance with IFRS 9. The foreign currency component would not be separated from the entire agreement contract. Therefore, the valuation of the derivative included the foreign currency component plus the fixed margin relating to the fixed rate loans and borrowings. The treatment was similar to the treatment described in the second bullet point above, the initial gain would be deferred and the subsequent changes in the fair value of the derivative would be recognized in the income statement.

The derivatives in the 108 Agreement were recognized in the balance sheet as an asset or a liability depending on the net fair value of the derivatives at the reporting date.

2.3.3.3 Revenue recognition and presentation

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized within "Interest income, amortized cost", "Other interest income", "Interest and related expenses on bond debt", and "Other interest and related expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income. According to IFRS 9, interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost.
The interest income calculated using the effective interest method is presented within "Interest income, amortized cost". Other interest income is presented within "Other interest income".

Under IFRS 9 the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit impaired assets. When an asset becomes credit impaired under IFRS 9 ("stage 3") the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit impaired, the Company reverts to calculate interest income on gross basis.

Interest income and expense on all assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss (including derivatives) are recognized in interest income and expense using the contractual interest rate.

Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments carried at fair value through profit and loss are described under note 2.3.3.1.

2.4 Pension commitments

Pension plans

Until year-end 2023, The Company had a set of employee retirement plans, consisting of both defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans, reflecting national practices and conditions. The plans were generally covered by pension schemes funded and managed through life insurance companies, determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

With the termination of the defined benefit pension scheme during 2023, the employees in the scheme were assigned paid-up policies. In addition, a compensation scheme was established for employees who were not yet pensioners. The scheme is unfunded. Compensation is earned on an ongoing basis, and the Company has no commitments beyond payments. The compensation scheme is therefore measured in the same way as the defined contribution scheme, see below. See note 7 for further information.

The Company's pension scheme meets the requirements of the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension Law.

Pension costs

The pension calculations are carried out in accordance with IAS 19.

The pension expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are based on the assumptions determined at the start of the period while the liability is based on the assumptions at the end of the period (i.e., the balance sheet date). Pension expenses are included in the line item "Salaries and other administrative expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Under the defined contribution pension plan, the payable obligation is recognized as an expense as an employee provides services in exchange for the contribution. After paying annual contributions, the Company has no further commitments linked to employees' work performance. The expenses following from the defined-contribution pension schemes are recognized in the income statement.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet with respect to the defined benefit pension plans, is measured at present value at the balance sheet date minus the fair value of the defined pension plan on assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The calculation is based on the assumptions related to discount rate, future salary adjustments, pension and other payments from the national insurance fund, future return on plan assets and actuarial assumptions on mortality and voluntary resignation.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates on high quality corporate bonds as the estimate for the discount rate, adjusted for differences in the payment structure and the average maturity of the pension liability.

Return on plan assets is calculated at the beginning of the period based on a discount rate.

Actuarial adjustments due to gains and/or losses and change valuations in actuarial assumptions on assets or on the defined benefit obligation are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Social security tax related to the pension commitments is calculated based on the net pension obligation for each pension scheme at the end of the year.

Pension liabilities are classified under the line item “Provisions”, and prepaid pension cost is classified under the line item “Other assets” in the balance sheet. See note 7 for further information.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management to use judgment in making estimates and assumptions that can affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of income and expense and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The accounting estimates are based on relevant information available at the end of each period, and include inherent risks and uncertainties related to judgments and assumptions made by the management. The Company considers the accounting estimates carefully in applying the accounting policies due to existence of uncertainty at the time the estimate is made, the probability of change in estimates from period to period and the potential impact of these estimates to the financial statements.

Estimates and judgments are regularly evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company believes that the applied assumptions are the most likely, although actual events may differ from these. Consequently, the estimates could prove inaccurate, and the Company may be exposed to changes to earnings that could be material.

The company concluded that potential risks based on valuation and estimates from ESG factors are minimal due to the size, market activity and the nature of operations of the company.

3.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Eksportfinans uses available price quotations, valuation techniques and theoretical models using market information. These estimates are calibrated against economic models and observed transaction prices. Estimated market values of derivatives under Credit Support Annexes (CSA agreements) are also reconciled daily with counterparties’ valuations (see Note 22.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies for a brief description of CSA agreements). Since Eksportfinans has adopted the fair value option for the majority of its financial assets and liabilities, market changes or changes in assumptions or estimated levels can significantly impact the fair value of an instrument as reported and have a significant impact on the statement of comprehensive income. The subjectivity of these assumptions is reduced by using observable market inputs in the valuations, such as a quoted price or rate, by using multiple models for valuation purposes, and by obtaining price and rate information from several sources.

The multi-notch downgrade of Eksportfinans from Moody's and Standard and Poor's in November 2011 led to significant reductions in the market value of the Company's own debt. The Company used quoted prices of traded debt both before and after the downgrade since IFRS requires actual traded prices to be used if such quotes exist. Since 2011, the market value of the Company’s debt has gradually increased and a significant part of the unrealized gain in 2011 has been reversed.

Generally critical accounting estimates and judgment are those related to fair value measurement of financial instruments using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are most significant for structured bond debt, the swaps used to economically hedge the structured bond debt and export loans. For structured debt and related swap contracts, the most important assumptions that impact the estimate of fair value are the spread assumptions and the models chosen for the Monte Carlo simulations performed to be able to project expected coupon and maturity dates. The simulations performed to project coupons and maturities are based on market data such as volatilities and correlations. In general, there is limited market data available to corroborate the simulations performed.

Further information on fair value measurement techniques and assumptions are disclosed in note 4.

4 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.1 Methodology

The fair values of financial instruments are determined either by reference to price quotation in an active market for a particular instrument, or by using a valuation technique.

A market is active when prices are regularly updated and available from exchanges, brokers, market makers and pricing vendors. These prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on arm’s length basis.

A market is non-active when there are few transactions, the prices are not current, price quotations may vary considerably over time among market makers, or little information is available to the public for a financial asset or financial liability.

The degree of assessment used in the measurement of fair value of financial instruments is generally higher with a lower level of pricing transparency, and vice versa. Financial instruments with price quotations in active markets have higher transparency of prices, and less assessment is needed when determining fair value. Conversely, instruments traded in non-active markets, or with no price quotations, have lower transparency of prices, and fair values are estimated through valuation models or other pricing techniques that require a higher degree of assessment.

The methodologies used for estimating the fair values using valuation models calculate the expected cash flows under the terms of each specific contract, and then discount these back to present values using appropriate discount curves.

The valuation techniques maximize the use of market inputs and rely as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. These techniques use observable market prices and rates as inputs, including interest rate yield curves for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, equity and commodity prices, option volatilities and currency rates. In certain cases, the valuation techniques incorporate unobservable inputs. See description of fair value measurement of each class of financial instruments below for extent of unobservable inputs used. The fair value measurement generally incorporates appropriate credit spreads obtained from the market.

Eksportfinans uses the following processes to establish the fair value for each financial instrument:

- First, the Company searches for current price quotations from an active market for the financial instrument.
- If there are no available price quotations, the Company searches for the most recent transactions for the same instrument.
- If there are no recent price quotations for the same instrument, the Company shall then search for the most recent price quotations or transactions for another instrument with the same characteristics.
- If there are no price quotations for equal instruments, the Company shall search further to find appropriate market-quoted rates (i.e. yield curves, volatilities, and currency rates) to be used as inputs into a valuation technique.
- In some cases, the Company uses unobservable inputs into the valuation technique. These inputs are fully possible based on other observable prices or rates identified during the above-mentioned steps.

See below for a discussion on how fair value is established for each class of financial assets and liabilities:

Loans due from credit institutions or customers:

The fair values of loans due from credit institutions or customers are determined using a discounted cash flow model, incorporating appropriate market yield curves and credit spreads. These debt instruments are not actively traded and consequently, these instruments do not have observable market prices after loan origination.

For guaranteed loans, interest rate curves are obtained from market sources, and credit spreads are based on initial spreads at the time of loan acquisition. The initial spread is usually not adjusted since these loans are fully guaranteed by a bank or Eksfin. All of Eksportfinans' non-government guarantors are highly rated Norwegian and international banks with solid financial positions. An increase in credit risk of the debtor will normally not lead to a significant increase in the combined credit risk. The Company makes reasonable efforts to determine whether there is evidence that there has been a change in spread. Credit ratings of all guarantors are monitored on an ongoing basis. Spreads are adjusted upon significant changes in rating for the guarantor since the origination date, as the Company considers this as evidence of a widening spread.

For direct loans to Norwegian savings banks, interest rate curves and credit spreads are based on observable market data. The credit spread curves obtained from the market are from widely published reports from market participants on indicative spreads for identical or similar loans.

For the municipal portfolio interest rate curves and credit spreads are based on observable market data. The credit spreads used in the model are supported by quotes obtained from three different price providers. For loans guaranteed by municipalities, the same methodology is used as for guaranteed export lending.

