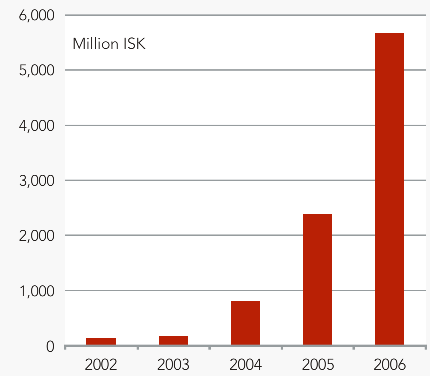
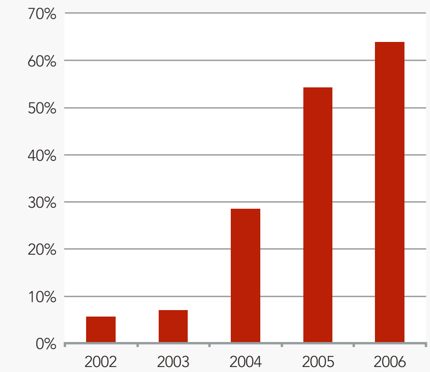
ICEBANK

ANNUAL REPORT 06

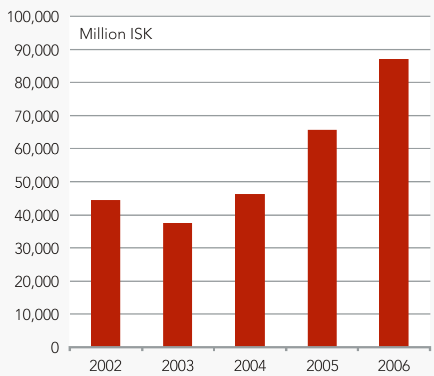
Profit



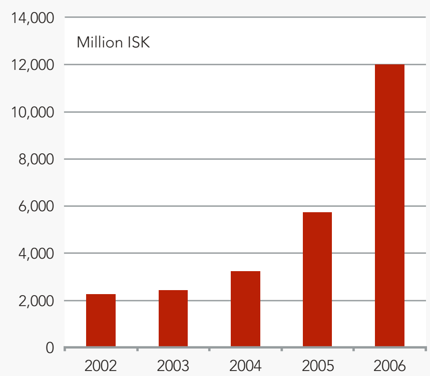
Return on equity after tax



Total assets



Equity



Income Statement

Million ISK	2006	2005	Change
Net interest income	1,254	823	52%
Net fee and commission income	136	119	15%
Net financial income (capital gain)	6,230	1,403	344%
Other net operating income	200	1,428	-
Net operating income	**7,820**	**3,773**	**107%**
Salaries and other operating exp.	-996	-708	41%
Impairment on loans and advances	15	-142	-
Profit before income tax	6,840	2,923	134%
Income tax expense	-1,178	-542	117%
Profit for the year	**5,662**	**2,381**	**138%**

Balance Sheet

Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	7,293	10,387	-30%
Loans and advances	61,520	45,555	35%
Trading assets	8,870	5,124	73%
Financial assets designated			
at fair value	8,787	4,201	109%
Investments in associates	18	25	-27%
Property and equipment	437	374	17%
Total assets	**86,925**	**65,666**	**32%**

Liabilities and equity			
Deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank	12,705	13,675	93%
Other deposits	4,131	4,165	-1%
Borrowings	53,258	39,828	34%
Subordinated loans	2,430	1,126	116%
Other liabilities	2,394	1,137	111%
Equity	12,007	5,735	109%
Total liabilities and equity	**86,925**	**65,9666**	**32%**

Key Indicators

	2006	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**
Cost-income ratio	12.8%	18.8%	35.1%	57.9%	63.4%
Interest rate margin	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Return on equity after taxes	63.8%	54.3%	28.5%	7.0%	5.7%
Capital adequacy ratio (CAD)	17.0%	12.5%	11.8%	14.3%	15.7%
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.1%	8.8%	6.9%	9.8%	11.2%
Full-time equivalent positions, end of period	71	58	53	54	53
Exchange rate ISK/EUR at year-end	93.7	74.7			

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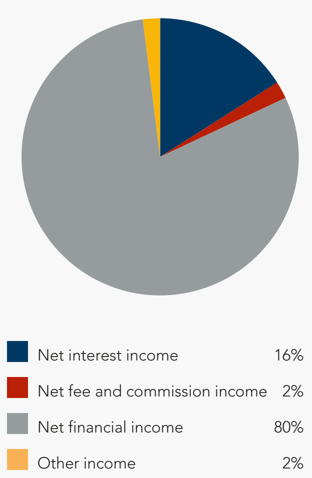
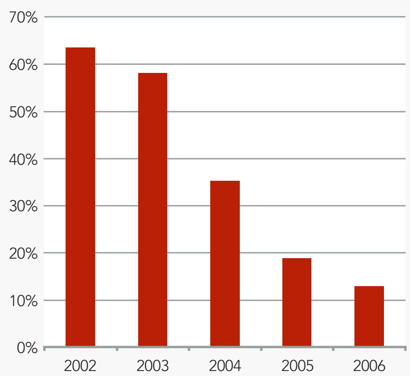
1 : Overview

Income distribution 2006



Cost-income ratio



The year 2006 was the best ever in Icebank's history. The Bank has performed exceptionally well over the last three years. Profit and returns for the Bank as a whole have risen significantly. The Bank's specialised lending activities and its foreign exchange and derivatives businesses have grown substantially, which is in line with the Bank's changed focus. The Bank is in a much stronger financial position than before and better prepared to move ahead and implement the exciting new strategic vision of its owners, the savings banks in Iceland, by developing its services further and expanding its operations in Iceland and abroad.

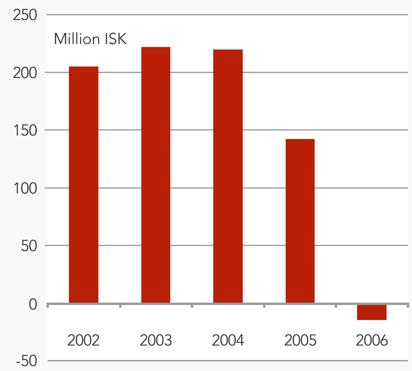
Icebank's financial statements in 2006 are its first financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Bank's financial statements for the year 2005 have been restated based on the IFRS, which makes the figures for 2005 and 2006 comparable.

Key conclusions from the financial statements:

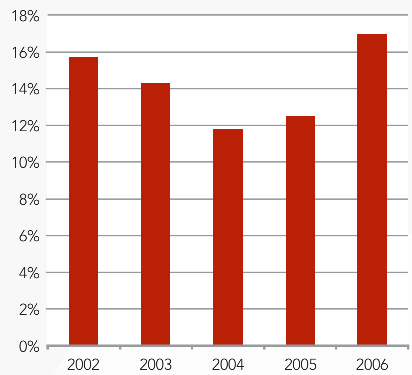
- The Bank showed a record profit of ISK 5,662, as compared to ISK 2,381 million in 2005, an increase of 138%.
- Return on equity after tax was 63.8% in 2006, as compared to 54.3% in 2005. The return on equity has never been higher in the Bank's history.
- Total assets grew from ISK 65.7 billion at the end of 2005 to ISK 86.9 billion at year-end 2006, an increase of 32%. At year-end 2004, total assets amounted to ISK 46.1 billion. This growth is entirely organic.
- Lending to customers other than financial institutions increased from ISK 21.4 billion at year-end 2005 to ISK 31.2 billion at year-end 2006, or by 46%. This is mostly due to an increase in specialised lending, such as M&A-related financing, real estate financing and cross-border lending.
- Net lending to savings banks increased considerably in 2006. Total loans to savings banks at year-end 2006 amounted to ISK 18.2 billion, up from ISK 16.3 billion at year-end 2005. Savings banks' deposits in the Bank amounted to ISK 14.2 billion at year-end 2006, as compared to ISK 16.7 billion one year earlier. This means that the net position of the savings banks *vis-à-vis* the Bank decreased by ISK 4.4 billion in 2006. The change is even more dramatic when looking back to year-end 2004. At that time the savings banks were net depositors in the Bank to the amount of ISK 4.3 billion.
- Net interest income continued to increase and has never been higher in the Bank's history, amounting to ISK 1,254 million, as compared to ISK 823 million in 2005, which represents an increase of 52%. For the second consecutive year, net interest income is higher than total operating expenses and impairment on loans and advances. This is one of the strongest indications of the substantial change in the Bank's lending activities, since the ratio has been in the range of 50- 80% over the last few years.
- The gradual change in the Bank's loan portfolio has led to an increase in the total interest rate margin. The margin was 1.8% in 2006, as compared to 1.6% in 2005, 1.6% in 2004 and 1.4% in 2003.

- Trends in the domestic and foreign equities markets were favourable in 2006. This shows up most clearly in the item *Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value*. This item amounted to ISK 6,230 million in 2006, as compared to ISK 1,403 million in 2005. The Bank owned 4.6% of the shares in Exista when the company was listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange in September 2006. The listing led to a considerable increase in the value of that company. The Bank sold a quarter of its shares in Exista in December, thereby realizing some of the booked profits. The Bank still owns 3.45% of Exista. This shareholding was valued at ISK 8.4 billion at year- end 2006. The Bank's Board of Directors plans to reduce this holding still further in 2007.
- Total operating expenses, i.e. salaries and payroll related expenses, other operating expenses and depreciation of fixed assets, increased from ISK 708 million in 2005 to ISK 996 million in 2006. The change is mostly due to an increase in the number of employees, in particular in management positions and among experts, through performance related bonuses, payments to consultants in relation to the development of the Bank's new strategic vision and IT- costs. The average number of full-time-equivalent positions was 67 in 2006, as compared to 56 in 2005. The number of FTEs at year-end 2006 was 71, as compared to 58 one year earlier.
- A review of impairment on loans and advances showed that the quality of the loan portfolio has improved and that accumulated provisions were higher than necessary. This adjustment appears as an income item in the income statement of ISK 15 million in 2006. This is in stark contrast with the impairment of ISK 142 million in 2005, ISK 220 million in 2004 and ISK 222 million in 2003 and clearly shows the extensive change in the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio over the last few years. The provision for impairment amounted to 1.3% of total loans and advances at year-end 2006.
- The Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAD) was 17.0% at year-end 2006, as compared to 12.5% at year-end 2005. The Bank aims for a CAD-ratio of 10-12%. At year-end 2006, the Tier 1 ratio stood at 12.1%, as compared to 8.8% at year-end 2005. The main reasons for the increase in the CAD-ratio are the net profit of the Bank and the sale of a quarter of the Bank's shareholding in Exista. Exista is categorized by the Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority as a company related to financial services and the Bank is therefore required to deduct the value of this shareholding from its capital when calculating the CAD-ratio.

Impairment



Equity ratio (CAD ratio)



2 : New strategic vision

Icebank has performed exceptionally well over the last three years, with profit soaring and return on equity at very high levels. The Bank's business and assets have grown considerably over this period and the Bank has expanded its lending activities abroad. However, the Bank continues to face multiple changes and challenges, both in the domestic financial market in general and within the domestic savings bank sector in particular:

- The three large commercial banks in Iceland have all grown rapidly in recent years and established operations abroad. This has improved their competitive position in the domestic market, e.g. through the transfer of know-how, better commercial terms abroad and greater operating efficiency. Neither Icebank nor the savings banks have enjoyed similar benefits.
- More and more Icelandic companies and investors are looking for opportunities abroad. At the same time, there is an increasing demand in Iceland for more sophisticated foreign exchange and derivative products. The three main commercial banks offer comprehensive services in all these areas, whereas the savings banks have been lagging behind.
- The larger savings banks have grown rapidly in recent years. In addition to strong organic growth, there has been a consolidation among savings banks, most notably the merger of the second and third largest savings banks (SPH and SPV) in December 2006. With their increased size, the savings banks are both more willing and able to deal with larger and more complicated transactions than before, thereby reducing their dependence on Icebank. Furthermore, these larger savings banks now enjoy greater direct access to foreign funding, which also limits their need for Icebank.

The changes and trends outlined above have important consequences for Icebank. To tackle them, the Board of Directors of the Bank, with the support of all the owners, developed a new strategic vision for the Bank for the period 2007-2011. This vision was formally announced on 23 November 2006. Its main elements are the following:

- Icebank has been adopted as the legal (official) name of the Bank instead of the Icelandic name Sparisjódabanki Íslands.
- The Bank will focus on wholesale and investment banking services to savings banks, Icelandic and foreign financial institutions and other large customers. The Bank will not compete in the retail market in Iceland.
- The Bank will operate in the areas of trade finance and foreign exchange, payment services and funding with the aim of providing outstanding services to a select group of Icelandic and foreign customers. It will develop foreign exchange and derivative products, which will allow both itself and the savings banks to participate more actively in this fast- growing market.
- The Bank will further develop its corporate finance activities in Iceland and increase the emphasis on structured finance.

- The Bank will expand its overseas activities and set up operations abroad, *inter alia* to be able to support Icelandic companies and investors that wish to expand across national borders through advice, lending and equity participation, while at the same time participating in various types of syndicated loans and structured finance.
- The Bank will continue to offer comprehensive central banking and treasury services to savings banks that require such services. All services are to be provided on commercial terms.
- The emphasis will be on achieving competitiveness and profitability through specialisation rather than providing a broad range of services to many different groups of customers.

