

EKSPORT
FINANS

NORWAY

First quarter report 2013

Eksporthfinans ASA



Financial highlights	3
Comments from the President and CEO	4
Report from the board of directors	4
Results	4
Balance sheet	6
Export lending	6
Local government lending	6
Securities	6
Funding	6
Liquidity.....	6
Regulatory framework	7
Events after the balance sheet date	7
Condensed statement of comprehensive income	8
Condensed balance sheet	9
Condensed statement of changes in equity	10
Condensed cash flow statement	11
Notes to the condensed financial statements	12

Some of the information we are giving constitutes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements rely on a number of assumptions concerning future events. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside of our control, which may cause actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied from the forward-looking statements. As a result, any forward-looking statements included herein should not be regarded as a representation that the plans, objectives, results or other actions discussed will be achieved. Please see the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-f filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission for a discussion of certain factors that may cause actual results, performance or events to be materially different from those referred to herein. Eksportfinans disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Financial highlights

The information for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 are unaudited.

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Net interest income	202	375
Total comprehensive income for the period ¹⁾	(1,118)	(9,748)
Return on equity ²⁾	(27.3 %)	(130.9 %)
Net return on average assets and liabilities ³⁾	0.47 %	0.74 %
Net operating expenses/average assets ⁴⁾	0.09 %	0.05 %
Total assets	147,646	187,738
Loans outstanding ⁵⁾	81,683	112,567
New loans disbursed	0	442
Public sector borrowers or guarantors ⁶⁾	40.9 %	39.4 %
Core capital adequacy	26.2 %	18.0 %
Capital adequacy	29.1 %	21.2 %
Exchange rate NOK/USD ⁷⁾	5.8256	5.6933

Definitions

1. Total comprehensive income for the period includes net losses on financial instruments at fair value which amount to NOK 1,719 million in the first quarter of 2013 compared to net losses of NOK 13,900 million in the first quarter of 2012.
2. Return on equity: Total comprehensive income for the period/average equity (average of opening and closing balance).
3. Net return on average assets and liabilities: The difference between net interest income/average interest generating assets and net interest expense/average interest bearing liabilities (average of daily calculations for the period).
4. Net operating expenses (salaries and other administrative expenses + depreciation + other expenses - other income)/average assets (average of opening and closing balance).
5. Total loans outstanding: Consists of loans due from customers and part of loans due from credit institutions in the balance sheet. Accrued interest and unrealized gains/(losses) are not included, see notes 4, 5 and 6 to the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements.
6. The ratio of public sector loans (municipalities, counties and Norwegian and foreign central government, including the Norwegian Guarantee Institute for Export Credits (GIEK) as borrowers or guarantors) to total lending.
7. Exchange rate at balance sheet date.

Comments from the president and CEO



Gisèle Marchand, President and CEO
(Photo: Sturlason)

Eksportfinans entered 2013 well positioned. The company has good liquidity, a solid capital base, and loyal staff.

Movements of key market risk factors in the debt portfolio during the first three months of 2013 have developed negatively, but within the scenarios covered in our liquidity planning activities. The liquidity calculations presented on page 7 of this report show that liquidity reserves together with cash inflows from the lending portfolio are expected to cover anticipated liquidity needs going forward.

At the end of the first quarter of 2013, the core capital adequacy ratio is a strong 26.2 percent.

Proceedings before the Tokyo District Court in the case against Silver Point Capital Fund LP and Silver Point Capital Offshore Master Fund LP began on February 1, 2013. Eksportfinans will submit its brief in the second quarter of this year. The company has been advised that the procedure before the Tokyo District Court might take a period of 24 months or more before a judgment is made on a case of this nature.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gisèle Marchand". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Report from the board of directors

Results

Net interest income

Net interest income was NOK 202 million in the first quarter of 2013. This was NOK 173 million lower than for the same period in 2012.

The lower net interest income was caused by a combination of the lower level of interest generating assets together with reduced margins, especially related to basis swap contracts (swaps where two cashflow streams of money market floating rates of two different currencies are exchanged).

The net return on average assets and liabilities (see "Financial highlights" on page 4) was 0.47 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to 0.74 percent for the corresponding period in 2012.

Profit/(loss) for the period

Total comprehensive income in the first quarter of 2013 was negative NOK 1,118 million, compared to negative NOK 9,748 million in the first quarter of 2012. The negative figure is due to a reversal of unrealized gains on Eksportfinans' own debt as a result of tightening of credit spreads. The improvement compared to first quarter of 2012 relates to lower reversal of unrealized gains.

Return on equity was negative 27.3 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to negative 130.9 percent for the corresponding period in 2012. This was also due to the debt-related unrealized losses.

The non-IFRS measure of profit excluding unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments and realized losses hedged by the PHA (the Portfolio Hedge Agreement, see page 6), and the corresponding return on equity, is shown in the table on page 5. These calculations may be of interest to investors because they assess the performance of the underlying business operations without the volatility caused by fair value fluctuations, including specifically the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains on Eksportfinans' own debt, and the realized losses on

investments which are hedged by the PHA. Profit excluding unrealized gains and losses and excluding realized losses hedged by the PHA amounted to NOK 124 million in the first quarter of 2013. This was a decrease of NOK 124 million compared to the same period in 2012. The main reason for this decrease is the reduced net interest income.

Net other operating income

Net other operating income was negative NOK 1,718 million for the first quarter of 2013 compared to negative NOK 13,875 million in the same period in 2012.

The main reason for this significant change is the large fluctuation in the market prices of Eksportfinans' own debt. These prices fell significantly following the decision by the Norwegian government on November 18, 2011 to establish a state-funded export financing scheme and the consequent rating downgrades of Eksportfinans. In 2012 and through the first quarter of 2013 the market prices of Eksportfinans' debt have recovered significantly, leading to unrealized losses for the company.

These market fluctuations have led to large changes in the fair value of Eksportfinans' own debt. In the first quarter of 2013, unrealized losses (reversal of unrealized gains) on Eksportfinans' own debt amounted to NOK 5,152 million compared to unrealized losses (reversal of unrealized gains) of NOK 22,131 million in the corresponding period in 2012 (see note 2 to the accompanying unaudited

condensed financial statements). Net of derivatives, this resulted in an unrealized loss of NOK 1,727 million in the first quarter of 2013 compared to an unrealized loss of NOK 14,149 million in the same period in 2012 (see note 15 to the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements). The cumulative unrealized gain on Eksportfinans' own debt, net of derivatives, is NOK 14,315 million as of March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 15,962 million as of December 31, 2012 and NOK 27,921 million as of March 31, 2012.

Total operating expenses

Total operating expenses amounted to NOK 36 million in the first quarter of 2013, compared to NOK 52 million for the same period in 2012. The reason for this decrease is an optimized and reduced number of staff since July 1, 2012, contributing to a reduction in total salary expenses. The key ratio of net operating expenses in relation to average assets was 0.09 percent in the first quarter of 2013, compared to 0.05 percent in the corresponding period of 2012. Included in the figures for first quarter of 2012, is the income from the fee based agreement with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (the "Ministry") in which Eksportfinans had a mandate to arrange loans on behalf of the Ministry until July 1, 2012 (NOK 8.6 million per month). This fee was booked as other income, which is deducted from operating expenses when calculating the key ratio of net operating expenses relative to average assets (see footnote 4 to Financial Highlights).

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Comprehensive income for the period in accordance with IFRS	(1,118)	(9,748)
Net unrealized losses/(gains)	1,707	13,886
Unrealized gains/(losses) related to Iceland ¹⁾	18	(3)
Realized losses/(gains) hedged by the Portfolio Hedge Agreement ²⁾	0	0
Tax effect ³⁾	(483)	(3,887)
Non-IFRS profit for the period excluding unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments and excluding realized losses/(gains) hedged by the PHA	124	248
Return on equity based on profit for the period excluding unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments and excluding realized losses/(gains) hedged by the PHA ⁴⁾	7.2 %	16.3 %

1. Reversal of previously recognized loss (at exchange rates applicable at March 31, 2012).
2. Securities have been sold with realized gains/losses. These gains and losses are covered by the PHA, and will be settled according to that agreement. Eksportfinans therefore believes it is useful for investors to present this non-IFRS profit figure with such gains/losses excluded due to the economic arrangements under, and the accounting impacts of, the PHA.
3. 28 percent of the items above.
4. Return on equity: Profit for the period/average equity adjusted for proposed not distributed dividends.

