GIEK Garanti-instituttet for eksportkreditt

Annual Report 2009

Contents

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GIEK's primary objective is to promote Norwegian export of goods and services and investments abroad by issuing guarantees. The guarantees are issued on behalf of the Norwegian state.

The primary objective encompasses three secondary objectives:

- Contribute to export contracts
- Break even in the long term
- Be a supplier of conditions to the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Since 1994, GIEK's activity has been organised as a government-run enterprise under the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), with offices in Oslo. The following guarantee schemes are included in GIEK's guarantee issuance:
The General Guarantee Scheme, the Developing Countries scheme and the Building Loan Guarantee Scheme (for ships).

The latter does not apply to exports. All the guarantee schemes are reported under separate accounting. The accounting for the guarantee schemes is done apart from the national accounting and follows the Accounting Act to the extent possible. Reports are also sent to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in accordance with the resolutions on reporting made by the Storting and the Ministry.

The extended exposure limit given by the Storting in conjunction with the 2008 financial crisis, further developed in 2009, provided the basis for GIEK to continue as an active agent for Norwegian exporters. Demand for GIEK's services was high throughout the year, with 186 new export guarantees issued for an overall guarantee sum of nearly NOK 17 billion, meaning that GIEK contributed to export contracts worth approximately NOK 29 billion in 2009. In addition, there were contracts with Norwegian shipyards under the Building Loan Scheme.

The combined total (policies and commitments) for all three guarantee schemes was NOK 67 billion at the end of 2009.

New applications for GIEK's guarantee schemes grew from NOK 48 billion in 2008 to 64 billion in 2009. During 2009 the US dollar exchange rate sank by 18 %. Calculated with the 2008 exchange rate, the 2009 application sum would be NOK 74 billion at year's end. The number of new exporters/shipyards grew from 13 to 38. Despite more and more applications involving large sums, the average sum of new applications decreased. There has been significant pressure on the organisation, creating a need for strong prioritising of work. Applications for new guarantees associated with shipbuilding have in the meanwhile decreased both in volume and number since the financial crisis.

GIEK is seeking to secure its engagements to various degrees and in various ways, for example through securities, or by deeming the risk to be moderate due to employment for the ship/rigging included in the project, or that the project has a satisfactory balance of its own capital and debt. In 2009 several shipping companies also applied for guarantees from GIEK for the first time, as a result of tightening of the bank market. As a financial crisis measure, GIEK took a somewhat higher share of the financing in the cases where there were difficulties in the bank syndicate market.

The number of defaults is stabile, with 63 cases being processed as of 31 December 2009. Some new cases have come up, while the defaults have been resolved in other cases. In addition, there have been individual requests for payment deferment. The cases mostly regard the maritime sector. In total, compensation amounting to NOK 354 million was paid under GIEK's schemes in 2009, compared to 24 million in 2008. The increase stems from bankruptcies in the shipbuilding segment. GIEK expects significant recovery of paid indemnities in 2010.

Overall, the risk in GIEK's portfolios is estimated as moderate, having only marginally increased from 2008 when extraordinary provisions were made in consequence of the significantly deteriorated market situation. However, the risk differences in the various engagements are great. The provisions for loss liability under the guarantee schemes are undertaken for known conditions and possible future losses.

Environmental impacts must also be considered in the processing of guarantee applications. This work has been underway for several years. Harmonising of guarantee institutions' environmental guidelines is an important part of GIEK's work within the OECD, which GIEK also tries to use to raise more awareness of these rules, so that banks and others are familiar with what measures and documentation GIEK and other guarantee institutions require. In reviewing its guidelines in 2009, GIEK included that consideration should also be given to social conditions (CSR).

The General Guarantee Scheme
This is GIEK's principal activity. The guarantee scheme shall break even in the long term. The combined total under the exposure limit, which was NOK 80 billion, was 63 billion at year's end.

Under this guarantee scheme GIEK participated in export contracts worth approximately NOK 29 billion in 2009. New guarantee liabilities were NOK 16.6 billion, 1.5 billion higher than in 2008 (current exchange rates).

About 75 % of the new 2009 guarantee liabilities were in oil/gas and the maritime sectors, which have always comprised a large share of our liabilities, reflecting the activities' importance for Norway. GIEK now has a significant guarantee liability linked to drilling companies and shippers in the area of offshore services, and a large number of anchor handling vessels and construction vessels have been or are being built. The deliveries that GIEK has guaranteed for provide work for a significant number of subcontractors in Norway.

The energy sector is responsible for 21 % of guaranteed exports.

The number of large engagements continues to grow. The 2008 figures are given in parentheses: 20 (18) policies have guarantee liabilities of over NOK 500 million, of which 6 were new in 2009. There are 12 customers who each have a total GIEK policy liability of over NOK 1 billion.

The preponderance of liabilities applies to guarantees issued to lender. Bond guarantees are mainly associated with contracts for newbuildings by Norwegian shipbuilders, where there are also guarantees in place under the special guarantee scheme for building loans to shipbuilders. Coverage for letters of credit continued to rise in 2009, in some cases for large sums, reflecting the global financial situation and the need to maintain the business. Letters of credit are a good and recognised security instrument, and the guarantees also contribute to increased capacity for the banks. The majority of letter of credit coverage is done in connection with exports to Ghana, India, Turkey, Nigeria and Pakistan.

Outstanding liabilities at year's end, including reinsurance, were NOK 41.8 billion, 2.9 billion more than in the previous year. Adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations, the real growth in outstanding liability under the General Guarantee Scheme was about NOK 8.5 billion in 2009.

The yield prior to fund provisions was NOK 577 million, compared to 237 million in 2008. The annual profit was NOK 345 million, an improvement of 162 million over 2008. Premiums and other operational income were NOK 619 million, an increase of 349 million over 2008. The large revenue increase is attributable to both higher policy volume and higher prices. New guarantee liabilities increased greatly in 2007 and 2008. The large increase in new liabilities in 2008 occurred late in the year; thus the full effect on premium income did not show until 2009.

When a new policy is issued, provisions for possible future losses are made on the whole liability, whereas premium income – regardless of whether it is prepaid – is listed by year throughout the policy's duration. In periods with many new liabilities, the result will therefore be negative, as in 2008-2009. In addition, a decreasing share of policies with prepayment premiums creates a reduction in the share of prepaid premiums in the fund, necessitating larger provisions.

A decreasing share of prepayment premiums increases the risk on the income side.

