



Landsbanki

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1 January - 30 June 2008

ISK



Landsbanki

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Consolidated Key Figures

Operations	2008	2007	%	2008	2008	%	
	Q1-Q2	Q1-Q2		Q2	Q1		
Interest income	159,584	90,124	77%	89,097	70,486	26%	
Interest expenses	123,411	65,745	88%	68,179	55,232	23%	
Net interest income	36,173	24,380	48%	20,918	15,255	37%	
Fee and commission income	27,700	21,900	26%	14,256	13,444	6%	
Fee and commission expenses	5,907	2,409	145%	3,366	2,541	32%	
Net fee and commission income	21,793	19,490	12%	10,890	10,904	0%	
Net financial income	20,010	9,273	116%	5,253	14,757	-64%	
Profit (losses) from associates	(180)	1,133	-116%	(100)	(80)	24%	
Net gains of disposal groups held for sale, net of tax	8	4,348	-100%	6	2	184%	
Other operating income	19,838	14,754	34%	5,159	14,679	-65%	
Net operating income	77,804	58,624	33%	36,967	40,837	-9%	
Salaries and related expenses	21,560	16,890	28%	10,927	10,633	3%	
Administrative expenses	14,238	9,175	55%	7,637	6,601	16%	
Operating expenses	35,797	26,065	37%	18,564	17,233	8%	
Impairment provisions on loans and advances and assets held for sale	10,867	3,050	256%	6,953	3,915	78%	
Pre-tax profit	31,140	29,509	6%	11,450	19,690	-42%	
Income tax	1,667	3,206	-48%	(598)	2,265	-126%	
Net profit	29,473	26,303	12%	12,048	17,425	-31%	
Attributable to:							
Shareholders of Landsbanki Íslands hf.	29,183	25,698	14%	11,876	17,307	-31%	
Minority interests	290	605	-52%	172	118	46%	
Five-year summary							
		Q1-Q2 2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
Net interest income		36,173	54,052	41,491	22,996	14,734	
Net fee and commission income		21,793	39,369	28,366	16,726	8,891	
Other operating income		19,838	16,605	19,568	21,257	9,842	
Net operating income		77,804	110,025	89,426	60,978	33,467	
Operating expenses		35,797	57,515	38,588	20,967	14,460	
Impairment on goodwill		0	0	0	3,033	0	
Impairment on loans and advances and assets held for sale		10,867	6,956	6,144	6,197	4,485	
Pre-tax profit		31,140	45,555	44,694	30,781	14,521	
Income tax		1,667	5,605	4,479	5,764	1,798	
Net profit		29,473	39,949	40,215	25,017	12,723	
Attributable to:							
Shareholders of Landsbanki Íslands hf.		29,183	38,800	38,906	24,740	12,574	
Minority interests		290	1,150	1,309	277	149	
Balance Sheet							
	30.6.2008	31.12.2007	Change	%	31.12.2006	31.12.2005	31.12.2004
Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	27,874	81,559	(53,685)	-66%	31,669	16,611	18,237
Loans and advances to financial institutions	337,003	162,929	174,074	107%	215,618	86,919	72,060
Loans and advances to customers	2,571,470	2,022,738	548,731	27%	1,438,395	984,593	542,215
Financial assets at fair value and associates	864,190	667,941	196,249	29%	376,809	218,894	64,730
Other assets	169,835	122,379	47,456	39%	110,432	98,443	39,900
Total assets	3,970,372	3,057,546	912,826	30%	2,172,924	1,405,460	737,141
Deposits from financial institutions	463,058	337,915	125,143	37%	141,105	144,596	63,476
Deposits from customers	1,617,298	1,421,410	195,887	14%	682,846	334,163	215,730
Borrowings	1,301,435	835,985	465,450	56%	1,014,976	689,989	375,084
Subordinated loans	152,506	111,890	40,616	36%	89,754	49,074	22,570
Other liabilities	234,259	166,342	67,917	41%	94,785	74,022	21,572
Equity	198,138	180,008	18,130	10%	144,282	110,059	37,705
Minority interests	3,679	3,996	(317)	-8%	5,175	3,557	1,004
Total liabilities and equity	3,970,372	3,057,546	912,826	30%	2,172,924	1,405,460	737,141

Consolidated Key Figures

Operations	2008	2008	2007	2007	2007	2007
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Interest income	89,097	70,486	57,935	54,036	49,078	41,046
Interest expenses	68,179	55,232	42,708	39,591	35,578	30,167
Net interest income	20,918	15,255	15,227	14,445	13,500	10,879
Fee and commission income	14,256	13,444	11,534	11,813	11,013	10,886
Fee and commission expenses	3,366	2,541	1,874	1,595	1,285	1,124
Net fee and commission income	10,890	10,904	9,660	10,218	9,729	9,762
Net financial income	5,253	14,757	(748)	3,029	4,754	4,518
Profit (losses) from associates	(100)	(80)	671	(1,171)	1,191	(58)
Net gains (losses) of disposal groups held for sale, net of tax	6	2	9	60	9	4,339
Other operating income	5,159	14,679	(68)	1,918	5,955	8,799
Net operating income	36,967	40,837	24,819	26,582	29,184	29,441
Salaries and related expenses	10,927	10,633	10,769	10,029	8,919	7,972
Administrative expenses	7,637	6,601	5,846	4,806	4,731	4,444
Operating expenses	18,564	17,233	16,615	14,835	13,650	12,415
Impairment provisions on loans and advances and assets held for sale	6,953	3,915	2,286	1,620	1,501	1,549
Pre-tax profit	11,450	19,690	5,919	10,127	14,033	15,476
Income tax	(598)	2,265	997	1,402	1,490	1,716
Net profit	12,048	17,425	4,922	8,725	12,542	13,760
Attributable to:						
Shareholders of Landsbanki Islands hf.	11,876	17,307	4,584	8,518	12,248	13,450
Minority interests	172	118	337	207	294	311
Balance Sheet						
	30.6.2008	31.3.2008	31.12.2007	30.9.2007	30.6.2007	31.3.2007
Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	27,874	103,522	81,559	48,440	33,976	18,431
Loans and advances to financial institutions	337,003	268,285	162,929	134,379	278,072	251,881
Loans and advances to customers	2,571,470	2,488,165	2,022,738	1,840,584	1,567,895	1,483,887
Financial assets at fair value and associates	864,190	788,949	667,941	680,728	584,875	437,894
Other assets	169,835	187,217	122,379	142,552	132,329	125,097
Total assets	3,970,372	3,836,139	3,057,546	2,846,682	2,597,147	2,317,190
Deposits from financial institutions	463,058	445,247	337,915	210,332	161,826	117,378
Deposits from customers	1,617,298	1,636,910	1,421,410	1,390,022	1,187,254	913,183
Borrowings	1,301,435	1,141,777	835,985	749,629	781,541	903,780
Subordinated loans	152,506	145,503	111,890	82,517	77,766	83,524
Other liabilities	234,259	268,255	166,342	234,211	224,231	145,697
Equity	198,138	194,990	180,008	176,486	161,312	149,869
Minority interests	3,679	3,457	3,996	3,485	3,217	3,758
Total liabilities and equity	3,970,372	3,836,139	3,057,546	2,846,682	2,597,147	2,317,190
Key ratios						
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
	Q1-Q2					
Return on equity before taxes	36.8%	30.9%	40.3%	56.3%	57.2%	
Return on equity after taxes	34.7%	27.1%	36.3%	45.8%	49.5%	
Tier 1 ratio	8.2%	10.1%	13.0%	11.9%	7.8%	
Equity ratio (CAD)	10.3%	11.7%	14.8%	13.1%	10.4%	
Cost-income ratio	46.0%	52.3%	43.2%	34.4%	43.2%	
Operating expenses as a ratio of average capital position	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	
Interest spread as a ratio of average capital position	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%	
Deposits / loans to customers	62.9%	70.3%	47.5%	33.9%	39.6%	
Deposits / total assets	40.7%	46.5%	31.4%	23.8%	29.3%	
Ratio of provision to lending position at period-end	0.75%	0.32%	0.37%	0.58%	0.73%	
Loan loss ratio	0.27%	0.07%	0.13%	0.19%	0.33%	
Share price at period-end	23.05	35.50	26.50	25.30	12.10	
Change in share price adjusted for dividend payments	-35.1%	35.5%	5.9%	110.7%	110.3%	
Number of positions at period-end	2,690	2,640	2,117	1,725	1,121	
Exchange rates						
Exchange rate ISK / EUR for P/L period average	109.24	87.64	87.57	76.59	86.97	
Exchange rate ISK / EUR for balance sheet at period-end	124.38	91.65	93.72	74.7	83.51	

Report of the Board of Directors and Group Managing Directors & CEOs

The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the first six months of 2008 consist of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Landsbanki Íslands hf. (the Bank) and its subsidiaries, (the Group). The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" (IAS 34).