The table below shows the unrealized loss of each category of loans by increasing the credit spread by 1 basis point as well as the percentage of the total lending portfolio. *Spread sensitivity of each category of loans:*

	2024		2023	
(NOK million and percentage)	Sensitivity (1 bp)	Percentage	Sensitivity (1 bp)	Percentage
Direct loans	**(0.06)**	**54.7 %**	(0.10)	51.4 %
Loans to municipalities	**(0.11)**	**43.2 %**	(0.14)	46.0 %
Guaranteed loans	**-**	**2.1 %**	-	2.6 %
TOTAL LOANS		**100.0 %**		100.0 %

The spreads applied for fair value measurement of the combined total lending portfolio are in the range from 0 basis points to 44 basis points as of year-end 2024 (from 0 basis points to 242 basis points as of year-end 2023). For the combined total lending portfolio over the past two years credit spreads have changed 3.0 basis points per month in 95 percent of the time. As of year-end 2024 a spread widening of 3.0 basis points would give an estimated loss of NOK 0.5 million. As of year-end 2023 a spread of 5 basis points would give an estimated loss of NOK 1.2 million.

Investments:

The fair value of Eksportfinans' liquidity portfolio is mainly established using prices quoted in active markets, generally obtained from exchange or dealer markets. The quotations may come from securities with similar attributes, from a matrix pricing methodology, or from internal valuation models utilizing different methodologies. These methodologies consider such factors as the issuer's industry, the security's rating and tenor, its coupon rate and type, its position in the capital structure of the issuer, yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates and other relevant factors. The major price provider (Bloomberg) covered 100 percent as of December 31, 2024 (100 percent as of December 31, 2023). For fixed-income funds, prices are obtained from month-end reporting from the fund managers or Bloomberg. Eksportfinans has established various controls to ensure the reasonableness of received quotations such as reconciling with other securities of similar currency, maturity, country, or issuer. The Company also investigates large variations amongst different price providers. For all quoted prices the median quote was used.

Financial derivatives:

Currency and interest rate swaps are valued using a valuation model technique incorporating appropriate credit spreads obtained from the market, as well as other observable market inputs, such as interest rate levels and market volatilities. Structured swaps mirroring the embedded derivatives in structured debt issues are modelled as described for structured bond debt.

Bond debt:

Structured bond debt consists of bond issues where the coupon rate, currency, maturity date and notional amount may vary with market conditions. For instance, the maturity will vary as a significant part of the structured bond debt has call and trigger features depending on the passage of time and/or market levels.

Eksportfinans' structured issues consist of three main structure types:

- The coupon is based on the minimum of two FX's (USD/JPY and AUD/JPY for a majority of the issues). The Black-Scholes model is used to evaluate the foreign exchange rates and a Hull-White one factor model is used to treat the interest rate curves.
- The coupon has digital attributes. For example, if the FX rate is above a given strike level, the coupon paid will be high. If the FX is below the strike, the coupon paid will be low. These coupon structures are modelled by an N-currency model.
- The coupon is paid in a different currency than the currency for which the coupon is calculated, and the bond might have Bermudan options embedded. Bonds with this coupon type are priced using a Hull-White one-factor model if there is only one currency and an N-currency model coupled with a Black-Scholes model in cases of several currencies.

Structured bond debt (and their corresponding swaps, see section on financial derivatives above) is mostly valued using the Company's valuation system based on different, well known valuation models, such as Black-Scholes and Hull-White, as appropriate for the different types of structures. All models use observable market data. Market data such as volatilities, correlations, and spreads for constant maturity swaps are imported (unadjusted) directly from widely used data systems like Refinitiv and Bloomberg. All models are calibrated to produce the transaction price at day one and consequently there are no day one profits calculated using Eksportfinans' methodology. The model and structure setup are determined by the redemption structure, the number of FX, equities or indexes constituting the underlying factor and whether the coupon is accumulated or not as time passes.

The market data used is observable market input. This input is used to project both cash flows and maturity dates of the structured debt. This is to a large degree done by Monte Carlo simulations.

The fair values established using the valuation models above are also supported by assessment for reasonableness against values for the same instruments received from the counterparty in the transaction.

Changes in credit spread are considered in the valuation of structured bond debt. Due to limited market price transparency on Eksportfinans' remaining debt, the Company has opted to source credit spreads used in fair value measurement from broker quotations provided by the leading supplier in the Norwegian market. These quotes have been compared to the historical benchmark credit spreads observed on Bloomberg to ensure high correlation with historical trading prices.

The following table shows the unrealized gain of each category of bond debt by increasing the credit spread by 1 basis point:

	2024	**2023**
(NOK million)	Sensitivity (1 bp)	Sensitivity (1 bp)
Structured bond debt	**0.12**	1.03

The spreads applied for fair value measurement of bond debt are in the range from 46 basis points to 119 basis points as of year-end 2024 (from 46 basis points to 139 basis points as of year-end 2023).

4.2 Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources that are visible to other parties in the market; unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions, specific methodologies, and model choices. These two types of input have created a hierarchy that gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1:

Securities for which there are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2:

Securities with inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) are classified as level 2.

Level 3:

Securities with inputs that are both significant to fair value and unobservable are classified as level 3.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The assessment of which level each transaction falls into is a dynamic process.

Loans and receivables that do not trade frequently or in sufficient volumes to be classified in level 1 but where nothing but observable market data (such as interest rate levels and published spread indices) and well-known discounting methods are used, are classified as level 2. Loans and receivables where credit spreads at a reporting date is a function of initial over the counter negotiated spreads and subjective adjustments to input such as rating changes, are classified as level 3. Demand deposits in Norwegian bank accounts are classified as level 1. Short term deposits are classified as level 2 due to their contractual periods.

Securities consist of bonds in the liquidity portfolios which are classified as level 2, as they are valued using index mappings or adjusted market prices such as the median of several quotes not necessarily publicly obtainable.

Financial derivatives are either normal interest rate- or currency swaps classified in level 2 as standard discounting of observable inputs is used in the valuation, or structured swaps classified as level 3 where unobservable inputs such as correlations and volatilities are used in model valuations.

The below tables show Eksportfinans' trading assets and liabilities, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Other assets are collateral paid to swap counterparties (as specified in note 22.2) and are classified as level 2.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
(NOK million)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans due from credit institutions	0	558	0	558	0	878	0	878
Loans due from customers	0	0	342	342	0	0	386	386
Investments	0	3,853	0	3,853	0	5,297	0	5,297
Financial derivatives	0	106	0	106	0	152	0	152
Other assets	0	399	0	399	0	465	0	465
TOTAL FAIR VALUE	**0**	**4,916**	**342**	**5,258**	0	6,792	386	7,178

Structured bond debt uses unobservable inputs and model valuation and are classified as level 3. Financial derivatives on the liability side are both level 2 and 3, see discussion above for financial derivative assets. Other liabilities are specified in note 17 and are valued using discounting techniques and observable market data and as such are classified as level 2.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
(NOK million)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bond debt	0	0	286	286	0	0	500	500
Financial derivatives	0	7	106	113	0	25	253	278
Other liabilities	0	74	0	74	0	118	0	118
TOTAL FAIR VALUE	**0**	**81**	**392**	**473**	0	143	753	896

The movements of level 3 assets and liabilities are shown as follows:

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss based on level 3 inputs:

	2024				2023			
(NOK million)	**Loans and receivables due from credit institutions**	**Loans and receivables due from customers**	**Financial derivatives**	**Total**	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Financial derivatives	Total
Opening balance	**0**	**386**	**0**	**386**	0	476	212	688
Total gains or (losses) [1]		1	0	1	0	3	(0)	3
Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Settlements	0	(45)		(45)	0	(93)	(212)	(305)
Closing balance	**0**	**342**	**0**	**342**	0	386	(0)	386
Total gains or (losses) [1] for the period in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	**0**	**0**	**(12)**	**(12)**	0	0	4	4

1) Presented under the line item "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss based on level 3 inputs:

	2024			2023		
(NOK million)	**Bond debt**	**Financial derivatives**	**Total**	Bond debt	Financial derivatives	Total
Opening balance	**500**	**253**	**753**	1,683	495	2,178
Total gains or losses [1] [3]	**122**	**12**	**134**	240	(107)	133
Issues	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0
Settlements [2]	**(336)**	**(159)**	**(495)**	(1,423)	(135)	(1,558)
Closing balance	**286**	**106**	**392**	500	253	753
Total gains or losses [1] [3] for the period in profit or loss for liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	**122**	**(81)**	**41**	241	(89)	152

1) Presented under the line item "Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value" and "Change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk" in the statement of comprehensive income.
2) For the period January 1 to December 31, 2024, the negative settlement amount is due to a decrease in share of financial assets measured at fair value to total assets.
3) For liabilities, positive figures are represented as losses and negative figures are represented as gains.