Compensation payments increased from NOK 18 million to 217 million in 2009. This was primarily associated with the Karsmund Maritime Services AS (KMS) bankruptcy and compensation payments associated with reinsurance of unmarketable risk in GIEK's subsidiary GIEK Kredittforsikring AS (GK). Significant recovery of KMS-related compensation payments is expected in 2010. A limited company was started in partnership with a co-guarantor in conjunction with a default case from 2008. The limited company's purpose is to secure sums for recovery.

A fund has been accumulated consisting of provisions and equity capital. At the end of 2009, it had reached NOK 1.9 (1.7) billion and comprised 4.7 % of outstanding liabilities, about the same as in the previous year. There has been a relative drop in the fund from 7.7 % in 2006 and 5.8 % in 2007, due to the previously-mentioned large growth in guarantee liabilities resulting in accounting deficits in the past three years.

At the end of 2009 equity capital was at minus NOK 376 million, after increased provisions to the fund for possible guarantee liability losses of NOK 800 million. The liquidity is satisfactory. Risk associated with the portfolio is considered moderate. Uncertainty of the impact of future losses under the General Guarantee Scheme is particularly associated with the appearance of more large single risks in the portfolio, and with the industry concentration of the portfolio. The portfolio reflects Norwegian business life and contains a level of risk with which GIEK can be comfortable, according to its mandate. On that basis, the board is of the opinion that the company is operating within the framework of long-term balance.

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRY SCHEME

The guarantee scheme for investments abroad and exports (the Developing Countries Scheme) is used for risks too high for the General Guarantee Scheme. The guarantee scheme must contribute to participation by Norwegian exporters in development projects, and it must break even in the long term, including the primary capital.

There has been little activity under the scheme for several years. Companies seem reluctant to apply, since international regulations include requirements for grant elements in covering political risk for a number of countries. Such grant elements are not accessible under this scheme. In connection with the crisis measures from the Storting, the guarantee exposure limit was raised to NOK 3.15 billion and the primary capital to NOK 450 million in 2009. This is carried on for 2010.

The exposure limit has an extra restriction of seven times the primary capital. The board considers it unfortunate to have an operative exposure limit linked to the primary capital in annex to the guarantee exposure limit.

At the end of the year, however, a new policy was issued (NOK 58 million). One new application was received in 2009; three new commitments were made, of which two have been drawn up and one has become a policy. The total under the exposure limit at year's end was NOK 776 million, entirely in policies and no commitments. There are three applications under processing, totalling NOK 1.6 billion.

The total under this scheme is NOK 4.5 million (25 million in 2008). There has been one new policy every other year. When there are few policies under a scheme and new policies are issued rarely, the bottom line can vary widely from year to year.

There were no new default or compensations cases under this scheme in 2009. The total compensation amount paid in 2009 was NOK 3.1 million, and NOK 2.8 million of prior compensation payments was recovered.

Equity capital and primary capital amounted to NOK 469 million at year's end – slightly more than the primary capital. The scheme fulfils the terms for long-term balance including the primary capital.

GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR BUILDING LOANS TO SHIPBUILDERS IN NORWAY

Guarantees may be given for up to 50 % of loans on equal terms with financial institutions or banks. The exposure limit was raised in 2008 to NOK 6.5 billion, which was carried on for 2009. The scheme was established in 2005 without equity capital, and has limited liquidity. Any need for liquidity injection will be met by withdrawal under the credit facility, with a limit of NOK 600 million in 2009. In 2009, a withdrawal was made under this credit facility for the first time. Interest is paid on the withdrawal.

Demand for policies under this scheme has slowed as a consequence of the crisis in the shipping industry. The total under the exposure limit at year's end was NOK 3.6 billion, similar to 2008 and 2007. 13 (19) new policies were issued, resulting in a total of NOK 2.3 (1.7) billion in new liabilities. At year's end, there were 18 (23) current policies and 5 (11) commitments. There were 13 new applications in 2009, compared to 19 in 2008. Normally under this scheme there are few unprocessed applications at the end of the year, as was the case in 2009.

The bottom line in 2009 was NOK 12.6 million (minus NOK 44 million in 2008). Compensation payments have totalled NOK 134 million under the scheme, due to the aforementioned Karmsund Maritime Services AS bankruptcy, leading to a withdrawal of NOK 104 million under the credit facility. Significant recovery of KMS-related compensation payments is expected in 2010. The scheme still has a negative equity of NOK 49 million.

The fund (provisions plus equity capital) comprises minus NOK 98 million, including debt to the state. If debt to the state is removed, the fund comprises 0.25% of liability under the scheme. The scheme is new and had its first compensation payment in 2009, about five years after its implementation. In light of expectations of significant recovery and based on a comprehensive evaluation, the board considers that the scheme will break even in the long term.

OTHER DUTIES

The Tender Guarantee Scheme

The scheme is administered by GIEK on behalf of Norfund. The guarantee is to cover part of the tendering costs in international competitive bidding for aid-financed development projects in impoverished developing countries under certain circumstances. There were 5 applications in 2009, 3 policies issued and 9 compensation payments for a total of NOK 730 000. One application was being processed at year's end, when the total exposure under the scheme was NOK 900 000. Compensation payments for NOK 2.6 million have been paid under the scheme. GIEK received a reimbursement of NOK 450 000 (ex-VAT).

State moratorium agreements and debt cancellation

GIEK administers a number of inactive guarantee schemes that are being phased out. The tasks involved are mainly administering the follow up of state moratorium agreements resulting from collaboration in the Paris Club and debt cancellation in accordance with international obligations and the Norwegian Debt Plan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for work in the Paris Club. Specific reports on these are made to the Ministry.

Special cases relating to commitments in Sudan, Burma and Somalia originating from the ship export campaign and claims on Zimbabwe are not covered by moratorium agreements but may be included in debt cancellation. GIEK expects recoveries under moratorium agreements after 2010 to be small, since only four agreements will then remain.

In some cases, Norway decides to cancel debt incurred under GIEK's schemes; the board maintains its view that GIEK should be compensated for such cancellations.

Inactive guarantee schemes

A comprehensive report on the four non-active schemes is given to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The schemes have 19 current policies, of which 16 are under the old General Scheme, and 3 under the two SUS/Baltic schemes. The old General Scheme and old special schemes pay their surplus liquidity to the Treasury each year. Altogether the schemes had a result of minus NOK 617 million, 470 million lower than the previous year, due to lower moratoria income and somewhat higher transfers to the state. Exchange rate movement resulted in a loss of NOK 76 million. The SUS/Baltic Scheme 1994--1998 is expected to be phased out in 2010.