The Annual General Meeting of Landsbanki Íslands hf. on 23 April 2008 did agree to reduce the Bank's share capital by ISK 300,000,000 nominal value, by cancelling treasury shares held by Landsbanki Íslands hf. in this amount. Landsbanki's share capital was thereafter ISK 10,892,754,087 nominal value. Landsbanki's AGM did also approve the issue of bonus shares of ISK 300,000,000 nominal value, in accordance with Art. 43 of Act No. 2/1995, on Public Limited Companies. Following the issue of bonus shares, Landsbanki's total share capital was ISK 11,192,754,087 nominal value. All shares are in a single class, bear equal rights, and are divided into units of one Icelandic krona (1 ISK), or multiples thereof. As of 30 June 2008, shareholders in Landsbanki numbered 27,029 compared to 27,753 at the beginning of the year. Samson eignarhaldsfélag ehf., which holds 41.85% in the company, is the only shareholder with a stake over 10%.

According to the income statement, the Group's after tax-profit for the first six months amounted to ISK 29,473 million. The Group's equity at the end of this period totalled ISK 201,817 million. The capital adequacy ratio of the Group was 10.3%, well in excess of the statutory minimum of 8%. As of 30 June 2008, the Group's total assets were ISK 3,970,372 million.

According to the Directors' best knowledge, these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements comply with Act No. 3/2006, on Annual Accounts, and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and give a true and fair picture of the Group's assets and liabilities, financial position and operating performance. They also describe the principal risk and uncertainty factors faced by the Group. The Report of the Board of Directors provides a clear overview of developments and achievements in the Group's operations and its situation.

The Board of Directors of the Bank and the Group Managing Directors and Chief Executive Officers hereby endorse the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Landsbanki Íslands hf. for the first six months of 2008.

Reykjavík, 28 July 2008

Board of Directors

Björgólfur Guðmundsson
Chairman

Kjartan Gunnarsson
Vice Chairman

Þorgeir Baldursson
Board Member

Andri Sveinsson
Board Member

Svafa Grönfeldt
Board Member

Group Managing Directors and Chief Executive Officers

Sigurjón Þ. Árnason

Halldór J. Kristjánsson

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Landsbanki Íslands hf.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Landsbanki Íslands hf. and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2008 and the related condensed consolidated statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-months period then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed consolidated interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standards on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

Reykjavík, 28 July 2008

PricewaterhouseCoopers hf.

Vignir Rafn Gíslason

Jón H. Sigurðsson

Condensed Consolidated Interim Income Statement 1 January – 30 June 2008

Notes	Q2 2008	Q2 2007	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Interest income	89,097	49,078	159,584	90,124
Interest expenses	68,179	35,578	123,411	65,745
8 Net interest income	20,918	13,500	36,173	24,380
Fee and commission income	14,256	11,013	27,700	21,900
Fee and commission expenses	3,366	1,285	5,907	2,409
Net fee and commission income	10,890	9,729	21,793	19,490
9, 10 Net financial income	5,253	4,754	20,010	9,273
19 Profit (losses) from associates	(100)	1,191	(180)	1,133
Net gains of disposal groups held for sale, net of tax	6	9	8	4,348
Other operating income	5,159	5,955	19,838	14,754
Net operating income	36,967	29,184	77,804	58,624
11 Salaries and related expenses	10,927	8,919	21,560	16,890
Administrative expenses	7,637	4,731	14,238	9,175
Operating expenses	18,564	13,650	35,797	26,065
12 Impairment provisions on loans and advances and assets held for sale	6,953	1,501	10,867	3,050
Pre-tax profit	11,450	14,033	31,140	29,509
13 Income tax	(598)	1,490	1,667	3,206
Net profit	12,048	12,542	29,473	26,303
Attributable to:				
Shareholders of Landsbanki Íslands hf.	11,876	12,248	29,183	25,698
Minority interest	172	294	290	605
14 Earnings per share:				
Earnings per share	1.09	1.14	2.70	2.41
Diluted earnings per share	0.99	1.07	2.44	2.26

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet as of 30 June 2008

Notes	30.6.2008	31.12.2007	
Assets			
	Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	27,874	81,559
	Loans and advances to financial institutions	337,003	162,929
15	Loans and advances to customers	2,571,470	2,022,738
16	Bonds	409,598	362,617
16	Equities	98,616	64,407
16	Hedged securities	179,632	176,181
16, 17	Derivatives held for trading	161,635	50,198
18	Derivatives held for hedging	9,987	8,719
19	Investments in associates	4,722	5,820
	Property and equipment	13,196	11,862
20	Intangible assets	39,398	27,679
	Deferred tax asset	1,052	960
21	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	5,850	3,641
	Unsettled securities trading	82,332	58,845
	Other assets	28,006	19,392
	Total assets	3,970,372	3,057,546
Liabilities			
22	Deposits from financial institutions	463,058	337,915
23	Deposits from customers	1,617,298	1,421,410
24	Borrowings	1,220,295	774,754
25	Financial liabilities designated at fair value	81,139	61,231
26	Subordinated loans	152,506	111,890
17	Trading liabilities	88,233	62,161
18	Derivatives held for hedging	12,640	6,953
27	Tax liabilities	7,962	8,149
	Unsettled securities trading	84,031	48,399
	Other liabilities	41,392	40,679
	Total liabilities	3,768,555	2,873,542
Equity			
	Share capital	10,910	10,865
	Share premium	42,073	53,417
	Reserves	437	191
	Retained earnings	144,718	115,535
		198,138	180,008
	Minority interest	3,679	3,996
	Total equity	201,817	184,004
	Total liabilities and equity	3,970,372	3,057,546

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1. General information

Landsbanki (the Group) is a universal bank that provides retail, corporate, and investment banking services. The Group operates in 14 countries and had 2,690 employees at period-end.

The Group's parent company is Landsbanki Íslands hf. (the Bank), which is a limited-liability company incorporated and domiciled in Iceland. Its registered office is Austurstræti 11, 155 Reykjavík. The Bank was established in 1886 and remained State-owned until 1998 when the Government of Iceland decided to privatise the Bank through a public offering. Today, the Bank's shares are listed on the OMX Nordic Exchange.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2008.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Landsbanki Íslands hf. cover the six months from 1 January to 30 June 2008. They have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Condensed interim financial statements such as these do not include information as extensive as annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with Landsbanki's annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year 2007.

These consolidated interim financial statement reflect the IFRS and interpretations issued and effective in June 2008.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying various accounting policies. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including certain special-purpose entities (SPEs) where appropriate) over which the Group has the power to govern financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. SPEs are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Group and that entity indicates control. Potential indicators of control, as set out in SIC 12 'Consideration – Special Purpose Entities', include, amongst others, an assessment of the Group's exposure to the risks and benefits of the SPE.

On the date of reporting, the Group's significant subsidiaries were:

Company	Share owned	Activity
Heritable Bank Ltd (UK)	100%	Corporate banking
Landsbanki Securities (UK) Holdings plc	100%	Stockbrokers and financial services
Landsbanki Holdings Europe SA (Luxembourg)	100%	Holding company
- Landsbanki Luxembourg SA (Luxembourg)	100%	Private and corporate banking
- Landsbanki Kepler SA (France)	100%	Stockbrokers and financial services
Landsbanki Guernsey Ltd (UK)	100%	Retail banking
Merrion Capital Group Ltd (Ireland)	84%	Stockbrokers and financial services
LI Investments AB (Sweden)	100%	Holding company
Landsbanki Holdings (UK) plc	100%	Holding company
LI Investments Ltd (British Virgin Islands)	100%	Holding company
Landsvaki hf. (Iceland)	100%	Operation company for mutual funds
Landsbankinn eignarhaldsfélag ehf. (Iceland)	100%	Holding company
Landsbankinn - Fjárfesting hf. (Iceland)	100%	Holding company
Landsbankinn fasteignafélag ehf. (Iceland)	100%	Real estate company
Landsbanki Vatnsafl ehf. (Iceland)	100%	Holding company
SP – Fjármögnun hf. (Iceland)	51%	Leasing company
Verðbréfun hf. (Iceland)	100%	Securitization company
Hömlur hf. (Iceland)	100%	Holding company for appropriated assets
Span ehf. (Iceland)	100%	IT services

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the transaction date, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair value on the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balances, and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated in the consolidated accounts. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Transactions and minority interests

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the income statement. Purchases from minority interests result in goodwill, which is the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary.

(c) Associates

Associates are all entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the share capital conferring voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of movements in reserves is recognised in reserves within equity. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2.3 Segment reporting

A business segment is a part of the Group's assets and operations that is subject to risks and returns differing from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a part of the assets and operations within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that is different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's individual entities are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Icelandic kronas (ISK), which is also the Group functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying net investment hedges. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit and loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) the assets and liabilities of each balance sheet are translated at the closing rate at the period-end;
- (ii) items of each income statement are translated at the average exchange rate for the year (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges on such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on the sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.5 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is based on comparison with comparable transactions in similar instruments. Fair value can also be based or founded on the basis of pricing models.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

(a) Fair value hedge

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of the fair value of assets or liabilities (fair value hedges). Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

At the inception of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The relationship is documented and an assessment made, both at hedge inception and at each reporting period, of whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. Any ineffectiveness is recorded in 'Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting'.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

(b) Net investment hedge

Any gain or loss on a hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of a hedge of net investments in foreign operations is recognised in equity as translation reserve; the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Gains and losses accumulated in equity are included in the income statement when the foreign operation is disposed of.

(c) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised as trading assets or trading liabilities. Changes in their fair value are recognised immediately in the income statement.

