ABSTRACT – NOVEMBER

LISTING OF OMX ON THE ICELAND STOCK EXCHANGE

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INTRODUCTION – OMX LISTING ON ICEX

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Introduction - OMX listing on ICEX

Generic information

The following information is an Abstract and is therefore not as detailed as a prospectus. The information in the Abstract is to be used as an introduction to the company, OMX.
Where a claim relating to the information contained in the Abstract is brought before a court of law a plaintiff investor may, under the national legislation of the European Economic Area States, European Union and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, be required to bear the cost of translating this Abstract before the legal proceedings are initiated. No civil liability will attach those persons responsible for this Abstract, including any translations of the Abstract, unless it is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with other reports and public information that have been issued by the OMX.

Legislative issues

This abstract has been prepared and written in compliance with Icelandic legislation and regulations, including the Icelandic Securities Trading Act - Act No. 33/2003, on Securities Transactions, the rules of the Iceland Stock Exchange and FSA. The Abstract is also written in complience with directive 2003/71/EC of The European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003, especially annex I and annex IV of the directive, on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading
and amending Directive 2001/34/EC.

This Abstract is largely based on the prospectus that was prepared to be used to enable the shareholders of Copenhagen Stock Exchange to consider the offer that was made by OMX and was also used to list particulars required in connection with the listing of OMX shares on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. The prospectus is a public document and can be found on OMX´s website, www.omxgroup.com also, see documents on display.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the abstract.

AGM	Annual General Meeting	**IFRS**	International Financial Reporting Standards
AS 34	Financial Reporting standards	**ISK**	Icelandic krona
Baltic region	Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia	**IR**	Investor relations
Borsa Italiana	Organization and management of the Italian stock exchange	**ISD**	Investment Services Directive
CEO	Chief executive officer	**ISD**	Icelandic Securities Depository
CFO	Chief financial officer	**IT**	Information technology
CSD	Central Security Depository	**MiFID (EU)**	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
DKK	Danish krona	**NCSD**	Nordic Central Securities Depository
EDX	An international marketplace international marketplace for trading and clearing of equity derivatives	**Nordic countries**	Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden
EEA	European Economic Area, European Union and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.	**PE**	Permanent establishment
EU	European Union	**R&D**	Research and development
EUR	Euros	**RegNMS (US)**	Regulation National Market System
EV	Eignarhaldsfelagid Verdbrefathing	**SEC**	US Securities and Exchange Commission
FI	Finansinspektionen	**SEK**	Swedish krona
GICS	Global Industry Classification Standard	**UK**	United Kingdom
HEX	Helsinki Stock Exchange	**US**	United States of America
ICEX	Icelandic Stock Exchange	**VAT**	Value added tax

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISSUER

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Information concerning the issuer

Introduction

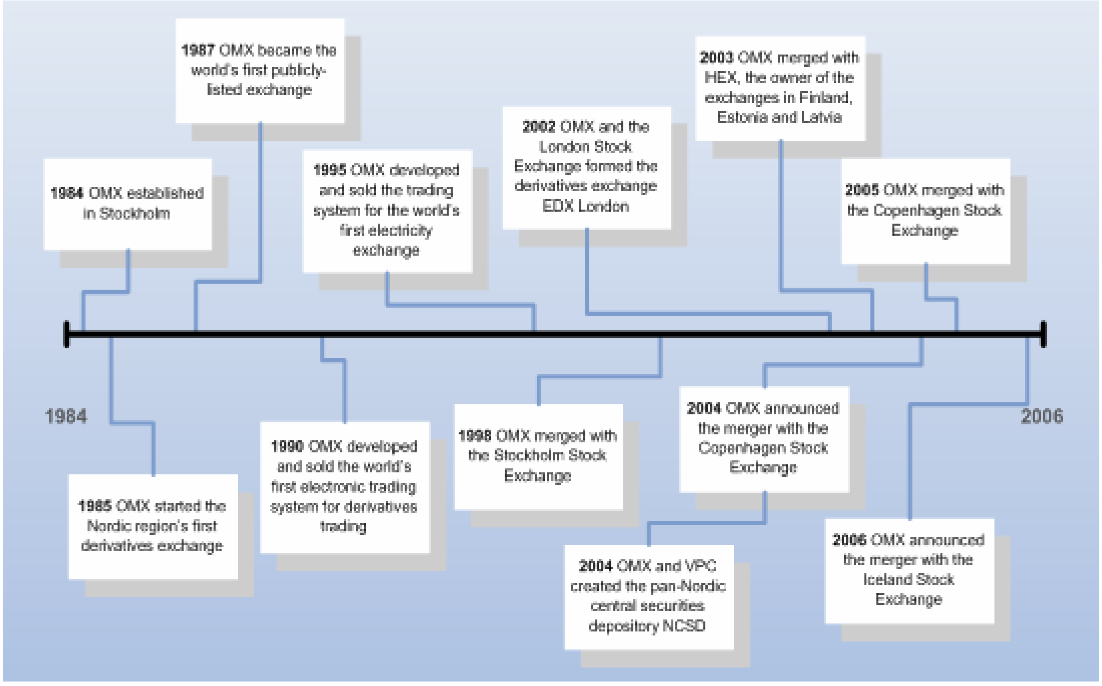
OMX owns and operates the largest securities market place in the Nordic Baltic region and is a leading provider of marketplace services and solutions for the financial and other markets. OMX consists of three business areas but used to consist of two divisions. The three business areas are, Nordic Marketplaces, Information Services and New Markets and finally Market Technology, for further information on the business areas see section “Three Business Areas”. The divisions were OMX Exchange Division and OMX Technology Division.