Balance sheet

Total assets amounted to NOK 148 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 157 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 188 billion at March 31, 2012. The reduction was mainly due to the limitations on new lending business since November 18, 2011 and repayments on the current loan and securities portfolios.

Outstanding commercial paper and bond debt was NOK 107 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 113 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 129 billion at March 31, 2012. The main reason for the decrease was maturing debt.

In January 2013 Eksportfinans, in accordance with market practice, exercised its right to call its GBP 50 million capital contribution securities, which were repaid at face value on February 19, 2013.

The capital adequacy ratio was 29.1 percent at March 31, 2013, compared to 28.0 percent at December 31, 2012 and 21.2 percent at March 31, 2012. The core capital adequacy ratio was 26.2 percent at March 31, 2013, compared to 25.0 percent at December 31, 2012 and 18.0 percent at March 31, 2012. The increase in the capital adequacy ratios was mainly due to high core earnings combined with a lower risk-weighted balance.

Export lending

Eksportfinans actively manages an extensive portfolio of export loans.

The volume of outstanding export loans was NOK 73.3 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 78.7 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 102.4 billion at March 31, 2012.

Local government lending

Eksportfinans' total involvement in local government lending totaled NOK 8.3 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 8.8 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 10.1 billion at March 31, 2012.

Securities

The total securities portfolio was NOK 37.7 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 41.8 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 44.4 billion at March 31, 2012.

The securities portfolio consists of two different sub-portfolios. The first is subject to a Portfolio Hedge Agreement with Eksportfinans shareholders which has been in place since February 29, 2008 (the "PHA portfolio"), and the second is maintained for the purpose of liquidity (referred to herein as the "liquidity reserve portfolio").

The fair value of the PHA portfolio was NOK 9.6 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 11.6 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 20.7 billion at March 31, 2012. The PHA portfolio will largely be held to maturity. For further information on the PHA see Note 13 to the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements and the company's annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, (filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 23, 2013 ("the 2012 20-F")).

The fair value of the liquidity reserve portfolio was NOK 28.1 billion at March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 30.2 billion at December 31, 2012 and NOK 23.7 billion at March 31, 2012.

Funding

As foreseen, Eksportfinans did not have the need to seek new funding from the markets during the first quarter of 2013.

Liquidity

As at March 31, 2013, the company has liquidity reserves totaling NOK 45.7 billion, consisting of the liquidity reserve portfolio not pledged as security of NOK 26.7 billion, the part of the PHA portfolio that is not pledged as security of NOK 5.1 billion and cash equivalents of NOK 13.9 billion.

The company manages liquidity risk both through matching maturities for assets and liabilities and through stress-testing for the short- and medium term. A maturity analysis of

financial liabilities based on both contractual and expected maturities is included in note 16 of the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements.

The table below shows cumulative liquidity, as measured by short-term liquidity as of March 31, 2013, plus (i) the amounts of maturing loans and investments and minus (ii) the amounts of maturing bond debt, based on estimated maturities. During the first quarter of 2013, the liquidity calculations have been affected by foreign exchange rate conversions and negative movements in key market risk factors, primarily on the debt portfolio. Market developments have been within the scenarios covered in our liquidity planning activities and liquidity reserves together with cash inflows from the lending portfolio are expected to cover anticipated liquidity needs going forward.

For the figures in the table, call and trigger dates as estimated in models are applied in the classification of the maturities. For structured bond issues with call and trigger options, the expected maturity is estimated using a sophisticated valuation system.

Regulatory framework

In 2012, the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway ("NFSA") granted extended time limits

beyond December 31, 2012 for loans to five specific clients which would have been in breach of the regulations concerning the calculation of exposures to one single client from that date. The exemption periods are specific to each of the four loans remaining as per March 31, 2013, and last until the respective loan has reached the regulatory level, as a result of scheduled repayments of principal, between December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2016. The NFSA has also requested Eksportfinans to adapt to the statutory requirement as soon as possible to the extent it is able.

Events after balance sheet date

On April 30, 2013, Eksportfinans reached a settlement with Kommunal landspensjonskasse gjensidige forsikringsselskap (KLP) regarding the two court cases related to the sale of Kommunekreditt in 2009. The settlement value is within the accruals already made for this case in the accounts.

Oslo, May 7, 2013
EKSPORTFINANS ASA
The board of directors

(NOK million)	Estimated debt maturing ⁽³⁾	Estimated loan receivables maturing ⁽⁴⁾	Estimated investments maturing ⁽⁵⁾	Estimated cumulative liquidity ⁽⁶⁾
Short-term liquidity at March 31, 2013 ¹⁾				40,873
2013	34,064	16,892	2,470	26,171
2014	20,965	15,269	2,074	22,548
2015	17,823 ²⁾	14,415	333	19,473
2016	19,961	14,341	808	14,662
2017	8,689	5,266	1,385	12,623
2018	1,345	3,812	771	15,861
2019	1,947	4,022	649	18,585
2020	907	2,622	189	20,489
2021	2,801	1,220	306	19,215
2022	730	747	169	19,400
Thereafter	14,193	2,336	3,066	10,610
Total	123,425	80,942	12,220	

- Short-term liquidity is comprised of the sum of our Liquidity Reserve Portfolio (at fair value) and deposits
- Includes the principal of JPY 15 billion (approximately NOK 938 million at exchange rates applicable at March 31, 2013) subordinated debt maturing in 2015. This debt is categorized as supplementary capital (lower tier II) according to the Norwegian capital adequacy regulations
- Principal amount of own debt securities. The column includes single- and multi-callable issues. Includes principal cash flows of derivatives economically hedging structured bond debt. For the structured bond debt with call and trigger options, the expected maturity is estimated using a sophisticated valuation system. The actual maturities might differ from these estimations
- Represents principal amount of loan receivables
- Represents principal amount of investments in the PHA portfolio
- Represents estimated cumulative liquidity at year-end (calculated as the amount at prior period end minus estimated long-term debt maturing during period plus estimated loans receivable and long-term investments maturing during the period) except for the first row which states the actual liquidity at March 31, 2013

The information for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is unaudited.

Condensed statement of comprehensive income

(NOK million)	First quarter		Note
	2013	2012	
Interest and related income	899	1,364	
Interest and related expenses	697	989	
Net interest income	202	375	
Commissions and income related to banking services	0	0	
Commissions and expenses related to banking services	1	1	
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value	(1,719)	(13,900)	2, 15
Other income	2	26	
Net other operating income/ (loss)	(1,718)	(13,875)	
Total operating income / (loss)	(1,516)	(13,500)	
Salaries and other administrative expenses	29	46	
Depreciation	4	5	
Other expenses	3	1	
Total operating expenses	36	52	
Pre-tax operating profit/(loss)	(1,552)	(13,552)	
Taxes	(434)	(3,795)	
Profit/(loss) for the period	(1,118)	(9,758)	
Other comprehensive income	0	10	
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	(1,118)	(9,748)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Condensed balance sheet

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12	Note
Loans due from credit institutions ¹⁾	28,548	26,410	33,840	4, 6, 7
Loans due from customers ²⁾	67,441	71,879	89,127	5, 6, 7
Securities	31,828	36,707	38,486	8
Repurchase receivable ³⁾	5,841	5,078	5,868	8,14
Financial derivatives	11,357	10,884	14,502	
Intangible assets	8	9	13	
Fixed assets and investment property	207	207	209	9
Other assets	2,416	6,232	5,693	10
Total assets	147,646	157,406	187,738	
Deposits by credit institutions	4,577	4,476	4,573	
Borrowings through the issue of securities	107,415	112,543	128,815	11
Financial derivatives	6,873	9,343	10,972	
Deferred tax liabilities	3,642	4,121	7,455	
Taxes payable	213	317	201	
Other liabilities	8,059	8,133	9,336	12
Accrued expenses and provisions	100	108	165	
Subordinated debt	961	990	985	
Capital contribution securities	0	450	342	
Total liabilities	131,839	140,481	162,844	
Share capital	2,771	2,771	2,771	
Share premium reserve	177	177	177	
Reserve for unrealized gains	10,713	10,713	29,363	
Other equity	2,146	3,264	(7,417)	
Total shareholders' equity	15,807	16,925	24,894	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	147,646	157,406	187,738	