2.6 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all instruments measured at amortised cost are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset, or a financial liability, and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts exactly estimated future cash flows or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, making it equivalent to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability in the balance sheet. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and amounts paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, as well as transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.7 Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans are generally deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Commissions and fees arising from participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as arrangement of transactions with equities or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportionate basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period the service is provided. The same principle for income reporting is applied for other custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.8 Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the income statement when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

2.9 Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss including financial assets held for trading and loans and advances. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

(a) Assets held for trading

A financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is classified in this category if it is primarily held for the purpose of trading in the near term. Derivatives are classified as assets held for trading unless designated as a hedging instrument.

(b) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

- Certain investments, such as equity investments, are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; and
- Financial instruments, such as debt securities held, contain one or more embedded derivatives significantly modify the cash flows; and
- Financial assets backing investment contracts have related liabilities that have cash flows that are contractually based on the performance of the assets.

Such financial assets are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. The classification of financial assets designated in this category cannot be subsequently changed.

(c) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are financial assets with defined payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides funds directly to a debtor with no intention of trading them.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded on the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans are recognised when the funds related to the loan are disbursed to the borrowers.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

The Group derecognises financial assets when:

- (i) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or;
- (ii) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or;
- (iii) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and reward of ownership, but has not retained control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and trading assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and advances are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and trading assets are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using recognised valuation techniques. These include the use of information about recent arm's length transactions, references to other materially equivalent instruments, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

2.10 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.11 Sale and repurchase agreements

Sale and repurchase agreements (repos) provide for the sale of securities under agreement to repurchase the same securities at a predetermined price on a predetermined future date. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are not derecognised as the Group does not transfer substantially all risks and rewards associated with them.

2.12 Securities lending and borrowings

Lending agreements are financial instruments where the securities are not sold, but are returned to the Group at the end of contract. Control of the securities remains in the hands of the Group during their entire transaction period and the securities remain on its balance sheet as trading assets or as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate.

Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, at which point the obligation to repurchase the securities is recorded as a trading liability at fair value and any subsequent gain or loss included in net trading income.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.13 Impairment of loans and advances

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a loan or loan portfolio is impaired. A loan or loan portfolio is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset ('loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan or group of loans that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data about the following loss events:

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as a default on instalments or on interest or principal payments;
- (iii) the Group grants 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; or
- (v) observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of loans since the initial recognition of those assets, 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 deterioration of economic conditions connected with a group of loans.

The Group defines loans that are individually significant and assesses first whether objective evidence of their impairment exists, and individually or collectively for loans and advances that have not been defined as individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for significant loans, it includes the loan in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Individual significant assets for which an impairment loss is recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and advances has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the asset's recoverable value. The recoverable value is the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the amount of impairment through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. In the case of loans with variable interest rates, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such loans by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to their contractual terms.

Future cash flows in a group of loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience was originally based and to remove the effects of previously existing loss factors that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should be 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 Group to minimise any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for loan impairment on the balance sheet. Loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed, as set out in the Group's lending directives, and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the income statement.

If, in the subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the original impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement in impairment charge for credit losses.

2.14 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of a subsidiary/associate include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(b) Computer software and other intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into service the specific software. Internally generated software arising from development is recognised as an asset if it complies with the requirements of IAS 38. Computer software recognised as intangible assets is amortised over its useful life (determined to be 5 years).

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recorded as expenses, when incurred.

Other intangible assets are customer agreements identified at business acquisition, amortised over their useful life (determined to be 15 years).

2.15 Property and equipment

All property and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and these costs can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on property and equipment, other than land, is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	25-100 years,
Computer hardware	3-5 years,
Other equipment and motor vehicles	3-10 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted, if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sale price of an asset with its carrying amount on the date of sale. Gains and losses are included in the income statement.

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.17 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale comprise of repossessed collateral, which is in the process of being sold, as well as disposal groups. Liabilities connected with the disposal group are recognised as a separate liability on the balance sheet. Items included under non-current assets held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

2.18 Leases

(a) A group company is the lessee

The leases entered into by the Group are primarily operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(b) A group company is the lessor

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable as a part of loans and advances to customers. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using a method that reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash and non-restricted balances with the Central Bank and amounts due from other financial institutions.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when (i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (ii) it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; (iii) and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.21 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions, and other bodies on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts, and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the initial measurement, less amortisation calculated to recognise in the income statement the fee income earned on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising at the balance sheet date. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgment of management.

2.22 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligation

Group companies operate various pension schemes. Most of the Group companies have defined contribution plans, where the companies pay fixed contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual, or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once these contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they become due.

A few of the Group's companies have defined benefit plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service, and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

(b) Share-based compensation

The Group has entered into stock options contracts with its employees' enabling them to acquire shares in the Bank. In all instances, the exercise price corresponds to the market value of the shares at grant date. Cost related to the stock option agreements is expensed during the vesting period based on the related terms.

All stock options are equity settled share-based compensation, and the Group recognises the fair value of the services received as an expense in the period that these services are received.

The Group uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to determine the fair value of options granted. The significant inputs into the model were share prices at the grant date, exercise price, the volatility of standard deviation of expected share price, dividend yield and a risk-free interest rate.

2.23 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised in full as a liability, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However deferred income tax is not recognised, if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination, which, at the time of the transaction, affects neither its accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, including derivative contracts. Temporary differences also include tax losses carried forward and the difference between the fair values of assets acquired and their tax base. Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax arising from temporary differences in connection with investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised in the consolidated financial statements. However this is not done, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The tax effects of tax losses available for carry-forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

2.24 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.25 Subordinated loans

The Group has borrowed funds by issuing bonds on subordinated terms. These bonds are subordinated to the other liabilities of the Group. For the purpose of the calculation of the capital ratio, the bonds are included within Tier I and Tier II capital. Subordinated loans are carried at amortised cost.

2.26 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception

Financial liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

- Doing so significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were carried at amortised cost such as loans and advances to customers or banks and debt securities in issue; and
- Financial instruments, such as debt securities held, contain one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows; and
- The Group is engaged in a unit-linked investment contracts where the liability reflects the value of assets held within unit-linked investment pools.

Such financial liabilities are reported at current fair value and changes recognised in the income statement. The classification of financial liabilities placed in this category cannot be changed after their original classification.

2.27 Share capital

(a) Share issue costs

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(b) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Group's shareholders' meeting.

(c) Treasury shares

Where the Bank, or other members of the Group, purchases the Group's equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

2.28 Fiduciary activities

The Group acts as a custodian, holding or placing assets on behalf of individuals, institutions, and pension funds. These include various mutual funds managed by the Group. These assets and income arising therefrom are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

2.29 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. By definition, the accounting estimate based on these assumptions will seldom be equivalent to the relevant real outcome. The discussion below examines estimates and assumptions that involve a substantial risk of causing material correction to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgements as to whether there are 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 has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with 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 derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments not quoted in active markets is determined by various recognised valuation techniques. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. When valuation techniques (e.g. models) are used to determine fair value, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practicable, models use only observable data, however, areas such as credit risk require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

4. Management of financial risk

The Group's risk policy and procedures ensure that the risks involved in its operations are known, measured, and monitored. Risk is managed to ensure that it remains within the limits adopted by the Group for its operations and complies with regulatory requirements. The Group structures its portfolio to ensure that fluctuations resulting from unexpected events, affecting both the Group's equity and its performance, are both limited and manageable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Group's general policy on risk, ensuring that it conforms to the Group's strategy, the experience of its management, its capital adequacy and readiness to accept risk. The Group's CEOs are responsible to the Board for its daily operations and manage its risk through committees. Furthermore, managing directors report to the CEOs for the activities of their respective divisions and for ensuring that risk accords with the Group's policy.

The Group has five standing committees: the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), the Asset Management Committee, the Credit Committee, the Operations Committee and the Landsbanki Group Risk Committee. The Landsbanki Group Risk Committee (LGRC) is responsible for effective risk management and control in the Landsbanki Group.

The Board of Directors has two sub-committees, an Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee, which prepare examination by the Board of specific areas of operation and detailed investigation of issues falling within their sphere of responsibility.

In addition to these committees, meetings of managing directors serve as a forum for consultation between the CEOs and managing directors.

The Compliance Officer ensures that the Group's rules on securities trading and insider trading are followed, and that Group operations comply with the Act on Securities Transactions, the Act on Actions to Combat Money Laundering and other relevant statutes and regulations. Each of the Bank's subsidiaries has a compliance officer, and the Group's Compliance Officer supervises their work and reports to the Board of Directors.

Landsbanki's internal auditing is carried out on a Group basis and the Director of Internal Audit for the Bank audits all Group companies. Internal auditing is an essential aspect of the Group's risk management control: each operating unit is audited at least once a year.

4.1 Financial instruments and risk management strategy

Clients' assets and liabilities bear fixed or variable rates of interest over longer or shorter terms, as it is essential for the Group to control its investments closely to maintain a balance in the interest rates and maturities of assets and liabilities. The Group also endeavours to increase its interest rate margin by offering both short-term and long-term credit, while at the same time it must maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its commitments. By extending credit to both corporations and individuals, on varying terms reflecting the risk of loss in each instance, the Group aims to achieve an acceptable interest rate margin. Interest rate risk is not limited to interest-bearing assets on the Group's balance sheet, but also includes guarantees and derivatives.