This change was implemented in January 2006 and was made in order to improve conditions concerning growth, cost control and cooperation within the OMX.

History

OMX have through the years established themselves as one of the leading partners in efficient securities transactions. OMX was established in 1984 in Stockholm, Sweden. In 1985, OMX developed the Nordic Baltic region’s first derivatives exchange and in 1987 OMX became the first exchange in the world to be listed on a securities exchange. In 1990, OMX developed and sold the world’s first electronic exchange system for derivatives trading. In 1995, OMX developed and sold the trading system used by the world’s first electricity exchange. In 1998, OMX merged with Stockholm Stock Exchange. In 2003, OMX and London Stock Exchange formed EDX London, an international marketplace for trading and clearing of equity derivatives. In 2003, OMX merged with HEX, the owner of the stock exchanges and CSDs in Finland, Estonia and Latvia. In 2004, OMX acquired Vilnius Stock Exchange and part of the Lithuanian CSD. In 2005 OMX merged with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and now the OMX can offer access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities markets.

The OMX timeline in brief



1984 OMX was established in Stockholm

1985 OMX started the Nordic region's first derivatives exchange

1987 OMX became the world's first publicly-listed exchange

1990 OMX developed and sold the world's first electronic trading system or derivatives trading

1995 OMX developed and sold the trading system for the world's first electricity exchange

1998 OMX merged with the Stockholm Stock Exchange

2002 OMX and the London Stock Exchange formed the derivatives exchange EDX London

2003 OMX merged with HEX, the owner of the exchanges in Finland, Estonia and Latvia

2004 OMX and VPC created the pan-Nordic central securities depository NCSD

2004 OMX announced the merger with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange

2005 OMX merged with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange

2006 OMX announced the merger with the Icelandic Stock Exchange

Operations and business areas

In 2006 OMX changed their structure and now they are running three Business Areas, Nordic Marketplaces, Information Services and New Markets and finally Market Technology. Prior to this change OMX had two divisions the Exchange division and Technology division.