- 1) Of NOK 28,548 million at March 31, 2013, NOK 28,329 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 219 million is measured at amortized cost. Of NOK 26,410 at December 31, 2012, NOK 26,125 million is measured at fair value through profit and loss and NOK 285 million is measured at amortized cost. Of NOK 33,840 million at March 31, 2012, NOK 33,652 million is measured at fair value through profit and loss and NOK 188 million is measured at amortized cost.
- 2) Of NOK 67,441 million at March 31, 2013, NOK 39,392 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 28,049 million is measured at amortized cost. Of NOK 71,879 million at December 31, 2012, NOK 43,038 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 28,842 million is measured at amortized cost. Of NOK 89,127 million at March 31, 2012, NOK 56,649 million is measured at fair value through profit or loss and NOK 32,478 million is measured at amortized cost.
- 3) Securities posted as collateral for a loan from one of the owner banks. See note 14 for details.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Condensed statement of changes in equity

(NOK million)	Share capital ¹⁾	Share premium reserve ¹⁾	Reserve unrealized gains ^{1) 2)}	Other equity ²⁾	Comprehensive income ³⁾	Total equity
Equity at January 1, 2012	2,771	177	29,363	2,384	0	34,695
Equity adjustment at January 1, 2012 ⁴⁾	0	0	0	(52)	0	(52)
Actuarial gains / other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	10	10
Profit / (loss) for the period	0	0	0	0	(9,758)	(9,758)
Equity at March 31, 2012	2,771	177	29,363	2,332	(9,748)	24,894
Equity at January 1, 2013	2,771	177	10,713	3,264	0	16,923
Profit / (loss) for the period	0	0	0	0	(1,118)	(1,118)
Equity at March 31, 2013	2,771	177	10,713	3,264	(1,118)	15,805

- 1) Restricted equity that cannot be paid out to the owners without a shareholder resolution to reduce the share capital in accordance with the Public Limited Companies Act under Norwegian law.
- 2) The allocation of income for the period between the reserve for unrealized gains and other equity is performed at year-end. Preliminary calculations based on the condensed interim financial statements as of March 31, 2013.
- 3) The allocation of income for the period between the reserve for unrealized gains and other show that if the allocation was performed at this date, it would have reduced the reserve for unrealized gains by NOK 1,210 million and increased other equity by NOK 92 million. The closing balances would have been NOK 9,503 million for the reserve for unrealized gains, and NOK 3,357million for other equity.
- 4) Past actuarial losses (the corridor approach) in accordance with IAS19R

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Condensed cash flow statement

	First Quarter	
(NOK million)	2,013	2,012
Pre-tax operating profit/(loss)	(1,552)	(13,552)
Provided by operating activities:		
Accrual of contribution from the Norwegian government	(65)	(111)
Unrealised losses (gains) on financial instruments at fair value	1,707	13,849
Depreciation	4	5
Disbursement on loans	0	(442)
Principal collected on loans	8,434	7,703
Purchase of financial investments (trading)	(5,387)	(13,021)
Proceeds from sale or redemption of financial investments (trading)	8,660	18,299
Contribution paid by the Norwegian government	322	405
Taxes paid	(148)	(187)
Changes in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(279)	(173)
Other receivables	3,750	(747)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(37)	(714)
Net cash flow from operating activities	15,409	11,314
Purchase of financial investments	0	(2,173)
Proceeds from sale or redemption of financial investments	1,892	2,663
Net cashflow from financial derivatives	(796)	1,341
Purchases of fixed assets	(3)	(1)
Net cash flow from investing activities	1,093	1,830
Change in debt to credit institutions	1	4,563
Net proceeds from issuance of commercial paper debt	0	0
Repayments of commercial paper debt	0	(4,369)
Net proceeds from issuance of bond debt	0	0
Principal payments on bond debt	(11,556)	(17,573)
Repayment of subordinated debt	(442)	0
Net cash flow from financing activities	(11,997)	(17,379)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents *)	4,505	(4,235)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,265	13,403
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	363	(383)
Cash and cash equivalents *) at end of period	14,133	8,785

*) Cash equivalents are defined as bank deposits with maturity less than 3 months.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Notes to the accounts

1. Accounting policies

Eksportfinans' first quarter condensed interim financial statements have been presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards – (IFRS), in line with both IFRS as adopted by the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

The accounting policies and methods of computation applied in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements (including information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012) are the same as those applied in Eksportfinans' annual financial statements of 2012, except as noted below. Those financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2013 and included in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year-end December 31, 2012. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement', has been applied as of January 1, 2013. The standard aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs. The impact of the new requirements has not had a material impact on the company.

IAS 19, 'Employee benefits', was amended in June 2011 and has been applied as of January 1, 2013. The impact on the company is as follows: to immediately recognize all actuarial gains or losses in other comprehensive income; to immediately recognize all past service costs; and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The amendment is applied retrospectively in the periods presented. The change in accounting principle has not had a material impact on the company's financial reporting.

The information for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is unaudited.

2. Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value

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

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Securities held for trading	4	5
Securities designated as at fair value at initial recognition	24	0
Financial derivatives	(72)	(16)
Other financial instruments at fair value	32	(3)
Net realized gains/(losses)	(12)	(14)
Loans and receivables	7	100
Securities ¹⁾	(17)	343
Financial derivatives ²⁾	3,458	7,803
Commercial paper debt ^{3) 4)}	0	(2)
Bond debt ^{3) 4)}	(5,124)	(22,053)
Subordinated debt and capital contribution securities ^{3) 4)}	(28)	(76)
Other	(3)	(1)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	(1,707)	(13,886)
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses)	(1,719)	(13,900)

1) Net unrealized gains/(losses) on securities

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Securities held for trading	(31)	377
Securities designated as at fair value at initial recognition	14	(34)
Total	(17)	343

2) The Portfolio Hedge Agreement entered into in March 2008, further described in note 15 of this report, is included with a loss of

NOK 60 million as of March 31, 2013 and a loss of NOK 278 million as of March 31, 2012.

- 3) In the first quarter of 2013, Eksportfinans had an unrealized loss of NOK 5,152 million (loss of NOK 22,131 million in the corresponding period of 2012) on its own debt. Net of derivatives this amount is an unrealized loss of NOK 1,727 million (loss of NOK 14,149 million in the same period of 2012).
- 4) In the first quarter of 2013, Eksportfinans had an unrealized gain of NOK 162 million of financial liabilities classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (loss of NOK 5,766 million in the corresponding period of 2012). Of financial liabilities classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, Eksportfinans had a loss of NOK 5,186 million (loss of NOK 16,250 million in the same period of 2012).

See note 15 for a presentation of the above table including effects from economic hedging.

3. Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy is calculated in accordance with the Basel II regulations in force from the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. The company has adopted the standardized approach to capital requirements. For the company, this implies that the difference in risk-weighted value between the Basel I and II regulations is mainly due to operational risk. The capital adequacy minimum requirement is 8 percent of total risk-weighted value.

Risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items

(NOK million)	31/03/13		31/12/12		31/03/12	
	Book value	Risk-weighted value	Book value	Risk-weighted value	Book value	Risk-weighted value
Total assets	147,646	17,860	157,406	18,626	187,738	24,879
Off-balance sheet items		154		152		278
Operational risk		2,465		2,465		2,424
Total currency risk		0		0		0
Total risk-weighted value		20,479		21,243		27,581

The Company's eligible regulatory capital

(NOK million and in percent of risk-weighted value)	31/03/13		31/12/12		31/03/12	
Core capital ¹⁾	5,363	26.2 %	5,314	25.0 %	4,970	18.0 %
Additional capital ²⁾	601	2.9 %	628	3.0 %	879	3.2 %
Total regulatory capital	5,964	29.1 %	5,942	28.0 %	5,849	21.2 %

1) Includes share capital, other equity, elements of capital contribution securities and other deductions and additions in accordance with the Norwegian capital adequacy regulations.

2) Includes subordinated debt, the elements of capital contribution securities not included in core capital and other deductions/additions in accordance with the Norwegian capital adequacy regulations.

4. Loans due from credit institutions

(NOK million)	31/03/13	31/12/12	31/03/12
Cash equivalents ¹⁾	14,133	9,265	8,785
Other bank deposits and claims on banks ³⁾	(172)	1,105	1,249
Loans to other credit institutions, nominal amount (also included in note 6) ²⁾	14,935	16,435	24,352
Accrued interest and adjustment to fair value on loans	(348)	(395)	(546)
Total	28,548	26,410	33,840

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

2) The company has acquired certain loan agreements from banks for which the selling bank provides a repayment guarantee, therefore retaining the credit risk of the loans. Under IFRS these loans are classified as loans to credit institutions. Of the loans to credit institutions these loans amounted to NOK 6,732 million at March 31, 2013, NOK 7,648 million at December 31, 2012 and NOK 12,343 million at March 31, 2012.