In addition to defining the role and strategy for Icebank for 2007- 2011, the Board of Directors has defined ambitious financial goals for the Bank. Furthermore, it has been decided that ownership is to be expanded and the Bank's shares to be listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange with the aim of raising equity in support of further growth. However, no date has been set for this action.

3 : Organization and activities

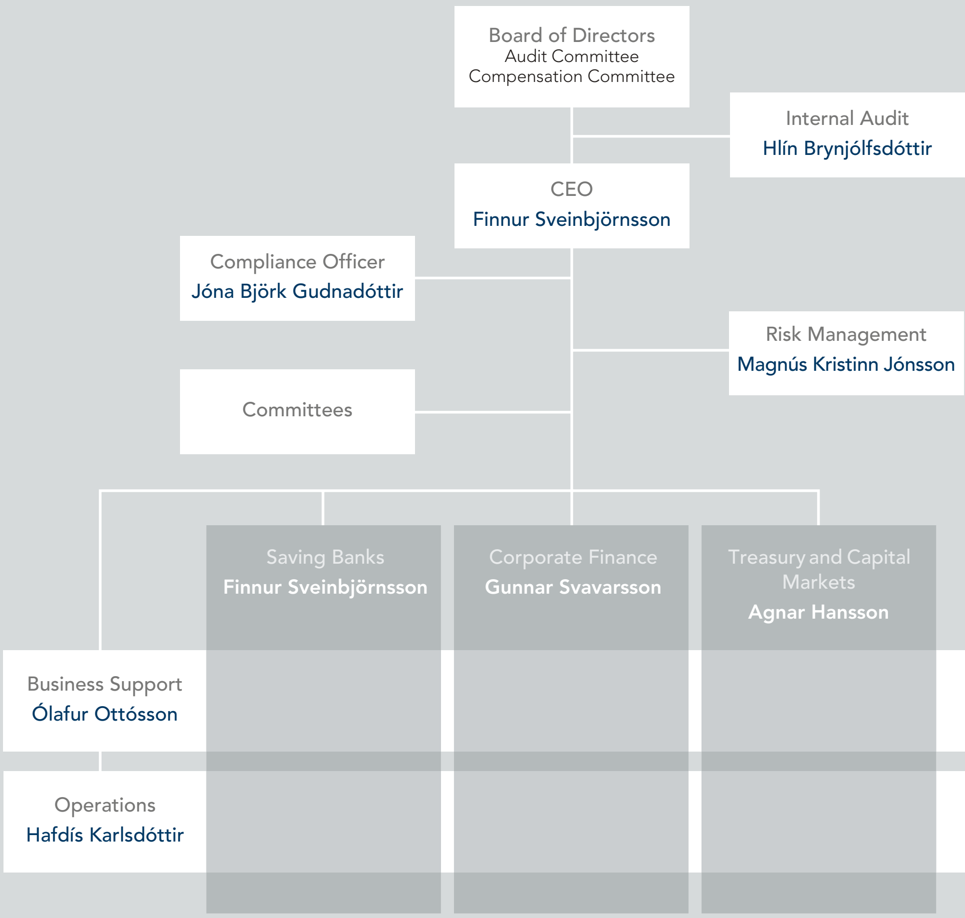
Icebank is a commercial bank, focusing on wholesale and investment banking services to savings banks, Icelandic and foreign financial institutions and other large customers. Icebank operates in the areas of trade finance and foreign exchange, payment services, treasury services and funding with the aim of providing outstanding services to a select group of Icelandic and foreign customers. The Bank achieves competitiveness and profitability through specialisation.

Icebank's customers fall into two broad categories, i.e. savings banks and other financial institutions on the one hand, and corporate customers on the other hand. The central theme of the Bank's new strategic vision is that its future growth will derive mainly from servicing customers other than the savings banks. The Bank provides companies, professional investors and other large customers, both in Iceland and abroad, with a wide range of services, including long-term credits, foreign exchange and derivatives. It also supports Icelandic companies that are building up operations abroad through advice, lending and equity participation, while at the same time taking part in various types of syndicated loans and structured finance both in Iceland and abroad.

Icebank will continue to act as a central institution for the savings banks, playing the role of a clearing bank and treasury department for most of them. Furthermore, the Bank has been the backbone of the savings banks' trade finance and foreign exchange operations. It has participated with them in larger lending projects, either by assuming all the risk itself or acting as a co-lender. Savings banks have always been able to borrow short-term or long-term from the Bank in any currency and place their liquid funds with the Bank. Finally, the Bank provides the savings banks with expertise in various areas, such as accounting, payroll services, legal services, trade finance, foreign exchange, money markets, capital markets and lending.

Organization

Icebank is organized into five divisions, three of which are profit centres, i.e. the Savings Banks Division, the Corporate Finance Division and the Treasury and Capital Markets Division. Two divisions are operated as cost centres, i.e. the Business Support Division and the Operations Division. In addition to the operational divisions and the permanent operational committees such as the Credit Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Physical Security and the Gender Equality Committee, there are the independent functions of the Internal Auditor, Risk Management and the Compliance Officer.



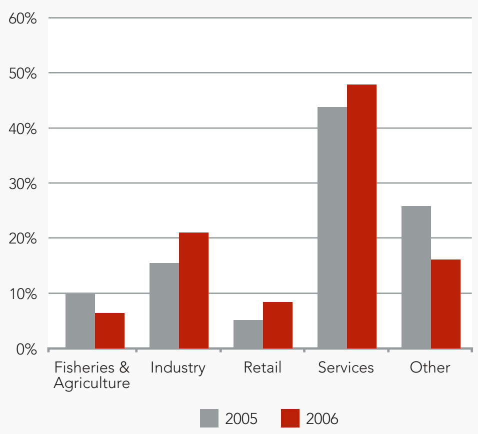
Savings Banks Division

The Savings Banks Division manages Icebank's customer relations with the savings banks. The Division is responsible for marketing the Bank's services and products among the savings banks and their customers, primarily those offered by the Business Support Division. Examples include loans administration and traditional foreign exchange services, such as SWIFT payments, foreign cheques and notes, guarantees and collections. In addition, the division handles all other relations between the Bank and the savings banks to the extent necessary and practicable.

Corporate Finance Division

The Corporate Finance Division was set up in 2006 with the adoption of the new organization chart. It replaces the former Credit Division. The change in name reflects the change in emphasis in the Bank's strategic vision. The division will focus on servicing corporate clients with lending, participation in investment projects and consulting. Funding for Icelandic savings banks, short-term and long-term, is conducted through the Bank's Treasury and Capital Markets Division.

Customer loans by sector



In its lending activities, one of the division's main tasks is to provide medium and long-term corporate credit, since the Bank does not engage in retail lending, neither to individuals nor to corporate clients in such categories as current capital financing or other day-to-day services.

The financial solutions offered by the Corporate Finance Division may, in their simplest form, be straightforward credit or loan agreements with a maturity of 3 to 15 years. The loans are diversified in terms of industry sectors. Loans to the fisheries sector used to dominate the loan portfolio, e.g. accounting for 58% in 1997, but the sector's relative importance for the Bank, as well as for the national economy, has declined. Instead, services have become the single largest economic sector in the Bank's loan portfolio (43.9% at year- end 2006). One of the sectors that the Bank has focused on is the real estate market, where it has built partnerships with selected clients.

Occasionally, a more complicated structure of leveraged financing is involved, where the Bank provides financing for transactions such as M&As, MBOs and MBIs. The Corporate Finance Division is responsible for the Bank's participation in loan syndications in LBO transactions as well as bank financing in emerging markets, to name two of the major syndication categories.

The Bank advises and assists its corporate clients with M&A projects and other complicated transactions, both locally and in their cross-border expansions. This is one aspect of the division's ambition to build strong relationships with its clients, grow with them and take part in their achievements. The Bank's financing may include bridge financing, evolving into senior and mezzanine debt, and in some cases the Bank will supply part of the equity.

Treasury and Capital Markets

Icebank's Treasury and Capital Markets Division is divided into four units:

Inter-bank trading manages the Bank's currency exposure and liquidity. The Bank is a market maker in the ISK REIBOR market and is active in quoting spot and derivatives prices in ISK against all major currencies. The inter-bank desk also operates as a "central bank" for the Icelandic savings banks, and clears ISK and foreign currencies for them.

The *sales and derivatives desk* is responsible for FX, money market products and derivatives sales to smaller savings banks, corporate and other institutional clients.

Proprietary trading takes positions through market making and trading in fixed income and equity products. The most extensive market is in Bill benchmarks for the National Debt Management Agency and the Housing Financing Fund. On the equity side, the Bank regards the Nordic equity market as its home market.

The *funding desk* is responsible for the overall funding of the Bank. The bulk of the domestic funding comes from the savings banks, but also from corporate and institutional clients' deposits. The Bank has a commercial paper programme running with the CPs, listed on the ICEX as well as ISK bonds also listed on the ICEX.

Overseas funding of the Bank has mainly been conducted through the European syndication market, but in future, when the Bank has obtained a formal rating, additional funding resources such as the international bond market can be expected to open up. In 2006 Icebank twice went to the international market, in May with a three-year syndicated loan of EUR 100 million and in November with another three-year club loan of EUR 50 million.

The Bank currently has two subordinated loans outstanding. A ten-year ISK issue launched in Iceland in 2006 and a EURO denominated issue due in 2015.

Business Support Division

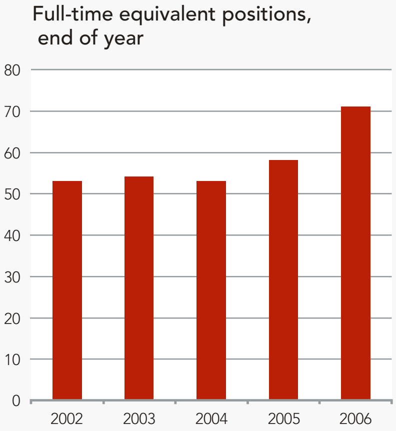
The Business Support Division is composed of five units:

Payments and settlements caters for the execution of foreign payments deriving from or destined to the Bank and all the savings banks and for settlement of the Bank's own FX and securities trading.

Customer accounts and reconciliation administers the opening of all new accounts and compliance with KYC/AML rules and regulations. The unit is also responsible for the administration and reconciliation of Nostro/Vostro accounts and supervision of internal accounts reconciliations.

Trade finance caters for the execution of letters of credit, guarantees and documentary collections for the customers of all the savings banks, as well as the Bank's own corporate customers.

Loans administration is responsible for the overall administration of the Bank's total loan portfolio, including collection, statement distribution and default tracing. The unit is also responsible for administration and settlements in relation to the Bank's own long-term borrowed funds.



Divisional administration and project management is composed of the managing director of the division and project managers looking after overall bank relations, including SWIFT. They are also responsible for finding ways to maximise the effective use of back-office software, to improve working procedures and manage temporary projects, e.g. SEPA, CLS, and EBAstep2.

Operations and Finance

The Operations Division handles Icebank's day-to-day functions. It prepares the Bank's financial statements and budgets and does the Bank's accounting. The division is also responsible for all reporting to senior management and public authorities. The Bank has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in its statements as of 1 January 2006.

Operations is responsible for human resource management and payroll. Other elements located within the division are information and communications technology, physical security and quality management, property management, reception and general administration, and, last but not least, legal services.

4 : Risk management

Policy and structure

The objective of Icebank's risk management policy is to identify all significant risk factors related to its operations, implement risk monitoring methods, conduct regular risk assessments, maintain rules and control in order to keep all relevant risk factors within defined limits and thereby achieve an acceptable equilibrium between the minimisation of risk on the one hand and maximisation of the Bank's income on the other hand.

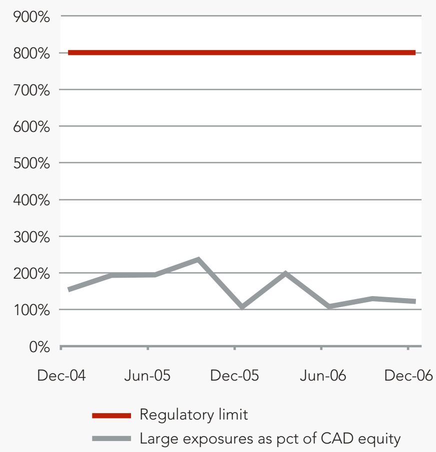
Icebank's Board of Directors has established a framework for risk management in the Bank. The daily responsibility for identifying, quantifying, controlling and reporting risk rests with a separate unit, Risk Management, which reports directly to the CEO. Furthermore, the Board has established internal risk management rules for the Bank, in which the risk policy is defined and limits established for all the major categories of risk. The Board has decided to further enhance the risk management function in 2007 so that the Bank will be fully prepared to meet all the challenges that follow from the Bank's new strategic vision. In short, the Bank will develop and maintain a sound risk management practice by applying modern techniques for market, credit and operational risk modelling. In addition to the Board of Directors and Risk Management, the Finance Committee and the Committee on Physical Security of the Bank, as well as the Managing Directors of each Division of the Bank, play an important role in the Bank's overall risk management framework.