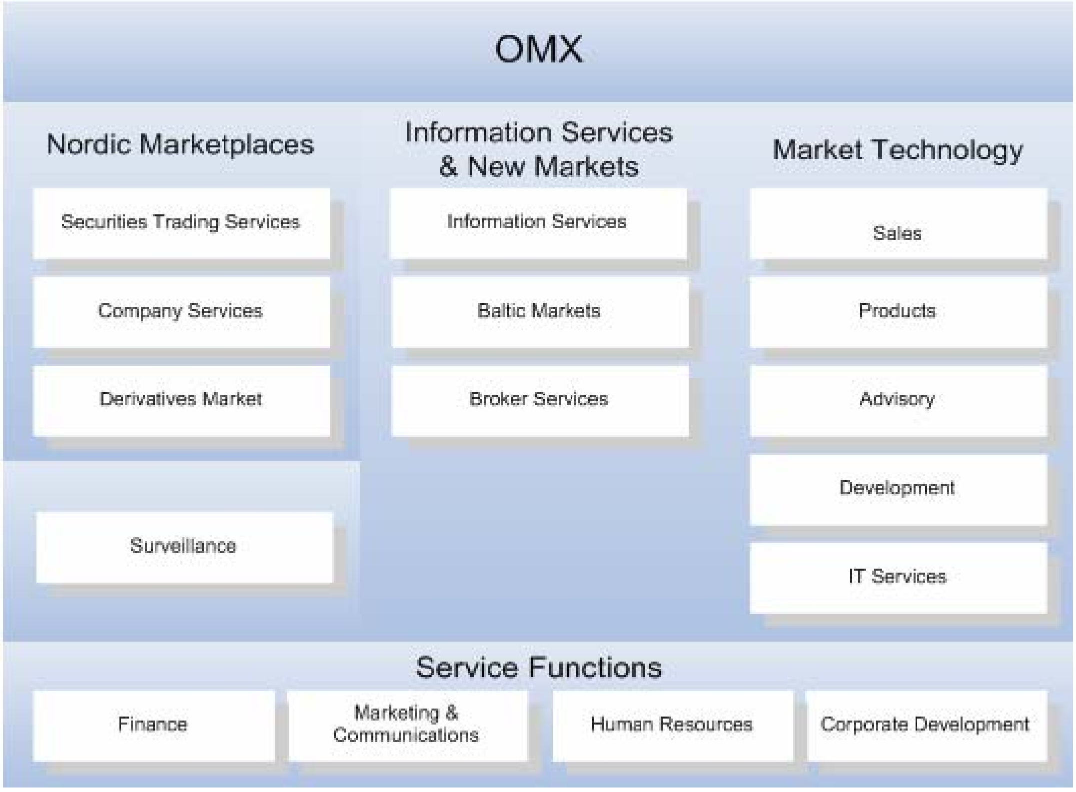


Table 1. Three business areas and service functions of OMX
Source: www.omxgroup.com

Legal structure and associated companies

In the Q3 interim report, OMX states that the group's share in the earnings of associated companies was SEK 42 million (26) and derived from NCSD, EDX London, Orc Software, NLK and the Lithuanian securities depository CSDL. The increase is mainly due to improved earnings for Orc Software and EDX London.

Vision, business idea and business model

OMX's business model is based on three cornerstones: its own marketplaces, in-house development of technology and a global customer base.

OMX is a leading company in the global exchange industry. OMX's business model is based on creating competitive advantage and building business from the network and experience that derive from ownership and operation of exchanges combined with the development of technology and system operations for a global customer base. Smoothly functioning securities markets are important to the growth of countries and regions. The infrastructure that supports securities transactions is exposed to the constant pressure of change. The more efficient the transaction chain among exchanges, clearing organizations, securities depositories and bank and brokerages, the greater the potential for more active trading in a region. The more active the trading, the easier it is to distribute risk and for businesses to find the capital required for investment and growth.

Vision

OMX's vision is to be regarded as the world's leading partner for more efficient securities transactions.

Business concept and business model

OMX's overriding business model is based on three cornerstones:

Proprietary marketplaces

Owning and operating exchanges in the Nordic/Baltic region is a key asset to OMX. Effective operation and integration over national borders creates the necessary scale for regional competitiveness. Proprietary exchanges give OMX in-depth know-how regarding exchange operations and are crucial reference markets for the development and sale of systems worldwide. Experience and knowledge from OMX's proprietary exchanges and market solutions are frequently sought after in the global exchange industry.

Technology for marketplaces

The potential of technology can define the competitiveness of securities exchanges. Effective technology is a key asset in a modern exchange, systems and systems operations frequently account for the largest portion of its cost base. OMX is one of the leading global supplier in developing, delivering, maintaining and operating technology and solutions for exchanges and other central operators in the securities markets.

Global customer base
OMX's customers are leading financial institutions and operators of central infrastructure for financial transactions worldwide. These demanding customers make up the third cornerstone of OMX's business model, and provide international insight and perspective as well as the magnitude required for OMX to develop and maintain a leading market position.

Strategy
OMX offers effective solutions that span the transaction chain. OMX's development resources are focused on its own marketplaces as well as other operators of financial infrastructure – exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories – while systems solutions for market participants, such as banks and brokerages, are offered in cooperation with partners.