4.3 Measurement categories

The classes of financial instruments fall into the following measurement categories (carrying amounts in NOK million):

	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
FINANCIAL ASSETS	**FVPL D [1])**	**FVPL M [2])**	**AM [3])**	**TOTAL**	FVPL D [1])	FVPL M [2])	AM [3])	TOTAL
Loans due from credit institutions	558	0	0	**558**	878	0	0	878
Loans due from customers	342	0	222	**564**	386	0	257	643
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	0	3,853	0	**3,853**	0	5,297	0	5,297
Financial derivatives	0	106	0	**106**	0	152	0	152
Other assets	0	399	18	**417**	0	465	23	488
TOTAL	**900**	**4,358**	**240**	**5,498**	1,264	5,914	280	7,458

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**FVPL 0 [4])**	**FVPL M [2])**	**AM [3])**	**TOTAL**	FVPL 0 [4])	FVPL M [2])	AM [3])	TOTAL
Bond debt	286	0	0	**286**	500	0	328	828
Financial derivatives	0	113	0	**113**	0	278	0	278
Other liabilities	0	67	62	**129**	0	110	1,037	1,147
TOTAL	**286**	**180**	**62**	**528**	500	388	1,365	2,253

1) FVPL D: Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss – designated at initial recognition.
2) FVPL M: Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss – mandatory.
3) AM: Financial instrument at amortized cost.
4) FVPL O: Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss with changes in fair value related to change in own credit risk presented in OCI (Designated).

4.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities, with the fair value and carrying value (book value) of each class of financial instrument:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(NOK million)	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	Fair value	Carrying value
ASSETS				
Loans due from credit institutions	**558**	**558**	878	878
Loans due from customers	**570**	**564**	666	643
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**3,853**	**3,853**	5,297	5,297
Financial derivatives	**106**	**106**	152	152
Other assets	**417**	**417**	488	488
LIABILITIES				
Bond debt	**286**	**286**	832	828
Financial derivatives	**113**	**113**	278	278
Other liabilities	**129**	**129**	1,147	1,147

5 NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE

Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**23**	(2)
Financial derivatives	**0**	180
Bond debt	**0**	(123)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**23**	55
Loans due from credit institutions	**1**	5
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**17**	46
Financial derivatives	**65**	21
Bond debt	**(64)**	(54)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**19**	18
NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS/(LOSSES)	**42**	73

See note 23.4 for a presentation of net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments after netting with the related economic hedges.

6 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The company leases parts of an office building from Nordea Liv Eiendom AS.

The right-of-use asset is being depreciated using the linear method.

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition of right-of-use at January 1	**8**	10
Depreciation	**(2)**	(2)
CARRYING AMOUNT OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET	**6**	8

The company's lease liabilities have the following maturity of cash outflows:

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	**3**	**3**
1-2 years	**2**	**2**
3-4 years	**1**	**3**
TOTAL LEASE LIABILITIES	**6**	**8**

The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is included in the balance as "Other asset" (see note 13), whereas the lease liabilities are included in "Other liabilities" (see note 17).

The interest expense of the lease liability was NOK 0.3 million in 2024 and NOK 0.4 million in 2023. The interest expense is included in the income statement as "Interests and related expenses". The discount rate that is being used is 4.58 percent at December 31, 2024 and 4.02 percent at December 31, 2023.

7 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

As of December 31, 2024 Eksportfinans has a defined-contribution scheme for all employees.

In the defined-contribution pension scheme the Company pays 7 percent of the salary up to 7.1G (the basic amount in the National Insurance Scheme) and 15 percent of salaries between 7.1G and 12G. Total expense in this scheme for 2024 was NOK 2.1 million.

The Company is also part of the contractual pension (CPA) scheme for the private sector.

A defined-benefit occupational pension scheme for employees employed before January 1, 2012, was terminated on December 31, 2023. This implied that members of the defined-benefit scheme were enrolled in the defined-contribution scheme. Paid-up policies were issued for earned entitlements and a compensation scheme was established. Reduction of existing pension commitments had an impact on profits by approximately NOK 47 million and was recorded as a reduction in pension expenses for 2023.

The Company has continued its efforts to simplify and reduce the defined benefit pension commitments. The following section provides details related to these commitments.

The actuarial calculations are based on the following assumptions:

EXPENSES			**COMMITMENTS**	
2024	2023	**(Percent)**	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
3.10	3.00	Discount rate	3.90	3.10
3.50	3.50	Future salary increases	4.00	3.50
3.25	3.25	Future basic amount increase	3.75	3.25
3.25	3.25	Future pension increases	3.75	3.25
K2013BE	K2013BE	Demographic assumption about mortality rate	**K2013BE**	K2013BE

The defined-benefit pension expenses consist of the following components:

(NOK million)	**2024**	2023
Current service cost	**0**	5
Interest cost	**1**	3
Curtailment/settlement	**-2**	(36)
Social security tax	**0**	(9)
TOTAL PENSION EXPENSES	**(1)**	**(37)**

The amounts in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

(NOK million)	**2024**	2023
Present value of funded obligations	**1**	19
Fair value of plan assets	**0**	13
Underfunded/(funded) status of funded obligations	**1**	6
Present value of unfunded obligations	**9**	62
Underfunded/(funded) status of all obligations	**10**	68
Pension liabilities in the balance sheet	**10**	68
NET PENSION LIABILITY	**10**	68
Social security tax included	**2**	11

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Beginning of year	**81**	255
Current service cost, excluding social security taxes	**0**	5
Interest cost	**1**	7
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**8**	0
Social security tax	**(10)**	(12)
Settlements	**(67)**	(166)
Benefits paid	**(3)**	(8)
OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR	**10**	81

Settlements are related to a reduction of members in the pension plan due to ongoing efforts to simplify and reduce the defined benefit pension commitments.

The movement in the fair value of plan assets of the year is as follows:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Beginning of year	**13**	113
Interest income	**0**	3
Actuarial gains/(losses)	**0**	(3)
Settlements	**(13)**	(108)
Employer contributions	**0**	13
Benefits paid	**0**	(5)
ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	**0**	13

Due to the significant reduction in the defined benefit obligation over the last years, the quantitative sensitivities to significant assumptions of the net defined benefit obligation, the net pension cost and the service cost, are low.

Historical development of the pension liabilities:

	December 31,				
(NOK million)	**2024**	2023	2022	2021	2020
Present value of defined benefit obligations	**10**	81	255	269	257
Fair value of plan assets	**0**	13	113	109	104
Pension plan deficit/(surplus)	**10**	68	142	160	153
NET RECORDED PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET)	**10**	68	142	160	153
Actuarial losses/(gains) for the year related to obligations	**8**	0	(17)	11	29
Actuarial gains/(losses) for the year related to assets	**0**	(3)	1	2	0

8 SALARIES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Salaries and social security	47	43
Severance termination agreements	9	0
Pension expenses	1	(37)
Administrative expenses	29	29
TOTAL	**86**	35

9 OTHER EXPENSES

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Resolution Fund contribution [1)]	0.8	1.5
Other expenses	3.6	3.6
TOTAL	**4.4**	5.1

1) From January 1, 2019, The Norwegian Bank's Guarantee Fund established the Resolution Fund. The fund will be at the disposal of the resolution authority, FSA, in case of future resolution measures. Norwegian banks and credit institutions pay contributions to capitalize the fund.

10 INCOME TAXES

Taxes payable:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Pre-tax operating profit/(loss)	**199**	297
Pre-tax other comprehensive income	**(39)**	(61)
Effect of change in own credit risk not reclassified to OCI	**(27)**	(125)
Permanent differences	**0**	1
Change in temporary differences	**(133)**	(112)
TAXABLE INCOME	**0**	0
Current taxes	**0**	0
Change in last year's tax provision	**0**	0
Other current tax adjustments	**74**	(97)
Change in deferred taxes	**50**	74
TOTAL INCOME TAXES IN INCOME STATEMENT	**124**	(23)
Current taxes	**0**	0
Withholding tax already paid	**0**	0
TAXES PAYABLE IN BALANCE SHEET	**0**	0

Deferred tax liability / deferred tax assets:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Deferred tax/(deferred tax assets) beginning of year	**(166)**	(97)
Deferred tax/(deferred tax assets) beginning of year adjustment	**0**	0
Excess book value over tax depreciation	**0**	0
Accounts receivables	**1**	4
Mark-to-market adjustments financial instruments	**77**	(1)
Employee retirement plan	**59**	73
Debt at fair value	**(122)**	(241)
Deficit that can be carried forward	**105**	232
Securities	**13**	45
Other liabilities	**0**	0
Change in tax-increasing temporary differences	**133**	112
Applied tax rate	**25 %**	25 %
Tax on changes in temporary differences	**34**	28
of which charges to equity	**(7)**	(31)
Write down of deferred tax asset [1)]	**74**	(97)
DEFERRED TAX/(DEFERRED TAX ASSETS) END OF YEAR	**(58)**	(166)

1) In 2024 the company has made a further write-down of NOK 74 million on the deferred tax asset due to lower expected future utilization of tax loss carryforwards. In 2023, the company made an impairment reversal of NOK 97 million to the write-down.

