First Quarter 2022 Results

Íslandsbanki hf.

5 May 2022

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

First quarter 2022 (1Q22) financial highlights – satisfying results with ROE in line with financial targets

– Íslandsbanki reported a profit of ISK 5.2bn in the first quarter (1Q21: ISK 3.6bn), generating an annualised return on equity (ROE) of 10.2% (1Q21: 7.7%), which is above both the Bank's financial targets and market consensus. The main drivers were strong income generation, good cost control, and positive net impairment.

– Net interest income (NII) grew by 12.4% YoY and totalled ISK 9.2bn in 1Q22, compared to ISK 8.2bn in 1Q21, owing mainly to growth in loans to customers and a higher interest rate environment. The net interest margin was 2.6% in 1Q22, compared to 2.4% in 1Q21.

– Net fee and commission income (NFCI) grew 7.1% YoY and amounted to ISK 3.1bn in 1Q22, compared to ISK 2.9bn in 1Q21. Cards and payment processing, investment banking and brokerage, and asset management are primary drivers of the increase.

– The Bank focuses on core banking operations, with NII and NFCI accounting for around 97% of total operating income in 1Q22, compared to 95% in 1Q21. These two items combined grew 11.0% from 1Q21 to 1Q22.

– Net financial expenses were ISK 95m in 1Q22, compared to net financial income of ISK 293m in 1Q21.

– Administrative expenses were ISK 5.8bn in 1Q22, a decline of 0.3% YoY, as a result of continued cost awareness.

– The cost-to-income ratio (C/I ratio) was 47.6% in 1Q22, well within the guidance for 2022, down from 51.3% in 1Q21, due to strong revenue generation and cost reduction efforts.

– Positive ISK 483m net impairment of financial assets in 1Q22 is mainly attributable to a brighter outlook for the tourism industry. This is compared to an impairment charge of ISK 518m in 1Q21. The net impairment charge as a share of loans to customers, the annualised cost of risk, was -17bp in 1Q22, compared to +20bp in 1Q21.

– Loans to customers rose by ISK 21.6bn, or 2.0%, during the quarter, to ISK 1,108bn, led by mortgage lending.

– Deposits from customers increased by ISK 17.4bn, or 2.3%, during the quarter, to ISK 761bn. The rise was mainly as a result of the cash settlement of the Icelandic Government's sale of its holding in Íslandsbanki.

– The Bank's liquidity position remains strong, with all ratios well above regulatory requirements and internal thresholds.

– Total equity amounted to ISK 197.2bn at the end of March 2022. The corresponding capital base, that includes the AT1 and Tier2 issuances, decreased from ISK 228bn to ISK 210bn due to an authorised ISK 15bn buyback of own shares. The Bank's total capital ratio was 22.5%, including the 1Q22 profit, compared to 25.3% at YE21. The corresponding CET1 ratio was 18.8%, down from 21.3% at YE21. This is considerably above the long-term CET1 target of ~16.5%. The capital ratios are lower mostly due to the reduction in the capital base and an increase in the risk exposure amount (REA).

– The Bank estimates that long-term excess CET1 capital equals approximately ISK 35-40bn.The Bank assumes that CET1 capital will be optimised in the next 12–24 months.

– The leverage ratio was 12.4% at the end of March, including 1Q22 profit, compared to 13.6% at YE21, indicating low leverage.

Key figures and ratios

		1Q22	4Q21	3Q21	2Q21	1Q21
PROFITABILITY	Profit for the period, ISKm	**5,187**	7,092	7,587	5,431	3,615
	Return on equity	**10.2%**	14.2%	15.7%	11.6%	7.7%
	Net interest margin (of total assets)	**2.6%**	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
	Cost-to-income ratio[1]	**47.6%**	45.3%	39.4%	49.9%	51.3%
	Cost of risk	**(0.17%)**	(0.23%)	(0.64%)	(0.42%)	0.20%
		31.3.22	31.12.21	30.9.21	30.6.21	31.3.21
BALANCE SHEET	Loans to customers, ISKm	**1,107,893**	1,086,327	1,081,418	1,089,723	1,029,415
	Total assets, ISKm	**1,446,355**	1,428,821	1,456,372	1,446,860	1,385,235
	Risk exposure amount, ISKm	**945,321**	901,646	917,764	924,375	954,712
	Deposits from customers, ISKm	**761,471**	744,036	754,442	765,614	698,575
	Customer loans to customer deposits ratio	**145%**	146%	143%	142%	147%
	Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio[2]	**1.8%**	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%
LIQUIDITY	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR), for all currencies	**123%**	122%	121%	122%	119%
	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), for all currencies	**195%**	156%	225%	187%	172%
CAPITAL	Total equity, ISKm	**197,201**	203,710	197,381	190,355	185,471
	CET 1 ratio[3]	**18.8%**	21.3%	20.6%	20.1%	19.2%
	Tier 1 ratio[3]	**19.9%**	22.5%	21.8%	20.1%	19.2%
	Total capital ratio[3]	**22.5%**	25.3%	24.7%	22.9%	21.9%
	Leverage ratio[3]	**12.4%**	13.6%	13.2%	12.4%	12.6%