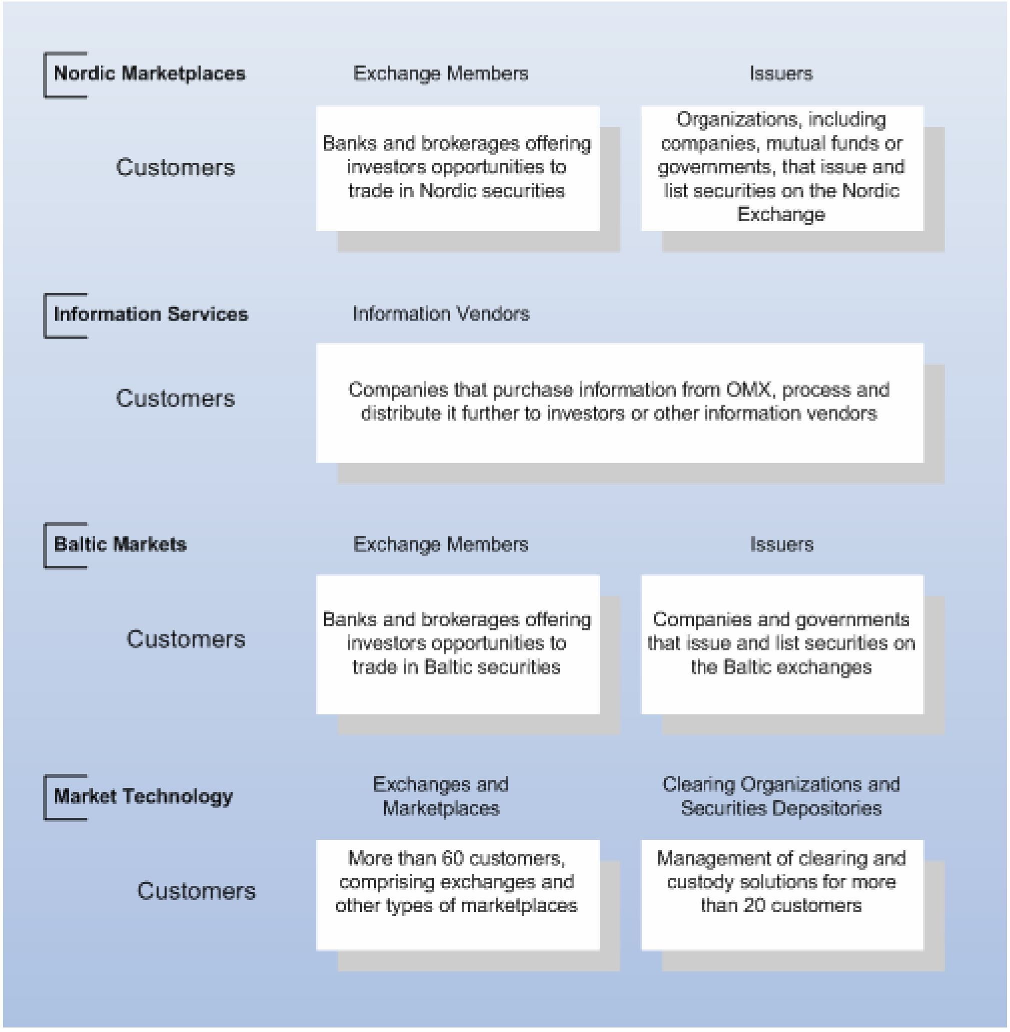
OMX´S Proprietary marketplaces
In cooperation with the market, OMX is creating an integrated Nordic and Baltic securities marketplace that can meet the requirements for efficient local markets, while simultaneously being perceived externally as a single market. Integration entails a common technical platform and common regulations for the exchanges in the region, as well as the development of a common platform for the Nordic and Baltic central securities depositories. Since, following its merger with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, OMX offers access to about 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities market; it has a major responsibility to the issuers, exchange members and investors in these markets. OMX also supports plans for a pan-Nordic organization for Central Counterparty (CCP) for equities, bonds and derivatives products. The strategy is aimed at strengthening the attractiveness of the Nordic region through lower total transaction costs, fewer systems and higher liquidity. OMX is careful in ensuring that its role as a marketplace operator in the Nordic Baltic region does not conflict with its role as a systems provider in other markets.

OMX´S technology solutions and system services

OMX offers systems solutions and related support for exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories worldwide, as well as for the day-to-day operation of applications, computers and networks. This requires extremely high levels of reliability and security, a specialty expertise that is not normally available among conventional suppliers of IT systems. OMX is a leading global provider of outsourcing services for exchanges. There is also a considerable need to automate transactions flows among banks and brokerages. This has intensified recently in the form of new control and capital adequacy requirements. In this segment, OMX offers solutions in cooperation with partners. Because of its expert status in the exchange industry, demand is also rising for OMX's advisory services, frequently at the unique point where OMX proprietary exchange experience converges with the development of leading technology for exchanges worldwide. Analysis and advisory services on efficiency, as well as operational security and support in the creation of regional marketplaces, are a few examples of what OMX offers.

Customers

Almost 50 percent of the revenue comes from Nordic Marketplaces. The different customer categories within the three different business areas are the following.



Suppliers

OMX use many different suppliers in their operations in many different countries. OMX are however not dependent on any particular single supplier.

Revenue and income

The period January to September OMX'S total revenue rose to 2.585 million SEK compared to 2.289 million SEK the corresponding period in 2005, an increase of almost 13 percent.

Outlook for the fourth quarter

Revenues in OMX's exchange operations, Nordic Marketplaces and Information Services and New Markets, are largely dependent on trading performance and trading volumes on the exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki and Copenhagen. Revenue in the Market Technology business area is expected to increase slightly during the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of the year. The Group's expenses are expected to be somewhat higher compared with the third quarter of 2006.