SUBSIDIARY GIEK KREDITTFORSIKRING AS

GIEK's subsidiary, GIEK Kredittforsikring AS (GK), issues short term customer credit guarantees. The company focuses on export sales and servicing small and medium businesses (SMB), which comprised 80 % of policies in 2009.

There was a significant rise in demand for credit guarantees from the second half of 2008, along with a strong rise in the size of the demands. In 2009 insured sales amounted to NOK 32.8 billion, giving the company a gross premium income of NOK 69.5 million. Gross compensation costs were NOK 72.1 million, of which 42.5 million were on own account. GK's bottom line for 2009, after provisions and taxes, was NOK 2.9 million. It is arranged that NOK 1.96 million will be paid out in dividends to the state.

GIEK reinsures GK for credits in the so-called non-marketable countries, contributing NOK 7.0 million to GIEK after deduction of remuneration of NOK 4.8 million to GK for processing. GIEK has made a provision in its accounts of NOK 43 million for the reinsured liability, which was NOK 1.1 billion. The GK reinsurance net contribution to GIEK's result was minus NOK 20 million.

In autumn of 2009, GK moved out of GIEK's facility and the work GIEK had done for GK essentially stopped. At year's end, GK had 28 employees.

ORGANISATION

Three new board members were appointed in 2009: Mai-Lill Ibsen, Arve Bakke and Hans Petter Aas. Sixteen board meetings were held.

The cost of GIEK's activities was NOK 57.3 million, 15 million more than in 2008. This is NOK 2.7 million under the limit set by the state budget, and is due to the necessity of deferring the costs of development work associated with the processing system. At the end of 2009, GIEK had 52 employees.

It has been a challenge to maintain sufficient competence and capacity to handle the increased number and complexity of cases. Recruiting and management training have been prioritised. GIEK's staff grew by 10 members during 2009. As a result, GIEK increased its focus on training of new employees. The board is very satisfied with the administration's efforts in light of the demanding work situation.

GIEK's customised case processing system is based on outdated technology. Work on a new case processing system based on new technology was started in 2007, with the general requirement specifications drafted in 2008. That work was halted at the start of 2009 due to the large work load in the organisation consequent to the financial crisis and increased demand for GIEK's guarantees. The work has started up again and will be a priority in 2010.

After international bidding, PwC was hired as the new internal auditor from and including 2009. Work on follow-up and further development of the internal monitoring system continued. In 2009, a new review of the company's risk profile was undertaken. The risk evaluation was to some extent directly influenced by the financial crisis, but also by the increased demand for GIEK's services, which put great pressure on the organisation's competence and capacity.

The proportion of women at GIEK is 44 %. There are four women in the eight-person top management. Salary setting is gender-neutral. Sick leave was more than halved in 2009 compared to 2008, to 3.0 %. Turnover was 7.1 %. Only three employees left. There were no injuries, and the working environment is still considered to be good. GIEK's activity does not pollute the exterior environment.

GIEK has its own ethics regulations for employees and board members. The ethics regulations are reviewed annually with all employees, along with an annual reporting of essential interests. Our own guidelines for notification are included in the regulations; there were no cases pertaining to this in 2009.

GIEK works actively to secure a good balance between public information and respect for the banks' and customers' need for confidentiality. The effort to make GIEK known and visible to potential users continues. Media exposure in 2009 – roughly 1100 pieces about GIEK – corresponded to that in 2008. Great emphasis has been placed on keeping the website up to date and making information easily accessible. On average there were 104 individual visitors to the website daily in 2009, up from 70 in 2009. The electronic newsletter reached a circulation of over 900 in 2009, from 700 in 2008.

OUTLOOK

As a consequence of the financial crisis and the near stoppage of new contracts in shipping and offshore-related industries, a large part of the Norwegian shipbuilding and supply industries are facing challenging times ahead. The energy sector is expected to continue supplying jobs and challenges to Norwegian companies. New markets and growth in oil and oil-related businesses in countries other than those Norwegian companies have traditionally worked in will increase, for instance the Brazilian oil business and deep-water activities. GIEK will continue to follow Norwegian export businesses.

For 2010, expectations have been voiced for GIEK to actively contribute to renewable energy projects and offshore projects, to have a good and adaptable guarantee offer and contribute to the growth of Norwegian business activity in the field. GIEK must also be especially aware of its role in promoting innovation and creative solutions. The board is satisfied with this elaboration of GIEK's duties and will steer efforts in that direction in 2010.

GIEK has a new mission starting in 2010. Work on establishing a new guarantee scheme for energy-intensive industries is underway. This scheme has been given an exposure limit of NOK 20 billion, and guarantees may be issued for contracts of more than seven years' duration pertaining to certain business in industries with an annual energy consumption of at least 10GWh. Some of the scheme's activity remains to be clarified at the start of the year. The scheme is supposed to break even in the long term.

In 2010 the board will undertake a closer review of the method used for portfolio risk evaluation and setting the amount of the provisions to be made. There has been an ongoing evaluation of the suitability of the provision level ever since the General Guarantee Scheme was initiated in 1994. The board considers it suitable to now undertake a more thorough evaluation of the method itself.

The exposure limit for the General Guarantee Scheme's activity in 2010 is set at NOK 110 billion. At the start of the year there were 67 applications for processing, representing a total of NOK 26.7 billion. Many applications concerned exports in new markets to which GIEK has had little exposure. This shows that GIEK must continue to focus on capacity and competence, so that GIEK can offer custom guarantee products after rapid and thorough processing.

31 December 2009

Oslo, 25 March 2010

Bjørn Kaldhol *Board Director*	Arve Bakke	Mai-Lill Ibsen	Jon Lund
Christine Rødsæther	Malin Stensønes	Hans Petter Aas	Wenche Nistad *Managing Director*