Although not very mathematically advanced as yet, the Bank's current risk management is based on solid and sound banking practices. This includes decision making and business processes, limit rules on exposures and counterparties, and various policies regarding the daily operations of the Bank, to name a few of the main elements.

The role of Risk Management is to identify significant risks within the Bank's operations, quantify the total risk exposure of the Bank and limit the risk by implementing corresponding limit frameworks and internal monitoring procedures. Risk Management is responsible for developing models to quantify and measure the Bank's various risks and maintain the necessary computer systems to do so.

Risk Management reports regularly on the Bank's position vis-à-vis various risk limits, as defined by the internal risk management rules to the Board of Directors, to senior management and to the Bank's Finance Committee, thus enabling these bodies to assess the situation at any time and take action, if necessary.

Large exposures



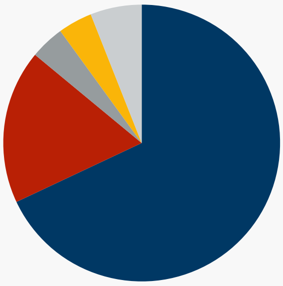
Categories of risk

Icebank has identified four major categories of risk, i.e. credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Each category can be broken into two or more sub-categories. Risk Management has developed methods to quantify these different categories of risk.

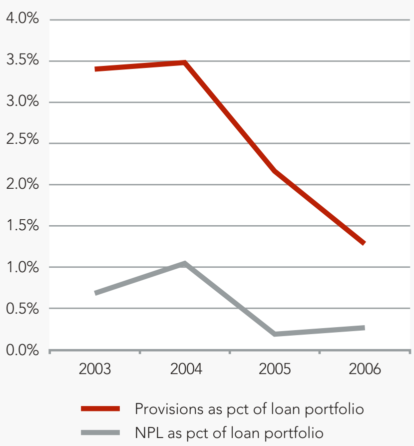
Credit risk and provisioning

Credit risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with Icebank or to perform as agreed. One element

Customer loans by country



Provisions and non-performing loans



of credit risk is concentration risk, i.e. the risk resulting from large connected individual exposures and the risk resulting from significant exposures to groups of counterparts whose likelihood of default is driven by common underlying factors, e.g. industry sector, geographical location or instrument type.

Icebank is bound by the regulatory maximum limit on single exposures of 25% of regulatory capital. The Board of Directors has limited the CEO's general lending authority to 15% of the Bank's regulatory capital, after which the Board of Directors approves exposures on a case-by-case basis. However, the CEO has the authority to exceed the 15% limit in the case of loans to financial institutions that have been approved beforehand by the Board of Directors. The CEO has delegated defined credit lines and limits for a specified list of counterparties to managing directors and certain staff members. Given the wholesale nature of the Bank's operations, a relatively large part of all lending projects are discussed by the Credit Committee.

The internal risk management rules set by the Board of Directors specify, *inter alia*, limits on geographical and industry concentration of Icebank's loan portfolio.

The provisioning at Icebank is based on IFRS guidelines and rules issued by the Financial Supervisory Authority in Iceland. Impairment on loans and advances is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due on a claim, i.e. a loan, commitment, guarantee etc., according to the original contractual terms or the equivalent value. A loan is classified as non-performing after 90 days. Additions to the provisions for credit losses are made through impairment on loans. All impaired claims are reviewed and analysed at least every three months. An impairment is reversed only when the credit quality has improved to the extent where there is reasonable assurance of timely collection of principal and interest in accordance with the original contractual terms.

Market risk

General

Market risk is the risk arising from adverse movements in bond, equity or commodity prices or foreign exchange rates in the trading book of the Bank. This risk can arise from market-making, dealing and position-taking in bonds, equities, currencies, commodities or derivatives on such assets. This risk includes foreign exchange risk, which is defined as the risk arising from adverse movements in currency exchange rates.

Market risk
Million ISK

Asset type	Stress test	Stressed value
Equities	15% decrease of portfolio	-1,406
Bonds	1% parallel shift in yield curve	-342
FX	20% movement of ISK TWI	-80
Total		-1,828

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates. It arises from a mismatch in the maturity of assets and liabilities or the type of interest rates (fixed, floating, indexed, non-indexed). Interest rate risk is measured on a regular basis by assessing the impact of a 100 basis point shift in the yield curve. The risk thus measured may not exceed 10% of the Bank's risk adjusted equity. Furthermore, the composition of assets and liabilities carrying fixed and floating interest rates and indexed and non-indexed interest rates are measured regularly. The latter is particularly important in Iceland, where price indexation of financial instruments is widespread.

Equity risk

Icebank owns listed and, to a limited extent, unlisted equity shares. The Bank is therefore exposed to price fluctuations of these assets. Shares are held for three different purposes. First, they are held for trading purposes. The Bank has defined the five Nordic equities markets as "a home market" and therefore the Board's internal risk management rules set more liberal limits for shares in the benchmark indices in the respective stock exchanges than other equities. Second, the Bank invests in equities on a strategic basis. The Bank's shareholding in Exista falls into this category. Third, the Bank acquires shares to hedge against customer-driven derivatives transactions. In this case, the Bank is not exposed to price risk.

Icebank's single biggest asset is its shareholding in Exista. Exista is a financial services company with a particular focus on insurance and assets finance. It became the largest shareholder in Sampo Group, the Finnish insurer, in February 2007. It is also a strategic shareholder in several of Iceland's largest companies, including Kaupthing Bank, Bakkavör Group and Iceland Telecom. Icebank owned 4.6% of the total equity of Exista when the company was listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange in September 2006. That shareholding can be traced back several years to the time when the savings banks, including Icebank, were the majority owners of Kaupthing Bank. Icebank sold a quarter of its holdings in Exista in December 2006 at the price of ISK 2.8 billion. It currently owns 3.45% of Exista's total share capital with a market value of ISK 8.4 billion at year-end 2006. Icebank's Board of Directors plans to further reduce this holding in 2007.

Currency risk

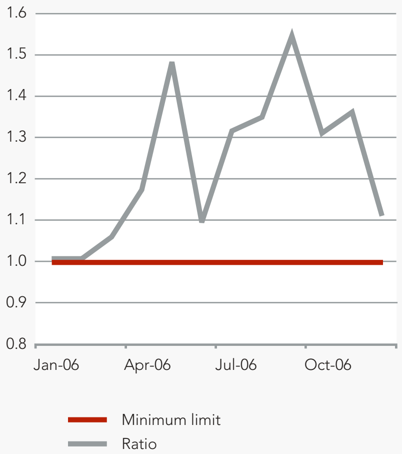
Currency risk is the risk of loss due to changes in foreign currency prices. Fluctuations in currency prices affect Icebank's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Icebank's currency balance is managed by the Treasury and Capital Markets Division and monitored by Risk Management. The Bank's general policy is to keep a neutral position but speculative short-term positions may be taken within the currency exposure limits set by the Central Bank of Iceland.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss arising from any potential inability of Icebank to meet its liabilities when they come due. The Bank's liquidity is managed by the Treasury and Capital Markets Division so as to ensure that the Bank can meet both foreseeable and unexpected payments.

Development of the liquidity ratio for 0-3 months



Market risk weight of the total capital adequacy

One of the most important measures of liquidity currently used by Icebank, is the ratio between liquid assets and liquid liabilities over specified time horizons as defined by rules set by the Central Bank of Iceland, where certain weights are given to the different categories of assets and liabilities according to their perceived liquidity. The Bank's liquid position is monitored regularly by Risk Management and through monthly reports to the Central Bank of Iceland.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Included in operational risk are IT-risk, legal risk, compliance risk and reputational risk. IT-risk is the risk arising from inadequate information technology and processing in terms of manageability, exclusivity, integrity, controllability and continuity, or arising from an inadequate IT-strategy or from inadequate use of the Bank's IT. Legal and compliance risk is the risk arising from violations or non-compliance with laws, rules, regulations, agreements, prescribed practices or ethical standards. And, finally, reputational risk is the risk arising from adverse perception of the image of the Bank on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators.

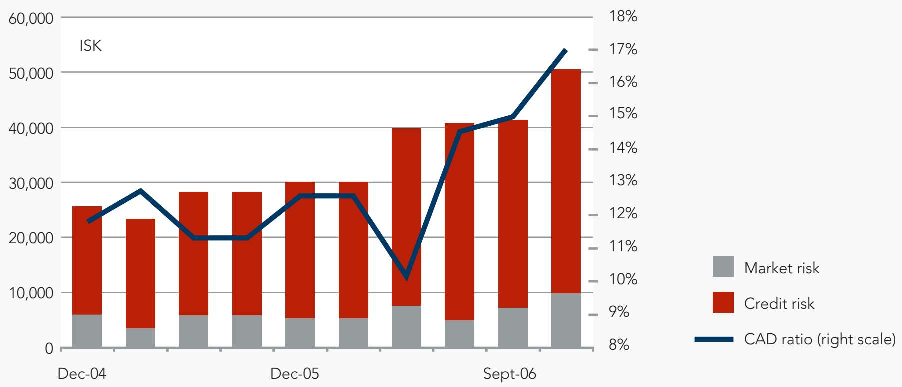
Icebank has established a set of internal rules, which are either set by the Board of Directors or, on the authority of the Board, by the CEO. These internal rules govern all the most important aspects of the Bank's operations and are intended to ensure that the Bank observes all rules and regulations set by the authorities as well as those laid down in the Articles of Association of the Bank and established by its Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Bank has appointed an Officer for Quality and Physical Security, who is responsible for maintaining a quality handbook and implementing the Bank's policy on physical security, including access to the premises, transportation of notes and coins and contingency plans to secure continuous operations in the event of natural disasters or other disruptive events. Finally, the Bank's Legal Services are responsible for all legally binding documents in the Bank, including standard as well as case-specific documents.

Icebank has outsourced all its major information and communications technology services (ICT-services) to The Computer Centre for Icelandic Savings Banks (TS), which is partly owned by Icebank. TS focuses on serving financial institutions with total ICT-solutions by providing all operations and services associated with the processing and safekeeping of financial information with emphasis on confidentiality, integrity and availability. The company is certified according to ISO/IEC 27001, thereby complying with the requirements of the Financial Supervisory Authority in Iceland regarding ICT-operations within financial institutions.

Regulatory capital

The Bank's equity amounted to ISK 12.0 billion at year-end 2006, as compared to ISK 5.7 billion at year-end 2005 and 3.2 billion at year-end 2004. This rapid growth in equity can almost entirely be traced to retained profit. There was a small share capital issue in April 2006 among the savings banks, which resulted in paid-in capital of ISK 610 million. This paid-in amount was exactly equal to

Development of the capital adequacy



the Bank's share capital at the beginning of 2006 and therefore exactly the same amount as guarantees issued by the savings banks in respect of the commitments of the Bank to foreign creditors. This share capital increase replaced those guarantees. At year-end 2006 the share capital of the Bank therefore amounted to ISK 691 million and reserves and retained earnings amounted to ISK 11,315 million, bringing the total equity to ISK 12.0 billion.

Icebank's capital adequacy ratio (CAD) was 17.0% at year-end 2006, as compared to 12.5% at year-end 2005. The Bank aims for a CAD-ratio of 10-12%. At year-end 2006, the Tier 1 ratio stood at 12.1%, as compared to 8.8% at year-end 2005. The main reasons for the increase in the CAD-ratio are the profit of the Bank and the selling of a quarter of the Bank's shares in Exista. Exista is categorized by the Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority as a company related to financial services and the Bank is therefore required to deduct the value of this shareholding from its capital when calculating the CAD-ratio. The current strong CAD-ratio of the Bank and the Board's decision to continue to sell shares in Exista in 2007 give the Bank the capital strength to expand its operations substantially.

Basel II

Icebank has been preparing for the new international capital adequacy framework (Basel II) which replaced the former framework (Basel I) on 1 January 2007. The new framework consists of three pillars. Pillar I addresses the calculation of minimum regulatory capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk. Pillar II requires banks to set up an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) in order to be able to determine the risk policy of a bank and the level of capital which should be held to support those risks. The process and its outcome will be reviewed by the supervisory authorities. Pillar III addresses market discipline and requirements regarding market disclosure of risk-related information.

Given the current size of Icebank and the nature of its operations, it was decided to adopt the simple method of implementation under Pillar I known as the Standardised Approach instead of the more complicated Internal Ratings Based Approach. Under the standardised approach similar methods are used to quantify risks arising from banks' trading and credit businesses as under the previous Basel I framework. With regard to Pillar 2, the Bank has already made all the necessary changes to its internal rules to implement this part of the Basel II framework.

5 : Governance

Corporate governance

At Icebank, good corporate governance is an important element in building a strong company where transparency, accountability and sound practices are highly valued. The Bank is not a listed company but has nevertheless chosen to follow guidelines on corporate governance issued by the Iceland Stock Exchange, the Iceland Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of Icelandic Employers.

Shareholders' meetings

The ultimate authority in the affairs of Icebank resides with shareholders' meetings within the limits set by statutory law and the Bank's Articles of Association. All shareholders are entitled to attend shareholders' meetings and have the right to submit issues for discussion. All shares in Icebank carry voting rights, with each share conferring one vote at shareholders' meetings.