Transition to IFRS

Accounting principles

OMX's interim report for the third quarter 2006 was prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and recommendation RR 31 of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council, Interim Reporting for Groups. The same accounting principles and methods of calculation were applied as in the 2005 Annual Report, which was prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The new/revised IFRS that came into effect from January 1, 2006 affected only the hedging of cash flows in the OMX Group's income statements, balance sheet, cash-flow statements and shareholders' equity. Effective January 1, 2006, OMX applies hedge accounting of hedging of internally forecast flows in foreign currencies. Earnings from these cash-flow hedges are reported in shareholders' equity. Since a decision was made in August 2005 to discontinue operations within Banks & Brokers, these operations are reported as discontinued although the discontinuation has yet to be implemented.

In the balance sheet, assets attributable to Banks & Brokers are reported separately through December 31, 2005. Figures for the comparison period are not affected in accordance with IFRS 5. In preparing this report in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, the Board and senior management make assessments and assumptions affecting the company's income and position, as well as other information disclosed. These assessments and assumptions are based on historic experience and are reviewed at regular intervals.

Three Business Areas

OMX has three Business Areas; namely Nordic Marketplaces, Information Services and New Markets and Market Technology.

Nordic Marketplaces

This Business Area operates the equity and derivatives exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki and Copenhagen.

In January 2006, a common membership was introduced for the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange and Stockholm Stock Exchange, meaning that a member could conduct business through the same membership. The Nordic Exchange was launched on October 2, 2006 having the following main characteristics:

Swedish, Danish and Finnish companies are presented in a common way divided into segments; first by market capitalization and then by industry sector following the international Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS"). Large Cap is companies with a market value equivalent to EUR 1 billion or more, Mid Cap is companies between 150 million and 1 billion euro and Small Cap is companies with a market value less than 150 million euro. The ten sectors in the GICS classification are the following: Energy, Materials, Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Health Care, Financials, Information Technology, Telecommunication Services and Utilities.

OMX also launched new Nordic indexes, such as OMX Nordic All Share and OMX Nordic 40. The latter highlights the 40 most traded companies on the Nordic List, and sector indexes make it easier to find and compare companies across the Nordic countries. A common index for OMX's Nordic alternative market First North in Sweden and Denmark highlights the development of small and mid-sized companies in the Nordic region.

Furthermore, the OMX Nordic Exchange introduced harmonized Nordic listing requirements. The listing requirements have been developed according to best practice and are in line with existing and coming EU directives. Applying the same listing requirements to the companies contributes to improved quality by increasing market transparency. The main Nordic listing requirements are three-year history, documented earnings-generating capacity or financial resources 12 months ahead, 25 percent of the share capital held in public hands and requirements regarding the company's organization, management and Board.

Information Services and New Markets
This Business Area combines all of OMX's information services within the Group's Nordic exchange offering, OMX's securities administration services and OMX's ownership and operation of exchanges and central securities depositories in Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius. In connection with the launch of the Nordic Exchange OMX launched a Nordic information offering with extensive market data and distribution to information vendors. As per 30 June, OMX distribution network included 129 000 terminals. OMX also offers Nordic products and services to support listed companies in getting more visibility, and in December 2006 OMX will launch "CompanyNews Services" that will facilitate disclosure of company information and create a hub for financial information from all listed companies on the OMX Nordic Exchange. OMX also support listed companies with IR tools for share and trading information etc.

Market-Technology
Within the Business Area, OMX develops and delivers systems solutions, IT services and advisory services for the global exchange industry. Market technology is based on the recently reorganized OMX Technology division.

Research and development, patents and licenses
OMX holds many patents and licenses that they monitor via their Patent Department and are also continuously applying for new ones as they continue to invest in their R&D work. OMX also hold licenses that they monitor via their legal department. Software related patents within the OMX Market Technology are considered to be the most important patens.

OMX do not foresee any major changes related to patents or licenses and they aim to continue investing over time approximately 10 percent of Market Technology's turnover in R&D.

RISK FACTORS

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Risk factors

The business and financial position of OMX (OMX) is exposed to external risk factors, some of which can not be controlled by OMX. It is important that potential investors consider the risk factors and how they will change when considering the potential future growth of OMX. Due to their nature, some risk factors can not be described in detail. The risk factors are not presented in order of priority.

Risks relating to the market

OMX is dependent on economic conditions as well as general market conditions. Major changes could adversely affect OMX´s businesses in many ways

OMX is dependent on the general market and economic conditions, especially in the Nordic region. The economy of the Nordic countries is largely dependent on specific industries, such as the telecom or finance sectors, and as a result of that the economy is vulnerable to fluctuations in the performance of these sectors and companies. Major decreases in trading volumes or prices in large listed companies can have detrimental impact on the business of OMX. Similarly major changes in the ownership of large listed companies may lead to the new owner delisting the target company from the OMX stock exchanges and that would also adversely affect the business of OMX.