1. Calculated as (Administrative expenses + Contribution to the Depositors' and Investors' Guarantee Fund – One-off items) / (Total operating income – One-off items)
2. Stage 3, loans to customers, gross carrying amount
3. Including first quarter profit for 31.3.22 and third quarter profit for 30.9.21

Birna Einarsdóttir, CEO of Íslandsbanki

Íslandsbanki had a very satisfactory start to 2022, returning a profit of ISK 5.2bn for the first quarter. The return on equity was 10.2%, at our financial target and once again a solid result. Net interest income was 12.4% higher than for the same quarter of 2021, and the net interest margin rose to 2.6%. Net fee and commission income grew by 7.1% year-on-year in 1Q22, with the increase stemming from diverse sources. Cost awareness measures continue to deliver benefits, with administrative expenses remaining flat from the same quarter of 2021 despite 6.1% inflation in 1Q22. Loans to customers increased by 2% from year-end 2021, which is in line with our target of growing in tandem with nominal GDP.

During the quarter, the Icelandic Government continued the sale of its holding in Íslandsbanki following the IPO in 2021. It currently owns a 42.5% share in the Bank. The sale sparked a debate in Iceland regarding the process and its mechanism. Among other things, the participation of few of the Bank's employees has been criticised. We take these criticisms seriously and have commenced the process of amending the Bank's internal rules on this front.

As has often been said, technology has revolutionised banking in recent years, and it is gratifying to see how many have welcomed it. We recently launched a new sales platform that makes it easy for both retail and SME's to join the Bank as a customer, add the Bank's products, and explore our product offerings. Digital sales in the retail market now account for about 75% of all sales, and with this new sales platform we are sure to see that figure rise. Among product offerings is our new sustainable savings account, which has been well received by our customers.

Prospects for 2022 appear bright, as the economy is clearly in a growth phase and there are early signs that the tourism industry may quickly recoup its pre-pandemic level of activity.

First quarter 2022 (1Q22) operational highlights

- Íslandsbanki's Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 17 March 2022. The AGM approved both the payment of a dividend of ISK 5.95 per share, amounting to approximately ISK 11.9bn, and the proposal authorising Íslandsbanki to acquire up to 10% of issued share capital in the Bank.[1]

- Íslandsbanki issued a EUR 300m 0.75% fixed-rate senior preferred sustainable bond with a maturity of 3 years, at a spread of 83 basis points over mid-swaps.[2]

- Íslandsbanki published its initial financed emissions for 2020 and 2019. The greenhouse gas emissions associated with Íslandsbanki's lending and investment activities were roughly 360 times higher than the direct emissions from the Bank's operations in 2020.[3]

- Íslandsbanki and its employees held a fundraising for the Red Cross Emergency Fund to support refugees from the war in Ukraine.[4]

- The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) and Íslandsbanki signed a USD 87m (approx. EUR 78.7m) loan agreement for on-lending to small and medium-sized enterprises and environmental projects in Iceland.[5]

- Icelandic State Financial Investments (ISFI) completed the sale of 22.5% of Íslandsbanki's share capital. Following the transaction, the Treasury of Iceland owns 42.5% of Íslandsbanki shares.[6]

- Íslandsbanki's share (23.1%) of combined turnover in listed bonds and equities in 1Q22 was the highest in Iceland.