By taking positions and trading in listed and unlisted financial instruments, the Group can take advantage of short-term movements on the equity and bond markets, as well as currency and interest rate fluctuations. As an ever larger part of the Group balance sheet is foreign currency denominated and the bank's core equity is in ISK, the Group has build up a foreign exchange position in order to stabilise its equity ratio as fluctuations in the ISK can have significant impact on the Group equity ratio. Interest rate swaps and currency interest rate swaps are used to partly hedge interest rate risk against any drop in the fair value of fixed interest rate assets and any increase in the fair value of customers' deposits on fixed terms.

4.1.1 Hedge accounting

In order to decrease volatility in profit and loss due to changes in market rates, the Group aims to hedge future cash flow of fixed income payment by entering into interest rate swaps, effectively exchanging the fixed rate for floating rate. The Group designates specific derivatives as hedges of the fair value of assets or liabilities. Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

(a) Fair value hedge

The Group uses interest rate and currency swaps to hedge part of its interest rate risk against any possible impairment of the fair value of fixed and floating interest rate assets and liabilities in both ISK and foreign currencies. The net fair value of these swaps as of 30 June 2008 was negative in the amount of ISK 2,653 million.

(b) Net investment hedge

The Group balances currency risk arising from net investment in foreign operation against foreign currency borrowing. At 30 June 2008, loans amounting to ISK 120,435 million (31.12.2007: ISK 86,489 million) were recognised as hedges, resulting in exchange rate loss for the first six months of the year of ISK 29,325 million (31.12.2007: ISK 2,504 million profit) recognised in equity against exchange rate profit from investments in subsidiaries.

The Group has decided to reduce its net investment hedge in foreign operations in the second half of the year, reducing related foreign exchange difference from borrowing recognised in equity.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the Group's greatest single risk factor. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty in a transaction will be unable to meet its financial obligations. The Group manages this risk by setting limits for acceptable risk for individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, specific regions or industrial sectors. Such risk factors are under constant surveillance and are reviewed regularly. Credit risk is also managed through regular assessments of clients' credit ratings, modifications of lending authorisations, or acquiring better collateral to secure clients' commitments.

The Board of Directors sets detailed lending rules, including maximum obligations for individual clients and related parties. The purpose of these rules is to limit the maximum risk of the Group. They cover clients' total exposures, so that the indirect risk to the Group through its clients is added to the direct claims of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Financial instruments issued by a client, which are used to guarantee other obligations of third parties not financially connected, are also added to the direct claims. According to the Bank's internal rules, the maximum total exposures through an individual customer or financially connected parties may not exceed 20% of the Group's equity.

Clients classified in the best risk classes according to the Group's rating system, may comprise an aggregate exposure of as much as 25% of the Group's equity, but only in the form of short-term obligations. Parties classified in poorer risk categories may not comprise overall exposures for the Group exceeding 10% of its equity. In similar fashion, however, this exposure may be increased to as much as 15%, provided the portion exceeding 10% is in the form of short-term commitments.

The Credit Committee sets detailed lending rules based on the basic policy laid down by the Board of Directors. Employees' lending authorisations are well defined and incremental. The Credit Committee delegates and reviews employees' authorisations and is responsible for reviewing lending rules. Comprised of the CEOs and managing directors, it meets regularly to discuss all credit decisions exceeding the authorisations of branches, subsidiaries, or the Corporate Banking Division. The Committee checks the composition of the loan portfolio with regard to industrial sectors, geographical regions, collateral, and other aspects, as well as monitoring defaults and default trends. Detailed reports on the position of the Group's largest debtors are reviewed by the Credit Committee, together with special reports, e.g. on the situation of the economy in general and specific industrial sectors, etc.

(a) Collateral

Securing loans by collateral is the traditional method of mitigating credit risk. The Group obtains collateral to secure customer liabilities where considered appropriate, normally in the form of a lien on customer assets, giving the bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities. Credit extended by the bank may be secured by residential or corporate real estate, land, securities, transport vessels, fishing vessels together with their non-transferable fishing quotas, aircraft, etc. The Group also secures its loans with receivables and operating assets, such as machinery and equipment, raw materials, and inventories. Residential housing mortgages are generally fully secured by a charge against residential property. Less stringent requirements are set for securing short-term personal loans, such as overdrafts and credit card borrowing.

(b) Derivatives

Counterparty risk from derivative contracts is managed by the Bank's Securities and Treasury division. Risk from derivative contracts is assessed as a credit equivalent, comprised of the fair value of the contract and its assessed future risk.

(c) Credit-related commitments

Guarantees and letters of credit, which irrevocably commit the Group to make payment to a third party in the event a customer cannot fulfil his obligations, involve the same credit risk as loans. Import guarantees and documentary credits are secured by the goods shipments they cover, thus representing a lower risk than direct loans. Unused credit lines represent a commitment to increase loans or guarantees. The Group could conceivably suffer losses equivalent to the total amount of open credit lines. The Group monitors the duration of credit lines, since longer-term obligations generally imply a greater credit risk.

(d) Netting arrangements

In order to further limit counterparty risk arising from financial instruments, the Group enters into netting agreements. In the case of foreclosure, these arrangements ensure that the Group can set off all contracts covered by the netting agreement against the debt. The arrangements generally include all market transactions between the Group and the client.

4.2 Geographical location of loans and advances to customers

	30.6.2008		31.12.2007	
		%		%
Iceland	1,371,869	53	1,191,700	58
UK & Ireland	527,724	20	413,493	20
Continental Europe	426,893	16	293,423	14
US and CAN/other countries	277,103	11	146,103	7
Provisions for credit losses on loans and advances	(32,118)		(21,981)	
Total	2,571,470	100	2,022,738	100

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from the impact of changes in market prices on the value of the Group's assets and liabilities, both on and off its balance sheet. This includes both interest rate and equity risk on its trading portfolio, as well as currency risk on its portfolios. However market risk is, mainly limited to the Group's trading book transactions.

The Board of Directors has set a ceiling on the Group's market risk, which may not exceed 15% of its total risk-weighted asset base. Within this limit, equity risk may not exceed 12%, currency risk may not be more than 7.6% for long positions or 3.3% for short positions, and the maximum interest rate risk on market bonds and other financial instruments may not exceed 6%. ALCO sets detailed rules on the Group's maximum market risk. Risk control is effected on a Group basis, under the direction of Risk Management. Authorisations to take positions subject to market risk are mainly limited to the Investment Banking Division of the Group, where total market risk for the Group is also managed. In addition to the Investment Banking Division of the Group, trading desks of its subsidiaries, Landsbanki Kepler, Landsbanki Securities UK, and Merrion Capital, have limited authorisations for exposures on own account.

Total market risk for the Group is calculated at the end of each banking day and controlled by means of an authorisation system adopted by ALCO. Since no single instrument can cover all the aspects of market risk, the Group applies several methods in its daily risk measurement, including VaR (Value-at-Risk) and stress testing, and uses indicators such as net position and value per bp (Vpb).

Value at Risk (VaR) is a statistical measurement indicating the likelihood of loss due to unfavourable changes in market conditions within a specific time period and with a specified probability.

The first of the following tables shows the VaR estimate for market risk for the Group's total exposure. The second table shows market risk excluding unlisted securities and the third table shows market risk excluding unlisted securities and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss:

Market risk	1 January to 30 June 2008				12 months to 31 December 2007		
	Average	High	Low	30.6.2008	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	852	1,543	516	1,456	401	886	169
Foreign exchange risk	4,224	7,431	1,672	7,237	791	2,067	2
Equities risk	2,764	4,510	1,743	2,300	1,482	3,288	501
Diversification	(3,463)			(2,522)	(1,217)		
Total VaR (99% 1-day holding period)	4,376	8,696	2,311	8,471	1,457	2,849	733
Total VaR (99% 10-day holding period)	13,839	27,498	7,309	26,788	4,606	9,008	2,317

Market risk without unlisted securities

	Average	High	Low	30.6.2008	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	852	1,543	516	1,456	401	886	169
Foreign exchange risk	4,224	7,431	1,672	7,237	791	2,067	2
Equities risk	1,342	2,217	891	1,191	820	1,673	358
Diversification	(1,910)			(1,426)	(759)		
Total VaR (99% 1-day holding period)	4,507	8,680	2,123	8,458	1,252	2,508	668
Total VaR (99% 10-day holding period)	14,252	27,449	6,712	26,746	3,960	7,930	2,113

Market risk without unlisted securities and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss

	Average	High	Low	30.6.2008	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	852	1,543	516	1,456	401	886	169
Foreign exchange risk	4,224	7,431	1,672	7,237	791	2,067	2
Equities risk	853	1,348	448	865	675	1,531	278
Diversification	(1,271)			(1,023)	(689)		
Total VaR (99% 1-day holding period)	4,657	8,752	2,122	8,534	1,177	2,585	493
Total VaR (99% 10-day holding period)	14,728	27,676	6,711	26,987	3,723	8,173	1,559

The Group recognises the importance of assessing the effectiveness of its VaR models. The models are back-tested, i.e. the number of days when trading losses actually exceeded the estimated VaR figure are counted. According to the regulatory standard for back-testing, its purpose is to measure VaR assuming a one-day holding period with a 99% level of confidence. For Landsbanki's regulatory trading book, there were 2 instances in the last 12 months exceeding the corresponding Total VaR in the back-testing.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.3.1 Currency risk

The Group's currency risk is managed with the objective of limiting this total risk factor within defined net position limits set by ALCO. Changes in prices of currency pairs against ISK will affect the Group's equity ratio as its foreign denominated assets are 77% of the Group's asset base while the Group's equity is ISK denominated. The Group maintains a considerable open currency position and issues subordinated debt in foreign currency to hedge this risk.