In the event of a downturn, business operations of OMX could be adversely affected in many ways and the income would likely decline. Should OMX be unable to reduce its cost base (which to a large degree is fixed) at the same pace, its profit margin would erode and its liquidity could be impaired.

OMX operates in various markets

The operations of OMX are subject to the risk inherent in international operations, including but not limited to, risks with respect to operating in the emerging markets of the Baltic region. These countries are subject to greater political, economic and social uncertainties than countries with more developed institutional structures. Furthermore, the operations will be subject to the laws and policies of, inter alia, the United States and the European Union. There can be no assurance that these factors will not have a material adverse impact on OMX´s ability to increase or maintain its international sales or on the results of its operations.

Risks relating to the business

OMX depends on its relationships with a number of large customers and partners

OMX depends on relationships with its largest customers and partners. There can be no assurance that these relationships and agreements will remain unchanged in the future.

Any disruption or termination of relationships or agreements could have an adverse affect on the financial conditions and the share price of OMX.

OMX invests substantial amounts in system platforms
In its technology operations, OMX invests substantial amounts in the development of system platforms. Although investments are carefully planned, there can be no assurance that the demand for such platforms will justify the related investments and that the future levels of orders will be sufficient to generate an acceptable return on such investments. If OMX fails to generate acceptable revenue from planned system platforms, or fails to do so within the envisaged timeframe, it could have an adverse effect on the group’s operating results and financial condition.

There are risks related to valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets
A substantial part of OMX’s assets consists of goodwill and other intangible assets. These assets are valued on an ongoing basis based on estimated future market conditions and other relevant factors. Thus, an impairment of these assets could cause impairment losses affecting income statement and shareholders’ equity.

It may not be possible to sublease leased premises
A large portion of the offices in which OMX operates in different countries is leased under long-term agreements according to local market conditions. The degree of utilization of these office spaces has stabilized and subleasing contracts made for excess space but there can be no assurance that it would be possible to sublet any non-utilized office space or to continue subleases of such space on terms that would cover existing leasing costs or otherwise not be less favorable for OMX. This could have an adverse effect on OMX’s business, operational results and financial position.

Tax assets are valued on a continuous basis
A part of the OMX balance sheet consists of tax assets. These assets are valued on a continuous basis according to going concern concept and relevant factors as impairment testing. An impairment test of these assets could cause impairment losses affecting income statement and shareholders’ equity.

OMX is not able to remain competitive and implement its strategy if it cannot hire and retain skilled personnel
To remain competitive and implement its strategy, OMX needs hire and retain highly skilled employees with particular expertise. Competence and expertise within management of exchanges and transaction technology is OMX’s main competitive advantage and organizational backbone.
A portion of this competence will be held by a limited number of key individuals who are of particular importance for ensuring that OMX remains and develops its competitive edge. A positive development of the future business activities of OMX will be dependent on the continued employment of such employees

Risks relating to the operations

Operational risk and dependence on systems and IT-systems may disrupt OMX's business, result in regulatory action against the group or limit its growth

OMX faces operational risk arising from potentially inadequate or failed internal processes and IT systems as well as other systems or from factors beyond its control (such as criminal acts and default by suppliers of telecom services). The business of OMX is highly dependent on the IT systems and other systems on which it operates. Even though OMX aims to take precautions (such as risk management, education, internal control and insurance), as OMX already takes today to limit the risks related to their processes and systems, it could suffer financial loss, a disruption of its business, liability to customers, regulatory intervention or damage to its reputation or the operations of the securities markets could be disabled, if any of these processes and systems do not operate properly or are disabled.

Employee misconduct could harm OMX and is difficult to detect and deter

Operational risk includes the risk of loss due to lack of knowledge or willful violation of rules and regulations on the part of employees. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use of confidential information, which might result in regulatory sanctions and could cause serious financial harm. Employee misconduct in any form could result in significant financial loss to OMX and damage its reputation. Even though OMX takes precautions, such as risk management, education, internal control and insurance, it is not always able to deter and detect employee misconduct and the precautions taken may not be effective in all cases.

OMX is exposed to clearing risk

OMX clears a range of equity-related and fixed-income-related derivative products. OMX assumes the counterparty risk for all transactions that are cleared for its markets and guarantee that its cleared contracts will be honored. As protection against the risks that are associated with its derivatives clearing business, OMX enforces minimum financial and operational criteria for membership eligibility, requires members and investors to provide collateral, and maintains established risk policies and procedures to ensure that the counterparty risks are properly monitored and pro-actively managed. OMX also has the benefit of rules and regulations, which provide a robust legal protection.