According to Icebank's Articles of Association the annual general meeting (AGM) shall be held before the end of April each year. For the last few years the AGM has been held in March. There are certain issues that are required items on the agenda of the AGM:

- The report of the Board of Directors on the activities of the Bank for the preceding year.
- The audited annual accounts of the Bank and the proposals of the Board of Directors on the disposal of the profits or losses.
- The payment of dividends.
- Elections to the Board of Directors
- Elections of an auditing firm.
- The remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, there are certain aspects of the Bank's affairs that require the approval of shareholders' meetings, such as amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association and changes in the share capital.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has the supreme authority in all matters regarding Icebank between shareholders' meetings. The Board supervises the operations of the Bank and ensures that its organization and operation are at all times in correct and appropriate order. The Board discusses all major policy issues but delegates the day-to-day operation to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Board is generally not involved in decisions on individual business matters except in cases which are substantial in relation to the Bank's assets.

The Board has adopted rules of procedure, which set out in detail the performance of its duties. These rules address, e.g., rules of order, the eligibility of Board members to participate in individual decisions of the Board, access of Board members to information relating to the operations of the Bank, confidentiality, participation by Board members in the boards of directors of the Bank's subsidiaries and associated companies, and the establishment of Board sub-committees.

Icebank's Board of Directors is composed of five members and five alternates. The Board elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board from among its members at its first meeting after the AGM. At an early meeting of each new Board, it establishes a working-agenda for its term covering all the most important recurring issues that the Board deals with.

Board sub-committees

Icebank's Board has established two sub-committees, an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee. The Audit Committee maintains regular contact with the Bank's external and internal auditors and ensures that any complaints and observations that they may have are acted upon by the Bank's management. Furthermore, the Audit Committee discusses accounting principles and any changes to them. The Audit Committee is composed of three Board members. The Vice-Chairman of the Board is, *ex-officio*, the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Compensation Committee has three main assignments. It negotiates the employment contract of the CEO and of the Internal Auditor, it establishes the framework for the wage-incentive scheme in the Bank and, finally, it determines the wage-incentive for the CEO. The Compensation Committee is composed of three Board members. The Chairman of the Board is, *ex-officio,* the Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Internal Auditor

The Internal Auditor is appointed by the Board of Directors and is thus independent from the management of Icebank although the two work closely together. The Internal Auditor ensures that internal controls in the Bank work properly and that the activities of the Bank are in accordance with external and internal rules and regulations and the Board's policies and decisions.

External Auditor

An auditing firm is elected at Icebank's AGM for a term of one year to audit the Bank's annual accounts. It is the responsibility of the Board's Audit Committee to monitor the external auditor's work for the Bank, including which tasks are performed in addition to auditing.

Compliance Officer

The Compliance Officer is appointed by the CEO and the appointment is confirmed by Icebank's Board of Directors. The Compliance Officer performs duties assigned to compliance officers by Act No. 33/2003 on Securities Transactions in addition to government regulations, guidelines of the Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority and internal rules adopted by the Bank itself on the basis of the aforementioned legislation. The main activity of the Compliance Officer is to monitor staff securities trading and the effectiveness of Chinese walls within the Bank.

Board of Directors

From left: Geirmundur Kristinsson, Chairman of the Board, Fridrik Fridriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Board, Magnús Ægir Magnússon, Gudmundur Hauksson and Ragnar Zophanías Gudjónsson.

The following members were elected to the Board of Directors at Icebank's last AGM on 24 March 2006.

Geirmundur Kristinsson, Chairman of the Board

Born in 1944. Graduated from a commercial college in 1963. Worked for an oil and petroleum importer and distributor 1963-1965. Joined the Keflavík Savings Bank in 1965, first as the Head of Administration, later as Deputy CEO and finally as CEO from 1993. First elected to Icebank's Board of Directors in 1998 and has served as Chairman since 2001.

Fridrik Fridriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Board

Born in 1949. Commercial college graduate. CEO of Svarfdaelir Savings Bank in North Iceland since 1985. First elected to Icebank's Board of Directors in 1995.

Gudmundur Hauksson

Born in 1949. Graduated with a degree in business administration from the University of Iceland in 1976. Served in managerial positions at a paint manufacturer and an international airline 1976-1986 before joining the Hafnarfjördur Savings Bank in 1986 as Managing Director. In 1987 he transferred to the Fisheries Bank of Iceland as CEO and when that bank merged with three other banks to form Íslandsbanki, Gudmundur became one of the General Managers. In 1991 he became the CEO of Kaupthing (now Kaupthing Bank) and in 1996 he became the CEO of Iceland's biggest savings bank, the Reykjavík Savings Bank (SPRON). Gudmundur first served on Icebank's Board of Directors 1986-1987 and joined the Board again in 1997.

Magnús Ægir Magnússon

Born in 1956. Graduated with a degree in business administration from the University of Iceland in 1981. MBA from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1997. He worked for an auditing firm 1981-1985. He joined the Keflavík Savings Bank in 1985, as Head of Economics and Head of Securities Markets and finally as Deputy CEO 1993-1997. Magnús joined the Hafnarfjördur Savings Bank (SPH) in 1997 as Head of Corporate Lending and as CEO from 2005. He has been co-CEO of BYR Savings Bank since December 2006. First elected to Icebank's Board of Directors in 2005.

Ragnar Z. Gudjónsson

Born in 1970. Graduated with a degree in business administration from the University of Iceland in 1995. Worked for a media company 1995-1996. Joined the Engineers' Savings Bank (SPV) in 1995, first as the Head of Economics and Marketing, later as Internal Auditor and finally Managing Director in 2004. He has been co-CEO of BYR Savings Bank since December 2006. First elected to Icebank's Board of Directors in 2005.

Senior management

From left: Gunnar Svavarsson, Managing Director, Hafdís Karlsdóttir, Managing Director, Finnur Sveinbjörnsson, CEO, Agnar Hansson, Managing Director, and Ólafur Ottósson, Deputy CEO and Managing Director.

Icebank's senior management consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and four managing directors who are the heads of the Bank's divisions.

Finnur Sveinbjörnsson, CEO

Born in 1958. Graduated with a B.Sc.(Econ) degree from the University of Leicester in the UK in 1981 and an M.A. from the University of Minnesota in the US. He worked as an economist in the Ministry of Finance (Budget Office) 1984-1987, in the Central Bank of Iceland 1987-1990 and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce 1990-1995, where he attained the position of director responsible for financial markets. He was the Managing Director of the Bankers' Association of Iceland 1995-2000, President of the Iceland Stock Exchange 2000-2002 and became CEO of Icebank in 2002.

Agnar Hansson, Managing Director, Treasury and Capital Markets

Born in 1965. Graduated with a Cand. Scient. Oecon. degree from the University of Arhus in Denmark in 1994. He taught part-time courses in finance and economics at the University of Iceland 1995-1999. He worked in Íslandsbanki 1993-1997, first as a securities trader and later as head of the economic and market research unit of that bank (first such unit in an Icelandic bank). He was one of the first employees of FBA Bank, which was established in 1997 through the merger of four state-owned funds and which later merged with Íslandsbanki. At FBA he built up the Treasury and Capital Markets Division. In 1999 he became the first Dean of the School of Business at the newly established Reykjavík University. He joined Kaupthing Bank in 2004, where he worked as a project manager in the CEO's office, concentrating on projects in the areas of treasury and capital markets. He joined Icebank in March 2006 as Managing Director of Treasury and Capital Markets.

Gunnar Svavarsson, Managing Director, Corporate Finance

Born in 1951. Graduated with a degree in business administration from the University of Iceland in 1975. After graduation he joined Hampidjan, one of the world's largest manufacturers of ropes, nets and trawls for the fishing industry. He rose to the rank of CFO in 1979 and became CEO in 1984. In 1999 he became the CEO of Icelandic Group, a large international seafood company with operations in numerous countries. Gunnar has served on the boards of various companies and government institutions through the years. He has been both Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Federation of Icelandic Industries and a member of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Icelandic Employers. He joined Icebank in April 2006 as Managing Director of Corporate Finance.

Hafdís Karlsdóttir, Managing Director, Operations

Born in 1954. Graduated with a degree in business administration from the University of Iceland in 1979, a degree in computer science from Seattle Pacific University in the US in 1987 and a Master of Accounting and Auditing from the University of Iceland in 2007. She worked for a computer software company 1989-1998 as a Consultant, Head of Administration and CFO. She was the CFO of Kodak Iceland 1998-2001, served in the same capacity at KPMG Iceland 2001-2004 and as Head of Accounting in the Municipality of Hafnarfjordur 2004-2006. She joined Icebank in May 2006 as a Managing Director of Operations.

Ólafur Ottósson, Deputy CEO and Managing Director, Business Support

Born in 1943. Graduated from a commercial college in 1962. He worked for the co-operative movement 1962-1973, first in the manufacturing division and from 1964 in the Co- operative Bank. During 1974-1977 he lived and worked in Kenya on a Nordic development project. He then joined a wool manufacturer in Iceland and served as Head of Personnel and Marketing Director 1977-1983. Worked as Head of Administration at the Agricultural Bank of Iceland (now part of Kaupthing Bank) 1983-1984. This was followed by another stint in Kenya 1984-1985 on a Nordic development project. Ólafur served as a Deputy General Manager in the People's Bank 1985-1989 (that bank later merged with three other banks to form Íslandsbanki). He joined Icebank in 1990 as General Manager of the International Division and Deputy CEO.

6 : Annual accounts (with notes)

Contents

Endorsements and Signatures of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Financial Statements of Icebank for the year ended 31 December 2006 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These are the Bank's first Financial Statements where IFRS 1 has been applied.

Profit of the year, according to the Income Statement, amounted to ISK 5,662 million for the year 1 January to 31 December 2006. Capital, according to the Balance Sheet, amounted to ISK 12,007 million at the end of the year. The equity ratio of the Bank, calculated according to the Act on Financial Undertakings, was 17.0%. This ratio may not be lower than 8.0%. The Board of Directors does not propose payment of dividend for the year 2006. Allocation of profit and changes in equity are further explained in the notes to the Financial Statements.

During the year 2007 the average number of employees of the Bank was 67. Salaries amounted to ISK 472 million. The Bank also paid salary related expenses amounting to ISK 103 million.

The share capital at year-end 2006 amounted to ISK 691 million but during the year, the Bank's equity was increased by the nominal value of ISK 81 milion and market value of ISK 610 million. The Bank is authorized to issue a non-taxable stock dividend amounting to ISK 449 million, which means that share capital could be multiplied by a factor of 1.65. At year-end shareholders were 21, of which the following three owned more than 10%:

BYR sparisjódur	28.7%
Sparisjódur Reykjavíkur og nágrennis	24.5%
Sparisjódurinn í Keflavík	12.2%

The Board of Directors and the CEO of Icebank hf. hereby confirm the Financial Statements for the year 2006.

Reykjavík, 6 February 2007

Board of Directors:

Geirmundur Kristinsson

Chairman

Fridrik Fridriksson	Gudmundur Hauksson
Ragnar Z. Gudjónsson	Magnús Ægir Magnússon

CEO:

Finnur Sveinbjörnsson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Icebank hf.

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Icebank hf. (the "Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006, and the Income Statement, Statement of changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Icebank hf. as at 31 December 2006, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Reykjavík, 6 February 2007.

Sigurdur Jónsson

Ólafur Már Ólafsson

KPMG hf.