The following table shows the carrying amount of the Group's assets and liabilities by currency. Off-balance sheet amounts show the notional amounts of financial instruments in foreign currencies.

Concentrations of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items.

At 30 June 2008	ISK	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	6,564	17,289	4,017	4	27,874
Loans and advances to financial institutions	77,831	165,317	35,476	58,380	337,003
Loans and advances to customers	550,588	602,535	446,871	971,476	2,571,470
Bonds	146,065	179,010	12,216	72,307	409,598
Equities	29,669	25,537	16,474	26,936	98,616
Hedged securities	58,675	57,171	45,117	18,669	179,632
Derivatives held for trading	21,146	74,891	19,906	45,693	161,635
Derivatives held for hedging	1,081	72	0	8,834	9,987
Investments in associates	4,142	581	0	0	4,722
Property and equipment	11,691	838	667	0	13,196
Intangible assets	6,354	16,775	16,269	0	39,398
Deferred tax asset	0	666	387	0	1,052
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	1,458	0	3,892	500	5,850
Unsettled securities trading	8,567	49,361	12,039	12,365	82,332
Other assets	8,952	15,170	3,884	0	28,006
Total assets	932,783	1,205,212	617,214	1,215,163	3,970,372
Liabilities and equity					
Deposits from financial institutions	83,083	338,292	11,807	29,876	463,058
Deposits from customers	345,190	253,441	988,661	30,006	1,617,298
Borrowing	293,990	623,827	12,196	290,282	1,220,295
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	47,588	0	33,551	81,139
Subordinated loans	7,082	107,576	0	37,848	152,506
Trading liabilities	17,023	29,023	12,736	29,451	88,233
Derivatives held for hedging	0	12,052	0	588	12,640
Tax liabilities	7,719	243	0	0	7,962
Unsettled securities trading	18,146	44,717	7,561	13,607	84,031
Other liabilities	15,598	14,106	11,688	0	41,392
Total equity	201,817	0	0	0	201,817
Total liabilities and equity	989,648	1,470,865	1,044,649	465,210	3,970,372
Net on-balance sheet position	(56,865)	(265,653)	(427,435)	749,953	
Net off-balance sheet position	(142,609)	382,940	442,759	(683,090)	
Net position 30 June 2008	(199,474)	117,287	15,324	66,863	
Net position 31 December 2007	(114,199)	62,690	15,168	36,341	

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.4 Mismatch of assets and liabilities

(a) Interest rate risk on portfolios

Portfolio interest rate risk arises from the impact on the interest margin and/or the market value of equity caused by interest rate changes on assets and liabilities outside of the Group's trading book. This risk results primarily from duration mismatch of assets and liabilities. Portfolio interest rate risk is among the Group's more important risk factors.

The following table gives a summary of the Group's interest rate risk. It shows the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities. The carrying amount classification is based on either the repricing date of the contract or its maturity, whichever comes first.

At 30 June 2008	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	27,874	0	0	0	0	27,874
Loans and advances to financial institutions	260,999	75,435	569	0	0	337,003
Loans and advances to customers	1,658,629	498,339	197,584	216,918	0	2,571,470
Bonds	213,020	47,175	57,978	91,425	0	409,598
Equities	0	0	0	0	98,616	98,616
Hedged securities	21,598	7,250	8,814	27,437	114,533	179,632
Derivatives held for trading	161,635	0	0	0	0	161,635
Derivatives held for hedging	9,987	0	0	0	0	9,987
Investments in associates	0	0	0	0	4,722	4,722
Property and equipment	0	0	0	0	13,196	13,196
Intangible assets	0	0	0	0	39,398	39,398
Deferred tax asset	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	5,850	5,850
Unsettled securities trading	0	0	0	0	82,332	82,332
Other assets	0	0	0	0	28,006	28,006
Total assets	2,353,742	628,199	264,945	335,780	387,706	3,970,372
Liabilities and equity						
Deposits from financial institutions	339,980	120,008	2,715	355	0	463,058
Deposits from customers	1,202,706	157,496	256,715	381	0	1,617,298
Borrowing	679,518	211,645	228,071	101,061	0	1,220,295
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	16,780	2,655	15,856	0	45,848	81,139
Subordinated loans	43,315	0	1,263	107,928	0	152,506
Trading liabilities	88,233	0	0	0	0	88,233
Derivatives held for hedging	12,640	0	0	0	0	12,640
Tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	7,962	7,962
Unsettled securities trading	0	0	0	0	84,031	84,031
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	41,392	41,392
Total equity	0	0	0	0	201,817	201,817
Total liabilities and equity	2,383,172	491,804	504,620	209,725	381,051	3,970,372
Net on-balance sheet position	(29,429)	136,395	(239,675)	126,055	6,656	
Net off-balance sheet position	(438,736)	264,970	171,294	139,214	(136,742)	
Total interest sensitivity gap 30 June 2008	(468,165)	401,365	(68,381)	265,269	(130,086)	
Total interest sensitivity gap 31 December 2007	(253,265)	249,489	(8,767)	101,077	(88,534)	

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(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to obtain the funds to meet its financial obligations as they come due, either by increasing liabilities or by converting assets without incurring significant losses. This in turn requires reliable access to enough cash resources, at unpredictable times and due to unforeseeable events, to meet uncertain cash flow obligations. Such access – and indeed the cash flow obligations themselves – depends on market conditions and other external events and on other agents' behaviour.

ALCO formulates liquidity management policy, monitors the Group's liquidity position and provides advice on the composition of its assets and liabilities. The overriding objective is to minimise fluctuations in liquidity and ensure that the Group always has sufficient access to funding to cover outflows arising from its obligations in the coming month. Treasury is responsible for implementing this policy and estimates future cash flow in co-operation with Risk Management.

The Group policy is to maintain a liquid position (net of haircuts) such that it can sustain at least 12 months non-access to capital markets with a modest reduction in business activity. The Group's approach to liquidity management closely aligns with the framework of Moody's Bank Financial Strength Rating (BFSR).

The Bank follows rules on liquidity set by the Central Bank of Iceland, governing the ratio of weighted liquid assets and liabilities. The rules require a ratio higher than 1 for the next three months. The Central Bank rules involve a type of stress test, according to which assets and liabilities are weighted using specific co-efficient reflecting how accessible the asset in question would be in a liquidity crisis and how great the need is to repay the liability in question when due. During the first half of the year the Central Bank of Iceland reduced its reserve requirements resulting in the release of cash tied with the Central bank. That largely explains the decrease in Cash and cash balances with Central bank during the first half of the year.

The Group comfortably fulfils its requirements set in its liquidity policy and as well at the end of the reporting period, the Group liquidity ratio, calculated by balancing assets and liabilities in accordance with the Central Bank's Rules No. 317/2006 was 1.8

The following table shows the cash flow payable by the Group under non-derivative financial assets and liabilities classified by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. Except for Bonds, Hedged securities, and Equities. They are classified by expected maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
At 30 June 2008					
Assets					
Cash and cash balances with Central Bank	27,874	0	0	0	27,874
Loans and advances to financial institutions	249,995	78,850	1,991	10,994	341,830
Loans and advances to customers	607,960	455,444	1,127,725	677,262	2,868,391
Bonds	409,598	0	0	0	409,598
Equities	98,616	0	0	0	98,616
Hedged securities	179,632	0	0	0	179,632
Unsettled securities trading	82,332	0	0	0	82,332
Total assets 30 June 2008	1,656,007	534,294	1,129,716	688,256	4,008,273
Total assets 31 December 2007	1,321,104	337,526	945,953	706,549	3,311,132
Liabilities					
Deposits from financial institutions	379,892	123,213	3,440	494	507,039
Deposits from customers	1,219,501	138,404	253,553	13,480	1,624,938
Borrowings	173,181	351,609	694,433	217,747	1,436,970
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	318	7,726	30,112	45,848	84,004
Subordinated loans	4,424	7,426	37,686	283,708	333,244
Trading liabilities	19,224	0	0	0	19,224
Unsettled securities trading	84,031	0	0	0	84,031
Total liabilities 30 June 2008	1,880,571	628,378	1,019,224	561,277	4,089,450
Total liabilities 31 December 2007	1,644,157	261,887	730,413	425,452	3,061,909

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.5 Derivative cash flow

4.5.1 Derivatives settled on a net basis

The Group's derivatives that will be settled on a net basis include:

Commodity derivatives: Commodity option

Credit derivatives: Total return swap

Equity derivatives: Equity forwards

Foreign exchange derivatives: OTC currency options bought and sold

Interest rate derivatives: Interest rate swaps

The table below analyses the Group's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 30 June 2008	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets					
Derivatives held for trading					
Commodity derivatives	0	0	27	0	27
Equity derivatives	26,297	867	1,536	58	28,758
Interest rate derivatives	4,614	7,537	11,336	1,958	25,445
Derivatives held for hedging					
Interest rate derivatives	3,807	780	10,766	150	15,503
Total assets 30 June 2008	34,718	9,184	23,665	2,166	69,733
Total assets 31 December 2007	44,332	24,374	49,001	14,219	131,926
Liabilities					
Derivatives held for trading					
Credit derivatives	44	171	3,609	0	3,824
Equity derivatives	3,048	204	75	0	3,327
Interest rate derivatives	5,112	7,335	3,851	21,259	37,557
Derivatives held for hedging					
Interest rate derivatives	1,127	577	4,395	8,554	14,653
Total liabilities 30 June 2008	9,331	8,287	11,930	29,813	59,361
Total liabilities 31 December 2007	29,053	19,182	45,905	42,201	136,341

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

4.5.2 Derivatives settled on a gross basis

The Group's derivatives that will be settled on a gross basis include:

Equity derivatives: Listed and OTC stock options bought and sold

Foreign exchange derivatives: Currency forwards, cross-currency interest rate swaps

The table below analyses the Group's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 30 June 2008	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets					
Derivatives held for trading					
Equity derivatives	2,641	725	27,396	0	30,762
Foreign exchange derivatives	1,577,026	180,307	377,273	155,092	2,289,698
Total assets 30 June 2008	1,579,667	181,032	404,669	155,092	2,320,460
Total assets 31 December 2007	1,061,630	140,851	252,444	5,837	1,460,762
Liabilities					
Derivatives held for trading					
Equity derivatives	2,641	725	27,396	0	30,762
Foreign exchange derivatives	1,551,048	164,487	392,315	109,170	2,217,020
Total liabilities 30 June 2008	1,553,689	165,212	419,711	109,170	2,247,782
Total liabilities 31 December 2007	1,077,795	146,550	264,733	6,774	1,495,853

4.6 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital resources to meet the regulatory capital requirements prescribed by the Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority (FME). FME requires the Group to hold sufficient capital resources to meet minimum the regulatory capital requirements laid down in the Rules on the Capital Requirement and Risk-Weighted Assets of Financial Undertakings, No. 215/2007. These rules are based on the standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in the Basel II accord. Minimum requirements are expressed as the ratio of capital resources to risk-weighted assets. Risk-weighted assets are determined by applying specific risk weight to the Group's assets following calculations developed by the Basel Committee.

In 2008, the Group continued to manage its capital resources. At 30 June 2008, the capital ratio was 10.3%.

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4.7 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table provides a summary of the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value. The fair value has been estimated by discounting the cash flow of financial assets and financial liabilities based on market interest rates for assets and liabilities of the same or similar duration.

At 30 June 2008	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference
Financial assets			
Loans and advances to customers	2,571,470	2,552,487	(18,983)
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	1,220,295	1,203,697	16,598
Subordinated loans	152,506	152,308	198
Net difference			(2,187)

4.8 Inflation-indexed assets and liabilities

The Group's balance sheet has a positive balance between indexed and non-indexed assets. At period-end, indexed assets exceeded indexed liabilities by ISK 193 billion. These amounts only apply to assets and liabilities in ISK.

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Assets	420,817	375,174
Liabilities	(228,107)	(226,310)
	192,710	148,864

4.9 Core earnings

Calculation of core earnings is intended to illustrate the underlying profit of the Group. To obtain this figure, net gain/loss from equity holdings of any kind, as well as gain from securities and FX trading, are deducted from net interest income and fee and commission income. Net interest income is consequently increased to reflect the Group's cost of funding bond and equity positions and from 1st of January 2008 net interest income is as well increased for the disadvantage resulting from the Group's positive FX position which is funded in ISK. The LIBOR three-month flat rate is used for each underlying currency to calculate the adjustment increase in net interest income. In spite of the Group's definition of its core earnings, its performance also depends on equity and bond positions taken on own account.

The following table gives a comparison between the Group's income and Core income for the years 2005-2007 and the first two quarter in 2008:

Actual income	Q1-Q2 2008	2007	2006	2005
Net interest income	36,173	54,052	41,491	22,996
Net commissions and fees	21,793	39,369	28,366	16,726
Other operating income	19,838	16,605	19,568	21,257
Net operating income	77,804	110,025	89,426	60,978
Operating expenses	35,797	57,515	38,588	20,967
Impairment on loans and advances and assets held for sale	10,867	6,956	6,144	6,197
Impairment on goodwill	0	0	0	3,033
Pre-tax profit	31,140	45,555	44,694	30,781
Cost-income Ratio	46%	52%	43%	34%
Pre-tax ROE	37%	31%	40%	56%
Adjustments				
Net interest income	11,479	5,753	3,640	3,652
Other operating income	(19,838)	(16,605)	(19,568)	(21,257)
Impairment on goodwill	0	0	0	3,033
	(8,360)	(10,852)	(15,929)	(14,572)
Core earnings				
Net interest income	47,651	59,804	45,131	26,647
Net commissions and fees	21,793	39,369	28,366	16,726
Net operating income	69,445	99,173	73,497	43,373
Operating expenses	35,797	57,515	38,588	20,967
Impairment on loans and advances and assets held for sale	10,867	6,956	6,144	6,197
Pre-tax profit	22,780	34,703	28,765	16,210
Cost-income ratio for core operations	52%	58%	53%	48%
Pre-tax ROE for core operations	26%	24%	26%	30%

5. Income statement by quarters

	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Operations	2008	2008	2007	2007	2007
Interest income	89,097	70,487	57,935	54,036	49,078
Interest expenses	68,179	55,232	42,708	39,591	35,578
Net interest income	20,918	15,255	15,227	14,445	13,500
Fee and commission income	14,256	13,444	11,534	11,813	11,013
Fee and commission expenses	3,366	2,541	1,874	1,595	1,285
Net fee and commission income	10,890	10,904	9,660	10,218	9,729
Net financial income	5,253	14,757	(748)	3,029	4,754
Profit (losses) from associates	(100)	(80)	671	(1,171)	1,191
Net gains of disposal groups held for sale, net of tax	6	2	9	60	9
Other operating income	5,159	14,679	(68)	1,918	5,955
Net operating income	36,967	40,837	24,819	26,582	29,184
Salaries and related expenses	10,927	10,633	10,769	10,029	8,919
Administrative expenses	7,637	6,601	5,846	4,806	4,731
Operating expenses	18,564	17,233	16,615	14,835	13,650
Impairment on loans and advances during the period	6,953	3,915	2,286	1,620	1,501
Pre-tax profit	11,450	19,690	5,919	10,127	14,033
Income tax	(598)	2,265	997	1,402	1,490
Net profit	12,048	17,425	4,922	8,725	12,542
Attributable to:					
Shareholders of Landsbanki Islands hf.	11,876	17,307	4,584	8,518	12,248
Minority interest	172	118	337	207	294

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

6. Business segments

The Group operates in four business segments:

- Retail banking
- Corporate banking
- Investment banking
- Asset management and private banking

Retail banking includes the services provided through the branch network in Iceland to individuals and small and medium-size businesses, leasing services provided by the subsidiary SP fjármögnun hf. (Iceland), and mortgage lending services provided by Heritable Bank Ltd (UK).

Corporate banking includes the services provided to large and medium-sized corporate clients through the corporate division of Landsbanki in Reykjavik and the division's network of international branches. Services provided by Heritable Bank Ltd (UK) and Landsbanki Luxembourg SA (Lux) to medium-sized businesses is also included under corporate banking.

Investment banking includes capital markets services, treasury, proprietary trading, and corporate advisory services that are provided through the investment banking division and international branches and Landsbanki Securities (UK) Ltd, Landsbanki Kepler SA (France) and Merrion Capital Group Ltd (Ireland).

Assets management and private banking includes fund and wealth management services provided by divisions of Landsbanki in Reykjavik and Landsbanki Luxembourg SA (Lux), and by the subsidiary Landsvaki hf. (Iceland).

Q1-Q2 2008	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Asset management		Group
				private banking	Unallocated	
Net interest revenues	10,424	26,122	(3,798)	3,425	0	36,173
Net fee and commission income	1,458	2,644	14,951	2,740	0	21,793
Other operating income	(145)	(2,692)	22,414	261	0	19,838
Net operating income	11,737	26,075	33,567	6,426	0	77,804
Operating expenses	5,413	6,491	17,887	3,458	2,547	35,797
Impairment on loans and advances	1,677	7,342	1,271	578	0	10,867
Pre-tax profit	4,647	12,241	14,409	2,390	(2,547)	31,140
Total assets 30 June 2008	639,052	1,723,175	844,010	736,606	27,528	3,970,372
Total liabilities 30 June 2008	619,154	1,638,362	774,804	719,781	16,454	3,768,555
Total equity 30 June 2008	19,898	84,813	69,206	16,826	11,074	201,817

Q1-Q2 2007	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	Asset management		Group
				private banking	Unallocated	
Net interest revenues	8,585	16,220	(1,957)	1,531	0	24,380
Net fee and commission income	1,434	1,085	14,894	2,077	0	19,490
Other operating income	(34)	40	14,657	90	0	14,754
Net operating income	9,986	17,345	27,595	3,698	0	58,624
Operating expenses	5,080	4,797	12,126	2,547	1,516	26,065
Impairment on loans and advances	1,391	1,798	(188)	50	0	3,050
Pre-tax profit	3,515	10,751	15,657	1,102	(1,516)	29,509
Total assets 31 December 2007	523,287	1,333,768	741,701	429,474	29,317	3,057,546
Total liabilities 31 December 2007	502,735	1,258,081	688,814	414,988	8,924	2,873,542
Total equity 31 December 2007	20,552	75,687	52,887	14,485	20,392	184,004

Equity is allocated to each business segment at the beginning of each year according to its share of the Group's risk-weighted average (RWA).