Operational highlights after the period-end

- In April, the Central Bank of Iceland resolution authority approved a resolution plan and a decision on the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) for Íslandsbanki. The MREL requirement is 21% of the Bank's Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) as of year-end of 2020 and applies from the date of the announcement. Íslandsbanki is considered to fulfil the MREL requirement from the outset. Directive 2014/59/EU on Bank Recovery and Resolution (BRRD I) was incorporated into Icelandic law with Act no. 70/2020. The subordination requirement provided for in Directive 2019/879/EU on Bank Recovery and Resolution (BRRD II) has not been defined.[7]

- A new digital sales platform that enables customers to check out products in seconds was launched in April, supporting Íslandsbanki's digital journey. The platform is built on a state-of-the-art technical solution that speeds product launch and makes product management easier.[8]

[1] [link] [2] [link] [3] [link] [4] [link] [5] [link] [6] [link] [7] [link] [8] [link]

INCOME STATEMENT

Solid performance supported by revenue increase, lower administrative expenses, and reversed impairment

Income statement, ISKm	1Q22	1Q21	Δ%	4Q21	Δ%
Net interest income	**9,209**	8,190	12.4%	8,644	6.5%
Net fee and commission income	**3,064**	2,862	7.1%	3,653	(16.1%)
Net financial income (expense)	**(95)**	293	-	646	-
Net foreign exchange gain	**166**	130	27.7%	159	4.4%
Other operating income	**265**	123	115.4%	15	1,666.7%
Total operating income	**12,609**	11,598	8.7%	13,117	(3.9%)
Salaries and related expenses	**(3,422)**	(3,574)	(4.3%)	(3,276)	4.5%
Other operating expenses	**(2,412)**	(2,278)	5.9%	(2,492)	(3.2%)
Administrative expenses	**(5,834)**	(5,852)	(0.3%)	(5,768)	1.1%
Contribution to the Depositor's and Investors' Guarantee Fund	**(165)**	(183)	(9.8%)	(170)	(2.9%)
Bank tax	**(430)**	(410)	4.9%	(389)	10.5%
Total operating expenses	**(6,429)**	(6,445)	(0.2%)	(6,327)	1.6%
Profit before net impairment on financial assets	**6,180**	5,153	19.9%	6,790	(9.0%)
Net impairment on financial assets	**483**	(518)	-	639	(24.4%)
Profit before tax	**6,663**	4,635	43.8%	7,429	(10.3%)
Income tax expense	**(1,463)**	(1,036)	41.2%	(1,416)	3.3%
Profit for the period from continuing operations	**5,200**	3,599	44.5%	6,013	(13.5%)
Discontinued operations held for sale, net of income tax	**(13)**	16	-	1,079	-
Profit (loss) for the period	**5,187**	3,615	43.5%	7,092	(26.9%)

Key ratios					
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	**2.6%**	2.4%		2.4%	
Cost-to-income ratio (C/I)	**47.6%**	51.3%		45.3%	
Return on Equity (ROE)	**10.2%**	7.7%		14.2%	
Cost of risk (COR)	**(0.17%)**	0.20%		(0.23%)	

Growth in core income due to strong foundations

– Net interest income (NII) rose mainly as a result of larger balance sheet and higher interest rate environment. The average CB policy rate was 2.4% in 1Q22, as compared to 0.8% in 1Q21.

– Net interest margin (NIM) on total assets was 2.6% in 1Q22. NIM on loans was 2.0% in 1Q22 (2.2% in 1Q21) while NIM on deposits was 1.6% in 1Q22 (1.1% in 1Q21).

– The rise in net fee and commission income by 7.1% in 1Q22 stems from a diverse range of sources. Revenue from asset management rose by 20.2% in 1Q22 YoY as stemming from positive flow into funds under management. The EQUUS equity fund continued to record the highest return of all funds in 1Q22. Investment banking and brokerage increased by 15.4% YoY from robust activity within all fee-generating divisions. Cards and payment processing increased by 12.8% YoY due to increased card activity. The decline from 4Q21 owes to seasonality in revenues.

– Total core income (NII and NFCI) was up by 11.0% YoY in 1Q22.

– Rising benchmark interest rates, especially in ISK, led to a net financial expense in the Bank's liquidity portfolio, but supported financial income in other derivatives.