Income Statement

Garanti-Instituttet for eksportkreditt
2010 Income statement for all schemes

	Note	General Guarantee Scheme		Developing Countries Scheme		Building Loan Scheme		Schemes being wound up (note 18)	
Amounts in 1000 NOK		2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Accrued premium	1	449,662	215,287	12,134	12,222	21,595	12,209	5,279	5,930
Fees income	1	128,602	63,534	0	0	655	6,933	0	0
Net agio/disagio	6	33,693	−50,150	8,232	−9,702	0	0	−75,565	98,403
Net interest income	7	5,012	39,000	1,709	2,899	−653	1,121	23,118	55,132
Dividends	15	1,964	1,964	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income		10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INCOME		**618,943**	**269,653**	**22,075**	**5,420**	**21,598**	**20,262**	**−47,168**	**159,465**
Administrative costs	8	37,527	28,465	4,697	3,529	7,332	3,402	4,124	3,657
Other operating costs	9	4,784	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		**42,312**	**32,949**	**4,697**	**3,529**	**7,332**	**3,402**	**4,125**	**3,657**
PROFIT BEFORE PROVISIONS FOR FUND		**576,631**	**236,703**	**17,378**	**1,890**	**14,265**	**16,860**	**-51,292**	**155,807**
Net change in provisions for guarantee liabilities	3	793,075	740,497	10,682	−21,977	−37,016	60,955	488	−1,731
Net change in provisions for claims	4	126,097	503	2,156	−1,118	38,691	249	−26,609	−199,859
NET CHANGE IN PROVISIONS FOR FUND		**919,172**	**741,000**	**12,839**	**−23,095**	**1,676**	**61,204**	**−26,121**	**−201,589**
PROFIT BEFORE TRANSFERS TO/FROM STATE		**−342,541**	**−504,297**	**4,539**	**24,985**	**12,590**	**−44,344**	**−25,172**	**357,397**
Public subsidies/transfers to State	11	−1,964	−1,964	0	0	0	0	−591,600	−503,900
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**−344,504**	**−506,260**	**4,539**	**24,985**	**12,590**	**−44,344**	**−616,772**	**−146,503**
APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR									
Transfers to/from equity	10	−344 504	−506 260	4 539	24 985	12 590	−44 344	−616 772	−146 503

Balance sheet

Garanti-Instituttet for Eksportkreditt
2010 Balance sheet for all guarantee schemes

	Note	General Guarantee Scheme		Developing Countries Scheme		Building Loan Scheme		Schemes being wound up (note 18)	
Amounts in 1000 NOK		2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS									
Shares in subsidiary	15	35,000	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		**35,000**	**35,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
RECEIVABLES									
Debtors, claims payment	4	365,836	195,369	10,005	7,844	133,824	249	532,040	539,113
Provisions for losses on claims payment receivables.	4	−229,914	−120,099	−5,761	−3,470	−38,940	−249	−276,375	−279,364
Debtors, moratorium agreements	5	141,245	172,553	34,613	43,351	0	0	659,142	990,549
Provisions for losses on moratorium receivables	5	−27,129	−29,432	−7,269	−7,803	0	0	−184,875	−219,792
TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES - FOREIGN		**250,039**	**218,390**	**31,589**	**39,922**	**94,883**	**0**	**729,932**	**1,030,506**
Receivables, Norwegian exporters		6,057	29	83	12	185	171	0	0
Other receivables	14	45,861	32,069	0	1,165	1,404	3,257	0	0
TOTAL RECEIVABLES		**301,957**	**250,489**	**31,672**	**41,099**	**96,473**	**3,428**	**729,932**	**1,030,506**
Bank deposits	7	1,654,493	1,468,144	515,725	364,780	17,824	28,509	797,302	1,173,375
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,991,450**	**1,753,633**	**547,397**	**405,879**	**114,296**	**31,937**	**1,527,234**	**2,203,881**
EQUITY									
Equity 01/01		−31,436	474,824	14,597	−10,388	−61,765	−17,421	845,402	991,906
Paid in primary capital Developing Countries Scheme		0	0	450,000	300,000	0	0	0	0
Profit/loss for the year		−344,504	−506,260	4,539	24,985	12,590	−44,344	−616,772	−146,503
TOTAL EQUITY	**10**	**−375,940**	**−31,436**	**469,137**	**314,597**	**−49,175**	**−61,765**	**228,631**	**845,402**
PROVISIONS									
Provisions for losses on guarantee liabilities	3	2,299,458	1,767,037	75,155	91,282	54,819	91,835	38,589	51,844
Provisions for VAT		0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIABILITIES									
Debt plan, remainder to offset	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,258,676	1,305,421
Debt to Ministry of Trade and Industry	7	0	0	0	0	104,000	0	0	0
Other liabilities	13	67,932	17,947	3,106	0	4,652	1,867	1,338	1,214
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**67,932**	**17,947**	**3,106**	**0**	**108,652**	**1,867**	**1,260,014**	**1,306,634**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**1,991,450**	**1,753,633**	**547,397**	**405,879**	**114,296**	**31,937**	**1,527,234**	**2,203,881**

31 December 2009

Oslo, 25 March 2010

Bjørn Kaldhol
Board Director

Arve Bakke

Mai-Lill Ibsen

Jon Lund

Christine Rødsæther

Malin Stensønes

Hans Petter Aas

Wenche Nistad
Managing Director

Notes to the accounting

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Annual accounts for the Standard Guarantee Scheme, the Developing Country Scheme, the Building Loan Scheme and guarantee schemes being phased out consist of an income statement, balance sheet and notes. The accounts are issued following the principles of the account law, as appropriate. The adaptations are detailed in the notes below.

All figures are given in whole thousands of kroner (TNOK) unless otherwise specified in the notes.

The accounts for schemes being phased out are presented together, but the key figures are repeated in note 18. This applies to the Old Standard Scheme, the Old Special Scheme, SUS-Baltikum 1994-1998 and SUS-Baltikum 1999-2002.

In several notes it was appropriate to use abbreviations for the schemes. The following are used for the seven schemes administered by GIEK:

General Guarantee Scheme	AGO
Developing Countries Scheme	ULA
Building Loan Scheme	BYG
Old General Scheme	GAM
Old Special Scheme	SÆR
SUS-Baltikum 1994-1998	SUS
SUS-Baltikum 1999-2002	SUB

Income

GIEK generates income primarily through premiums of current guarantees. There are many types of premiums. Premiums accrue in relation to the guarantees duration. Income relating to several accounting periods is accrued in relation to the remaining guarantee liability, which gives proportionately more income when the guarantee is new and the liability highest. Currency variations between the invoiced and paid premiums are recorded as realised currency gains/losses.

Recovery and moratoria incomes are entered upon payment.

Interest income and interest costs associated with bank deposits and borrowing (in this case withdrawal under the credit facility used for the Building Loan Scheme) are entered when they are earned or accrued.

Dividends are entered as they are received.

Other income is registered when earned.

Operational costs

Administrative costs at GIEK are entered according to the cash principle. Individual guarantee schemes are charged for administrative costs according to a predefined distribution key, cf. note 8.

Other operational costs are registered when they accrue.