7. Geographical segments - breakdown of income

Q1-Q2 2008	Iceland	UK &		Other*	Total
		Ireland	Luxembourg		
Net interest income	16,866	13,244	3,631	2,432	36,173
Net fee and commission income	7,180	6,224	1,325	7,063	21,793
	24,046	19,469	4,956	9,495	57,966
	41%	34%	9%	16%	100%
Other operating income	27,875	(10,339)	65	2,238	19,838
Net operating income	51,921	9,129	5,021	11,733	77,804
	67%	12%	6%	15%	100%
Total assets 30 June 2008	1,731,919	907,803	387,827	942,823	3,970,372

Q1-Q2 2007	Iceland	UK &		Other*	Total
		Ireland	Luxembourg		
Net interest income	15,370	4,933	2,041	2,036	24,380
Net fee and commission income	6,731	5,269	1,145	6,346	19,490
	22,100	10,202	3,186	8,382	43,870
	50%	23%	7%	19%	100%
Other operating income	8,991	996	44	4,724	14,754
Net operating income	31,091	11,198	3,230	13,106	58,624
	53%	19%	6%	22%	100%
Total assets 31 December 2007	1,604,684	558,262	314,826	579,774	3,057,546

* Other=Continental Europe, Scandinavia, Canada, USA, and other.

8. Net interest income

Interest income	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Interest on deposits and loans to financial institutions	6,439	4,812
Interest on loans and advances to customers	124,417	70,519
Interest on other financial assets	17,134	6,459
Other interest income	11,592	8,334
	159,584	90,124
Interest expenses	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Interest on deposits from financial institutions	11,114	3,622
Interest on deposits from customers	59,375	30,969
Interest on borrowings	38,518	21,068
Interest on subordinated loans	5,020	2,354
Other interest expenses	9,384	7,731
	123,411	65,745
Net interest income	36,173	24,380
Interest spread is calculated as the ratio of net interest income to average balance sheet position	2.1%	1.9%

Net interest income includes revenue from assets which are sensitive to the Icelandic inflation-index. The inflation-index experienced substantial elevation during the first half of the year.

9. Dividend income

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Trading	1,133	1,440
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	320	316
	1,452	1,756

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

10. Net financial income

	Equity	Bonds	FX	Derivatives and other	Total Q1-Q2 2008	Total Q1-Q2 2007
Dividend income	1,452	0	0	0	1,452	1,756
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading	(2,363)	(4,451)	0	(6,134)	(12,947)	6,160
Net gains (losses) on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	(729)	0	0	0	(729)	1,090
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	0	0	0	(32)	(32)	(44)
Foreign exchange difference	0	0	32,266	0	32,266	310
	(1,639)	(4,451)	32,266	(6,166)	20,010	9,273

11. Salaries and related expenses

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Salaries	18,395	14,092
Pension fund contributions	1,633	1,327
Other personnel expenses	1,531	1,471
	21,560	16,890

12. Impairment provisions on loans and advances and assets held for sale

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Loans and advances	10,899	3,368
Financial assets	0	(277)
Non-current assets held for sale	76	36
	10,975	3,127
Collected previously written-off loans	(107)	(77)
	10,867	3,050

13. Income tax

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Current income tax	3,659	2,508
Deferred income tax	(1,992)	698
	1,667	3,206

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Bank as follows:

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Profit before tax	31,140	29,509
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 15% (2007: 18%)	4,671	5,312
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	461	475
Income not subject to tax	(1,753)	(2,581)
Effect of change in tax rate 18% to 15%	(817)	0
Effect of other changes in tax legislation	(1,590)	0
Other	696	0
Income tax	1,667	3,206

Amendments to Icelandic taxation legislation, adopted in May 2008, will lower corporate income tax from 18% to 15%. Furthermore, capital gains on equities will be tax exempt under certain conditions. The amendments take effect as of 1 January 2008. Their impact has been included in Group's Interim financial statements in Q2.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

14. Earnings per share

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the Bank and held as treasury shares.

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	29,183	25,698
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	10,818	10,679
Basic earnings per share (ISK per share)	2.70	2.41

Diluted

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. For the share options, a calculation is carried out to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Group's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Q1-Q2 2008	Q1-Q2 2007
Profit attributable to equity holders in the Bank	29,183	25,698
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	10,818	10,679
Adjustments for:		
– share options	1,142	715
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and diluted potential ordinary shares	11,960	11,394
Diluted earnings per share (ISK per share)	2.44	2.26

15. Loans and advances to customers

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Public entities	23,858	23,759
Corporates		
Fisheries	225,811	173,489
Retail trade	318,133	245,200
Agriculture	11,990	12,467
Manufacturing and construction	453,938	327,423
Services	1,088,140	879,252
Other	11,766	3,721
Individuals	469,952	379,409
Provisions for credit losses on loans and advances	(32,118)	(21,981)
Total loans and advances to customers	2,571,470	2,022,738

Provisions for credit losses on loans and advances

Changes during the period	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Balance at beginning of year	21,981	16,611
Impairment on loans and advances	10,899	7,645
Loans written off	(3,937)	(1,525)
Translation difference	3,175	(750)
Balance at period-end	32,118	21,981

Provision ratio (Provisions for credit losses/total loans and advances to customers and guarantees issued)	1.16%	1.02%
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16. Bonds, equities and hedged securities

Bonds	30.6.2008			31.12.2007		
	Trading assets	Fin. assets designated at fair value	Total	Trading assets	Fin. assets designated at fair value	Total
Domestic						
Listed	126,722	0	126,722	43,163	0	43,163
Unlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0
	126,722	0	126,722	43,163	0	43,163
Foreign						
Listed	280,589	1,341	281,931	316,400	973	317,373
Unlisted	426	520	945	1,694	387	2,081
	281,015	1,861	282,876	318,093	1,361	319,454
Total bonds	407,737	1,861	409,598	361,256	1,361	362,617
Equities						
Domestic			Total			Total
Listed	13,159	6,992	20,151	5,651	7,880	13,532
Unlisted	6,985	2,533	9,518	4,309	1,816	6,125
	20,144	9,525	29,669	9,960	9,696	19,656
Foreign						
Listed	27,050	13,142	40,192	18,702	10,198	28,900
Unlisted	3,715	25,040	28,755	2,400	13,450	15,850
	30,765	38,182	68,947	21,101	23,649	44,750
Total equities	50,909	47,707	98,616	31,061	33,345	64,407
Hedged securities			Total			Total
Bonds	55,135	9,964	65,099	50,690	2,546	53,236
Equities	85,189	29,344	114,533	89,147	33,797	122,944
Total hedged securities	140,325	39,307	179,632	139,837	36,344	176,181
Derivatives held for trading	161,635	0	161,635	50,198	0	50,198
Total	760,606	88,875	849,481	582,353	71,049	653,402

17. Derivatives held for trading and trading liabilities

Foreign exchange derivatives	30.6.2008			31.12.2007		
	Contract/notional amount	Fair value		Contract/notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Currency forwards	1,612,104	43,155	15,730	1,351,036	8,650	19,852
OTC currency options bought and sold	105,680,027	14,608	8,584	95,087	3,508	2,956
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	217,233	46,569	13,420	343,192	10,204	11,656
	107,509,364	104,332	37,734	1,789,315	22,362	34,463
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	2,565,933	26,035	27,534	1,490,765	11,622	13,437
	2,565,933	26,035	27,534	1,490,765	11,622	13,437
Equity derivatives						
Equity forwards	88,137	26,706	3,052	83,134	12,107	3,384
Listed and OTC stock options bought and sold	9,940	3,312	2,455	9,757	3,996	2,845
Equity futures	900	0	5	0	0	0
	98,978	30,019	5,512	92,891	16,103	6,229
Credit derivatives						
Total return swaps	109,015	0	5,049	89,099	0	2,435
	109,015	0	5,049	89,099	0	2,435
Commodity derivatives						
Listed and OTC commodity options bought and sold	11,694	1,119	0	695	110	0
	11,694	1,119	0	695	110	0
Other trading liabilities	8,668	130	12,403	5,598	0	5,598
Total derivatives held for trading and trading liabilities	110,303,652	161,635	88,233	3,468,364	50,198	62,161

18. Derivatives held for hedging

	30.6.2008			31.12.2007		
	Contract/notional amount	Fair value		Contract/notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges						
Interest rate swaps	433,445	9,987	12,640	393,705	8,719	6,953
	433,445	9,987	12,640	393,705	8,719	6,953

19. Investment in associates

Company	Total assets	Total liabilities	Ownership %	Profit (loss) from associates	Book	Book
					value 30.6.2008	value 31.12.2007
Eignarhaldsfélagið Portus hf.	9,424	7,503	50.0	0	1,045	1,045
Eignarhaldsfélagið ehf.	1,131	1	49.0	(347)	825	1,171
Valitor hf.	31,842	29,657	38.0	103	830	728
Rockview Merrion Investments Ltd.	1,181	19	50.0	15	581	416
Reiknistofa bankanna	1,641	204	34.0	0	488	515
Kredikort hf.	3,524	2,728	20.0	4	190	184
Borgun hf.	12,375	11,641	20.0	33	116	114
Intrum hf.	566	392	33.3	4	228	173
Líftryggingamiðstöðin hf.	547	233	34.0	0	142	142
HydroKraft Invest hf.	183	5	50.0	(11)	89	100
Other partially owned companies				17	188	1,231
				(180)	4,722	5,820

All these investments are in unlisted companies.