Administrative expenses reduced despite 6.1% inflation during the period

- Salaries and related expenses decreased by 4.3% in 1Q22 compared to 1Q21 despite a salary increase from a collective bargaining, as a result of a reduction in the number of full-time position equivalents (FTE).
- The YoY increase in other operating expenses in 1Q22 is due mainly to higher IT expenses.
- The number of FTEs at the end of March 2022, excluding seasonal employees, was 706 (739 in 1Q21) for the parent company and 741 for the Group (774 in 1Q21).
- The cost-to-income ratio was 47.6% in 1Q22, compared to 51.3% in 1Q21.

Income tax expense

- The effective tax rate was 21.9% in 1Q22, compared to 22.4% in 1Q21. The Bank is subject to the special financial tax of 6% on taxable profits over ISK 1bn, a financial activities tax, and social security charges. It also makes contributions to the Depositors' and Investors' Guarantee Fund, the Central Bank of Iceland financial supervisory authority, and the Office of the Debtors' Ombudsman. Total taxes and levies amounted to ISK 2.6bn for the period, compared to ISK 2.2bn for 1Q21.

Positive net impairment on financial assets in 1Q22

- The positive net impairment of ISK 0.5bn in 1Q22 is due primarily to a brighter outlook for the tourism industry and a shift in the economic scenario, where "good" is now 20% (previously 15%) and the baseline is 45% (previously 50%).[9]
- The annualised cost of risk, measured as net impairment charge as a share of loans to customers, was -17bp in 1Q22, compared to +20bp in 1Q22. The average cost of risk in 2019 and 2020, excluding the effects of COVID-19, was +35bp but would have been closer to +30bp based on the current composition of the loan book, with a higher proportion of mortgages.

Robust profitability in 1Q22 a result of robust income generation and expense control

- Íslandsbanki reported a profit of ISK 5.2bn in 1Q22 (1Q21: ISK 3.6bn), generating a 10.2% annualised return on equity (1Q21: 7.7%). The ISK 1.6bn increase in net profit between years is due mainly to higher income and positive loan impairment charges.

[9] Further information can be found in Note 2 of the Bank's 1Q22 Consolidated Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET

Loans to customers continue to increase

Assets, ISKm	31.3.22	31.12.21	Δ	Δ%
Cash and balances w ith Central Bank	**77,799**	113,667	(35,868)	(32%)
Loans to credit institutions	**73,220**	43,988	29,232	66%
Bonds and debt instruments	**130,700**	132,289	(1,589)	(1%)
Derivatives	**4,245**	2,445	1,800	74%
Loans to customers	**1,107,893**	1,086,327	21,566	2%
Shares and equity instruments	**28,655**	31,677	(3,022)	(10%)
Investment in associates	**767**	939	(172)	(18%)
Property and equipment	**6,911**	7,010	(99)	(1%)
Intangible assets	**3,327**	3,351	(24)	(1%)
Other assets	**11,170**	5,784	5,386	93%
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**1,668**	1,344	324	24%
Total Assets	**1,446,355**	1,428,821	17,534	1%
Key ratios				
Risk Exposure Amount (REA)	**945,321**	901,646	43,675	4.8%
Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio[1]	**1.8%**	2.0%		
Asset encumbrance ratio	**19.2%**	19.6%		

1 Stage 3, loans to customers, gross carrying amount

Continued lending growth with a diversified and highly collateralised portfolio

- Loans to customers grew by 2.0% during the first quarter, mainly as a result of increased mortgage lending (ISK 17.6bn increase in 1Q22). At end the end of 1Q22, mortgages accounted for 43% of loans to customers, in a well-diversified loan book. Loans to corporations and SMEs increased by ISK 4.5bn from YE21.

- Loans to customers are generally well covered by stable collateral, the majority of which is in residential and commercial real estate, while the second most important collateral type is fishing vessels. The weighted average loan-to-value (LTV) ratio for the residential mortgage portfolio at the end of 1Q22 was 61%, compared to 66% at YE21. Íslandsbanki's registered value of commercial real estate is less vulnerable to market fluctuations, as collateral has risen at a much slower rate and lagged market prices in prior years.

- Íslandsbanki has no direct exposure to Russia, Belarus, or Ukraine. There are a handful of Icelandic customers that have sold products or services to these countries in recent years, but the effect of sanctions or loss of markets is not material to the overall credit risk for these customers.

- Four line-items – cash and balances with Central Bank, loans to credit institutions, bonds and debt instruments, and shares and equity instruments – amounted to ISK 310bn at the end of March 2022, including ISK 270bn in liquid assets.