The most notable risk associated with derivative clearing operations is the risk that one or more counterparties will default on their obligations.

The collateral that is required from, and pledged by, members and investors is based on margining methodologies designed to provide adequate protection against counterparty default.

The collateral pledged is restricted to approved forms of eligible collateral. Counterparty risk exposures are monitored and controlled on a daily and an

intraday basis and OMX has clearly defined procedures in place for managing default risk and responding to default situations.
The pro-active risk management is designed to mitigate the risk of counterparty default, but there is no guarantee that members or investors will not default on their obligations to OMX. Moreover, while margining of member and investor risk exposures is specifically designed to ensure that sufficient collateral is maintained to compensate for the default risk incurred, no guarantee can be given that the collateral provided will at all times be sufficient. Accordingly, the group will maintain clearing capital resources that serve as an additional layer of protection to help ensure that the group is able to meet its obligations.

OMX is exposed to currency risk
OMX has significant exposure to exchange rate movements between the SEK, DKK, euro; US dollar and other foreign currencies and with the acquisition of ICEX also ISK. Should OMX's hedging strategies prove to be ineffective this could have an adverse effect on its operating results and financial condition.

OMX is exposed to credit, counterparty and liquidity risk
OMX faces credit, counterparty and liquidity risks in its business. Although these risks to some extent are limited by dealing with counterparties with a high credit rating and by investing in low credit risk securities offering high liquidity, no assurance can be given that the counterparties will not default on their obligations to OMX due to factors outside its control and that the market in which the financial instruments are invested will remain liquid.

OMX is exposed to interest risk
OMX faces interest rate risks in its business. The speed at which an enduring interest rate change can impact OMX's net interest income will depend on duration of the interest rates of OMX's investments and borrowings. In accordance with OMX's finance policy, the duration of the borrowings is long term while the duration of the interest rate on such borrowings is short-term; fluctuations in the interest rate could impact the group's financial condition.

Risks related to legal and regulatory matters

OMX operates in a regulated industry and changes in regulatory environment could harm its operating results and financial conditions.
OMX's activities are, to a large extent, regulated either at the national or/and at an international level, such as by the European Union. Implementation and application of these regulations may be undertaken by one or more regulatory authorities, which may challenge OMX's compliance with one or more aspects of such regulations. If OMX is found not to have complied with these regulations, it may, among other things, be subject to conditional fines and possible revocation of its license and authorization.

In addition, changes in legislation, regulation or government policies affecting OMX's business activities, as well as decisions by regulatory authorities or courts, could harm its operating results and financial condition and could have a negative impact on its share price.

Legal proceedings
On February 23, 2005, OMX announced that a court jury had rejected eSpeed's claim regarding patent infringement and declared eSpeed's patent invalid. ESpeed's claim was approximately USD 100 million on January 25, 2005. In December 2005, the court rejected eSpeed's motion to overturn the jury's ruling regarding invalidity. In April 2006, eSpeed appealed the court decision.
During the second quarter of 2004, OMX rejected a legal claim for additional repayment of VAT amounting to approximately EUR 5 million, excluding interest. The Helsinki City Court announced an interim ruling on the case on June 9, 2006, in favor of OMX. The City Court also found that OMX was entitled to receive compensation for its legal costs. The court's ruling has been appealed by the plaintiffs.
A dispute regarding a system delivery is in progress in the Market Technology business area. In May 2006, OMX requested an arbitration process, which is expected to be concluded in the end of 2007. OMX has not made any provisions for the disputes in progress or changes in contingent liabilities during the period.

Significant changes

A matter that will have implications on the OMX business as well as the exchange industry as a whole is the implementation of directives MiFID (EU) and RegNMS (US); these directives will be implemented in 2007.

MiFID is a European Union legislation that covers investment intermediaries and financial markets which replaces the previous Investment Services Directive (ISD). The MiFID covers the regime of ISD and introduces new and more extensive requirements. RegNMS is a new regulation in the US, known as Regulation NMS or Regulation National Market Systems, which takes effect in mid-2007. The regulation is an initiative undertaken by the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) and will have considerable impact on the data feeds. This guarantees best trading price.

	MiFID	**RegNMS**
Planned implementation date	**2007**	**2007**
Key regulatory authority	European Union	SEC
Objectives	Investor Protection Best Execution Enhance Transparency Improve Order Execution Bolster market integrity and efficiency	Best Execution on key equity markets Fairer access and new rules for price quotes Changes to market data handling
Technology Impact	Trading & Order Routing Regulatory Reporting Archive/Historic pricing Customer Management Trade reporting Market Data Reference Data Compliance Tools	Sophisticated Order Routing Compliance Tools Market Data Applications Cross Venue capabilities

Table 2. What are MiFID and RegNMS?