20. Intangible assets

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Goodwill		
Opening net book amount	23,062	12,077
Translation differences	7,655	1,014
Acquisition of Bridgewell Group plc	0	6,804
Acquisition of additional 17% share in Merrion Capital Group Ltd.	2,992	0
Other addition during period	0	4,482
Adjustment of purchasing price of subsidiaries and other amendments	(1,073)	0
Disposals	0	(1,315)
Net book amount at period-end	32,637	23,062
Software and other intangible assets		
Opening net book amount	4,617	2,273
Translation differences	539	0
Additions identified in the acquisition of Bridgewell Group plc	0	1,170
Other additions during period	2,137	2,208
Disposals	(0)	0
Amortisation	(532)	(1,034)
Net book amount at period-end	6,761	4,617
Total intangible assets	39,398	27,679

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite life, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortisation, but are tested for impairment annually at year-end or when ever there is any indication of impairment. There was no indication of impairment for non-financial assets with indefinite lives during the period.

On 30 June Landsbanki made adjustments to the purchasing price of the interest in its subsidiaries Kepler Equities and Bridgewell it acquired in 2007. These adjustments have reverse transactions in equity.

21. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Reposessed collaterals	2,183	827
Allowance for reposessed collaterals	(328)	(252)
	1,855	576
Disposal group held for sale		
– Investment properties included in disposal groups	3,774	2,942
– Other assets included in disposal groups	221	123
	3,995	3,066
Total non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	5,850	3,641

22. Deposits from financial institutions

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Loans from Central Bank and repurchase agreements	280,353	202,178
Loans from other credit institutions	182,704	135,737
	463,058	337,915

23. Deposits from customers

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Demand deposits	921,169	777,179
Time deposits	696,129	644,231
	1,617,298	1,421,410

24. Borrowings

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Securities issued	852,063	620,610
Syndicated loans and other borrowings	368,232	154,144
	1,220,295	774,754
Securities issued:		
Europe - MTN	467,471	361,652
USA - MTN	187,740	143,371
European Commercial Paper (ECP)	15,959	11,542
Other	180,894	104,045
	852,063	620,610

The Group has not had any defaults of principal, interest, or other breaches with respect to their liabilities during the period (2007: nil).

25. Financial liabilities designated at fair value

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Liabilities to customers under unit-linked investment contracts	45,848	33,706
Financial liabilities with matched interest rate swaps	25,454	22,219
Financial liabilities with embedded derivatives	9,837	5,306
	81,139	61,231

The Group is engaged in a unit-linked investment contracts. The value of those contracts reflects the fair value of the assets that are held within unitised investment pools. These contracts are payable on demand and therefore have no maturity. The contractual amount that must be paid on demand is the fair value of the liability.

Certain long-term debt securities issued have been matched with interest rate swaps as part of a documented interest rate risk management strategy. An accounting mismatch would arise if the debt securities in issue were accounted for at amortised cost, because the related derivatives are measured at fair value with movements in the fair value taken through the income statement. By designating the long-term debt at fair value, the movement in the fair value of the long-term debt will be accounted for in the income statement.

Certain long-term debt securities issued by the Group are linked to equity price indices. In such cases, the Group has opted to designate the entire contract at fair value through profit and loss rather than recognise them separately as derivatives held at fair value and loans at amortised cost.

26. Subordinated loans

					30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Tier I – Non-innovative hybrid capital					59,381	38,741
Tier I – Innovative hybrid capital					54,637	44,225
Tier II					38,488	28,925
					152,506	111,890
Subordinated loans	Classification	Currency	Rate	Maturity		
London Stock Exchange	Tier I	EUR	6.25%	callable	46,932	30,560
Unlisted	Tier I	USD	7.43%	callable	31,749	26,437
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier I	EUR	4.65%	callable	18,892	14,077
London Stock Exchange	Tier I	EUR	Euribor+1.23%	callable	12,449	8,181
OMX Nordic Exchange	Tier I	ISK	6.5%+CPI	callable	1,382	1,280
OMX Nordic Exchange	Tier I	ISK	5.8%+CPI	callable	1,351	1,251
OMX Nordic Exchange	Tier I	ISK	8.65%+CPI	callable	1,263	1,180
					114,018	82,965
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	EUR	Euribor+0.35%	2015	24,901	18,348
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	JPY	3.45%	2033	3,725	2,685
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	EUR	7.20%	2026	1,322	1,009
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	EUR	5.44%	2018	1,300	914
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	EUR	4.40%	2035	1,276	850
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	Tier II	EUR	Euribor+0.8%	2013	504	372
Unlisted	Tier II	USD	Libor+1.85%	2011	2,374	1,889
Unlisted	Tier II	ISK	5.6%+CPI	callable	2,054	1,902
Unlisted	Tier II	ISK	6.09%+CPI	callable	1,032	956
					38,488	28,925
Total subordinated loans					152,506	111,890

Subordinated loans are considered as part of capital according to regulation on the calculation of Capital adequacy ratio (see Note 28). Subordinated loans are applied in calculating the overall capital adequacy ratio according to the regulation. However, according to CAD rules, subordinated loans can comprise a maximum of 33% of Tier I capital. Consequently, ISK 30.690 million of Tier I classified subordinated loans are applied to Tier II capital.

27. Tax liabilities

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Tax to be paid	5,997	5,255
Deferred tax liabilities	1,965	2,894
	7,962	8,149

Amendments to Icelandic taxation legislation, adopted in May 2008, will lower corporate income tax from 18% to 15%. Furthermore, capital gains on equities will be tax exempt under certain conditions. The amendments take effect as of 1 January 2008. Their impact has been included in Group's Interim financial statements in Q2.

28. Capital ratio

	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Risk-weighted assets	3,098,125	2,317,362
Capital:		
Tier I capital:		
Equity	198,138	180,008
Subordinated loans	83,327	73,780
Goodwill	(32,637)	(24,190)
Minority interests	3,679	3,996
	252,507	233,594
Tier II capital:		
Subordinated loans	68,229	38,111
– deduction in accordance with Articles 28 and 85 of Act No 161/2002	(1,136)	(1,025)
Total capital	319,600	270,679
Tier I ratio	8.2%	10.1%
Capital ratio	10.3%	11.7%

The Group's capital adequacy ratio as of 30 June 2008 is calculated in accordance with EU Directive 2006/48/EC, cf. Article 78 (Basel II), which has been incorporated into Icelandic legislation.

29. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Off-balance sheet contingent liabilities are specified as follows:	30.6.2008	31.12.2007
Guarantees issued	154,544	112,602
Available overdrafts and unused credit commitments	128,802	131,757

30. Fiduciary activities

The Group provides asset custody, asset management, investment management, and advisory services. All of these require the Group to make decisions on the treatment, acquisition, or disposal of financial instruments. Assets in Landsbanki's custody are not reported in its accounts. Part of these services involves the Group approving objectives and criteria for the investment of assets in its custody. As of 30 June 2008, financial assets managed by the Group amounted to ISK 576.4 billion (2007: 513.2 bn). Amounts in custody accounts amounted to ISK 1,820 billion (2007: 2,109 bn).

31. Related-party transactions

Loans to CEOs and managing directors, and to companies controlled by these persons, amounted to ISK 115 million as at 30 June 2008. Loans to members of the Board of Directors, and companies controlled by them, amounted to ISK 49,796 million, including credit granted to companies with which members of the Board are connected through membership on the companies' Boards or ownership ties. The holding company, Samson eignarhaldsfélag ehf., has a 41.85% holding in the Group. The Group has not assisted the company with any provision of credit. One of the company's owners sits on Landsbanki's Board of Directors', and loans granted to this person are included in the above amounts. Total credit extended to associated companies by the Group amounted to ISK 14,312 million as at 30 June 2008. Total loans to related party amounted to ISK 64,223 million (ISK 62,789 million 31.12.2007).

All of the loans referred to here have been granted in accordance with the Group's credit rules and on normal commercial terms. No impairment has been recognised by the Group against these loans. Fees and interest received for services provided to related-parties amounted to ISK 1,679 million in Q2 2008.

32. Acquisitions

On February 2008 the Group acquired an additional 17% share in Merrion Capital Group Ltd. The consideration paid in cash was ISK 4,028 million. The amount in excess of the fair value of net assets, ISK 2,992 million, is recognised as goodwill, see note 20.