Temporary differences:

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Excess book value over tax depreciation	**0**	0
Accounts receivables	**3**	1
Mark-to-market adjustments financial instruments	**6**	(71)
Employee retirement plan	**(10)**	(68)
Debt at fair value	**37**	159
Securities	**9**	(4)
Other liabilities	**0**	0
Loss carry forward	**(894)**	(1,000)
Total tax-increasing temporary differences	**(849)**	(983)
TAX ON TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	**(212)**	(246)
Total impairment of deferred tax asset	**154**	80
Deferred tax asset	**(58)**	(166)

Reconciliation of income taxes:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Pre-tax operating profit/(loss) from continuing operations	**199**	297
Tax calculated at a 25 % nominal tax rate	**50**	74
Tax effect of:		
- Change in tax rate for deferred taxes to 25 %	**0**	0
- Permanent differences	**0**	0
- Write down of deferred tax asset	**74**	(97)
Total tax effects	**74**	(97)
TAXES / (TAX INCOME) IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	**124**	(23)
Effective tax rate of taxes in the income statement	**62.2%**	(7.7) %
Tax effect from reconciliation items above	**(37.2) %**	32.7 %
Tax rate after reconciliation	**25.0 %**	25.0 %
Applicable tax rate	**25.0 %**	25.0 %
Difference	**0.0 %**	0.0 %
Applied tax rate on taxes payable	**25.0 %**	25.0 %

11 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Financial derivatives are used in the risk management of the Company's financial activities with the purpose of obtaining economic hedging. The risk elements of derivatives related to the issue of securities in the international capital markets (embedded derivatives) are covered through economic hedging transactions. Financial derivatives are also used to provide the Company's borrowers with the required foreign currency, interest rate terms and financing structure, and to cover the interest and exchange rate risk related to financial investments. In addition, derivatives can be used to a limited extent in the trading portfolio.

The credit risk related to existing agreements is low, as all parties involved are major Norwegian and international financial institutions. All derivative transactions are traded under ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreements. For the majority of the derivative counterparties, Eksportfinans has entered into credit support annexes (CSAs) represented as annexes in the ISDA agreements. These CSAs enable Eksportfinans to call for collateral if the derivative exposure exceeds the set limits. The same strict requirements and monitoring procedures in force for loan guarantees also apply to the Company's counterparties under agreements related to financial derivatives. The risk of non-performance is considered in the estimates of fair value of derivative assets and liabilities.

Eksportfinans has active CSA agreements with 8 different counterparties as of December 31, 2024. 100 percent of derivative exposures in terms of number of transactions and volume are covered under CSA agreements and 100 percent of the CSAs have daily collateral exchange, the same as at December 31, 2023. Eksportfinans accepts only cash as collateral.

The following overview of financial derivatives shows the nominal gross amounts and the fair value of the agreements involved:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
(NOK million)	Notional [1)]	Fair value	Notional [1)]	Fair value
Interest rate derivatives	0	0	212	0
Currency rate derivatives	585	(12)	719	34
Interest and currency rate derivatives	655	4	1,678	(145)
108 derivatives	0	0	431	(15)
TOTAL	**1,240**	**(8)**	**3,040**	**(126)**
Financial derivatives assets		106		152
Financial derivatives liabilities		(113)		(278)
NET DERIVATIVES		**(7)**		**(126)**

1) The notional is defined as the principal amount of the agreement at year-end.

Interest rate derivatives cover:

- Interest rate swaps – agreements to swap the nominal interest rates payable within a certain period.
- Forward rate agreements (FRAs) – agreements that fix the rate of interest to a nominal amount for a future period.
- Agreements that set floating rates of interest based on the future level of interest rates. These agreements include both interest rate options (caps, collars, floors) and interest rate conditions based on agreed formulas in which the future floating rate of interest is a variable.

Currency rate derivatives cover:

- Forward purchases/sales agreements – agreements to purchase or sell a certain amount of foreign currency at a future date at an agreed exchange rate in relation to another currency.
- Short-term currency swap agreements (FX swaps) – agreements to swap given amounts of foreign currency for a defined period at a pre-determined exchange rate.

Combined interest rate and foreign exchange rate derivatives cover:

- Interest and foreign currency swaps – long-term agreements to swap both interest rates and the amount of foreign currency for a fixed period.

Interest and foreign exchange swaps combined with other interest and foreign currency derivatives include the following:

- Agreements which set floating rates of interest based on the future level of interest rates. This covers both interest rate options (caps, collars, floors) and interest rate conditions based on agreed formulas in which the floating rate of interest is a variable.
- Foreign currency options – agreements that offer the right – but no obligation – to sell or buy a certain nominal amount at a pre-determined rate.
- Agreements based on a future foreign exchange rate. The terms of the agreement are set on the basis of a pre-determined agreed-upon future exchange rate level.

- Call or put options – agreements that give the right to cancel the agreement before its maturity date, or to extend the agreement.

108 Agreement derivatives:

The 108 Agreement was a government supported arrangement to facilitate lending to companies involved in the Norwegian export industry. It provided coverage of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk for qualifying lending, borrowing and liquidity. The aim of the Agreement was to provide fixed Norwegian krone-based margin on qualifying OECD loans by compensating for interest rates and foreign currency differences between the lending and the funding.

The financial derivatives as described above are used in the risk management of the Company with the purpose of obtaining economic hedging. For a quantitative analysis of the impact of these economic hedging relationships, see note 23.4.

12 LOANS DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

Loans due from credit institutions:

(NOK million)	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash equivalents [1]	**143**	461
Loans to other credit institutions, nominal amount	**415**	420
Accrued interest on loans and unamortized premium/discount on purchase loans	**(2)**	(4)
Adjustment to fair value on loans	**2**	1
TOTAL	**558**	878

1) Cash equivalents are defined as bank deposits with maturity of less than 3 months (see note 20).

Loans due from customers:

(NOK million)	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Loans due from customers, nominal amount	**562**	640
Accrued interest on loans and unamortized premium/discount on purchased loans	**1**	2
Adjustment to fair value on loans	**1**	1
TOTAL	**564**	643

Total loans:

Nominal amounts related to loans due from credit institutions and customers, respectively, from the two previous tables are included in the following analysis.

(NOK million)	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Loans due from other credit institutions	**415**	420
Loans due from customers	**562**	640
TOTAL NOMINAL AMOUNT	**977**	1,060

See note 2.3.3 for a description of which loans are measured at amortized cost and which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans by categories:

(NOK million)	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Commercial loans	**759**	808
Loans at CIRR terms [2)]	**218**	252
TOTAL NOMINAL AMOUNT	**977**	1,060
Municipal-related loans to other credit institutions	**400**	400
Direct loans to Norwegian local government sector	**316**	355
Capital goods	**258**	302
Loans to employees	**3**	3
Ships	**0**	0
TOTAL NOMINAL AMOUNT	**977**	1,060
Amount included which is expected to be settled after more than twelve months	**882**	969

2) Fixed rates regulated under the OECD export credit arrangement.

13 OTHER ASSETS

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Settlement account 108 Agreement	**0**	4
Cash collateral	**399**	465
Right-of-use asset	**6**	8
Other	**12**	11
	417	488

14 BORROWINGS THROUGH THE ISSUE OF SECURITIES

Eksportfinans' debt portfolio consists of medium-term notes/private placements. These bonds tend to be smaller and in different currencies. The portfolio of bonds has structured coupon and/or redemption amount. See note 4 for a description of the bond structures.

All bond debt issuance is swapped into floating interest rate in one of the Company's base currencies; US dollar, Euro or Norwegian kroner. In 2023, all USD swaps changed from USD Libor to SOFR rates. The Company does not take market views through its bond debt issuance and hedges itself against market risk on a trade-by-trade basis.

Outstanding amounts and interest rates related to bond debt:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Amount outstanding at year-end	286	828
Maximum amount outstanding	844	2,378
Average amount outstanding	492	1,622
AVERAGE INTEREST RATE	**0.26 %**	0.28 %

Structure composition of bond debt:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Foreign exchange linked	258	804
Other structures	28	24
TOTAL	**286**	828

Consistency of changes of the bond debt amount:

NOK (million)	**2024**	2023
Amount outstanding January 1	828	2,060
Principal payment of bond debt	(666)	(1,455)
Changes in fair value	120	242
Changes in accrued interest	(4)	(38)
Agio/(disagio)	8	19
Amount outstanding at year-end	**286**	828

15 LOANS TO ELECTED OFFICERS

No loans have been provided to any elected officers.