Income Statement for the year 2006

	Notes	2006	2005
Interest income		5,234,622	3,344,470
Interest expense		(3,980,813)	2,521,184)
Net interest income	27	1,253,809	823,286
Fee and commission income		209,497	195,442
Fee and commission expense		(73,361)	(76,595)
Net fee and commission income	28	136,136	118,847
Dividend income	29	302,788	1,346
Net (loss) gain on trading assets and liabilities	30	(391,925)	1,272,072
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value	31	6,230,058	1,402,671
Net foreign exchange difference		221,265	126,294
Share of profit of associates	49	(5,904)	(131)
Other operating revenue	32	74,184	28,330
Other net operating income		6,430,466	2,830,582
Net operating income		7,820,411	3,772,715
Salaries and related expenses	34	(575,234)	(373,300)
Administrative expenses		(408,325)	(288,269)
Depreciation	50	(12,366	(46,758)
Impairment on loans and advances	45	15,096	(141,578)
		(980,829)	(849,905)
Profit before income tax		6,839,582	2,922,810
Income tax expense	36	(1,177,957)	(542,236)
Profit for the year		5,661,625	2,380,574
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	37	8.5	3.9

Notes numbered 1-78 are an integral part of these financial statements

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2006

	Notes	2006	2005
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	38	7,292,521	10,386,957
Loans and advances	39-45	61,520,424	45,555,484
Trading assets	46	8,869,689	5,123,550
Financial assets designated at fair value	48	8,786,951	4,201,155
Investments in associates	49	18,045	24,619
Property and equipment	50	342,836	329,994
Other assets	51	94,793	45,015
Total Assets		86,925,259	65,666,774
Liabilities			
Deposit from credit institutions and the Central Bank	52	12,705,456	13,675,151
Other deposits	53	4,130,836	4,165,338
Borrowings	54-55	53,257,960	39,827,865
Subordinated loans	56	2,430,339	1,126,393
Trading liabilities	57	6,965	17,345
Current tax liability		87,560	0
Deferred tax liability	58-59	2,006,222	915,825
Other liabilities	60	293,279	203,784
Total Liabilities		74,918,617	59,931,701
Equity			
Share capital		691,270	609,944
Reserves		879,924	351,306
Retained earnings		10,435,448	4,773,823
Total Equity	61-62	12,006,642	5,735,073
Total Liabilities and Equity		86,925,259	65,666,774

Notes numbered 1-78 are an integral part of these financial statements

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year 2006

	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	**Total**
Changes in equity in 2005				
Equity 31 December 2004	604,464	248,078	2,383,589	3,236,131
Changes due to adoption of IFRS	0	0	89,033	89,033
Equity 1 January 2005, IFRS	604,464	248,078	2,472,622	3,325,164
Profit for the year	0	0	2,380,574	2,380,574
Reserve provisions	0	79,373	(79,373)	0
Paid-in capital	5,480	23,855	0	29,335
Equity 31 December 2005, IFRS	609,944	351,306	4,773,823	5,735,073
Changes in equity in 2006				
Equity 31 December 2005	609,944	351,306	4,727,268	5,688,518
Changes due to adoption of IFRS	0	0	46,555	46,555
Equity 1 January 2006, IFRS	609,944	351,306	4,773,823	5,735,073
Profit for the year	0	0	5,661,625	5,661,625
Paid-in capital	81,326	528,618	0	609,944
Equity 31 December 2006, IFRS	691,270	879,924	10,435,448	12,006,642

Notes numbered 1-78 are an integral part of these financial statements

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Statement of Cash Flows for the year 2006

	Notes	2006	2005
Operating activities:			
Net profit before income tax		5,661,625	2,380,574
Adjustments for:			
Impairment on loans and advances	45	(15,096)	141,578
Depreciation of property and equipment		12,366	46,758
Share of profit of associates	49	5,904	131
Indexation and exchange rate difference		(328,080)	(120,995)
Net gain on sale of an associate		30,458)	0
Income taxes expense	36	1,177,957	542,236
		6,484,218	2,990,282
Loans and advances, changes		(15,618,690)	(16,298,953)
Trading assets, changes		(3,746,139)	1,001,335
Financial assets designated at fair value, changes		(4,585,796)	2,014,483
Other assets, changes		(49,778)	(44,747)
Other liabilities, changes		89,495	58
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(17,426,690)	(10,337,542)
Investing activities:			
Investements in associates, changes		(44,774)	(105,177)
Proceeds from sale of share in associates		27,946	62,935
Purchase of property and equipment	50	(25,208)	0
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		0	20,200
Cash used in investing activities		(42,036)	(22,042)
Financing activities:			
Deposits, change		969,695)	1,696,340
Borrowings, change		13,430,095	12,685,176
Proceeds from the issue of equity		1,303,946	1,126,393
Dividends paid		609,944	29,335
Cash from financing activities		14,374,290	15,537,244
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,094,436)	5,177,660
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		10,386,957	5,209,297
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	38	7,292,521	10,386,957

Notes numbered 1-78 are an integral part of these financial statements

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes to the Financial Statements

General information

1. Reporting entity

Icebank hf. is a company domiciled in Iceland. The address of the Bank is Rauðarárstígur 27 in Reykjavík. Icebank is a commercial bank, focusing on wholesale transactions with domestic and foreign financial institutions, especially with Icelandic savings banks and businesses.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and the CEO of Icebank hf. on 6 February 2007.

2. Basis of preparation

a) *Statement of compliance*

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. These are the Bank's first IFRS financial statements and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied.

The preparation of the Financial Statements for the year 2006 in accordance with IFRS resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared with the Financial Statements for the year 2005, which were prepared under Icelandic Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Information about how the transition to IFRS has affected the financial position and performance of the Bank is provided in note 78. These notes include reconciliations of equity and profit for the comparative period reported under Icelandic Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and under IFRS.

b) *Basis of measurement*

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that trading assets and liabilities and financial instruments designated at fair value are measured at fair value.

c) *Functional and presentation currency*

These financial statements are prepared and presented in Icelandic króna (ISK), which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest ISK thousand.

d) *Use of estimates and judgements*

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, which affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods

nformation about areas of estimation uncertainty and judgements made by management in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is provided in note 26.

Notes, contd.:

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements. They have also been used for the preparation of the opening IFRS balance sheet at 1 January 2005 for the purpose of adopting IFRS.

3. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Interest income and expense includes the amortisation of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of a financial instrument and its maturity amount, calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but it does not consider future credit losses.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of impairment loss, interest income is recognised at the rate of interest used for the purpose of calculating the impairment loss. Interest income on financial assets which have been written down as a result of impairment is calculated based on their net carrying amount.

4. Fee and commission income and expense

The Bank provides various services to its clients and earns income there from, such as income from transactions on behalf of third parties, commission from customers for equity and bond transactions and other services. Fees and commission income are recognised in the income statement as the services are provided. Fees that are performance-linked are recognised when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

Fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

5. Other net operating income

Other net operating income comprises net gains (losses) from trading assets and liabilities and financial assets designated at fair value, including fair value changes, dividends and foreign exchange differences. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date that the dividend is declared.

6. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Icelandic krónas at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to Icelandic krónas at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences resulting from translation to Icelandic krónas is recognised in the income statement.

Notes, contd.:

7. Impairment

The carrying amount of the Bank's assets, other than trading assets and financial assets designated at fair value, is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

a) Impairment on loans and advances

The bank recognises impairment losses when there is objective evidence that loans and advances are impaired, whether individually or on a portfolio basis.

Two methods are used to calculate impairment losses, one based on an assessment of individual loans and advances and the other based on a collective assessment. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised.

Objective evidence of impairment includes information about the following events and conditions:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default on installments or on interest or principal payments;
(iii) the Bank granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a refinancing concession, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
(iv) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo other financial reorganisation;
(v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
(vi) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of loans, even if the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
   – adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
   – general national or local economic conditions connected with the assets in the group.

Individually assessed loans and advances

Impairment losses on individually assessed loans and advances are determined by an evaluation of the exposures on a case-by-case basis. The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that individual loans are impaired. This procedure is applied to all loans and advances that are considered individually significant. In making the assessment, the following factors are considered:

- the Bank's aggregate exposure to the customer;
- the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries;
- the likely dividend available on liquidation or bankruptcy;
- the complexity of determining the aggregate amount and ranking of all creditor claims and the extent to which legal and insurance uncertainties are evident;
- the realisable value of security (or other credit mitigants) and likelihood of successful repossession; and
- the likely deduction of any costs involved in recovery of amounts outstanding.

Impairment loss is calculated by comparing the carrying amount of individual loans and advances with the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at their original effective interest rate. In the case of loans at variable interest rates, the discount rate used is their current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of impaired loans and advances is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

Notes, contd.:

7. a. contd.:

Collectively assessed loans and advances

Where loans and advances have been individually assessed and no evidence of loss has been identified, these loans are grouped together on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics for the purpose of calculating a collective impairment loss. This loss covers loans that are impaired at the balance sheet date but which will not be individually identified as such until some time in the future.

The collective impairment loss is determined after taking into account:

- future cash flows in a group of loans evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets;
- historical loss experience in portfolios of similar risk characteristics (for example, by industry sector, loan grade or product);
- the estimated period between a loss occurring and that loss being identified and evidenced by the establishment of an allowance against the loss on an individual loan;
- management's experienced judgement as to whether the current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of inherent losses is likely to be greater or less than that suggested by historical experience.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets are consistent with changes in observable data from period to period, for example changes in property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses on the group and their magnitude. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to minimise any differences between loss estimates and actual losses.

Loan write-offs

Loans are written off, partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Reversals of impairment

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised as revenue in the income statement.

b) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Bank's investments in financial assets carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

8. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Notes, contd.:

8 contd.:

The deferred income tax liability has been calculated and recognised in the balance sheet. The calculation is based on the difference between balance sheet items as presented in the tax return on one hand, and in the Financial Statements on the other, taking into consideration tax losses carried forward. This difference is due to the fact that the tax assessment is based on premises that differ from those governing the financial statements, mostly due to temporary differences arising from the recognition of revenues and expenses in the tax returns and in the Financial Statements.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows consist of cash, demand deposits with the Central Bank and demand deposits with other credit institutions.

10. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Bank designates upon initial recognition as at fair value. Loans and advances include loans provided by the Bank to its customers, participation in loans from other lenders and purchased loans that are not quoted in an active market and which the Bank has no intention of selling immediately or in the near future.

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value, which is the cash advanced, plus any transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accrued interest is included in the carrying amount of the loans and advances

11. Trading assets

Trading assets are financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of generating profits from short-term price fluctuations or from dealer’s margin. Trading assets consist of bonds, shares and derivatives with positive fair value.

Trading assets are measured at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on these assets are recognised in the income statement and included in the line item Net (loss) gain on trading assets and liabilities. Interest and dividend income on these assets are included in interest income and dividend income line items in the income statement.

12. Derivatives

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract within the scope of IAS 39, the value of which changes in response to a change in an underlying variable (such as share, commodity or bond prices, an index value or an exchange or interest rate), which requires no initial net investment or initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors and which is settled at a future date

The Bank uses derivatives for trading purposes and to hedge its financial risk exposure.

Derivatives are recognised at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in the income statement as interest and other gains and losses. Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis. Derivatives with positive fair values are recognised as trading assets and derivatives with negative fair values are recognised as trading liabilities (see notes 46 and 57).

Notes, contd.:

12 contd.:

Derivatives embedded in other contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and when the contracts are not carried at fair value through profit and loss.

The fair value of derivatives is determined in accordance with the accounting policy presented in note 47.

13. Financial assets designated at fair value

The Bank designates certain financial assets upon their initial recognition as financial assets at fair value when doing so results in more relevant information, including information provided internally to key management personnel. Fair value changes are recognised in the income statement.

14. Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are quoted in an active market is based on quoted prices. For all other financial instruments fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. A market is considered active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Valuation techniques include recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, the discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. Valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and are consistent with accepted methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the Bank calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or based on any available observable market data.

15. Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting, i.e. they are recognised on the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset, except for loans and advances, which are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability instrument. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation of the Bank is discharged or cancelled or expires.

16. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

17. Repurchase agreements

Repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities subject to the simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same securities at a certain later date and at an agreed price. Reverse repurchase agreements involves the purchase of securities subject to the simultaneous agreement to resell the same securities at a certain later date

Notes, contd.:

and at an agreed price. The cash received initially along with the accrued interest are recognised as deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank. The cash paid initially along with the accrued interest are recognised as loans to credit institutions. Accrued interest is recognized as interest revenue and expense over the life of each agreement.

In the case of repurchase agreements, the control of the securities remains with the Bank throughout the entire term of the agreements and the securities continue to be presented in the balance sheet as financial assets designated at fair value.

18. Investments in associate

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence over the financial and operating policy decisions but not control over those policies. Significant influence generally exists when the Bank holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power, including potential voting rights, if any. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost.

The Financial Statements include the Bank's share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates on an equity accounted basis, from the date the significant influence commences until the date it ceases. When the Bank's share of loss exceeds its interest in an associate, the Bank's carrying amount is reduced to zero and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Bank has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the investor resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

19. Property and equipmen

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Bank recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are expensed in the income statement when incurred.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Property	20 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-5 years

As long as the residual value is not immaterial, it is reassessed annually.

20. Deposits

Deposits are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

21. Borrowings and subordinated loans

The Bank´s borrowings consist of issued bonds and loans from credit institutions. Subordinated loans are bonds issued by the Bank with subordinated terms. Subordinated loans have the characteristics of equity in being subordinated to other liabilities of the Bank. In the calculation of equity ratio, these bonds are included in equity, as shown in note 56

Borrowings and subordinated loans are initially recognised at fair value less attributable transaction costs.

Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accrued interest is included in their carrying amount.

Notes, contd.:

22. Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities consist of derivatives with negative fair values, as shown in note 57.

23. Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities are measured at cost.

24. Equity

a) *Share capital*

The consideration paid to shareholders for the acquisition of own shares are deducted from equity, including transaction costs.

b) *Reserves*

The value of paid-in capital which exceeds nominal value is recognised in reserves. In accordance with the Financial Statement Act, part of profit for previous years has been transferred to statutory reserve.

c) *Dividends*

Dividends on shares are recognised as a decrease in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's shareholders.

25. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the European Union has adopted the following IFRS and amendments to IFRS which are effective for annual periods beginning after 31 December 2006. The Bank did not apply these IFRS and amendments to IFRS in its financial statements for the year 2006 even though their earlier application is allowed:

– IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments: Disclosures, effective from 1 January 2007)
– Amendments to IAS 1 (Capital Disclosures, effective from 1 January 2007)

26. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

a) *Impairment losses on loans and advances*

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a three months basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there have been changes in the payment status of borrowers in a group or economic conditions. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

b) *Fair value of financial instruments*

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques which are reviewed regularly by qualified independent personnel. All models that are used must be approved and calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data.