- The Bank's asset encumbrance ratio was 19.2% at the end of 1Q22, down from 19.6% at YE21.

High and improving asset quality

- At the end of 1Q22, 7.8% of the gross performing loan book (not in Stage 3) was classified as in forbearance, down from 8.5% at the end of 2021. The majority of forborne loans are those that have had moratoria granted on a case-by-case basis to customers affected by COVID-19, mostly in the tourism sector. Despite still being classified as forborne, 93% of those loans have resumed regular payments.

- At the end of the 1Q22, the share of credit-impaired loans to customers was 1.8% (gross), down from 2.0% at YE21, primarily because some exposures in Stage 3 were fully repaid.

Liabilities – strong capital and liquidity ratios combined with low leverage

Liabilities & Equity, ISKm	31.3.22	31.12.21	Δ	Δ%
Deposits from Central Bank and credit institutions	**10,949**	13,384	(2,435)	(18%)
Deposits from customers	**761,471**	744,036	17,435	2%
Derivative instruments and short positions	**11,013**	9,467	1,546	16%
Debt issued and other borrow ed funds	**406,845**	402,226	4,619	1%
Subordinated loans	**34,139**	35,762	(1,623)	(5%)
Tax liabilities	**6,980**	6,432	548	9%
Other liabilities	**16,802**	12,848	3,954	31%
Non-current liabilities and disposal groups held for sale	**955**	956	(1)	(0%)
Total Liabilities	**1,249,154**	1,225,111	24,043	2%
Total Equity	**197,201**	203,710	(6,509)	(3%)
Total Liabilities and Equity	**1,446,355**	1,428,821	17,534	1%

Key ratios		
Customer loans to customer deposits ratio	**145%**	146%
REA/total assets	**65.4%**	63.1%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	**123%**	122%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	**195%**	156%
Total capital ratio[1]	**22.5%**	25.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio[1]	**19.9%**	22.5%
Leverage ratio[1]	**12.4%**	13.6%

1 Including first quarter profit for 313.22

Deposits remain the largest source of funding

- Funding is raised to match the Bank's lending programme using three main funding sources: stable deposits, covered bonds, and senior unsecured bonds.

- The increase in deposits from customers was due in large part to the settlement of the Icelandic Government's sale of its holding in Íslandsbanki and was therefore temporary. All deposit concentration levels are monitored closely, with concentration remaining stable in 1Q22.

- The ratio of customer loans to customer deposits remained stable at 145% at the end of 1Q22. Deposits from retail businesses and corporations are the Bank's main source of funding, comprising 46% of total funding sources and 86% of the Bank's total deposit base at the period-end.

- The Bank continued its successful issuance of ISK-denominated covered bonds to fund the increase in mortgage lending. Domestically, the Bank issued ISK 4.8bn in covered bonds during the quarter.

- The Bank maintained its focus on green and sustainable funding during the quarter by issuing a new EUR 300m 3-year sustainable benchmark senior bond. Placed with investors across the UK, continental Europe, and Asia, it was strongly oversubscribed and was priced at a margin of 83 basis points over swaps. This was one of the more tightly priced transactions that the Bank has issued, an achievement made more gratifying in view of the unstable conditions that now predominate in global credit markets.

- On 21 March, the Bank announced the signing of a USD 87m loan facility from the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB). The funds are destined for use in supporting SME lending and environmental projects.

- The liquidity position remains strong, with all ratios well above regulatory requirements and internal thresholds. The Bank's total liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 195% in 1Q22, up from 156% at YE21. The LCR in foreign currencies was stable at 235% for both 1Q22 and YE21, and the LCR in ISK decreased from 141% at YE21 to 129% in 1Q22.

- The total net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 123% in 1Q22, compared to 122% at YE21, and the NSFR in foreign currencies was 192% in 1Q22, compared with 157% at YE21.

- As the Bank's liquidity position remains strong across currencies and is above requirements, the Bank may consider debt buybacks or exchanges of outstanding transactions during 2022.

Capital ratios well above targets, excess capital of ISK 35-40bn provides significant capital return potential

- Total equity amounted to ISK 197bn at the end of 1Q22, compared to ISK 204bn at YE21.