16 PROVISIONS

(NOK million)	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
Pensions	**10**	68
Salaries and social security	**22**	14
	32	82

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

(NOK million)	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
Cash collateral	**67**	110
Lease liabilities	**6**	8
Other short-term liabilities	**56**	29
	129	147

18 SHAREHOLDERS

At the end of 2024, Eksportfinans ASA had a share capital of NOK 2,771,097 thousand, divided into 263,914 authorized shares of nominal value NOK 10,500. All shares are fully paid.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	**Ownership percentage**	Number of shares	Ownership percentage
DNB Bank ASA	105,557	40.00	105,557	40.00
Nordea Bank Abp	61,246	23.21	61,246	23.21
The Norwegian State, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries	39,587	15.00	39,587	15.00
Danske Bank A/S	21,348	8.09	21,348	8.09
Sparebanken Øst	12,787	4.84	12,787	4.84
Sparebanken Sør	4,026	1.52	4,026	1.52
Sparebanken Møre	3,551	1.35	3,551	1.35
Sparebank 1 Østlandet	3,499	1.33	3,499	1.33
Sparebanken Sogn og Fjordane	3,478	1.31	3,478	1.31
Sparebanken Vest	2,638	1.00	2,638	1.00
SpareBank 1 SMN	2,153	0.81	2,153	0.81
Voss Veksel og Landmandsbank ASA	1,050	0.40	1,050	0.40
Fana Sparebank	943	0.36	943	0.36
Handelsbanken AB	563	0.21	563	0.21
Sparebank 1 Sør-Norge	550	0.20	550	0.20
Sparebank 1 Helgeland	377	0.14	377	0.14
SpareBank 1 Ringerike Hadeland	329	0.13	329	0.13
Haugesund Sparebank	94	0.04	94	0.04
BNP Paribas SA	83	0.03	83	0.03
SpareBank 1 Østfold Akershus	38	0.02	38	0.02
Skudenes & Aakra Sparebank	17	0.01	17	0.01
	263,914	**100.00**	263,914	100.00

There is one class of shares, and one share represents one vote. There is no regulatory or other restriction to any shareholder to exercise their voting rights.

A shareholder agreement exists between the following shareholders: DNB Bank ASA, Nordea Bank Apb, Danske Bank A/S, Sparebanken Møre and BNP Paribas SA comprising 73 percent of the total shares, whereby they have given each other the priority rights to acquire shares from other shareholders.

19 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to establish a solid capital base and to ensure compliance with mandatory capital requirements, to support its business and to provide returns and benefits for shareholders and for other stakeholders.

Capital adequacy is calculated in accordance with the CRD V/CRR 2 regulations in force from the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. The Company has adopted the standardized approach to capital requirements.

Capital adequacy is currently above the internally set risk capital level. According to the board's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the company has around NOK 4 billion in excess capital. Eksportfinans is of the opinion that most of this surplus capital should be disbursed to the company's owners.

Eksportfinans complies with all its statutory capital requirements. Eksportfinans' leverage ratio was 91 percent at December 31, 2024, compared to 66 percent at December 31, 2023.

The board of directors will propose a dividend of NOK 75 million for 2024.

Risk capital:

Percentage of risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items:

(NOK million)	**December 31, 2024**		December 31, 2023	
Share capital	**2,771**		2,771	
Reserve for unrealized gains	**24**		52	
Profit attributable to the owners	**(75)**		(320)	
Other equity	**2,204**		2,470	
Total equity	**4,924**		4,973	
Deductions	**76**		230	
Total core capital	**4,848**	**207 %**	4,743	170 %
TOTAL RISK CAPITAL	**4,848**	**207 %**	4,743	170 %

Breakdown of exposures of on- and off-balance sheet items by credit and counterparty credit risks:

(NOK million)	**December 31, 2024**		December 31, 2023	
	Book value	**Weighted value**	Book value	Weighted value
Collective investment undertaking	**3,524**	**764**	0	0
Credit Institutions	**1,048**	**392**	3,994	1,127
Corporates	**260**	**0**	304	0
Public sector entities	**316**	**0**	355	0
Central government	**102**	**0**	107	0
Development banks	**228**	**0**	205	0
Other items	**23**	**20**	28	22
Regional government	**0**	**0**	1,702	341
Covered bonds	**0**	**0**	767	77
Deferred tax asset (deducted from risk capital)	**58**	**0**	166	0
Total assets on balance sheet	**5,559**	**1,176**	**7,628**	**1,567**
Operational risk		**444**		334
CVA		**721**		886
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED VALUE		**2,341**		**2,787**

20 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of the following balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition:

(NOK million)	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
Balances with Norwegian banks	**143**	461
TOTAL	**143**	461

The amounts are included in the balance sheet line item “Loans due from credit institutions”.

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Since 2012, Eksportfinans has been winding down its balance sheet with robust buffers and does not anticipate to engage in new lending or funding activities.

Risk management structure
Eksportfinans seeks to monitor and control risk exposure through a variety of separate but complementary financial, credit, operational, compliance and legal reporting systems. In addition, several committees, as described further below, are responsible for monitoring risk exposures with general oversight of the Company's risk management process. The board of directors (the board) has developed guidelines for loans to the export lending industry, liquidity management, funding, interest rate exposure, currency risk exposure, liquidity risk and credit exposure for the Company. The responsibilities and tasks of the audit committee and the risk committee are transferred to the board itself.

Organization
The director of risk management and compliance reports directly to the Company's CEO. Risk management has the responsibility for conducting company-wide compliance with risk management policies, procedures, and guidelines such as counterparty credit quality and risk limits, as well as risk pricing, asset and liability projections, sensitivity analysis and mark to market calculations for external reporting.

The team responsible for the day-to-day management of market risk, referred to as treasury, reports directly to the CFO and is independent of the risk management group overseeing risk. Treasury has the operative responsibility of the main hedging activities in the market, as well as controlling the liquidity by monitoring short-term borrowing programs, asset-liability gaps, maturity gaps, market conditions and market projections. In addition to the day-to-day work of the risk management group the Company has five risk committees.

Internal committees overseeing risk:
- The management
- The credit committee
- The asset and liability committee
- The product approval committee
- The investment committee

22 CREDIT RISK
Credit risk arises from lending transactions, financial investments, and derivative transactions. Most export loans are fully credit enhanced, normally with guarantees from financial institutions or Eksfin.

Eksportfinans relies on domicile country as well as credit ratings and analysis from the major rating agencies (Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's) to monitor the credit quality of all guarantors and credit counterparties in the financial investments and derivatives portfolios. Reports are provided regularly to senior management and the board. Eksportfinans does not perform extensive analysis of the creditworthiness of its borrowers, but instead relies on guarantees and other forms of support for the loans.

The following table presents loans by type of security/exposure:

(Percent)	**2024**	2023
Government guarantees	**17.5**	18.6
Guarantees from Norwegian banks	**1.5**	1.9
Loans to Norwegian banks	**41.1**	37.7
Guarantees from foreign banks	**39.9**	41.5
Other	**0.0**	0.3
TOTAL	**100.0**	100.0
Total nominal amount in NOK million (from note 12)	**977**	1,060

All guarantees obtained from banks to support Eksportfinans' loans are unconditional and irrevocable, whereas government guarantees from Eksfin are given subject to certain conditions and limitations.

Guarantees issued by Eksfin and banks generally cover principal, interest and, in most cases, interest on payments past due and expenses.

The portfolio of securities consists mainly of fixed income funds, money market instruments, certificates of deposit, bank deposits and senior bank bonds. The Company's portfolio of derivative transactions consists of interest rate swaps and currency swaps as well as structured swaps to swap the structured market risk exposure only from structured funding to plain floating interest risk. All swaps have been done with financial institutions with high credit ratings.

22.1 Credit risk measurement

Credit exposure is calculated based on the nominal amount of the loan guarantee or the nominal amount of the financial investment with a counterparty. Credit losses from export loans will only occur if both the borrower and the guarantor fail to fulfill contractual payments or obligations. This double line of defense is not considered in the day-to-day exposure measurement. For non-guaranteed loans, exposure is measured directly against the debtor’s credit limit based on the debtor’s credit rating.

The exposure related to derivative contracts is based on the mark-to-market value of the contracts and is converted into a measure of credit risk to reflect that the counterparties might not meet their contractual obligations. The exposure is measured by calculating the net market value of all eligible transactions with the counterparty, including an add-on for each contract to take account of the potential future exposure that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest- or currency rates. The add-on for a position is an increasing function of time to maturity and market volatility in the risk factors (i.e., interest rate curve or currency volatility) of the transaction. The add-on is also a function of the exposure type. For example, the add-on of an interest derivative swap will be different for a currency swap with the same maturity and notional amount.

22.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

Credit limits are determined based on Eksportfinans’ risk capital, business strategy, as well as the counterparty’s rating and size. Maximum limits are subject to the statutory limitations for large exposures to individual clients. In addition to limits on counterparty exposure the Company also has maximum limits on country exposure, counterparty type (sovereign, non-sovereign) and type of exposure to reduce concentration risk.