Notes, contd.:

Notes to the Income Statement

Net interest income

27. Interest income and expense are specified as follows:

2006	Interest income	Interest expense	Net interest income
Cash and deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank	2,302,175	2,502,433	(200,258)
Loans and deposits	2,110,480	225,764	1,884,716
Borrowings		1,028,807	(1,028,807)
Subordinated loans	4,901	180,805	(175,904)
Trading assets and liabilities	817,066	43,004	774,062
.....	5,234,622	3,980,813	1,253,809

2005	Interest income	Interest expense	Net interest income
Cash and deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank	1,659,196	1,349,120	310,076
Loans and deposits	1,179,520	170,443	1,009,077
Borrowings		747,763	(747,763)
Subordinated loans	3,712	128,845	(125,133)
Trading assets and liabilities	502,042	125,013	377,029
.....	3,344,470	2,521,184	823,286

Net fee and commission income

28. Fee and commission income and expense are specified as follows:.

	2006	2005
Securities commission	27,138	3,237
Payment service commission	14,321	10,399
Other commission income	168,038	181,806
Total fee and commission income	209,497	195,442
Securities commission	5,655	0
Other commission expense	67,706	76,595
Total fee and commission expense	73,361	76,595
Net fee and commission income	136,136	118,847

Dividend income

29. Dividend income is specified as follows:

Dividend income on trading assets	300,294	0
Dividend income on financial assets designated at fair value	2,494	1,346
Total dividend income	302,788	1,346

Net (loss) gain on trading assets and liabilities

30. Net (loss) gain on trading assets and liabilities is specified as follows:

Bonds and related derivatives	(391,925)	1,272,072
Net (loss) gain on trading assets and liabilities	(391,925)	1,272,072

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value

31. Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value is specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Shares	6,230,058	1,402,671
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value	6,230,058	1,402,671

Other operating revenue

32. Other operating revenue is specified as follows:

Gain on disposals of assets	30,458	0
Other operating revenue	43,726	28,330
Other operating revenue	74,184	28,330

Personnel

33. The Bank's total number of employees is as follows:

Average number of full time equivalent positions during the year	67	56
Full time equivalent positions at year-end	71	58

34. Salaries and related expenses are specified as follows:

Salaries	471,772	296,702
Salary related expenses	103,462	76,598
Salaries and related expenses	575,234	373,300

Employment terms of executive officers

Managing Director:		
Finnur Sveinbjörnsson	54,261	22,135
Board of Directors:		
Geirmundur Kristinsson, Chairman	1,755	1,725
Friðrik Friðriksson	878	863
Guðmundur Hauksson	878	863
Magnús Ægir Magnússon	878	863
Ragnar Zophonías Guðjónsson	878	863
Managing Directors (4) (3 in the year 2005)	75,332	28,670

Auditor's fee

35. Auditor's fee is specified as follows:

Audit of the Financial Statements	4,391	3,480
Review of the Interim Financial Statements	2,992	1,434
Other service	3,287	1,634
Auditor's fee	10,670	6,548

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Income tax expense

36. Income tax expense recognised in the income statement is specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Current tax	87,560	
Deferred tax	1,090,397	542,236
Total income tax expense	1,177,957	542,236

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

		2006		2005
Profit before income tax		6,839,582		2,922,810
8% income tax calculated on the profit for the year	18.0%	1,231,125	18.0%	535,430
Dividends received, exempt from tax	(0.8%)	(54,502)	(0.4%)	(10,350)
Other changes	0.0%	1,334	0.6%	17,156
	17.2%	1,177,957	18.6%	542,236

Earnings per share

37. Earnings per share are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Net earnings	5,661,625	2,380,574
Equity according to Financial Statements at the beginning of the period	609,944	604,465
Effects of increase/sale of share during the period	55,347	3,653
Weighted average of outstanding shares for the period	665,291	608,118
Basic and diluted earnings per share	8.5	3.9

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net earnings attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Cash and balances with the Central Bank

38. Cash and balances with the Central Bank are specified as follows: ...

	2006	2005
Cash and balances	5,515,484	8,243,447
Cash equivalents	1,777,037	2,143,510
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	7,292,521	10,386,957

Loans and advances

39. Loans and advances are specified as follows:

Loans to credit institutions	30,270,492	24,600,890
Loans to customers	31,658,748	21,455,633
Provision for impairment	(408,816)	(501,039)
Loans and advances	61,520,424	45,555,484

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Loans to credit institutions

40. Loans to credit institutions specified by types of loans:

	2006	2005
Bank accounts	178,293	313,725
Money market loans	8,639,411	1,457,652
Repurchase agreements	13,425	900,734
Other loans	21,439,363	21,928,779
Loans to credit institutions	30,270,492	24,600,890

41. Loans to credit institutions specified by maturity:

Up to 3 months	9,267,655	7,487,914
Over 3 months and up to a year	9,470,845	6,384,256
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	8,070,267	7,686,475
Over 5 years	3,461,725	3,042,245
Loans to credit institutions	30,270,492	24,600,890

Loans to customers

42. Loans to customers specified by types of loans:

Overdrafts	2,424,290	170,417
Bills of exchange	0	880,738
Bonds and loan agreements	12,243,724	2,608,475
Other loans	16,581,918	17,294,964
Loans to customers	31,249,932	20,954,594

43. Loans to customers specified by sectors:

Municipalities	0.1%	0.3%
Business enterprises:		
Agriculture and Fishing	6.4%	9.8%
Industry	21.1%	15.4%
Commerce	8.4%	5.0%
Service	48.0%	43.9%
Other	16.0%	25.6%
Loans to customers	100.0%	100.0%

44. Loans to customers specified by maturity:

On demand	76,746	40,732
Up to 3 months	7,097,036	5,591,884
Over 3 months and up to a year	2,861,849	2,653,083
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	16,170,604	8,933,092
Over 5 years	5,043,697	3,735,803
Loans to customers	31,249,932	20,954,594

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Provision for impairment of loans and advances

45. Changes in the provision for impairment of loans and advances are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Balance at the beginning of the year	501,039	514,669
Impairment for the year	(15,096)	141,578
Write-offs	(77,422)	(168,770)
Recoveries of loans previously written off	295	13,562
Provision for impairment of loans and advances	408,816	501,039

Included within interest income is ISK 9 million with respect of interest income accrued on impaired financial assets and ISK 1 million with respect to the unwind of the impairment provision discount.

Trading assets

46. Trading assets are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Market securities and other bonds with fixed income	4,904,111	3,650,136
Shares and other securities with variable income	1,165,553	1,335,919
Derivatives	2,800,025	137,495
Trading assets	8,869,689	5,123,550

Derivatives

47. Derivatives, remaining maturity of principal and book value are specified as follows:

2006

	Principal					
	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to a year	Over 1 year	Total	Assets	Liabilities
OTC currency and interest rate derivatives:						
Forward currency agreements	50,189,052	2,936,471		53,125,523	595,937	538,255
Interest rate agreements	8,000,000	4,000,000	5,186,660	17,186,660	106,786	98,946
	58,189,052	6,936,471	5,186,660	70,312,183	702,723	637,201
OTC equity derivatives:						
Forward equity agreements	230,865	2,654,486		2,885,351	457,626	323,213
	230,865	2,654,486	0	2,885,351	457,626	323,213
Total	58,419,917	9,590,957	5,186,660	73,197,534	1,160,349	960,414

2005

	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to a year	Over 1 year	Total	Assets	Liabilities
OTC currency and interest rate derivatives:						
Forward currency agreements	18,929,069	1,382,766		20,311,835	147,718	137,560
Interest rate agreements	0	2,128,779		2,128,779	1,238	33,465
	18,929,069	3,511,545	0	22,440,614	148,956	171,025
OTC equity derivatives:						
Forward equity agreements	6,914	122,823	0	129,737	4,875	151
	6,914	122,823	0	129,737	4,875	151
Total	18,935,983	3,634,368	0	22,570,351	153,831	171,176

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Financial assets designated at fair value

48. Financial assets designated at fair value are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Securities	261,528	176,806
Shares	8,525,423	4,024,349
Financial assets designated at fair value	8,786,951	4,201,155

Investments in associates

49. Investments in associates are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	24,619	24,750
Sales of share in associates	(670)	
Share of results	(5,904)	(131)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	18,045	24,619

Main associates are specified as follows:	Ownership	Profit share	Nominal value	Book value
Reiknistofa bankanna, Reykjavík	0.6%	0	9,451	9,451
Tölvumiðstöð sparisjóðanna, Kópavogi	5.3%	(5,904)	17,486	8,594
		(5,904)		18,045

Property and equipment

50. Property and equipment are specified as follows:

	Property	Machinery and equipm.	Total 2006	Total 2005
Balance 1 January	414,254	12,498	426,752	700,329
Additions during the period	20,380	4,828	25,208	0
Disposals during the period	0	0	0	(273,577)
Gross carrying amount at the end of the period	434,634	17,326	451,960	426,752
Previously depreciated	90,504	6,254	96,758	312,942
Depreciated during the period	8,988	3,378	12,366	46,758
Disposals during the year	0	0	0	(262,942)
Total depreciation at the end of the period	99,492	9,632	109,124	96,758
Carrying amount at the end of the period	335,142	7,694	342,836	329,994
Depreciation ratios	2-4%	20-25%		

Other assets

51. Other assets are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Sundry assets	68,675	42,504
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	26,118	2,511
Other assets	94,793	45,015

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank

52. Deposits from credit institutions and the Central Bank mature as follows:

Up to 3 months	12,705,456	13,675,151

Other deposits

53. Other deposits mature as follows:

Up to 3 months	4,122,008	4,165,338
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	8,828	0
Other deposits	4,130,836	4,165,338

Borrowings

54. Borrowings are specified as follows:

Bonds issued	4,999,757	5,116,307
Bills issued	1,045,475	2,933,260
Loans from credit institutions	47,212,728	31,778,298
Borrowings	53,257,960	39,827,865

55. Borrowings mature as follows:

Up to 3 months	12,667,291	15,275,605
Over 3 months and up to a year	3,399,093	5,518,475
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	32,191,819	14,421,780
Over 5 years	4,999,757	4,612,005
Borrowings	53,257,960	39,827,865

Subordinated loans

56. Subordinated loans are specified as follows:

	Currency	Interest	Maturity date	2006 Book value	2005 Book value
Loans that qualify as Tier II capital:					
Issued in 2006	ISK	5.0%	2016	1,017,842	0
Issued in 2005	EUR	5.2%	2015	1,412,497	1,126,393
Subordinated loans				2,430,339	1,126,393

Trading liabilities

57. Trading liabilities are specified as follows:

Derivatives with credit institutions	6,965	17,345
Trading liabilities	6,965	17,345

Deferred income tax liability

58. Deferred income tax liability is specified as follows:

Deferred income tax liability at the end of previous year	915,825	354,045
Changes due to adoption of IFRS		19,544
Deferred income tax liabilities 1.1., IFRS	915,825	373,589
Calculated income tax for the year	1,177,957	542,236
Income tax for the year to be paid next year	(87,560)	0
Deferred income tax liability at the end of the year	2,006,222	915,825

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

59. Deferred incom tax liability is attributable to the following items:

	2006	2005
Shares in other companies	1,993,421	908,765
Property and equipment	12,801	12,216
Other assets and liabilities		0
Tax loss carryforward		(5,156)
Deferred income tax liability at the end of the year	2,006,222	915,825

Other liabilities

60. Other liabilities are specified as follows:

Sundry liabilities	58,281	75,080
Unpaid expenses	224,349	94,340
Accrued expenses and deferred income	10,649	34,364
Other liabilities	293,279	203,784

Capital

61. According to the Bank's Articles of Association the share capital amounted to ISK 691 million. One vote is attached to each share of one ISK. During the year, the Bank's equity was increased by nominal value of ISK 81 million and market value of ISK 610 million. The Bank is authorized to issue a non-taxable stock dividend amounting to ISK 449 million, which means that share capital could be multiplied by a factor of 1.65.

62. Equity at the end of the period amounted to ISK 12,007 million. Equity ratio, calculated in accordance to Article 84 of the Act on Financial Undertakings, was 17.0%. According to law the ratio may not be lower than 8.0%.

The ratio is calculated as follows:

	2006		2005	
	Book value	Weighted value	Book value	Weighted value
Risk I:				
Assets recorded in the Accounts	86,925,259	56,628,605	65,609,999	32,829,418
Assets deducted from capital		(5,209,492)		(2,713,809)
Guarantees and other items not included in the Balance Sheet		2,876,259		2,587,202
		54,295,372		32,702,811
Capital:				
Tier I capital:				
Equity		12,006,642		5,688,518
Tier II capital:				
Subordinated loans		2,430,338		1,126,393
Investment in credit institutions		(5,209,492)		(2,713,809)
		9,227,488		4,101,102
Equity ratio		17.0%		12.5%
Thereof Tier I ratio		22.1%		17.4%

Off-balance sheet information

63. The bank has granted its customers guarantees. These items are specified as follows:

	2006	2005
Guarantees	4,502,023	3,773,557
Unused overdrafts	57,521	61,658

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Operating lease commitments

64. At 31 December 2006, the Bank was obligated under operating leases for cars and IT-equipment.

Pledged assets

65. Assets have been pledged as security in respect of the following liabilities:

Liabilities		
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank	3,624,643	900,734
Assets		
Reverse repurchase agreements with credit institutions	13,425	898,123

Related parties

66. The Bank has a related party relationship with its associates, the Board of Directors, the Managing Directors of the Bank, close family members of individuals referred to herein, and entities with significant influence as the largest capital holders of the Bank, which are BYR sparisjódur (28.7%), SPRON (24.5%), and Sparisjódurinn in Keflavík (12.2%). This definition is based on IAS 24. Information regarding related parties are as follows:

	2006	2005
Loans to the managing director and management board members	0	0
Loans to members of the board and companies related to members of the board	0	0
Loans to associated companies	50,000	0

Transactions with related parties have been carried out on arm's length basis.