Provision for guarantee liabilities

Provisions for losses on claims and guarantee liabilities are calculated according to the best estimate, and changes in the provision are recognised.

The provision is intended to cover future losses on all registered guarantee liabilities at the year's end. Provisions for known non-performance not yet covered by compensation are included in these provisions. Provisions are made for losses on current guarantees based on a special calculation method where standard rates are supplemented with manual adjustment.

The standard rates shall comprise about 80 % of the premium for a new corresponding guarantee. The provision rates are discounted. The premium varies according to the remaining credit period, type of buyer and country risk group. The country groups are based on the OECD's country classification system. If the standard rate system does not reflect the risk, the standard rates are adjusted up or down. This is especially relevant if a notice of default is received, a request for deferred payment is received, and/or other information exists that gives grounds for manually adjusting the standard rates.

Compensation costs and provision for claims
Provision is made for that share of a claim that is not considered recoverable at the end of the accounting period. The recovery potential in the claims is estimated at standard rates for the country group and cause of compensation, but is manually overridden when GIEK has information allowing a better estimate to be given.

The net change in receivables and provisions for losses on receivables from the previous period are recorded as a claims expense. Changes in provision for losses on moratorium claims are also entered as claims expenses.

Debt relief
Claims provisions are made for the portion of the moratorium receivables assumed to be unrecoverable at the end of the accounting period. The value of claims included in the Relief Plan (see note 12) is set through that plan. In is understood that compensation is received for debt relief as determined by the state.

Currency
Receivables, bank deposits and provisions in foreign currency are converted into Norwegian kroner according to the current exchange rate principle. The bank measures all currency transactions at the rate in effect on the transaction date.

Changes in accounting principles
There are no significant changes in the accounting principles from recent years. The results and notes have been altered/reorganised in the aim of providing higher information value for readers. Figures from previous years have been rearranged.

1 INCOME FROM GUARANTEES

Income from guarantees consists of guarantee premiums and fee revenues. Price setting is regulated by OECD's regulations on minimum premiums, among others. The regulations are in place to ensure that member countries create anticompetitive effects/advantages for their own export industries.

Price setting for the guarantees also depends on other conditions such as the project's risk, bank participation and conditions for the rest of the guarantee issuance, as well as GIEK's possibilities of posting security in the form of deposits or other security. In addition, case processer, commission and other types of fees may be calculated. The fees often reflect the business models of banks or other financial institutions with which GIEK works in connection with guarantee issuance.

2 GUARANTEE PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

The tables below show the distribution of outstanding guarantee liability per sector and product for each scheme. In addition, the distribution per sector and product is shown for every scheme as of 31 Dec 2009. At the end of the note only the General Guarantee Scheme is shown, with percentage distribution within sectors, compiled with new guarantee liabilities in 2009, to give an indication of which sectors may be growing or shrinking in the guarantee portfolio.

Total outstanding liabilities		Guarantee liabilities in TNOK		
Distribution by sector:	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Oil/gas	25 940 561	0	1 714 870	0
Maritime	7 023 039	0	652 850	4 822
Energy	5 568 892	492 106	0	0
Other industry	1 418 523	273 290	0	401 984
ICT/Tele	434 646	10 422	0	0
Environment	297 311	0	0	0
Total	**40 682 973**	**775 818**	**2 367 720**	**406 806**

Total outstanding liabilities		Guarantee liabilities in TNOK		
Distribution by product:	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Lender guarantee	38 074 419	666 099	2 367 720	406 681
Bond guarantee	1 258 544	0	0	0
Reimbursement policy	613 573	0	0	0
Investment guarantee	470 914	103 271	0	0
Supplier credit	228 578	6 448	0	124
Contract guarantee	21 747	0	0	0
Other	15 199	0	0	0
Total	**40 682 973**	**775 818**	**2 367 720**	**406 806**

Current year's distribution of guarantee liability per sector and product

New guarantee liabilities in 2009		Guarantee liabilities in TNOK		
Distribution by sector:	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Oil/gas	10 332 385	0	2 030 720	0
Maritime	2 107 560	0	244 350	0
Energy	3 453 438	57 571	0	0
Other industry	680 405	0	0	0
ICT/Tele	65 964	0	0	0
Environment	1 139	0	0	0
Total	**16 640 890**	**57 571**	**2 275 070**	**0**

New guarantee liabilities in 2009		Guarantee liabilities in TNOK		
Distribution by product:	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Buyer Credit	14 470 530	0	2 275 070	0
Bond Guarantee	566 042	0	0	0
Letter of Credit	1 416 131	0	0	0
Investment guarantee	24 353	57 571	0	0
Supplier Credit	163 834	0	0	0
Pre-shipment Guarantee	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	**16 640 890**	**57 571**	**2 275 070**	**0**

If the General Guarantee Scheme portfolio and new guarantee liabilities for 2009 are combined, oil/gas is still dominant, while guarantee issuance within the energy sector appears to be growing relatively more than the other sectors.

General Guarantee Scheme	Guarantee liabilities in %	
Distribution by sector:	Total	New in 2009
Oil/gas	63,8 %	62,1 %
Maritime	17,3 %	12,7 %
Energy	13,7 %	20,8 %
Other industry	3,5 %	4,1 %
ICT/Tele	1,1 %	0,4 %
Environment	0,7 %	0,0 %
Total	**100,0 %**	**100,0 %**

3 PROVISION FOR GUARANTEE LIABILITIES

Provision for guarantee liabilities reflects the best estimate with respect to the portfolio's risk and the associated loss provisions. Provisions for losses together with outstanding guarantee liability for all guarantee schemes are as follows:

	Liability	Provision	%
General Guarantee Scheme	40 682 973	2 299 458	5,7 %
Developing Countries Scheme	775 818	75 155	9,7 %
Building Loan Guarantees	2 367 720	54 819	2,3 %
Old General Scheme	396 018	35 039	8,8 %
Old Special Scheme	0	0	0,0 %
SUS-Baltikum 1994-1998	4 822	44	0,9 %
SUS-Baltikum 1999-2002	5 966	3 506	58,8 %
Total	**44 233 317**	**2 468 021**	**5,6 %**

In addition, GIEK reinsures a share of subsidiary GIEK Kreditforsikring AS's portfolio. This guarantee liability amounted to TNOK 1,093,000 as of 31 Dec 2009.

The rise in credit risk in 2008 consequent to the financial crisis, which was especially evaluated and adjusted for in 2008, is being normalised. Part of the increased provisions from 2008 has been withdrawn as of 31 Dec 2009. Provision for several of the larger schemes is still set higher than the standard rate, and there has been no need to make additional general adjustments.