All derivative contracts are governed by master agreements developed by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA). These agreements assure, for example, that netting is legally enforceable. Some of these agreements also contain provisions that require the posting of collateral to reduce counterparty exposure. These provisions include Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) that define collateral type and amounts to be transferred or received. In some of the CSA agreements, the posted collateral will differ from the derivative exposures due to threshold or independent amount. The CSA agreements ensure that if derivative exposures exceed pre-agreed limits, the counterparty with the positive exposure (which is now “too high”) can require the counterparty to transfer collateral to a dedicated neutral account. The transferred collateral will be netted in a situation of default. Thus, the CSA agreement effectively ensures that the counterparty credit exposure is capped at the agreed upon limit.

The following table shows posted and received collateral from these agreements:

(NOK million)	**2024**	2023
Posted	399	465
Received	(67)	(110)
NET AMOUNT	**332**	355

22.3 Credit risk exposure for derivatives per counterparty

The collateralization process implies a time lag between calculated market values of collateralized derivatives and transfer of collateral. As the transferor ultimately transfers a cash value based on their own opinion of the underlying market value there might be differences between what is received or paid and the Company's own calculations. Hence the collateral may not give a perfect hedge. The Company may be over-collateralized towards some counterparties and under-collateralized towards others. The Company monitors both own- and counterparties calculated market values for derivatives against transferred cash collateral. The table below shows that the largest net credit exposure towards a single counterparty on a single measured working day taking collateral into account was approximately NOK 284 million in 2024 and NOK 279 million in 2023 respectively. As the table shows for both years this arose from the Company being under-collateralized relative to the estimated market values of the derivatives.

Largest single counterparty credit exposure from derivatives after collateral:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Date of max net exposure	**Dec 31th**	Oct 30th
MTM of derivatives	**(2)**	(3)
Posted(-) / Received(+) collateral	**(286)**	(281)
NET EXPOSURE	**284**	278
Max 10d VaR at 95% confidence level	**10**	52

If a counterparty should disagree with the calculated demands or defaults, future collateral transfers may cease. Eksportfinans estimates that it will take a maximum of 10 days to replace a single counterparty derivative exposure such as in the Lehman case in 2008. Eksportfinans therefore also estimates a 95 percent significant adverse derivative evolution over ten days for each counterparty. While the net exposure line shows the actual worst recorded credit exposure, the 10d VaR number shows the forecasted additional worst case given that collateralization suddenly stops. The Company estimates that by 95 percent certainty the loss from derivative value fluctuations after a collateral exchange ceases before replacement is approximately NOK 10 million at year-end 2024**.**

22.4 Loans past due or impaired

The following table shows the gross exposure of loans measured at amortized cost that is segregated in stages to comply with IFRS 9.

The loans are partially guaranteed by Eksfin and partially by banks. As the loans are fully guaranteed, no provisions for expected credit loss are made.

(NOK million)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross exposure at January 1, 2024	257	0	0	257
Transfers to stage 1	0	0	0	0
Transfers to stage 2	0	0	0	0
Transfers to stage 3	0	0	0	0
Loans derecognized	41	0	0	41
Currency effect on loans	6	0	0	6
Gross exposure at December 31, 2024	**222**	**0**	**0**	**222**

22.5 Credit quality of securities and loans

Credit quality of securities

The tables below show the credit quality of debt securities by rating agency designation, based on Standard & Poor's, or equivalent, credit rating of the issuers (securities and repurchase receivable in the balance sheet):

	2024		**2023**	
(NOK million)	**Securities**	**Total in %**	Securities	Total in %
AAA	**228**	**6 %**	2,674	50 %
AA+ to AA-	**101**	**3 %**	600	11 %
A+ to A-	**0**	**0 %**	194	4 %
No international rating	**0**	**0 %**	1,829	35 %
Fixed Income Funds [1)]	**3,524**	**91 %**	0	0 %
TOTAL	**3,853**	**100 %**	**5,297**	**100 %**

1) The fixed income funds do not have individual ratings or an overall rating for the fund. The underlying assets are diversified across various credit ratings, primarily consisting of investment grade bonds.

Securities that are expected to be settled after more than twelve months from the balance sheet date amount to NOK 3,135 million as of December 31, 2024 (NOK 3,880 million as of December 31, 2023).

Credit quality of loans

Credit quality of loans, based on credit rating of the guarantors:

	2024				
	Export lending	Municipal lending	Other [1]	Total	Total
(NOK million)	Exposure	Exposure	Exposure	amount	in %
AAA	170	0	0	170	15 %
AA+ to AA-	88	715	144	947	85 %
No international rating	0	0	3	3	0 %
TOTAL	**258**	**715**	**147**	**1,121**	**100 %**

1) Includes depo and employee loans.

There is no impairment of loans recognized to Stage 3 (IFRS 9) as of December 31, 2024.

	2023				
	Export lending	Municipal lending	Other [1]	Total	Total
(NOK million)	Exposure	Exposure	Exposure	amount	in %
AAA	197	0	0	197	13 %
AA+ to AA-	85	755	461	1,301	86 %
A+ to A-	20	0	0	20	1 %
No international rating	0	0	3	3	0 %
TOTAL	**302**	**755**	**464**	**1,521**	**100 %**

1) Includes depo and employee loans.

There is no impairment of loans recognized to Stage 3 (IFRS 9) as of December 31, 2023.

22.6 Concentration of credit risk

Credit risk concentration may arise from trading, investing, and financing activities, and may be affected by economic, industrial, or political factors. While Eksportfinans is exposed to many different counterparties and industries, it executes transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, such as brokers, dealers, commercial banks, and institutional clients. This results in a credit concentration with respect to the financial industry.

22.7 Effects from credit spread changes

The amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial assets and liabilities, is determined by multiplying the sensitivity of the instrument to credit spreads by the change in credit spread since inception. The credit sensitivity is calculated in the main trading system by altering discount curves by one basis point. The credit spread sensitivity is increasing in time to maturity. Credit spreads are obtained from the market, see note 4, and the instrument sensitivities are estimated based on observable market data input.

Loans as at fair value through profit and loss (designated):

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maximum exposure to credit risk of loans and receivables	**900**	1,264
Change during the period in fair value of loans and receivables attributable to changes in credit spread	3	5
Accumulated change in fair value of loans and receivables attributable to changes in credit spread	13	10

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss with changes in fair value related to change in own credit risk presented in OCI (designated):

(NOK million)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amount contractually required to pay at maturity	477	885
Accrued interest	2	8
Adjustments to fair value	(12)	(19)
CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE	467	874
Change during the period in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in credit spread	31	57
Accumulated change in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in credit spread	(12)	(70)

The credit spread effects are related to the fair value of the asset or liability in the balance sheet. A negative figure in the liabilities table means that the credit spread effect reduces the value of the liability, thus, making a positive effect in the statement of comprehensive income.

23 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss due to an adverse move in the market value of an asset, a liability, or a derivative contract. For Eksportfinans, the market value of the net positions will primarily depend on general interest rates, specific interest rates (credit spreads) and exchange rates. General interest rate risk is controlled by set limits. Specific interest rate risk, credit spread risk, is the main component of market risk. Credit spread risk on own debt became by far the most significant component of market risk in Company results following the rating downgrades in 2011. The Company does not hedge credit spreads on a perfect basis. However, credit spread risks on a portfolio basis are limited by stop loss limits and covenants on guarantor rating.

The 108 Agreement with the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries was closed on September 30, 2024, and the financial derivatives related to the 108 Agreement were terminated, while loans under CIRR terms and their associated hedging derivatives remain on Eksportfinans' balance sheet. The discontinuation of the 108-agreement slightly increases the risk of unrealized gains or losses over the remaining term of the loans as the loans are measured at amortized cost while the corresponding hedging derivatives are measured at FVPL. While the 108 Agreement was in place it regulated Eksportfinans' financing of export contracts according to regulations set by the OECD. Interest and exchange rate exposures related to lending, funding, and investments of liquidity under this agreement were adequately economically hedged with derivatives. Any residual cost or profit arising from the non-perfect hedges were accounted to the Ministry.

23.1 Market risk measurement techniques

Financial instruments account for the bulk of the Company's assets and liabilities. Eksportfinans measures market risk by currency exposure and interest rate sensitivity.

Currency exposure towards a particular currency is measured as the net of assets and liabilities for the currency, plus the basis currency bought spot or forward with settlement in NOK minus basis currency sold spot or forward with settlement in NOK, adjusted for the value of any option positions.

Eksportfinans' exposure to interest rate risk is measured according to the price value of a basis point method. This measurement quantifies the change in the fair value of assets and liabilities that would result from a one basis point change in interest rates or a one basis point widening of credit spreads. Basis point value shows the change in value of the portfolio from a 0.01 percent (i.e., 1/100 of 1 percent) change in the underlying interest yield curves.