The Bank has entered into forward contracts with the CEO and the nominal value of the contracts amounts to ISK 95,430 thousand. At the end of the period the net balance of the contracts was negative to the amount of ISK 13,120 thousand

Icelandic savings banks are among the Bank's main customers but their transactions are not included in the aforementioned amounts.

Events after the Balance Sheet date

67. There have been no material post Balance Sheet events which would require disclosure or adjustment to the Financial Statements for the year 2006. On 6th February 2006 the Board of Directors reviewed the Financial Statements and authorised them for publication.

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Risk Management Disclosure

68. The Bank faces various types of risks related to its business as a financial institution, which arise from its day to day operations. Management devotes a significant portion of its time to the management of these risks. The mainstays of effective risk management are the identification of significant risk, the quantification of the Bank's risk exposure, actions to limit risk and the constant monitoring of risk. The most significant of these risks are discussed below. The most important types of financial risk to which the Bank is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Risk policy of Icebank

The assessment of risk, in particular the determination of its true price along with actions aimed at limiting the risk with sensible credit and investments in other assets, is one of the major tasks of banks and other financial institutions. Many risk factors can adversely affect the Bank. It is the policy of the Board of Directors that the various risks that the Bank faces in its business are to be constantly monitored and managed. For these purposes Icebank operates a centralised risk management department. In addition, Bank's internal auditor oversees the operations in order to ensure that its rules are implemented in accordance with resolutions made by the board of directors

The Bank's risk management aims at identifying all significant risk factors related to its operation, implementing risk monitoring methods, making regular risk assessments, maintaining control and regulations in order to keep the relevant risk factors within defined limits and thereby reach an acceptable equilibrium between the minimisation of risk on the one hand and maximisation of the Bank's income on the other hand.

The Bank's Board of Directors establishes rules on the Bank's risk management and is responsible for the enforcement of those rules towards the shareholders. The CEO of the Bank is responsible for the Bank's risk management towards the Board of Directors. He establishes further risk management rules, defines risk criterion when needed in accordance with provisions of these rules and, having received the Finance Committee's opinion, controls the enforcement of the rules.

Managing Directors of single divisions are responsible towards the CEO of the Bank for the risk management relevant to their division, including enforcement of these rules in addition to other risk management rules and limits, which might be established.

The Manager of Risk Management carries out the task of risk management by the authority of the CEO of the Bank, including identifying the significant risk factors, assessing and measuring thereby the Bank's overall risk, maintaining rules and effective control, controlling that single sectors of the Bank do not exceed risk criterion and making evaluation on how undesirable risk may be reduced. Risk Management remits to the Bank's Board of Directors, the CEO and the Finance Committee information relating to significant risk factors, including risk limits so that the Bank's management is at each time aware of all significant risks and can react to them if necessary.

The Bank's Finance Committee consists of the CEO, Managing Directors, the Manager of Risk Management and other employees in accordance with the CEO's decision. The Committee discusses in general the Bank's risk management, i.e. rules and limits on which risk management is based, risk management effectiveness and the Bank's standing in relation to risk limits. The Committee also discusses the Bank's financing and capital management.

The Bank's Committee on Security consists of the CEO of the Bank, Managing Director of Operations, Managing Director of Business Support, Manager of Risk Management and other employees in accordance with the CEO's decision. The Committee discusses in general the Bank's operating risk, such as the safety of IT systems, housing safety, transfer of valueables, work procedures and methods, training of employees, emergency procedures and insurance issues.

Notes, contd.:

68 contd.:

The process for risk management and risk control

a) Products containing credit risk

The Bank's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its loans and advances. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of the assets on the Balance Sheet. The Bank is exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments used for hedging and debt investments, the current credit exposure in respect of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the Balance Sheet. In addition, the Bank is exposed to off balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued.

Loan portfolio: The main assets of the Bank are its loans. To maintain and further improve the quality of the loan portfolio it is imperative to scrutinise all applications and weed out potential problem loans as early as possible, as well as constantly monitor the current loan portfolio. However, it is not the policy of the Bank to solely issue credit of very low risk but it is important that the price of issued credit reflects both risk and costs incurred. This means that a detailed assessment of individual customers, their financial position and the collateral is a prerequisite for granted credits.

Derivatives trading: Derivative financial instruments used by the Bank include swaps, forwards, options and other similar types of contracts whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, security prices or price indices. Limits on the net open derivative positions on these types of contracts are strictly controlled by the Bank. These limits are generally client specific and may refer specifically to different categories of contracts. Generally, collateral is required to cover potential losses on a contract. Acceptable collateral for margin accounts is in the front of very liquid assets, e.g. cash or traded stocks. In case the net negative position of the contract falls below a certain level a call for added collateral is made. If extra collateral is not supplied the contract is closed

Commitments and guarantees: The Bank often commits itself to and ensures that funds are available to customers as required. The most common commitments to extend credit are in the form of limits on check accounts, credit cards and credit lines. Potential loss on these accounts is equal to the amount of the limits although they may only be partly used at any one time. In practice, the potential loss is less severe since many of these commitments can be recalled immediately by the Bank in case the clients do not meet credit standards. Guarantees carry the credit risk to the full amount similar as loans, since they represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties.

b) Credit risk strategy

In recent years, the Bank has emphasised maintaining a healthy loan portfolio and improving the quality of loans. The Bank has in that regard increased its participation in foreign syndicated loans and thereby increased the ratio of syndicated loans in the Bank's loan portfolio.

c) Credit process and authority

According to general credit rules established by the Bank's Board of Directors, the CEO's general lending authority is limited to 15% of the Bank's regulatory capital but thereafter the Board of Directors handles each individual matter. However, the CEO has the authority to exceed the 15% lending authority limit in case of a loan to financial institutions that is preapproved by the Board of Directors. The CEO of the Bank has delegated to specific counterparties the lending authority. All credit issues are handled by the Credit Committee, either by means of discussion and decision (more significant matters) or for informative purposes (minor matters). The risk management rules established by the Board of Directors set forth requirements that limit the CEO's and other employees' lending authorities.

Notes, contd.:

68 contd.:

d) Credit risk monitoring

Credit risk is monitored within the department Risk Management. The department performs numerical analysis of the loan portfolio, e.g. estimates expected loss, concentrations within the loan portfolio and maps defaults in a systematic way. These findings are reported to management where possible risk concentrations toward counterparties, sectors etc. are highlighted. Risk Management focuses on distressed clients and in co-operation with the relevant profit center tries to minimise or prevent loss on behalf of the Bank by special monitoring of clients with deteriorating credit worthiness. The integrity of

the credit process, i.e. in regard to data collection, limit compliance, application preparation, documentation and collateral registration and valuation is monitored centrally within the Bank.

Loan provisioning

An impairment on loans and advances is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due on a claim, i.e. a loan, commitment, guarantee etc., according to the original contractual terms or the equivalent value. An impairment is reported as a reduction of the carrying value of a claim on the balance sheet, whereas for an off-balance sheet item, such as a commitment, a provision for credit loss is reported in Other liabilities. Additions to the provisions for credit losses are made through impairment on loans. Provisions for credit losses are evaluated at a counterparty-specific level and collectively based on the following principles:

a) Counterparty-specific

A claim is considered impaired when there is an object evidence that it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms or the equivalent value. Individual credit exposures are evaluated based upon the borrower's character, overall financial condition, resources and payment record; the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors; and, where applicable, the realisable value of any collateral.

The estimated recoverable amount is the present value, using the loan's original effective interest rate, of expected future cash flows, which may result from restructuring or liquidation. Impairment is measured and allowances for credit losses are established for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount. Upon impairment, the accrual of interest income based on the original terms of the claim is discontinued, but the increase of the present value of impaired claims due to the passage of time is reported as interest income.

All impaired claims are reviewed and analysed at least every three months. Any subsequent changes to the amounts and timing of the expected future cash flows compared to the prior estimates will result in a change in the allowances for credit losses and be charged or credited through impairment on loans.

An impairment is reversed only when the credit quality has improved such that there is reasonable assurance of timely collection of principal and interest in accordance with the original contractual terms of the claim agreement.

A write-off is made when all or part of a claim is deemed uncollectible or forgiven. Write-offs are charged against previously established provisions for credit losses or directly to credit loss expense and reduce the principal amount of a claim. Recoveries in part or in full of amounts previously written off are credited to credit loss expense.

Notes, contd.:

68 contd.:

b) Collectively

All loans for which no impairment is identified on a counterparty-specific level are grouped into economically homogeneous portfolios to collectively assess whether impairment exists within a portfolio. Provision from collective assessment of impairment are recognised as credit loss expense and result in an offset to the loan position. As the provision cannot be allocated to individual loans, interest is accrued on all loans according to contractual terms.

Monitoring and controlling liquidity risk

69. Liquidity risk is the risk of loss arising from the Bank's inability to meet its liabilities as they become due. The Bank monitors its liquidity through a maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities in order to be able to serve and repay all maturing debts. The Bank must always have sufficient liquidity to meet both foreseeable as well as unexpected payment obligations. The Bank has in place a set of liquidity and funding policies that are intended to maintain flexibility.

Additionally, liquidity risk is monitored through a risk management report on liquidity ratio, which is filed with the Central Bank of Iceland every month. The liquidity ratio measures the ratio of the liquid asset base to liabilities. To determine the liquid asset base the Central Bank assigns weights to each asset class as a conservative measure of liquidity.

70. The breakdown by contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities, at 31 December 2006.

	Up to month	11-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and Central Bank balances	7,292,521					7,292,521
Loans and advances	12,097,483	4,343,954	12,332,694	24,240,871	8,505,422	61,520,424
Trading financial assets	8,869,689					8,869,689
Financial assets measured at fair value	8,786,951					8,786,951
Total financial assets	37,046,644	4,343,954	12,332,694	24,240,871	8,505,422	86,469,585
Deposits from credit inst.	12,705,456					12,705,456
Other deposits	4,122,008			8,828		4,130,836
Borrowings and subordinated loans	10,949,990	1,717,301	3,399,093	32,191,819	7,430,096	55,688,299
Total financial liabilities	27,777,454	1,717,301	3,399,093	32,200,647	7,430,096	72,524,591
Financial assets - financial liabilities	9,269,190	2,626,653	8,933,601	(7,959,776)	1,075,326	13,944,994
Unused overdrafts	57,521					57,521

Monitoring and controlling market risk

71. The Bank's policy is to monitor its market risk closely and to make sure that limits set by the Finance Committe are not exceeded. Market risk is managed by exposure limits and with limits on risk measures, both monitored on a daily basis and reviewed weekly by the Finance Committee.

Derivatives

72. The Bank uses derivatives for trading purposes and to hedge its exposure to market price risk, foreign exchange and interest rate risk arising from operating, financing and investing activities.

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Interest rate risk

73. The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in different amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities the Bank is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in repricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the savings rate and LIBOR-rates and different types of interest. Bank's Treasury division manages the balance between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. It is the Bank's policiy to maintain the best balance between maturity on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, fixed interest rate and floating interest rate. The Bank's Treasury division is authorized to expose the Bank to interest rate risk, within limits, which reflect the Bank's expectation.

74. The total amount of indexed assets of the Bank amounted to ISK 17,163 million, and the total amount of indexed liabilities amounted to ISK 13,042 million at year-end.

Price risk

75. Price risk is the risk of market price changes. The Bank's shareholding and bond holding are most sensitive to such changes. Price risk management is disassociated with exchange rate risk. Price risk is measured by means of exposure analysis and on 31 December, 2006 (99%, 10 days) amounted to ISK 1,015 million.

Currency Risk

76. Currency risk is the risk of loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. Net exposures per currency are monitored centrally in the Bank. The Bank aims at limiting currency risk and monitors its exposure in relation to the Bank´s total capital.

    As a general rule the Bank aims for equilibrium between assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. It may however be deviated from, provided that provisions of the Central Bank rules on foreign currency balance, are met. This implies that the open foreign currency balance of the Bank in single foreign currencies shall neither be positive nor negative by an amount corresponding to more than 20% of its capital according to a definition in those rules and according to the last disclosed financial statements. The Bank's total foreign currency balance shall neither be positive nor negative in excess of 30% of its regulatory capital according to the last disclosed financial statements.

    If foreign currency balance exceeds the aforementioned limits, adjustment actions shall be taken. The balance must be within set limits within three business days.