Provision for losses on guarantee liabilities consists of prepaid premiums, currency exchange movement and changes in provisions of the income statement. Developments in these entries appear in the following table.

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Provision for losses on guarantee liability 1.1.	1 767 037	91 282	91 835	51 844
Year's change in guarantee liability provision	793 075	10 682	–37 016	488
Unrealised currency exchange rate yield on provisions	–313 685	–14 676	0	–8 465
Change in provision for prepayment policies	53 031	–12 134	0	–5 279
Provision for losses on guarantee liability as of 31 Dec.	2 299 458	75 155	54 819	38 589

Changes in the provisions reflect both changes in guarantee liabilities and risk reassessment of countries/individual guarantees. No provisions are made for guarantee offers.

The biggest influence for change in the year's loss provisions has been growth in the portfolio represented by new policy issuance. A breakdown of the loss provisions entered into the accounts is presented in the following table.

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Provision for new policies issued in 2009	1 041 434	6 621	16 561	0
Change in provision	−906	−5 451	16 753	−3 204
Withdrawal of provisions from expired polices in 2009	−194 422	−2 621	−70 330	−1 587
Change in provision for prepayment policies	−53 031	12 134	0	5 279
Year's change in guarantee liability provision	**793 075**	**10 682**	**−37 016**	**488**

New policies result in negative accounting effects in their starting year, given that the prepaid premiums are not paid. For 2009 new policies have a pronounced effect, particularly in the Standard Guarantee Scheme.

4 RECEIVABLES AND ASSOCIATED PROVISIONS

When paying a claim, GIEK is subrogated to the exporter's claim against the debtor. This receivable is recorded upon compensation payment.

The net change in the balance represents the recoverable value GIEK has estimated for these claims. In the same way that the guarantee portfolio is risk evaluated, an evaluation is made of receivables in the balance. This evaluation is made in each of the year's quarters. Claims associated with compensation payment are distributed as follows:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Debts, claims payment	365 836	10 005	133 824	532 040
Loss provisions	229 914	5 761	38 940	276 375
Value of claims as of 31 Dec	**135 922**	**4 244**	**94 884**	**255 665**

The following table gives an overview of changes in provisions against claims, compensation payments in 2009 and deposits for loss-depreciated standard claims and moratorium claims.

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Claims payments GIEK	174 142	3 099	133 589	0
Claims payments, reinsurance	43 087	0	0	0
Exporters' share of costs	−6 031	−71	−14	0
Change in provision for loss on ordinary claims	−72 580	−295	−94 883	22
Changes in provision for losses on moratorium claims	2 595	1 061	0	−6 047
Deposits for loss-depreciated standard claims (recovery)	−12 070	−768	0	−979
Deposits for loss-depreciated moratorium claims (recovery)	−3 048	−869	0	−19 605
Net change	**126 097**	**2 156**	**38 691**	**−26 609**

The claims occur as a consequence of whole or partial compensaton having been paid on policies. Measures are being taken to collect the receivables. Recovery in connection with reinsurance is also found in this accounting entry.

5 CLAIMS UNDER MORATORIUM AGREEMENTS

Moratorium agreements represent debt repayment agreements among 9 countries achieved through international creditor collaboration in the Paris Club. These receivables result from compensation payments arising from political risk. The principal in new agreements is recorded in its entirety as income upon conclusion of the agreement, with the exception of forward items, which are taken to income when GIEK takes possession on the claim date. The income is otherwise affected by changes in current agreements, such as accrued contractual interest, payment of default interest, consolidation of agreements, debt cancellation, realised currency gains/losses and floating interest rates.

Moratorium agreements are entered as receivables on the balance sheet, and were distributed by scheme as follows in 2009:

	AGO	ULA	Phasing out
Claims under moratorium agreements	141 245	34 613	659 142
Loss provisions	27 129	7 269	184 875
Value of claims as of 31 Dec	**114 116**	**27 344**	**474 267**

6 CURRENCY EXPOSURE

In GIEK's guarantee portfolio, guarantee liabilities are in different currencies. The following table gives a summary of the total currency exposure by scheme:

	Guarantee liabilities in TNOK			
	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
USD	29 516 481	373 870	0	357 500
NOK	8 566 632	6 723	2 367 720	43 464
EUR	2 355 115	395 225	0	5 842
JPY	171 622	0	0	0
Other	73.123	0	0	0
Total	**40 682 973**	**775 818**	**2 367 720**	**406 806**

Special conditions for the standard guarantee scheme

To balance the guarantee scheme's currency risk, bank accounts have been set up in USD and EUR. The guarantee scheme's direct exposure is a function of valuated receivables, bank deposits and provisions made for guarantee liabilities. The purpose of the different currency accounts is to reduce currency risk by balancing assets and provisions/debt. The balancing is done quarterly with an opening to undertake buying/selling if there are large changes in the portfolio, regardless of the end of the quarter.

Exposure as of 31 Dec 2009 was as follows:

Figures in MUSD and MEUR	USD	EUR
Valuated receivables	26	0
Bank deposits	206	16
Provision for guarantee liabilities	–272	–27
Total exposure	**–40**	**–11**

As a result of low-frequency currency trading the guarantee scheme will always be exposed to currency swings. Current practice, however, is to significantly reduce the risk.

Other guarantee schemes
No corresponding mechanism of currency hedging has been established with respect to the other guarantee schemes.

Overview of currency effects for all schemes:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Realised exchange yield	−634	−18	0	−1
Unrealised exchange yield on claims	−32 919	−6 426	0	−84 028
Unrealised exchange yield on bank deposits	−246 438	0	0	0
Unrealised exchange yield on provisions for guarantee liabilities	313 685	14 676	0	8 465
Net currency valuation	**33 693**	**8 232**	**0**	**−75 565**

7 BANK DEPOSITS AND INTEREST

Each guarantee scheme has at least one account in Norges Bank. They are set up as working accounts for each scheme in DnB NOR and freestanding cash accounts in DnB NOR. In addition, GIEK has a non-interest-bearing account in Norges Bank with respect to the DCS primary capital fund. As of 31 Dec 2009, GIEK had the following deposits per scheme, rounded to TNOK at the current rate:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Deposits in Norges Bank	334 865	65 725	17 824	797 302
Non-interest-bearing deposits in Norges Bank	0	450 000	0	0
USD deposits in DnB NOR	1 184 318	0	0	0
EUR deposits in DnB NOR	135 310	0	0	0
Bank deposits as of 31 Dec	**1 654 493**	**515 725**	**17 824**	**797 302**

The Construction Loan Scheme has also used a withholding authorisation at MTI, where GIEK has a loan of TNOK 104,000 as of 31 Dec 2009.