23.2 Foreign exchange risk

Currency exposure only arises from margins and invoices. All notionals are currency hedged. Each instrument is swapped to Eksportfinans' three main business currencies EUR, USD and NOK and net exposure in EUR and USD is further hedged by foreign exchange forward contracts. The board has approved this currency risk and strategy, and at present, Eksportfinans can have aggregate net positions in foreign currencies in accordance with the limits set by the board.

The tables below set forth a summary of Eksportfinans' total exposure to currencies other than NOK:

(NOK million)	**Balance sheet assets/(liabilities)**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
December 31, 2024			
CAD	**(34)**	**34**	**0**
JPY	**(276)**	**276**	**0**
EUR	**(64)**	**59**	**(5)**
USD	**1,001**	**(998)**	**3**
Other currencies	**(13)**	**13**	**0**
TOTAL	**614**	**(616)**	**(2)**

(NOK million)	**Balance sheet assets/(liabilities)**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
December 31, 2023			
CAD	(33)	33	0
JPY	(941)	941	0
EUR	(193)	188	(5)
USD	1,723	(1,721)	2
Other currencies	(12)	12	0
TOTAL	544	(547)	(3)

Eksportfinans has currency risk limits and does regular currency hedging. The below table shows currency exposure through 2023 and 2024, including peaks. These exposures constitute what is defined as currency exposure.

Currency exposure:

(NOK million)	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other currencies**	**Total**
As of December 31, 2024	**(4.85)**	**2.70**	**0.07**	**(2.08)**
Maximum through 2024	**1.00**	**3.26**	**0.33**	**4.59**
Minimum through 2024	**(4.85)**	**0.63**	**0.02**	**(4.20)**
Average through 2024	**(0.86)**	**2.26**	**0.25**	**1.65**

(NOK million)	EUR	USD	Other currencies	Total
As of December 31, 2023	(5.72)	2.92	0.33	(2.47)
Maximum through 2023	0.04	3.56	0.37	3.97
Minimum through 2023	(5.72)	(3.18)	0.33	(8.57)
Average through 2023	(1.92)	1.70	0.34	0.13

The maximum and minimum exposures do not normally occur on the same dates.

The above table does not include foreign currency commitments because the currency exposure first comes into effect at disbursement. At that time any currency/interest rate exposure will be hedged.

The profit and loss effect on Eksportfinans' balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, due to an adverse change of 10 percent in foreign currency exchange rates is estimated to be NOK 0.8 million compared to NOK 0.9 million as of December 31, 2023.

Annual fluctuation in EUR/NOK and USD/NOK based on a 95 percent confidence interval of daily changes through 2024 are 7.0 percent and 9.8 percent respectively, compared to 15.7 percent and 21.2 percent through 2023.

23.3 Interest rate risk

Eksportfinans' guidelines with respect to interest rate risk, approved by the board, include limits on interest rate exposure for market-based activities. Since Eksportfinans swaps all fixed rate instruments to floating rate, the net exposure to interest rate duration is low. Eksportfinans therefore considers interest rate risk to be immaterial.

Credit spread risk

Changes in credit spreads in the market are defined as market risk and not credit risk, which is defined to include default probability only. For the securities portfolio seen in isolation, a potential increase in credit spreads of one basis point will reduce the fair value by NOK 0.9 million as of December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 0.8 million as of December 31, 2023.

23.4 Effects from economic hedging

Note 5 specifies the net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments, showing the effects from financial derivatives separately. When presented to the Company's management, this presentation is made with the various financial instruments shown after netting with related economic hedges, as derivatives are used in economic hedges of the market risk of specific assets and liabilities.

Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value, netted with the related economic hedges:

(NOK million)	**2024**	2023
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**23**	(2)
Bond debt [1]	**0**	57
Net realized gains/(losses)	**23**	55
Loans and receivables [1]	**(1)**	(13)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**11**	32
Bond debt [1] [2]	**2**	(1)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**12**	18
Financial derivatives related to 108 Agreement [3]	**7**	0
NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS/(LOSSES)	**42**	73

1) Including financial derivatives with the purpose of economic hedging.
2) Accumulated net gain on own debt is NOK 56 million as of December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 68 million as of December 31, 2023.
3) Derivatives related to components of the 108 Agreement. The 108 Agreement is accounted for at amortized cost; hence these derivatives are not included in the effects related to financial instruments at fair value.

Interest, and the interest effect on economic hedging instruments, are classified as interest income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in fair value are recorded in the line item "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value".

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company recorded NOK 251 million and NOK 269 million respectively. The amounts comprise NOK 287 million and NOK 351 million respectively of interest income on loans due from credit institutions, loans due from customers and securities, and negative NOK 61 million and negative NOK negative 86 million respectively of interest expense on bond debt and related expenses. In the same periods the Company recorded NOK 24 million and NOK 4 million respectively of net interest income on economic hedging instruments.

24 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk can arise from call and trigger features in the structured funding portfolio that have unknown maturity dates, constituting approximately 91 percent of the Company's total funding (securities issued) at year-end 2024. The rest of the funding portfolio (9 percent) has fixed maturity.

24.1 Liquidity risk management process

Eksportfinans holds a liquidity portfolio. As of December 31, 2024, the liquidity portfolio had a market value of NOK 3.9 billion, a change from NOK 5.3 billion as of December 31, 2023. In addition to liquid securities such as fixed-income funds and bonds, the Company also held cash and cash equivalent assets totaling NOK 0.1 billion at the end of 2024 compared to NOK 0.5 billion at the end of 2023. Total liquidity reserves were NOK 4.0 billion as of December 31, 2024, compared to NOK 5.8 billion as of December 31, 2023.

The liquidity portfolio is invested in assets that can easily be converted to cash. The conversion to cash may happen through sale in the secondary market, through a repo-line or through repayment of principal.

The Company monitors 12 months liquidity capacity and the maturity of assets and liabilities. The main instrument for securing sufficient liquidity is the liquidity portfolio. The liquidity portfolio has low risk with limited market volatility, duration, and credit risk. Part of the Company's existing funding has maturity dates linked to trigger options.

Liquidity risk is controlled through active management and frequent assets/liabilities meetings where liquidity under different stress conditions is analyzed. Eksportfinans follows the liquidity risk based on defined limits and has contingency plans that take effect if needed.

24.2 Maturity analysis

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on contractual maturities (including off-balance sheet items):

(NOK million)	Up to and including 1 month	From 1 month up to and including 3 months	From 3 months up to and including 1 year	From 1 year up to and including 3 years	From 3 year up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024						
Structured bond debt	0	280	0	0	0	34
Cash collateral	67	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives net settled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives gross settled [1)]	355	607	0	0	0	34
TOTAL	**422**	**887**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**68**

1) Including only cash flows from the paying leg of derivatives, cash flows from the receiving leg of derivatives are shown below:

Derivatives gross settled	348	518	0	0	0	34

Cash flows from derivatives on the asset side are shown below:

Derivatives net settled (net cash inflow)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	0	0	12	20	263	0
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	0	1	5	10	351	0

(NOK million)	Up to and including 1 month	From 1 month up to and including 3 months	From 3 months up to and including 1 year	From 1 year up to and including 3 years	From 3 year up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023						
Structured bond debt	147	716	76	0	0	33
Cash collateral	110	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives net settled	0	3	(2)	2	2	0
Derivatives gross settled 1)	220	924	91	0	0	30
TOTAL	477	1,643	165	2	2	63

1) Including only cash flows from the paying leg of derivatives, cash flows from the receiving leg of derivatives are shown below:

Derivatives gross settled	194	792	76	0	0	33

Cash flows from derivatives on the asset side are shown below:

Derivatives net settled (net cash inflow)	0	4	(2)	1	1	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	288	566	13	84	72	242
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	305	591	6	68	70	310

The figures in the above table include principal and interest payable at nominal value, i.e. undiscounted cash flows. Interest payable is based on the market conditions at the balance sheet date. First possible call dates and trigger dates, according to the contracts, are applied in the classification of contractual maturities. Maturity of cash collateral depends on the development of fair value of derivatives and is applied to the first-time bucket in the table. The Company manages its liquidity risk, inter alia, by monitoring the difference between expected maturities of its assets and liabilities.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities based on expected maturities:

(NOK million)	Up to and including 1 month	From 1 month up to and including 3 months	From 3 months up to and including 1 year	From 1 year up to and including 3 years	From 3 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024						
Assets						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	0	0	6	10	1	0
Loans and receivables due from customers	0	18	118	646	220	164
Securities	101	1	618	1,624	1,510	0
Derivatives net settled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	0	0	(12)	(20)	(263)	0
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	0	1	5	10	351	0
Cash collateral	0	399	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**101**	**419**	**735**	**2,270**	**1,819**	**164**
Liabilities						
Structured bond debt	0	36	54	55	81	88
Derivatives net settled	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	355	291	71	70	104	105
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	(348)	(275)	(54)	(55)	(81)	(88)
Cash collateral	0	67	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**7**	**119**	**71**	**70**	**104**	**105**

(NOK million)	Up to and including 1 month	From 1 month up to and including 3 months	From 3 months up to and including 1 year	From 1 year up to and including 3 years	From 3 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023						
Assets						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	0	0	6	13	5	0
Loans and receivables due from customers	0	23	112	657	269	254
Securities	230	530	860	3,592	510	0
Derivatives net settled	0	4	(2)	2	2	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	(288)	(566)	(13)	(84)	(72)	(243)
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	306	591	6	68	70	310
Cash collateral	0	465	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	248	1,047	969	4,248	784	321
Liabilities						
Structured bond debt	22	0	7	309	184	452
Derivatives net settled	0	4	(1)	2	2	0
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	75	65	7	309	184	452
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	(68)	(64)	(7)	(362)	(212)	(521)
Cash collateral	0	110	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	29	115	6	258	158	383

The figures in the above table include principal and interest payable (receivable) at nominal value. For the figures in the above table, call and trigger dates as estimated in models are applied in the classification of the maturities. For derivatives issued with call and trigger optionalities, the expected maturity is estimated by using a sophisticated valuation system.