77. Breakdown of assets and liabilities by currency:

    The total amount of assets in foreign currencies in the Bank´s Financial Statements is ISK 96,564 million, and the total amount of liabilities is ISK 96,162 million respectively, at year-end. Included in these assets and liabilities are forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

Notes, contd.:

Changes to accounting policies in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

78. As discussed in note 2 on accounting policies, this is the first time the Bank has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

The accounts for the operating year 2006 will be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies discussed in the notes on accounting policies. This also applies to comparative figures for 2005 and the opening balance sheet of 1 January 2005, as changes become effective as of that date, which is referred to as the transition date.

Amounts in the opening Balance Sheet of 1 January 2005 have been changed in accordance with IFRS, but were previously presented in accordance with legislation on financial statements and Icelandic GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). The following tables and notes show the effects the change from Icelandic GAAP (IS-GAAP) to IFRS has had on the financial position of the Bank, its financial results and cash flows. There are no significant changes to the cash flows summary according to IFRS compared with how it was previously under IS-GAAP.

Changes in capital from IS-GAAP to IFRS:		**Capital**
Capital according to IS-GAAP at 31 December 2005		5,688,518
Capital according to IFRS at 1 January 2006		5,735,073
Change in capital from IS-GAAP to IFRS		46,555
Adjustments at the beginning of the year 2005:		
Loans	IAS 39	100,000
Net fee and commission income	IAS 39	8,577
Recalculation of tax liability	IAS 12	(19,544)
Total transition to IFRS 1 January 2005		89,033
Adjustments in 2005:		
Net fee and commission income		(1,802)
Provision for losses		(50,000)
Recalculation of tax liabilities		9,324
Total adjustments in 2005		(42,478)
Changes from preivous GAAP to IFRS		46,555

The total effect on capital of the transition to IFRS is an increase of ISK 47 million. The following describes the effects of these new accounting policies on the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Origination fees
The main changes resulting from the introduction of the IFRS are as follows: origination fees will be accrued over the term of the loan instead of being recognised as income and interest expenses at the time of disbursement. As a result the Bank's interest income will decrease in the short term but the long term effects will be insignificant.

Impairment of loans and advances
In accordance with IAS 39 the Bank has performed the impairment of loans. As a result the Bank's equity increased by ISK 41 million, when income tax has been taken into consideration.

According to IAS 39 the Bank is obligated to review all loans to ascertain whether there is objective evidence of impairment that affects the size of expected cash flows from the loan. The loan will then be written down to the present value of expected future cash flows.

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

From IS-GAAP to IFRS

The following tables provide an overview of the effect of the transition to IFRS by valuation and presentation.

Income Statement for the year 2005, change from IS-GAAP to IFRS

		Change in valuation	Change in presentation		
According to IS-GAAP					**According to IFRS**
Net interest income	823,286			823,286	Net interest income
Fees, commissions and other service charges	207,823	(12,381)			
Fees, commissions and other service charges, paid	(87,174)	10,579		118,847	Net fee and commission income
Dividends from shares and other holdings	1,215		131	1,346	Dividend income
Trading gains	2,801,037		(1,528,965)	1,272,072	Net gain on trading assets and liabilities
			1,402,671	1,402,671	Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value
			126,294	126,294	Net foreign exchange difference
			(131)	(131)	Share of profit of associates
Other operating income	28,330			28,330	Other operating revenue
Salaries and salary related expenses	(373,300)			(373,300)	Salaries and related expenses
Other administrative expenses	(288,269)			(288,269)	Administrative expenses
and amortisation	(46,758)			(46,758)	Depreciation
Provision for losses	(91,578)	(50,000)		(141,578)	Impairment on loans and advances
Income tax	(551,560)	9,324		(542,236)	Income tax expense
Net earnings according to IS-GAAP	2,423,052	(42,478)	0	2,380,574	**Profit according to IFRS**

Amounts are in ISK thousands

Notes, contd.:

Balance Sheet, change from IS-GAAP to IFRS

IS-GAAP 31 December 2005		**Change in valuation**	**Change in presentation**		**IFRS 1 January 2006**
Cash and amounts due from credit institutions	34,987,847		(24,600,890)	10,386,957	Cash and balances with Central Bank
Loans	20,897,819	56,775	24,600,890	45,555,484	Loans and advances
Bonds, shares and other securities.....................................	9,324,705		(4,201,155)	5,123,550	Trading assets
-	0		4,201,155	4,201,155	Financial assets designated at fair value
Shares in associated companies ..	24,619			24,619	Investments in associates
Property and equipment..............	329,994			329,994	Property and equipment
Other assets	45,015			45,015	Other assets
Total Assets	65,609,999	56,775	0	65,666,774	**Total Assets**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	13,675,151			13,675,151	Deposits from credit institutions and Central Bank
Savings deposits...........................	4,165,338			4,165,338	Other deposits
Borrowings	39,845,210		(17,345)	39,827,865	Borrowings
Subordinated loans	1,126,393			1,126,393	Subordinated loans
-	0		17,345	17,345	Trading liabilities
Provision for deferred income-tax liability	905,605	10,220		915,825	Tax liabilities
Other liabilities..............................	203,784	0		203,784	Other liabilities
Equity	5,688,518	46,555		5,735,073	Equity
Total Liabilities and Equity	65,609,999	56,775	0	65,666,774	**Total Liabilities and Equity**

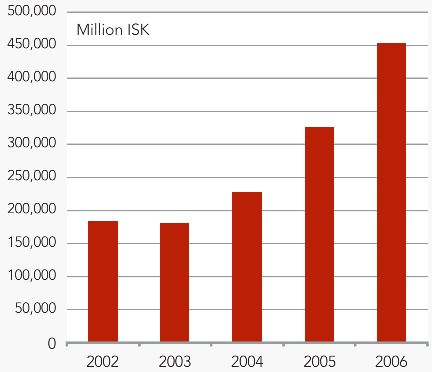
Amounts are in ISK thousands

7 : Icelandic savings banks

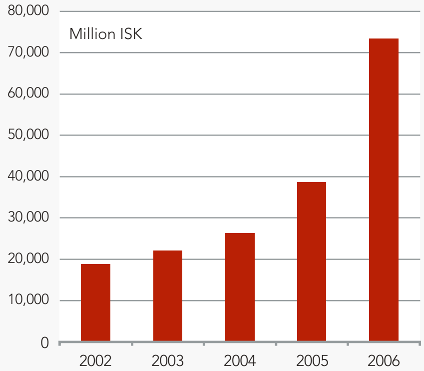
There are 21 savings banks in Iceland operating a branch network of over 60 offices throughout the country. The oldest surviving financial institution in Iceland is a savings bank, and some of the savings banks have been operating for over a century while others are among the country's youngest financial institutions.

- The savings banks in Iceland co-operate closely on information technology, product development, brand-building, marketing and training, in addition to their close financial co-operation:
- The Savings Banks' Association is a trade association which is responsible for relationships with the Icelandic authorities and the European and international savings banks' associations, as well as brand-building and joint marketing, product development and training. The savings banks are also represented in the Bankers' and Securities Dealers' Association of Iceland.
- The Savings Banks' Reserve Fund monitors the financial performance of savings banks and can provide financial assistance if a savings bank runs into difficulties. Additionally, customers of savings banks are protected by a state-run deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme.
- The Savings Banks' Data Centre (TS) provides joint IT-services.
- Icebank is a central and service bank for the savings banks.
- FSP Investment is jointly owned by virtually all the savings banks and serves as a vehicle for the savings banks' joint participation in large investment projects and M&A acivities.
- VSP Securities is owned by virtually all the savings banks and operates mutual funds and provides securities services.
- Savings banks own 49% of the leasing company SP-Fjármögnun with Landsbanki Íslands. They are large shareholders in VBS Investment Bank, MP Investment Bank and Icelandic Securities. Furthermore, Frjalsi Investment Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reykavík Savings Bank (SPRON). Finally, a group of savings banks and Icebank are together large owners of Exista, the single largest shareholder in Kaupthing Bank, Bakkavör Group, Medcare Flaga, VÍS (the Icelandic Insurance Company), Síminn (Iceland Telecom), and the Finnish insurer Sampo Group.

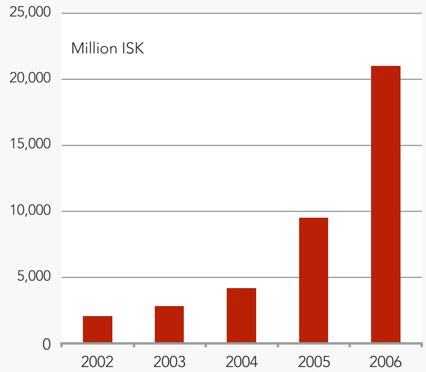
Total assets



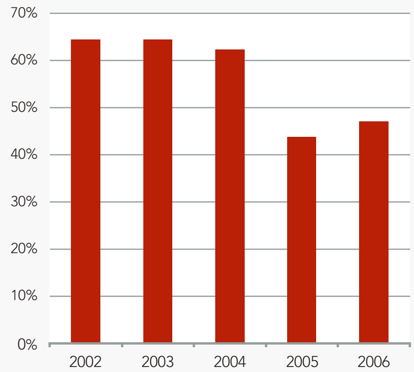
Equity



Profit



Deposits as pct of total assets



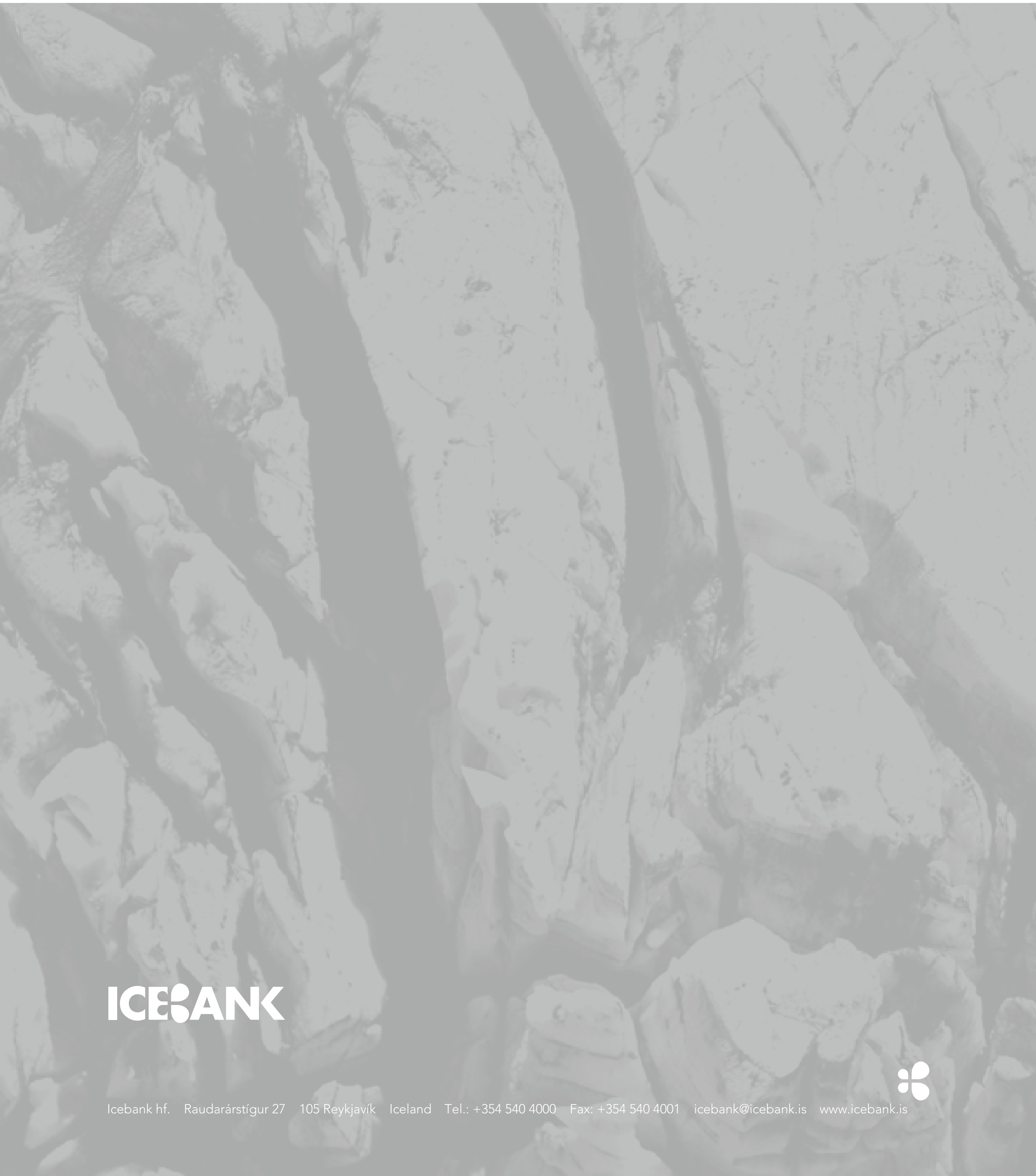
Útgefandi: Icebank hf.

Umsjón: Hulda Hákonardóttir

Ábyrgðarmaður: Finnur Sveinbjörnsson

Hönnun og umbrot: H2 hönnun

Prentun: Oddi ehf.



ICEBANK

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