3) Due to temporary payment variations.

5. Loans due from customers

(NOK million)	31/03/13	31/12/12	31/03/12
Loans due from customers, nominal amount (also included in note 6)	66,748	71,074	88,215
Accrued interest and adjustment to fair value on loans	693	805	912
Total	67,441	71,879	89,127

6. Total loans due from credit institutions and customers

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)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Loans due from credit institutions	14,935	16,435	24,352
Loans due from customers	66,748	71,074	88,215
Total nominal amount	81,683	87,509	112,567
Commercial loans	54,077	59,158	80,573
Government-supported loans	27,606	28,351	31,994
Total nominal amount	81,683	87,509	112,567
Capital goods	23,150	23,973	28,322
Ships	31,633	34,148	43,565
Export-related and international activities *)	18,556	20,532	30,489
Direct loans to Norwegian local government sector	4,362	4,373	5,339
Municipal-related loans to other credit institutions	3,948	4,448	4,798
Loans to employees	34	35	54
Total nominal amount	81,683	87,509	112,567

*) Export-related and international activities consist of loans to the following categories of borrowers:

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Renewable energy	4,994	5,494	5,494
Aviation and shipping	4,347	4,284	4,482
Banking and finance	3,543	4,615	6,900
Consumer goods	2,263	2,275	5,186
Infrastructure	1,319	1,333	1,196
Oil and gas	775	1,223	2,251
Real estate management	670	660	4,320
Environment	643	646	657
Other categories	2	2	3
Total nominal amount	18,556	20,532	30,489

7. Loans past due or impaired

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Interest and principal installment 1-30 days past due	4	0	0
Not matured principal on loans with payments 1-30 days past due	58	0	0
Interest and principal installment 31-90 days past due	0	13	2
Not matured principal on loans with payments 31-90 days past due	0	61	7
Interest and principal installment more than 90 days past due	526	522	501
Not matured principal on loans with payments more than 90 days past due	106	148	114
Total loans that are past due	694	744	624
Relevant collateral or guarantees received *)	201	259	134
Estimated impairments on loans valued at amortized cost	304	314	0

*) A total of NOK 493 million relates to exposure towards Icelandic banks as of March 31, 2013, NOK 485 million as of December 31, 2012, and NOK 490 million as of March 31, 2012, and are as of the balance sheet date not considered guaranteed in a satisfactory manner. These loans are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date. The change in fair value in the period is reflected in the line item 'Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value'. Apart from the fair value adjustments already recognized in the income statement, related to the exposure towards the Icelandic banks discussed above, the company considers all other loans to be secured in a satisfactory manner. For these transactions, amounting to NOK 201 million, the Norwegian government, through the Guarantee Institute for Export Credit (**GIEK**), guarantees approximately 81 percent of the amounts in default. The remaining 19 percent are guaranteed by private banks, most of them operating in Norway. Where applicable, claims have already been submitted in accordance with the guarantees.

8. Securities

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Trading portfolio	30,559	34,418	30,862
Repurchase Receivable	5,841	5,078	5,868
Other securities at fair value through profit and loss	1,269	2,289	7,624
Total	37,669	41,785	44,354

9. Fixed assets and investment property

(NOK million)	31/03/13	31/12/12	31/03/12
Buildings and land in own use	127	126	126
Investment property	70	70	70
Total buildings and land	197	196	196
Other fixed assets	10	11	13
Total	207	207	209

10. Other assets

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Settlement account 108-Agreement	462	753	495
Cash collateral provided	1,875	5,445	4,964
Other	79	34	234
Total	2,416	6,232	5,693

11. Borrowings through the issue of securities

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Commercial paper debt	0	0	1,136
Bond debt	124,619	135,221	165,619
Adjustment to fair value on debt	-18,641	-23,765	-39,577
Accrued interest and adjustment to fair value on debt	1,437	1,087	1,636
Total	107,415	112,543	128,814

12. Other liabilities

(NOK million)	31.03.13	31.12.12	31.03.12
Grants to mixed credits	346	339	331
Cash collateral received	7,609	7,699	8,881
Other short-term liabilities	104	95	124
Total	8,059	8,133	9,336

13. Segment information

The company is divided into three business areas; Export lending, Municipal lending and Securities. After the sale of Kommunekreditt Norge AS, municipal lending consists of loans extended directly to municipalities and municipal-related loans to savings banks that were purchased from Kommunekreditt Norge AS in connection with the sale of the subsidiary. The company also has a treasury department responsible for the day to day risk management and asset and liability management. Income and expenses related to treasury are divided between the three business areas.

(NOK million)	Export lending		Municipal lending		Securities	
	First quarter		First quarter		First quarter	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net interest income ¹⁾	124	244	10	18	67	113
Commissions and income related to banking services ²⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commissions and expenses related to banking services ²⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value ³⁾	18	(2)	0	0	(11)	(10)
Income/expense allocated by volume ⁴⁾	0	21	0	2	0	10
Net other operating income	18	19	0	2	(11)	0
Total operating income	142	263	10	20	56	113
Total operating expenses	17	38	1	1	18	13
Pre-tax operating profit	125	225	9	19	38	100
Taxes	35	63	2	5	11	28
Non-IFRS profit for the period excluding unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments and excluding realized losses/(gains) hedged by the PHA	90	162	7	14	27	72

1) Net interest income includes interest income directly attributable to the segments based on Eksportfinans' internal pricing model. The treasury department obtains interest on Eksportfinans' equity and in addition the positive or negative result (margin) based on the difference between the internal interest income from the segments and the actual external funding cost. Net interest income in the treasury department is allocated to the reportable segments based on volume for the margin, and risk weighted volume for the interest on equity.

2) Income/(expenses) directly attributable to each segment.

3) For Export lending the figures are related to unrealized gains/(losses) on the Icelandic bank exposure. In this context, the fair value adjustments on the Icelandic bank exposure have been treated as realized, as they are not expected to be reversed towards maturity, as other unrealized gains and losses. For Securities the figures are related to realized gains/(losses) on financial instruments.

4) Income/expense, other than interest, in the treasury department have been allocated to the business areas by volume. These are items included in net other operating income in the income statement.

Reconciliation of segment profit measure to total comprehensive income

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Export lending	90	162
Municipal lending	7	14
Securities	27	72
Non-IFRS profit for the period excluding unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments and excluding realized losses/(gains) hedged by the PHA	124	248
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	(1,707)	(13,886)
Unrealized losses/(gains) related to the Icelandic bank exposure included above ¹⁾	(18)	3
Realized gains/(losses) hedged by the Portfolio Hedge Agreement	0	0
Tax effect ²⁾	483	3,887
Total comprehensive income	(1,118)	(9,748)

1) Reversal of previously recognized loss (at exchange rates applicable at March 31, 2013).

2) 28 percent of the items above.

14. Material transactions with related parties

The company's two largest shareholders, DNB Bank ASA and Nordea Bank Norge AS, are considered to be related parties in accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

(NOK millions)	Acquired loans ¹⁾	Deposits ²⁾	Guarantees issued ³⁾	Guarantees received ⁴⁾	Repo facility ⁵⁾	Portfolio Hedge Agreement ⁶⁾
Balance January 1, 2013	5,685	981	87	20,824	4,476	(142)
Change in the period	59	(1,147)	(17)	(1,664)	101	(35)
Balance March 31, 2013	5,744	(166)	70	19,160	4,577	(177)
Balance January 1, 2012	12,373	3,486	774	24,714	0	615
Change in the period	(1,738)	(1,449)	(5)	(612)	4,572	(169)
Balance March 31, 2012	10,635	2,037	769	24,102	4,572	446

All transactions with related parties are made on market terms.

1) The company acquired loans from banks. The loans were part of the company's ordinary lending activity, as they were extended to the export industry. Since the selling banks provided a guarantee for the loans, not substantially all of the risk and rewards were transferred to the company, thus the loans are classified as loans due from credit institutions in the balance sheet.

2) Deposits made by the company.

3) Guarantees issued by the company to support the Norwegian export industry.

4) Guarantees provided to the company from the related parties.

5) Non-committed Repo facility with DNB Bank ASA. Under this framework agreement, Eksportfinans can transact in an unlimited amount of eligible securities with DNB Bank ASA as the counterparty, but neither party is committed to do so. The Agreement has no expiration date. To date, EUR 600 million has been drawn with a Repurchase Date of February 26, 2015, but with the option to terminate the drawn down tranche in whole on specified termination dates thereafter (weekly).