- The capital base decreased from ISK 228bn at YE21 to ISK 210bn at the end of 1Q22. A dividend of ISK 11.9bn was approved at the AGM, in line with the Bank's dividend policy, and disbursed in March. The AGM approved the Board of Directors' proposal authorising the acquisition of up to 10% of issued share capital in the Bank. The Central Bank has authorised the Bank to acquire, through buybacks, the equivalent of ISK 15bn in its own shares, which is within the 10% authorisation from the AGM. The approved amount is subtracted from the Bank's capital ratios.

- On 1 July 2021, the Central Bank Financial Supervision Committee announced the results of the SREP concerning additional capital requirements (Pillar 2-R). As of 30 June 2021, the Bank must maintain an additional capital requirement of 2.5% of the risk exposure amount (REA), which is an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the previous assessment. The Bank's overall capital requirement, taking into account capital buffers, therefore increased from 17.0% to 17.8%. The Pillar 2-R requirements were expected to rise temporarily as a result of COVID-19, and this result is in line with the Bank's expectations.

- The Bank's long-term CET1 target is ~16.5% and takes into account an increase in the countercyclical buffer to 2.0% and a reversal of the COVID-19 effect on the Pillar 2-R requirements.

- Taking into account the ordinary dividend payment in March, the issuance of Additional Tier 1 instruments, and the planned increase in the countercyclical buffer to 2%, the Bank estimates that long-term excess CET1 capital is ISK 35-40bn.[10] The Bank assumes that CET1 capital will be optimised in the next 12–24 months.

[10] Based on long-term capital targets. This amount will fluctuate with net profits and changes in the REA.

- At the end of 1Q22, the Bank's total capital ratio was 22.5%, including the 1Q22 profit, compared to 25.3% at YE21. The corresponding Tier 1 ratio was 19.9%, down from 22.5% at YE21. The CET1 ratio was 18.8%, compared to 21.3% at YE21. The change in capital ratios reflects the authorised share buyback and the increase in the REA.

- Íslandsbanki uses the standardised method to calculate its REA, which amounted to ISK 945bn at the end of 1Q22, compared to ISK 902bn at YE21. The rise in the REA is a result of the increase in loans to customers, loans to credit institutions, and derivatives. More accurate data processing regarding off-balance sheet items and the SME factor led to a rise in the REA. The REA amounts to 65% of total assets at the end of 1Q22, compared to 63% at YE21.

- The leverage ratio was 12.4% at the end of 1Q22, including the 1Q22 profit, compared to 13.6% at YE21.

Modest market risk profile

- The Bank's market risk derives mainly from aggregate balance sheet imbalances in interest rate, inflation, and currency positions, as well as the Bank's liquidity portfolio, which is managed by Treasury.

- The Bank is exposed to inflation risk because CPI-indexed assets exceed CPI-indexed liabilities. At the end of March 2022, the Bank's consolidated net inflation (CPI) imbalance amounted to ISK 3.1bn, compared to ISK 41m at YE21. The imbalances are managed via CPI-indexed swaps, the issuance of CPI-indexed covered bonds and CPI-indexed deposit programmes.

- The currency imbalance was ISK -263m (0.1% of the total capital base) at the end of March 2022, compared to ISK -327m (0.1% of the total capital base) at YE21. The Bank's imbalances are strictly monitored and are within regulatory limits.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

An earnings conference call and webcast will take place on Friday 6 May 2022

The Bank will host an investor meeting and webcast in English for investors and market participants on Friday 6 May at 8.30 Reykjavík/GMT, 9.30 London/BST, 10.30 CET. CEO Birna Einarsdóttir and CFO Jón Guðni Ómarsson will give an overview of the first quarter financial results and operational highlights.

Participant registration is accessible **via this link**. A recording will be available after the meeting on the Investor Relations website. To participate in the webcast via telephone and to be able to ask questions please use the following dial-in details:

Iceland:	+354 800 74 37
Denmark:	+45 354 45 577
Sweden:	+46 8 566 42 651
Norway:	+47 235 00 243
United Kingdom:	+44 33 330 00 804
United States:	+1 631 913 1422

Confirmation Code: 11682344#

Financial calendar

Íslandsbanki plans to publish its financial statements according to the financial calendar below:

2Q22 results – 28 July 2022
3Q22 results – 27 October 2022

Please note that the dates are subject to change.

Additional investor material

All investor material will subsequently be available and archived on the Bank's Investor Relations website, where other information on the Bank's financial calendar and silent periods can also be found: https://www.islandsbanki.is/en/landing/about/investor-relations