24.3 Off-balance sheet items

Loan commitments

As per December 31, 2024, there are no outstanding loan commitments.

25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS SUBJECT TO NET SETTLEMENTS

All derivative contracts are governed by master agreements developed by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA). These agreements assure, for example, that netting is legally enforceable. Some of these agreements also contain provisions that require the posting of collateral to reduce counterparty exposure. These provisions include Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) that define collateral type and amounts to be transferred or received. This effectively ensures that if derivative exposures exceed pre-agreed limits, the counterparty with the positive exposure (which is now "too high") can require the counterparty to transfer collateral to a dedicated neutral account. The transferred collateral will be netted in a situation of default. Thus, the CSA agreement effectively ensures that the counterparty credit exposure is capped at the agreed upon limit.

The table below presents the financial instruments subject to net settlements:

(NOK million)	Financial instruments	Financial instruments that are set off	Financial instruments on balance sheet	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount
December 31, 2024						
Derivatives assets	**106**	**0**	**106**	**(6)**	**(67)**	**33**
Derivatives liabilities	**(113)**	**0**	**(113)**	**0**	**96**	**(17)**
TOTAL	**(7)**	**0**	**(7)**	**(6)**	**29**	**16**

(NOK million)	Financial instruments	Financial instruments that are set off	Financial instruments on balance sheet	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount
December 31, 2023						
Derivatives assets	152	0	152	(13)	(98)	41
Derivatives liabilities	(278)	0	(278)	5	191	(82)
TOTAL	(126)	0	(126)	(8)	93	(41)

26 RELATED PARTIES

The Company's two largest shareholders are related parties.

(NOK million)	Deposits [1)]	Guarantees received [2)]
Balance January 1, 2024	461	439
Change in the period	(318)	(51)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2024	**143**	**388**
Balance January 1, 2023	379	488
Change in the period	82	(49)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2023	461	439

1) Deposits made by the Company.
2) Guarantees related to loans provided by the Company.

The management fee cost on fixed-income funds at the two largest owners was NOK 0,3 million in 2024.

27 REMUNERATIONS

Auditors' remuneration:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Audit services (25 % VAT included)	1.6	1.3
Other (25 % VAT included)	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	1.7	1.5

Remuneration to the management team:

2024 (NOK thousands)	**Salary**	**Bonus paid** [2]	**Other taxable benefits**	**Pension cost** [3]	**Total**	**Loans** [4]
Olsen, Geir O. [1]	**2,495**	**1,164**	**196**	**1,276**	**5,131**	
Grøm, Christian	**1,959**	**457**	**198**	**489**	**3,103**	
Lindbæk, Elise	**1,816**	**987**	**189**	**983**	**3,975**	**255**
Næss, Ole Anders	**1,893**	**639**	**198**	**396**	**3,126**	
TOTAL	**8,163**	**3,247**	**781**	**3,144**	**15,335**	**255**

2023 (NOK thousands)	Salary	Retention bonus paid [2]	Other taxable benefits	Pension cost	Total	Loans [4]
Olsen, Geir O. [1]	2,385	625	193	1,176	4,379	
Grøm, Christian	1,931	438	193	470	3,032	
Lindbæk, Elise	1,717	631	185	524	3,057	305
Næss, Ole Anders	1,587	491	193	265	2,536	
TOTAL	7,620	2,185	764	2,435	13,004	305

1) The CEO has a severance pay package covering salary for 12 months if the employment is terminated by the company. The agreed retirement age is 65.
2) Bonuses include a retention bonus program and a performance based bonus program. The programs are reviewed on an annual basis.
3) The cost includes individual compensation paid because of the termination of the defined benefit pension scheme.
4) The loans to employees are serial loans. The terms of interest follow the normal interest rate which is set by the Directorate of Taxes.

As of January 1, 2024, senior executives became members of the defined contribution pension scheme pursuant to the Norwegian defined contribution pension act, in line with all other employees.

Until December 31, 2023, some key senior executives had defined benefit pension agreements effective from the age of 65, capped at 70 percent of their fixed salary. From January 1, 2024, these were transitioned to defined contribution direct pension plans. A compensation scheme was established and earned entitlements were compensated through one-off payments of NOK 8,359,000 for Geir Ove Olsen, NOK 2,525,000 for Christian Grøm and NOK 5,540,000 for Elise Lindbæk. The pension values for senior executives, calculated at the transition date, was consistent with the technical value of the previous defined benefit scheme.

When entering into new agreements, the Company's remuneration policy generally applies and includes all senior executives.

Remuneration to board of directors and remuneration committee:

2024 (NOK thousands)	**Board of Directors**	**Remuneration Committee**	**Total**
Berg, Bjørn	**423**	**0**	**423**
Eidesvik, Toril	**338**	**0**	**338**
Rimstad, Linda	**290**	**0**	**290**
Rimmereid, Tore Olaf	**290**	**0**	**290**
Andreassen, Marius	**290**	**0**	**290**
Brustad, Siri [1]	**145**	**0**	**145**
TOTAL	**1,776**	**0**	**1,776**

2023 (NOK thousands)	Board of directors	Remuneration committee	Total
Berg, Bjørn	382	0	382
Eidesvik, Toril	322	0	322
Rimstad, Linda	276	0	276
Rimmereid, Tore Olaf 2)	230	0	230
Andreassen, Marius 2)	230	0	230
Brustad, Siri 1)	138	0	138
Carlsen, Sigurd 3)	67	6	73
Falck, Thomas 3)	46	6	52
Næss, Ole Anders 3)	46	0	46
TOTAL	1,737	12	1,749

1) Observer to the board
2) For the period 09.03.23 – 31.12.23
3) For the period 01.01.23 – 09.03.23

Remuneration to the nomination committee:

(NOK thousands)	**2024**	2023
Alhaug, Frode	**24**	18
Næss, Bjørn Erik	**5**	0
TOTAL	**29**	18

28 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Number of employees	**19**	19
Number of man-years	**18.2**	18.2

29 CONTINGENCIES

There are no significant contingencies as of December 31, 2024.

30 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

The company's largest shareholder has extended an offer to the other shareholders for the acquisition of all their shares in Eksportfinans ASA. The acquisition is dependent upon 100 percent acceptance and a license being granted from the Norwegian Supervisory Authority (FSA).

To the General Meeting of Eksportfinans ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eksportfinans ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We were elected auditors for the Company before 2001 and have now served as auditors for a continuous period of at least 24 years.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value	
We focused on this area because financial instruments measured at fair value make up a significant part of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, and because the market values are estimated using valuation models that require application of judgement by management.	We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over the valuation of financial instruments. We tested controls implemented by management to ensure accurate application of market prices and other observable data from external sources.

The Company has significant financial instruments classified as Level 2 and Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy according to the IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS 13).

Level 2 instruments are valued using observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. These inputs are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, either through market data or through extrapolation from market data.

Level 3 instruments, on the other hand, are valued based on unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently and have little price transparency. The valuation is typically derived from valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

Refer to note 4 to the financial statements for further description of management's fair value assessments related to financial instruments.

For financial instruments that are valued using models based on assumptions that are not directly observable, we assessed the valuation principles, the models and the assumptions that were used. We found that the models and assumptions were appropriate and applied consistently.

On a sample basis, we compared the fair values of financial instruments against external sources such as observable input and broker quotes. Furthermore, for a sample of derivatives, we compared the fair values determined by management against the counterparties' valuations. We found the fair values calculated by management reasonable.

We also read the notes describing the valuation of the financial instruments and found them to be appropriate.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report nor the other information accompanying the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements otherwise appear to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report or the other information accompanying the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Oslo, 11 February 2025
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Stig Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

Revisjonsberetning

Signers:

Name	*Method*	*Date*
Lund, Stig Arild	BANKID	2025-02-11 08:54