6) Eksportfinans has entered into a derivative portfolio hedge agreement with the majority of its shareholders. The agreement, effective from March 1, 2008, will offset losses up to NOK 5 billion in the liquidity portfolio held as of February 29, 2008. The agreement will also offset any gains in the portfolio as of the same date. The payments to or from the company related to the losses or gains, respectively, in the portfolio, will take place on the last day of February each year, with the first payment in 2011. The agreement expires with the maturities of the bonds included in the contract, with the latest maturity on December 31, 2023. Eksportfinans will pay a monthly fee of NOK 5 million to the participants in the agreement. The balances show the related parties' share of the fair value of the contract as of the balance sheet date. A negative balance indicates that Eksportfinans owes money to the related parties.

In addition to the transactions reflected in the above table, Eksportfinans' three major owner banks have extended a committed credit line of USD 2 billion for repo purposes to the company. The facility has a twelve month maturity with the possibility of extension, and most recently renewed for another year in the second quarter of 2012. Eksportfinans has not yet utilized this credit facility.

15. Market risk - effects from economic hedging

Note 2 specifies the net realized and unrealized gains/losses on financial instruments, showing separately the gains/losses related to financial derivatives. When presented to the company's management and Board of Directors, the figures are prepared showing the various financial instruments after netting with related economic hedges, since derivatives are used as economic hedges of the market risk of specific assets and liabilities.

The below table specifies net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value, netted with related economic hedges.

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

(NOK million)	First quarter	
	2013	2012
Securities ¹⁾	(11)	(11)
Other financial instruments at fair value ¹⁾	(1)	(3)
Net realized gains/(losses)	(12)	(14)
Loans and receivables ¹⁾	52	131
Securities ¹⁾	(22)	72
Commercial paper debt ^{1) 2) 3)}	0	(2)
Bond debt ^{1) 2) 3)}	(1,692)	(14,023)
Subordinated debt and capital contribution securities ^{1) 2) 3)}	(35)	(124)
Other financial instruments at fair value ¹⁾	(3)	0
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	(1,700)	(13,946)
Financial derivatives related to the 108 agreement ⁴⁾	(7)	60
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses)	(1,719)	(13,900)

1) Including financial derivatives with purpose of economic hedging.

2) Accumulated net gain on own debt is NOK 14,315 million as of March 31, 2013, compared to NOK 27,921 million as of March 31, 2012.

3) In the first quarter of 2013, Eksportfinans had an unrealized loss of NOK 1,727 million (loss of NOK 14,149 million in the same period of 2012) on its own debt, net of derivatives.

4) 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 of economic hedging instruments, is 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 2013 and 2012, the company recorded NOK 940 million and NOK 1,401 million respectively, of interest income on loans due from credit institutions, loans due from customers and securities and NOK 1,164 million and NOK 1,467 million, respectively, of interest expense on commercial paper and bond debt, subordinated debt and capital contribution securities. In the same periods the company recorded negative NOK 41 million, and negative NOK 37 million, respectively, of interest income on economic hedging instruments and negative NOK 467 million and negative NOK 478 million, respectively, of interest expense on economic hedging instruments.

16. 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 5 years	Over 5 years
March 31, 2013					
Deposit by credit institutions	4,577	0	0	0	0
Non-structured bond debt	10,323	11,459	7,527	46,090	3,756
Structured bond debt	14,842	13,402	15,815	5,952	2,274
Commercial paper debt	0	0	0	0	0
Cash collateral	1,875	0	0	0	0
Subordinated loans	0	0	44	1,013	0
Capital contribution securities	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives net settled	81	167	658	2,953	1,448
Derivatives gross settled (pay leg)	13,385	9,350	7,783	4,449	435
Financial guarantees (off-balance)	1,340	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments (off-balance)	0	215	3	5	0
Total	46,423	34,593	31,830	60,462	7,913
Derivatives gross settled (receive leg)	14,099	9,665	9,147	3,959	390
Derivative assets net settled	59	889	762	2,480	487
Derivative assets gross settled (pay leg)	16,591	12,307	18,454	31,314	4,584
Derivative assets gross settled (receive leg)	17,280	13,484	20,840	33,286	5,144
December 31, 2012					
(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 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2012					
Deposit by credit institutions	4,476	0	0	0	0
Non-structured bond debt	34	1,559	25,311	47,345	4,648
Structured bond debt	14,071	20,542	20,815	5,795	2,375
Cash collateral	5,445	0	0	0	0
Subordinated loans	0	0	47	1,063	0
Capital contribution securities	-	476	-	0	0
Derivatives net settled	162	148	647	3,073	1,593
Derivatives gross settled (pay leg)	22,734	21,458	23,125	28,884	1,158
Financial guarantees (off-balance)	1,314	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments (off-balance)	0	202	5	5	0
Total	48,236	44,385	69,949	86,165	9,774
Derivatives gross settled (receive leg)	23,469	22,405	23,795	27,435	1,047
Derivative assets net settled	21	80	1,626	2,799	509
Derivative assets gross settled (pay leg)	2,072	7,825	9,929	10,527	4,545
Derivative assets gross settled (receive leg)	2,493	9,243	13,165	13,255	5,399

(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 5 years	Over 5 years
March 31, 2012					
Deposit by credit institutions	0	0	0	4573	0
Non-structured bond debt	1,311	1,056	5,250	67,992	10,804
Structured bond debt	20,377	28,477	28,553	8,000	3,186
Commercial paper debt	0	1,139	0	0	0
Cash collateral	8,279	0	0	0	0
Subordinated loans	0	0	50	1,191	0
Capital contribution securities	0	0	483	0	0
Derivatives net settled	132	271	692	2,830	1,815
Derivatives gross settled (pay leg)	25,083	33,399	11,353	33,106	1,036
Financial guarantees (off-balance)	1,420	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments (off-balance)	318	46	338	0	0
Total	56,919	64,387	46,720	117,693	16,841
Derivatives gross settled (receive leg)	26,607	34,361	13,800	31,338	910
Derivative assets net settled	67	939	814	3,158	609
Derivative assets gross settled (pay leg)	7,874	14,347	19,059	18,613	5,294
Derivative assets gross settled (receive leg)	8,440	15,904	22,470	22,424	6,463

The figures in the above table and in the additional disclosures regarding derivatives below the table include principal and interest payable (receivable) at nominal value. First possible call dates and trigger dates, according to the contracts, are applied in the classification of the maturities. This implies that the structured bond debts with the corresponding derivatives matures earlier than what is expected based on market data as of the balance sheet date. See subsequent tables for maturity analysis based on expected maturities. For derivatives gross settled, pay leg represents the contractual cash flows to be paid by the company to the derivative counterparty while receive leg represents the contractual cash flows to be received from the derivative counterparty.

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 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2013						
Assets						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	11,933	18	147	6,282	437	18,817
Loans and receivables due from customers	956	4,436	10,969	28,825	34,171	79,357
Securities	6,815	8,658	13,118	6,132	4,618	39,341
Derivatives net settled	59	889	761	2,859	807	5,374
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	(15,604)	(8,828)	(14,330)	(34,526)	(9,891)	(83,178)
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	16,120	9,368	15,761	37,079	11,808	90,136
Cash collateral	0	7,609	0	0	0	7,609
Total assets	20,279	22,151	26,426	46,651	41,949	157,457
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	4,577	0	0	0	0	4,577
Commercial paper debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-structured bond debt	10,323	11,459	7,527	46,090	3,756	79,155
Structured bond debt	4,176	1,543	5,385	19,889	22,208	53,200
Derivatives net settled	81	167	645	2,925	1,447	5,264
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	6,292	3,666	4,228	11,434	9,609	35,229
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	(5,884)	(3,614)	(3,840)	(11,951)	(11,974)	(37,263)
Cash collateral	0	1,875	0	0	0	1,875
Subordinated loans	0	0	44	1,013	0	1,057
Capital contribution securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	19,565	15,095	13,989	69,400	25,045	143,095