Net interest income is distributed as follows:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Interest income	5 012	1 709	602	23 118
Interest costs	0	0	1 255	0
Net interest income	**5 012**	**1 709**	**−653**	**23 118**

Interest rates are set on a semi-annual basis under the following conditions: For the period 1 Jan 2009 – 30 Jun 2009 the nominal interest was 3.75 % per year. For the period 1 Jul 2009 – 31 Dec 2009 the nominal interest was 1.41% per year. It was also announced that interest for the period 1 Jan 2010 - 30 Jun 2010 is set at 1.96 % per year.

For USD cash accounts the interest has been at 0 %.

Bank deposits in association with payment into the DCS primary fund are in the Norges Bank non-interest-bearing account.

Withdrawal authorisation associated with the Construction Loan Scheme is charged interest corresponding to the nominal rate as given by Norges Bank.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

GIEK's administrative expenses are charged to the various schemes and other tasks undertaken by GIEK according to a distribution key set annually. The distribution key must reflect the underlying workload.

GIEK's employees are members of the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. Future pension costs are not recorded, because the accounts are kept on a cash basis. As a public enterprise, GIEK is exempt from the requirements in th Mandatory Occupational Pensions Act.

GIEK has a 10-year office lease that is non-terminable until 2015. The rent was originally NOK 3.15 million with an indexlinked adjustment of 75%.

Summary of GIEK's administrative costs in 2009 with comparable figures for 2008:

	2009	2008
Wages, salaries, other remuneration	26 709	20 741
Employer's contributions	4 192	3 210
Pension deposits	2 791	1 878
Total payroll entries	**33 692**	**25 829**
Buildings, machinery and inventory	4 581	5 219
Expert help	7 000	4 566
Other operational costs	12 010	6 718
Total operational costs	**23 591**	**16 503**
Total administrative costs	**57 283**	**42 332**
Charged to Old General Scheme	37 527	28 465
Charged to Developing Countries Scheme	4 697	3 529
Charged to Building Loan Scheme	7 332	3 402
Charged to schemes being phased out	4 124	3 657
Charged to other actors incl. subsidiaries (*)	3 602	3 279
Total charged	**57 283**	**42 332**
Average staffing (full-time equivalents)	**44,4**	**37,7**

(*) GIEK's administration is responsible for operation of the Contingency Scheme for the State War Risk Insurance of Goods (BSV), Tender Guarantee Scheme for Norfund and was responsible for parts of GIEK Kredittforsikring AS's administration until 1 Sept 2009.

Remuneration to the board and managing director in 2009:

Board of Directors	Honoraria	Period 2009
Bjørn Kaldhol	135	Jan – Des
Hans Petter Aas	33	Aug – Des
Arve Bakke	33	Aug – Des
Mai-Lill Ibsen	33	Aug – Des
Asbjørn Birkeland	47	Jan – Jul
Rita Lekang	47	Jan – Jul
Sandra Riise	47	Jan – Jul
Jon Lund	80	Jan – Des
Malin Stensønes	80	Jan – Des
Christine Rødsæther	80	Jan – Des
Total remuneration	**615**	

Managing Director	Salary	Pension deposits	Total remuneration
Wenche Nistad	1 090	94	1 184

The Office of the Auditor General is GIEK's auditor. GIEK is not charged for auditing services.

9 OTHER OPERATIONAL COSTS

Other operational costs consist of the following:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
GK Ceding Commission (reinsurance costs)	4 774	0	0	0
Purchase of credit information	11	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total other operational costs	**4 784**	**0**	**0**	**0**

10 EQUITY

Equity comprises accumulated profit/loss. The Developing Country Scheme also has deposited equity in the form of a primary capital fund of TNOK 450,000. Equity development by scheme:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Equity 1 Jan.	−31 436	14 597	−61 765	845 402
Primary capital fund deposit	0	450 000	0	0
Result 2009 before transfers to the state	−342 541	4 539	12 590	−25 172
Transfers to the state	−1 964	0	0	−591 600
Equity 31 Dec	**−375 940**	**469 137**	**−49 175**	**228 631**

11 TRANSFERS TO/FROM THE STATE

The Standard Guarantee Scheme transfers dividends received from GIEK Kredittforsikring AS to MTI.

The Old General Scheme and Old Special Schemes pay a sum decided by the Storting into the Treasury each year, in 2009 TNOK 591,600. From 1999 up to and including 2009, accumulated transfers were TNOK 5,622,000.

Beyond short-term needs and annually estimated administration costs, the Developing Country Scheme funds shall be in the primary capital fund up to TNOK 450,000. The scheme regulates its liquidity by transferring to/from the fund. The fund is entered as deposited equity of TNOK 450,000 on the Developing Country Scheme balance sheet. The primary capital fund is not interest-bearing.

12 DEBT PLAN

Under the Debt Plan GIEK's claims against certain countries can be cancelled without new appropriations by setting them off against a certain limit. The Storting adopted the Norwegian Debt Plan in December 1997 along with the central government budget for 1998. It was updated in 2004. Note 5 discusses claims under moratorium agreements.

The debt plan was utilised as follows in 2008:

	GAM	SÆR	Total
Remaining debt plan limit 1 Jan.	946 447	358 974	1 305 421
Debt cancellation for Ivory Coast	6 458	40 286	46 745
Remaining debt plan limit 31 Dec.	**939 988**	**318 688**	**1 258 676**

13 OTHER DEBT

Other debt as of 31 Dec 2009 comprises:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Received, unearned income from guarantees	70 222	0	283	0
Outstanding other guarantee schemes, ADM and GK	–2 376	3 051	4 544	482
Other ledger entries	86	55	–175	856
Total other debt	**67 932**	**3 106**	**4 652**	**1 338**

Other claims from 2008 have been reclassified to give comparable figures for 2009.

14 OTHER CLAIMS

Other claims as of 31 Dec 2009 comprise:

	AGO	ULA	BYG	Phasing out
Earned, undeposited income from guarantees	47 538	0	1 404	0
Other receivables and outstanding	–1 797	0	0	
Equity interest in the joint ownerwship company Havskip III DA	120	0	0	
Total other claims	**45 861**	**0**	**1 404**	**0**

Other claims from 2008 have been reclassified to give comparable figures for 2009.