(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 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Desember 31, 2012						
Assets						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	5,208	2,853	445	7,243	456	16,205
Loans and receivables due from customers	809	2,409	12,468	32,135	38,434	86,254
Securities	1,828	5,930	24,462	6,264	5,090	43,575
Derivatives net settled	21	80	1,627	2,964	585	5,277
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	(261)	(4,173)	(4,658)	(13,366)	(12,362)	(34,821)
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	355	4,560	5,894	16,870	16,033	43,712
Cash collateral	0	7,699	0	0	0	7,699
Total assets	7,960	19,359	40,237	52,110	48,236	167,902
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	4,476	0	0	0	0	4,476
Commercial paper debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-structured bond debt	34	1,559	25,311	47,345	4,648	78,897
Structured bond debt	927	3,002	9,811	25,285	25,040	64,065
Derivatives net settled	162	148	645	3,074	1,591	5,619
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	14,322	11,626	20,180	41,800	9,292	97,220
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	(13,822)	(11,375)	(19,295)	(41,374)	(12,323)	(98,189)
Cash collateral	0	5,445	0	0	0	5,445
Subordinated loans	0	0	47	1,063	0	1,109
Capital contribution securities	0	476	0	0	0	476
Total liabilities	6,098	10,881	36,699	77,193	28,249	159,120

(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 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2012						
Assets						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	8,736	2,113	3,983	17,031	1,990	33,852
Loans and receivables due from customers	903	3,515	6,984	42,628	44,009	98,041
Securities	1,584	6,136	13,056	18,383	9,175	48,334
Derivatives net settled	67	938	819	3,579	1,546	6,949
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	(5,729)	(6,132)	(16,119)	(23,880)	(13,488)	(65,348)
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	5,852	6,370	17,282	28,353	18,052	75,908
Cash collateral	9	4,964	17	0	0	4,989
Total assets	11,422	17,904	26,022	86,094	61,284	202,725
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions	0	0	0	4,573	0	4,573
Commercial paper debt	0	1,139	0	0	0	1,139
Non-structured bond debt	1,311	1,056	5,250	67,992	10,804	86,413
Structured bond debt	3,879	4,505	16,106	30,613	35,146	90,249
Derivatives net settled	151	271	691	2,814	1,818	5,745
Derivatives gross settled (paying leg)	14,865	24,009	6,754	46,551	12,095	104,274
Derivatives gross settled (receiving leg)	(14,280)	(23,490)	(6,410)	(46,275)	(16,404)	(106,858)
Cash collateral	0	8,279	0	0	0	8,279
Subordinated loans	0	0	50	1,191	0	1,241
Capital contribution securities	0	0	483	0	0	483
Total liabilities	5,927	15,768	22,924	107,459	43,460	195,538

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 some issues with call and trigger optionalities, the expected maturity is estimated using a sophisticated valuation system which is further described in our annual financial statements. The actual maturities might differ from these estimations.

17. 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 in order 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 following table presents the financial instruments subject to net settlements:

(NOK million)		31.03.2013				
				Amounts not presented net		
	Financial instruments	Financial instruments that are set off	Financial instruments on balance sheet	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount
Derivatives assets	11,357	-	11,357	(3,047)	(5,836)	2,474
Derivatives liabilities	(6,873)	-	(6,873)	2,134	1,424	(3,315)
Repo facility	(4,577)	-	(4,577)	-	4,577	0
Total	(92)	-	(92)	(913)	165	(840)

(NOK million)		31.12.2012				
				Amounts not presented net		
	Financial instruments	Financial instruments that are set off	Financial instruments on balance sheet	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount
Derivatives assets	10,884	-	10,884	(2,845)	(5,830)	2,209
Derivatives liabilities	(9,343)	-	(9,343)	1,648	4,829	(2,866)
Repo facility	(4,476)	-	(4,476)	-	4,476	-
Total	(2,935)	-	(2,935)	(1,197)	3,475	(657)

(NOK million)		31.03.2012				
				Amounts not presented net		
	Financial instruments	Financial instruments that are set off	Financial instruments on balance sheet	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount
Derivatives assets	14,502	-	14,502	(4,440)	(6,748)	3,314
Derivatives liabilities	(10,972)	-	(10,972)	1,645	4,506	(4,821)
Repo facility	(4,572)	-	(4,572)	-	4,572	-
Total	(1,042)	-	(1,042)	(2,795)	2,330	(1,507)

18. Fair value of financial instruments

Methodology

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

Prices quoted in active markets are prices readily and regularly available from exchanges, brokers (executable broker quotes), market makers and pricing vendors (actual trades), and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

An active market is one in which transactions, for the financial asset or financial liability being valued, occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. A market is considered to be non-active when there are few transactions, the prices are not current, price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or little information is released publicly for the financial asset or financial liability. Pricing transparency is affected by a number of different factors, such as type of financial instrument, whether the instrument is new to the market, characteristics specific to the transaction, and general market conditions.

The degree of judgment 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 quoted prices in active markets generally have higher transparency of prices, and less judgment is needed when determining fair value. Conversely, instruments traded in non-active markets, or that do not have quoted prices, have lower transparency of prices, and fair values are estimated through valuation models or other pricing techniques that require a higher degree of judgment.

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 expected cash flows for each contract are either determined directly by reference to actual cash flows implicit in observable market prices, or through modeling cash flows by using appropriate financial market pricing models. The valuation techniques make maximum 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.

For financial instruments a significant share of prices are obtained from the market. Although the prices generally are not binding or directly tradable, they are observable in the market. As such, the company primarily has financial instruments for which prices are quoted in active markets, or financial instruments for which credit spreads or other model inputs are observable in the market, and the models used to price them are transparent. Most of the portfolios consist of financial instruments for which the fair value is calculated using valuation models or index proxies judged to be sufficiently close to the securities proxied. The company has developed an understanding of the information used by third party pricing sources to describe the estimated prices or model inputs. The information obtained from third party pricing sources was evaluated and relied upon based on the degree of market transactions supporting the price indications and the firmness of the price indications. In these instances, management's judgment was that this third party information was a reasonable indication of the financial instrument's fair value.

In general, the company goes through the following process to establish fair value for each financial instrument:

- First, the company seeks to identify current quoted prices in an active market for the financial instrument.
- If there are no current quoted prices, the company seeks to identify recent transactions for the same instrument.
- If there are no recently quoted prices for the same instrument, the company seeks to identify current or recently quoted prices or transactions for another instrument that is substantially the same.
- If there are no quoted prices for essentially equal instruments, the company seeks to identify appropriate market-quoted rates (e.g. yield curves, volatilities and currency rates) to be used as inputs into a valuation technique.
- In certain instances, it is necessary for the company to use unobservable inputs into the valuation technique. These inputs are to the fullest extent 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 subsequent to 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 origination. The initial spread is usually not adjusted because these loans are fully guaranteed by a bank or the Norwegian Guarantee Institute for Export Credits (GIEK). Most of Eksportfinans' non-government guarantors are currently well rated (A- or above) Norwegian banks and international banks with solid financial position. There are three guarantors below A- rating. An increase in the credit risk of the debtor will, as a result of the guarantee, in most cases not lead to more than an insignificant increase of the combined credit risk. This is reflected in market rates so for example a loan made to a debtor guaranteed by a specific bank has a considerably lower spread than a direct loan made to the same bank. Eksportfinans therefore believes it would be reasonable to assume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that no changes have taken place in the spread that existed at the date the loan was made. The company does make reasonable efforts to determine whether there is evidence that there has been such 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 origination date, as the company considers this as evidence of widening of spreads. Further, the company analyses the development of initial margins over time. This data shows that initial margins obtained for new guaranteed loans have not been functions of time, not even during the financially turbulent times in 2007-2009. Credit spreads for guaranteed loans given by the company, have consequently not increased with the significant general credit spread increase during the period. The spreads applied to fair value measurement of export loans are unobservable in the market. At March 31, 2013 a spread widening of 1 basis point of the guaranteed loan portfolio will reduce its market value by approximately NOK 8 million (NOK 10 million as of year-end 2012) so a spread widening equal to the largest ones observed during a month so far will give unrealized losses of NOK 32 million. The spreads applied for fair value measurement of guaranteed export loans are in the range from 0 basis points to 245 basis points as of March 31, 2013. As of March 31, 2013 the guaranteed portfolio constitutes 68 percent of the lending portfolio (68 percent as of year-end 2012).

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. The spreads are published in the market shortly after month end, but do not represent offers, or solicitations of offers, to purchase or sell financial instruments. To ensure that the information can be used for fair value measurement purposes, Eksportfinans performs an assessment of the evaluations, calculations, opinions and recommendations of the publications. The spreads come partly from trading screens quoting actual trades, and partly from matrix pricing and interpolations including judgments by the distributors. Eksportfinans has assessed their interpolation methodologies, matrix pricing algorithms and models to be adequate and of sufficient quality. As of March 31, 2013 a credit spread widening in the direct loan portfolio of one basis point would induce an unrealized loss to the company of NOK 3 million (NOK 4 million as per year-end 2012). Direct loans to banks account for 13 percent of the lending portfolio (14 percent as of end of 2012).

For the remaining municipal portfolio after the sale of former municipality lender company Kommunekreditt, 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. As of March 31, 2013 a credit spread widening of one basis point in the municipal lending portfolio would induce an unrealized loss to the company of NOK 2 million (NOK 2 million as of end of 2012). Municipal related loans are 8 percent of the lending portfolio as of March 31, 2013 (7 percent as of year-end 2012). For the combined total lending portfolio over the past two years credit spreads have changed less than 5 basis points per month in 95 percent of the time. A spread widening of 5 basis points would give an estimated loss of NOK 70 million. As of the end of 2012 a 95 percent confidence interval was 6 basis points representing NOK 90 million. The guarantees received are embedded in the loan agreements, and not separately transferable.

Eksportfinans has entered into agreements with its Norwegian shareholder banks or unaffiliated banks active in financing Norwegian exports to purchase specific loans. The purchases of these loans are based on normal commercial terms, and the loans acquired are of the type extended by Eksportfinans in the normal course of its business. The Company places an initial deposit with the selling bank, which is used as consideration for the purchase of the relevant loans. Each loan purchased is supported by a guarantee provided by the selling bank. In consideration for the guarantee, the Company pays the selling bank a fee spread over the life of the loan by way of a swap transaction, under which the difference between the interest received on the loan and the interest receivable from the selling bank with respect to the deposit amount is paid to the selling bank. The net effect of these transactions is that Eksportfinans receives a specified, individually negotiated return comparable to that received on its other

commercial loans. As of March 31, 2013 these loans constitutes 11 percent of the lending portfolio (11 percent as of year-end 2012).

All credit spread adjustments of initial spreads are individually assessed for reasonableness relative to appropriate credit spread development over time, spreads for similar guarantors, and spreads on new similar loans or guarantees.

Securities:

Fair value of Eksportfinans' portfolio of securities is partially established using valuation techniques and partially using prices quoted in active markets. Eksportfinans aims to maximize the use of observable inputs, and minimize the use of unobservable inputs, when estimating fair value. The valuation techniques used by Eksportfinans are index based models using publicly available market data as inputs, such as index levels, stock prices and bond credit spreads. Whenever available, the company obtains quoted prices in active markets for fixed maturity securities at the balance sheet date. Market price data is generally obtained from exchange or dealer markets.

The quotes 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. Eksportfinans retrieved prices and credit spread quotes from ten different market makers and pricing vendors. Among the ten different quote providers, the major price provider (Bloomberg) covered 70 percent (67 percent as of March 31, 2012). Eksportfinans has established various controls to ensure the reasonableness of received quotes such as reconciling with other securities of similar currency, maturity, country or issuer and reconciling with actual trade data from Bloomberg. The company also investigates large variations amongst different price providers. For all quoted prices the median quote was used.

For the remaining, two securities had such short time to maturity that par value was used. Par value was also used on eight government related securities (all with expected maturity in 2013). Two instruments are priced by comparing them to similar instruments (same counterparty and time to maturity). Eksportfinans holds two securities originally in the PHA portfolio issued by the defaulted Washington Mutual (now non-existent). These securities were priced using recovery rates from one source, but calibrated with other quotes.

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 modeled as described for structured bond debt. All swaps are governed by ISDA agreements with cash collateral annexes, and movement of cash collateral will offset credit spread changes. Non-performance risk is included in the fair value of the financial derivative portfolio assets and liabilities. Both Eksportfinans and the counterparty's credit risk at the time of trade of a swap will be reflected in the initial terms and conditions. The company only enters into derivatives with highly rated counterparties. The Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) enables calls for collateral for both parties based on rating dependent parameters such as threshold and minimum independent amounts. The company's valuation of swaps uses mid levels of interest rate curve bid-ask spreads.

Structured 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 currently consist of eight main structure types:

- 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 and Scholes model in cases of several currencies.
- The coupon is based on the minimum of two FX's (JPY/USD and AUD/JPY for a majority of our issues). We use Black and Scholes to model the foreign exchange rates and a Hull-White one factor model to treat the interest rate curves.
- Fixed rate securities with Bermudan options. These are modeled using Black and Scholes framework.

- 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 modeled by an N-currency model.
- The coupon is inversely linked to the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR). The coupon structure is normally of the type "FixedRate-multiplier x Libor". Here we use a Hull-White model for the interest rate and if the issue contains more than one currency, we use the N-factor model.
- The coupon depends on the difference between two interest rates, for example '2 year swap minus 10 year swap'. This difference is multiplied with a factor, and both one and two currencies can be involved. For one-currency issues a Hull-White model is used for the two interest rates. For two-currency issues a Black and Scholes model put together with an N-currency model is used.
- The coupon is based on the performance of single equities, equity baskets or indexes. These issues are priced based on a Black and Scholes model if the underlying is in the same currency as the notional. The implied volatility derived from suitable traded options is used as volatility input and expected future dividends are based on market expectations. If the underlying is in a different currency than the notional we use a quanto-model to factor in the currency effect.
- The coupon is paid only if the issuer calls the issue. For such structures (like callable zeros) the call option is normally Bermudan and contains only one currency. Eksportfinans price it using a Hull-White one-factor model.

Structured bond debt (and their corresponding swaps, see section on financial derivatives above) are mostly valued using the company's valuation system based on different, well known valuation models, such as Black and 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 Reuters 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. Which model and which structure setup are determined by the redemption structure, the number of FX, equities or indexes constituting the underlying 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 further supported by two sources of information. The values are assessed for reasonableness against values for the same instruments received from the counterparty in the transaction. Eksportfinans buys back structured debt from time to time, and the fair values established are assessed for reasonableness against buy back transaction prices for similar debt.

Changes in credit spread are considered in the valuation of structured bond debt. There is a very limited market for trading in Eksportfinans' structured debt. Since the multi-notch downgrade of Eksportfinans in November 2011 the company does not anticipate issuing new debt. Prior to the downgrade the most current issue spread for corresponding issues was used to value the structured bonds. After the downgrade there are no new issues of structured debt and instead the company uses spreads on unstructured debt for the outstanding structured issues. The basis point sensitivity of the structured bond portfolio is NOK 26 million so increasing the spreads applied in fair value measurement by 10 basis points, would decrease the value of structured bond debt by approximately NOK 260 million as of March 31, 2013 (NOK 310 as of December 31, 2012 and NOK 410 million as of March 31, 2012). The spreads applied for fair value measurement of structured bonds are in the range from 192 basis points to 364 basis points as of March 31, 2013.

Other bond debt:

Fair value of other bond debt is established using a valuation model technique based on discounted cash flows, incorporating appropriate interest rate curves and credit spreads obtained from the market. The credit spreads are derived from current spreads on Eksportfinans' USD benchmarks quoted by Bloomberg. Only spreads supported by actual trades close to year-end are used. Quoted spreads are also used for benchmark issues that are not quoted on Bloomberg. From the spread quotes obtained, a yield curve is derived by using an interpolation methodology. These are similar instruments, and the quoted prices cover the range of maturities in the benchmark debt portfolio.

In order to assess the reasonableness of the quotes used, spreads are also benchmarked against broker quotes obtained from four different dealers in Eksportfinans' benchmark program.

Subordinated debt and capital contribution securities:

Fair value of subordinated bond debt and capital contribution securities are established using a valuation model technique based on discounted cash flows, incorporating appropriate interest rate curves and credit spreads obtained from market participants. The credit spreads are obtained from the arranger banks for the capital contribution securities. For the subordinated debt we use the same credit spreads as quoted for our traded unstructured debt of same maturity and currency. Quotes come either as credit spreads relative to USD swap rates or the Gilt curve, or as a quoted fair value price. For quotes received in the form of credit spreads, appropriate net present value calculations derive the fair value of the security, using the quoted credit spread relative to the corresponding curve. The company considers the spread and price quotes obtained as unobservable input to the valuation. Increasing the spreads applied in fair value measurement by 10 basis points, would decrease the value of subordinated debt by approx NOK 2.2 million. . The spread applied for fair value measurement of the subordinated debt is 310 basis points as of March 31, 2013, resulting in a price of 103,96. Eksportfinans has no outstanding balance of capital contribution securities.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of fair value measurements based on whether the inputs used to measure the fair values are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources that is 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:

Fair value measurements using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2:

Fair value measurements using 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.

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 assessments 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. Short term deposits are classified as level 1.