15 SUBSIDIARY SHARES

GIEK Kredittforsikring AS (GK) is a wholly-owned subsidiary. The shares are valued at NOK 35 million, which corresponds to GK's equity when the company was formed. When the shares were acquired nothing was paid from the General Guarantee Scheme, and the amount was recorded as an equity contribution from MTI in 2001. GK's registered office is in Oslo.

Company	Total shares	Nominal value	Book value 31 Dec 2009	Ownership/ Voting %	GKs profit 2009	GK's book equity 31 Dec 2009
GK AS	15 000	1 000	35 000	100 %	890	61 563

GIEK's and GK's accounts are not consolidated because GIEK is a public enterprise.
GK paid a dividend of TNOK 1,964.

16 CLOSELY RELATED PARTIES

GIEK owns a wholly-owned subsidiary, GIEK Kredittforsikring AS (GK). The following types of transactions take place between GIEK and GK:

1. Reinsurance. GIEK reinsures guarantee liabilities for GK on market-based terms that are renegotiated annually. GIEK receives a proportionate share of the guarantee premium and premium for excess loss (XL) cover. GK is compensated for its work by a percentage of GIEK's guarantee premium (ceding commission).

2. Cost sharing. Until the subsidiary GK relocated on 31 August 2009, it covered its respective share of common costs such as space rental and IT and reception costs.

3. IT-system. GIEK and GK implemented a new financial accounting and work flow system for guarantees in 2004. After relocating, GK bought out its share of the system.

GIEK is a public enterprise under the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI). The following types of transactions take place between GIEK and MTI:

1. Developing Countries Scheme Fund. The Developing Country Scheme shall provide only the necessary short-term liquidity to cover annual administrative expenses, while the scheme's funds up to TNOK 450,000 shall be in the primary capital fund. Funds are transferred between the primary capital fund and the scheme as required to regulate liquidity. Administration of the primary capital fund was transferred from MTI to GIEK in 2008, in the amount of TNOK 300,000. In addition the primary capital, TNOK 150,000 was transferred in 2009.

2. Contingency Scheme for War Risk Insurance. . The contingency system is administered by GIEK with the purpose of ensuring that the authorities have a secretariat for maintaining and if necessary activating a contingency scheme for state war risk insurance in order to encourage shipping of goods by sea in a crisis or war. GIEK receives an annual remuneration for this scheme. .

3. Dividends. Dividends from GK are transferred to MTI.

4. Transfer of bank deposits. For the Old General Scheme and Old Special Schemes annual transfers are made to MTI proportionate to the size of the bank deposits in the preceding year.

GIEK also administers the Tender Guarantee Scheme for Norfund and receives remuneration for it. .

17 LIQUIDITY RISK

GIEK issues guarantees on behalf of the Norwegian state. GIEK does not have a liquidity risk since there are established procedures for drawing on the state's liquidity..

18 KEY FIGURES IN 2009 FOR SCHEMES BEING PHASED OUT

	GAM	SÆR	CIS1	CIS2	Total
Income statement					
Total income	−3 732	−48 891	3 739	1 716	−47 168
Total operational costs	1 719	1 318	816	272	4 125
Result prior to fund provisions	−5 451	−50 209	2 922	1 444	−51 292
The result prior to fund provisions	−22 103	−3 867	178	−328	−26 120
Result prior to transfers to/from the State	16 652	−46 342	2 744	1 773	−25 172
Transfers to/from the State	−574 800	−16 800	0	0	−591 600
Result for the year	**−558 148**	**−63 142**	**2 744**	**1 773**	**−616 772**
Balance sheet					
Receivables	230 921	499 010	0	0	729 932
Bank deposits	617 509	10 060	139 721	30 012	797 302
Total assets	**848 431**	**509 071**	**139 721**	**30 012**	**1 527 234**
Equity	−126 582	189 642	139 218	26 353	228 631
Provisions	35 039	0	44	3 506	38 589
Debt	939 973	319 429	459	153	1 260 014
Total Debt and Equity	**848 431**	**509 071**	**139 721**	**30 012**	**1 527 234**

The total result for all schemes being phased out before transfer to the State was negative TNOK 25,172. After transfer of TNOK 591,600 to the MTI the overall result for the schemes being phased out was negative TNOK 616,772.

Key Figures 2009

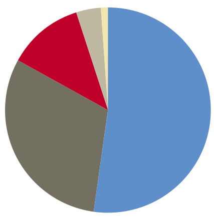
GENERAL GUARANTEE SCHEME

	2009		2008		2007		2006	
During year	Number	MNOK	Number	MNOK	Number	MNOK	Number	MNOK
New applications	316	61 116	213	42 878	160	39 751	182	28 106
New offers	227	31 461	160	22 102	130	14 345	144	15 148
New policies/new liabilities	185	16 641	131	15 222	101	11 400	77	4 889
Guarantee premiums		450		215		171		146
Fees income		129		64		35		6
Claims expenses		141		12		88		-1
Recoveries		15		12		109		23
At year-end								
Outstanding offers	74	20 929	58	12 608	66	11 625	77	15 303
Outstanding guarantee liabilities	345	40 683	315	37 946	295	21 332	271	14 089
Outstanding receivables		507		368		306		453
Provisions for losses on guarantee liabilities		2 299		1 767		769		582
Profit before provisions for fund		577		237		280		151
Profit/loss for the year		-345		-506		-31		159
Equity		-376		-31		475		506
Guarantee liabilities reinsured for GIEK Kredittforsikring AS		1 093		946		525		492
Outstanding liabilities including reinsurance for GIEK Kredittforsikring AS		41 776		38 892		21 857		14 581

NUMBER OF NEW POLICIES

General Guarantee Scheme

Type of guarantee	Total	Percent
Letter of Credit	98	53,0
Buyer Credit Guarantee	57	30,8
Bond Guarantee	22	11,9
Supplier Credit Guarantee	7	3,8
Investment Guarantee	1	0,5
Total	185	100,0



GENERAL GUARANTEE SCHEME

(MNOK)

	Number	Amount
New applications	316	61 116
New offers	227	31 461
New policies (new liabilities)	185	16 641
Outstanding offers	74	20 929
Outstanding guarantee liabilities	345	40 683

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES

General Guarantee Scheme

Category	Total	Percent
Oil/gas	25 940 560 750	63,8
Maritime	7 023 039 011	17,3
Energy	5 568 892 348	13,7
Other industries	1 418 523 256	3,5
ICT/telecom	434 646 146	1,1
Environment	297 311 026	0,7
Total	40 682 972 538	100,0