Securities consist of bonds in our 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 public 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 set forth 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 and are classified as level 2.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

March 31, 2013				
(NOK thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans due from credit institutions	2,219,751	25,621,472	487,466	28,328,689
Loans due from customers	0	3,651,502	35,740,111	39,391,613
Securities	0	37,669,411	0	37,669,411
Financial derivatives	0	7,581,213	3,775,683	11,356,896
Other assets	0	1,874,855	0	1,874,855
Total fair value as at March 31, 2013	2,219,751	76,398,453	40,003,260	118,621,464

March 31, 2012				
(NOK thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans due from credit institutions	1,654,825	30,731,350	1,265,576	33,651,751
Loans due from customers	0	4,592,297	52,056,618	56,648,915
Securities	0	44,354,694	0	44,354,694
Financial derivatives	0	8,895,076	5,607,190	14,502,266
Other assets	0	4,964,380	0	4,964,380
Total fair value as at March 31, 2012	1,654,825	93,537,797	58,929,384	154,122,006

As for financial liabilities at year-end deposits and commercial paper are valued using public market data and standard discounted cash flow techniques and hence classified as level 2. Unstructured bond debt such as benchmark issues are valued through a combination of discounting cash flows and using quoted credit spreads for similar securities and thus classified as level 2. Structured bond debt use unobservable inputs and model valuation and is 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 12 and are valued using discounting techniques and observable market data. Subordinated debt and capital contribution services are valued using discounted cashflow methods but with credit spread adjustments obtained from arranger banks only. These are indicative spreads and not publicly available hence the valuation technique uses unobservable inputs.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

March 31, 2013				
(NOK thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Deposits by credit institutions	0	0	0	0
Commercial paper debt	0	0	0	0
Unstructured bond debt	0	42,255,951	0	42,255,951
Structured bond debt	0	0	36,210,943	36,210,943
Financial derivatives	0	2,813,219	4,059,380	6,872,599
Other liabilities	0	7,888,265	0	7,888,265
Subordinated debt	0	0	960,776	960,776
Capital contribution securities	0	0	0	0
Total fair value as at March 31, 2013	0	52,957,435	41,231,099	94,188,534

March 31, 2012				
(NOK thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Deposits by credit institutions	0	0	0	0
Commercial paper debt	0	1,138,285	0	1,138,285
Unstructured bond debt	0	40,407,915	0	40,407,915
Structured bond debt	0	0	54,395,728	54,395,728
Financial derivatives	0	4,049,114	6,922,963	10,972,077
Other liabilities	709,553	8,423,734	0	9,133,287
Subordinated debt	0	0	984,716	984,716
Capital contribution securities	0	1	341,947	341,948
Total fair value as at March 31, 2012	709,553	54,019,049	62,645,354	117,373,956

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:

(NOK thousands)	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Financial derivatives	Total
Opening balance January 1, 2013	525,542	39,372,552	4,541,863	44,439,957
Total gains or losses ^{*)}	14,542	873,396	(59,916)	828,023
Issues	0	0	0	0
Settlements	(52,618)	(4,505,837)	(706,264)	(5,264,720)
Transfers into level 3	0	0	0	0
Transfers out of level 3	0	0	0	0
Closing balance March 31, 2013	487,466	35,740,111	3,775,683	40,003,260
Total gains or losses ^{*)} for the period in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	389	1,679	661,661	663,729

(NOK thousands)	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Financial derivatives	Total
Opening balance January 1, 2012	1,335,105	56,420,879	6,258,210	64,014,194
Total gains or losses ^{*)}	(44,472)	(868,970)	(306,115)	(1,219,556)
Issues	23,770	607,716	0	631,486
Settlements	(48,827)	(4,103,007)	(344,905)	(4,496,740)
Transfers into level 3	0	0	0	0
Transfers out of level 3	0	0	0	0
Closing balance March 31, 2012	1,265,576	52,056,618	5,607,190	58,929,384
Total gains or losses ^{*)} for the period in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	(59,471)	89,691	(942,035)	(911,815)

*) 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:

(NOK thousands)	Bond debt	Financial derivatives	Subordinated debt	Capital contribution securities	Total
Opening balance January 1, 2013	42,275,265	5,126,980	990,327	449,790	48,842,362
Total gains or losses ^{*)}	5,215,457	(694,075)	(29,551)	0	4,491,831
Issues	0	0	0	0	0
Settlements	(11,279,779)	(373,525)	0	(449,790)	(12,103,094)
Transfers into Level 3	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers out of Level 3	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance March 31, 2013	36,210,943	4,059,380	960,776	0	41,231,099
Total gains or losses ^{*)} for the period in profit or loss for liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period	15,262,043	(6,713,877)	(23,889)	0	8,524,277

(NOK thousands)	Bond debt	Financial derivatives	Subordinated debt	Capital contribution securities	Total
Opening balance January 1, 2012	54,053,305	11,230,669	1,039,230	348,109	66,671,313
Total gains or losses ^{*)}	16,310,678	(3,570,631)	(54,514)	(6,162)	12,679,371
Issues	0	0	0	0	0
Settlements	(15,968,255)	(737,075)	0	0	(16,705,330)
Transfers into Level 3	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers out of Level 3	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance March 31, 2012	54,395,728	6,922,963	984,716	341,947	62,645,354
Total gains or losses ^{*)} for the period in profit or loss for liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period	32,687,160	(13,385,744)	70,656	117,079	19,489,151

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

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:

(NOK million)	31.03.13		31.12.12		31.03.12	
	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value
ASSETS						
Loans due from credit institutions	28,511	28,548	26,370	26,410	33,830	33,840
Loans due from customers	72,505	67,441	77,238	71,879	94,826	89,127
Securities	31,828	31,828	36,707	36,707	38,486	38,486
Repurchase Receivable	5,841	5,841	5,078	5,078	5,868	5,868
Financial derivatives	11,357	11,357	10,884	10,884	14,502	14,502
Other Assets	2,416	2,416	6,232	6,232	5,693	5,693
LIABILITIES						
Deposits by credit institutions	4,577	4,577	4,476	4,476	4,573	4,573
Commercial paper debt	0	0	0	0	1,138	1,138
Non-structured debt	72,985	72,985	72,160	72,160	74,880	74,880
Structured bond debt	38,432	34,429	44,609	40,383	56,894	52,797
Financial derivatives	6,873	6,873	9,343	9,343	10,972	10,972
Other liabilities	8,070	8,059	8,145	8,133	9,349	9,336
Subordinated debt	961	961	990	990	985	985
Capital contribution securities	0	0	450	450	342	342

19. Contingencies

The contingencies are:

- a) Because of the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, certain swap contracts were settled and replaced by new swap contracts with other counterparties. At the time of the bankruptcy, Eksportfinans had swap contracts with three different legal entities in the Lehman Brothers group. Payments related to the settlement of these swaps were calculated and paid by Eksportfinans in 2008. The valuation of the settlement amount has been contested by two of the Lehman Brothers legal entities. A final settlement was reached with one of the entities last year, and for the second entity in third quarter 2012. The final settlement amount to these two entities has been paid. The third Lehman Brothers entity has, to date, not contested the original valuation.
- b) On December 12, 2012, Eksportfinans received a complaint filed by Silver Point Capital Fund LP and Silver Point Capital Offshore Master Fund LP (Silver Point) with the Tokyo District Court. Silver Point is an investor in Eksportfinans Japanese Samurai bonds and has previously threatened (as stated in press releases dated December 19, 2011 and November 7, 2012) to declare default under these bonds. The plaintiff is demanding a partial payment in the amount of JPY 400 million (approximately NOK 25 million at exchange rates applicable at March 31, 2013) (together with 6 percent interest thereon from December 13, 2011) as part of their entire claim of JPY 9.6 billion (approximately NOK 591 million at exchange rates applicable at March 31, 2013). Silver Point claims that the bonds became due and payable when they sent a default notice to Mizuho Corporate Bank as fiscal agent on December 12, 2011. Eksportfinans will, as previously stated in press releases on December 19, 2011 and November 7, 2012, vigorously resist this action on the basis that there is no default, and the company is therefore of the opinion that this complaint will not prevail. This opinion is supported by analysis from external counsel. Eksportfinans has therefore also concluded that such complaint does not constitute a cross default under Eksportfinans' other financial obligations.

20. Events after balance sheet date

On April 30, 2013, Eksportfinans reached a settlement with Kommunal landspensjonskasse gjensidige forsikringselskap (KLP) regarding the two court cases related to the sale of Kommunekreditt in 2009. The settlement value is within the accruals already made for this case in the accounts.