INFORMATION CONCERNING OMX SHARES

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Share information

The OMX shares are listed in on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, which is the primary market. Secondary markets are Helsinki Stock Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange. The shares will soon be listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange. OMX shares are traded in all of the exchanges mentioned earlier.

New share issue

On November 30 the OMX Board of Directors, based on an authorization given by the shareholders at an extra General Meeting on October 23, 2006, issued new shares in conjunction with their acquisition of Eignarhaldsfelagid Verdbrefathing (EV), in other words the acquisition of the Icelandic Stock Exchange and (ICEX) and Icelandic Securities Depository (ISD).
The equity consideration to EV´s shareholders are 2.067.560 newly issued shares in OMX, amounting to 1.7 per cent of total number of outstanding shares after transaction. The corresponding value is approximately ISK 2.500 million (SEK 271) based on an OMX share price of SEK 141.

The allocation of the new shares issued in conjunction with the acquisition of EV is divided with the following ratio, 1: 0,1532.

Seller	Number of shares in EV	% in EV	New OMX shares
Eignarhaldsfélag hlutafélaga ehf.*	32,998,050	24,443%	505,374
Eignarhaldsfélag lífeyrissj. um VÞÍ ehf.**	18,094,050	13,403%	277,115
Central Bank	14,904,000	11,040%	228,259
Kaupthing Bank hf.	13,978,305	10,354%	214,081
Glitnir Holding Company ehf.	12,384,495	9,174%	189,672
Investors Association	12,109,500	8,970%	185,460
Landsbanki Íslands hf.	10,207,350	7,561%	156,328
Virðisbrævamarknaður Føroya P/F	5,984,550	4,433%	91,655
Icelandic Savings Banks Association hf.	3,762,315	2,787%	57,621
Icelandic Securities hf.	1,926,315	1,427%	29,502
VBS Investment Bank hf.	1,743,525	1,292%	26,703
National Debt Management Agency	1,244,835	0,922%	19,065
Icebank hf.	1,016,820	0,753%	15,573
Reykjavik Savings Bank	933,660	0,692%	14,299
Hafnarfjordur Savings Bank	923,805	0,684%	14,148
Engineers Savings Bank	777,870	0,576%	11,913
Siglufjordur Savings Bank	723,870	0,536%	11,086
Icelandic Investors hf.	670,680	0,497%	10,272
Vestmannaeyjar Savings Bank	616,005	0,456%	9,434
Total	**135,000,000**	**100,000%**	**2,067,560**

*(Holding co for Listed companies)
**(Holding co for Pension Funds)

Table 3. Distribution of new OMX shares
Source: Iceland Stock Exchange

Share capital

Number of shares in OMX is as of October 31st 2006 were 118,572,907 and the number of shareholders is 13,156. Following a transaction of shares to the shareholders of Eignarhaldsfelagid Verdbrefathing, the total number of outstanding shares in OMX will be 120,640,467.

- Number of shares 118,572,907
- Number of shareholders 13,156
- Share capital SEK 237,145,814
- Earnings per share Q3-2006: 5,17
- P/E ratio as of Q3-2006: 21
- Share price, at period end Q3-2006, SEK: 142

Dividend policy

The board's ambition is that the amount of OMX's ordinary dividend shall, in the future, grow in pace with the company's earnings per share, taking OMX's long-term capital requirements into account.

Share Identity

- Ticker symbol in the Nordic Markets is OMX
- The ticker symbol in Iceland is OMX ISK
- ISIN code: SE0000110165
- Tradable in Helsinki, Sweden and Denmark.

Insiders

The following list provides a list of current insiders in OMX as reported by the Finansinspektionen (Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority), as of 22. November 2006.

Shareholders holding an insider position must report all shareholdings and other financial instruments in OMX held by them and closely affiliated natural and legal persons. Changes in shareholders holdings must be reported to Finansinspektionen (FI). Shareholders are obligated to report financial instruments and transactions that include share loans, redemption shares and trading in redemption rights. However, the obligation does not cover acquisition through the allotment of redemption rights.

Name	Position	Latest transaction
Abrahamson, John	Director, subsidiary	—
Ackebo, Anders	Other position, subsidiary	2.2.2006
Back, Gustav	Other position	13.6.2006
Belling, Peter	Other position, subsidiary	27.4.2006
Bennet, Paul	Other position, subsidiary	2.2.2006
Berggren, Hans	Other position	3.11.2006
Billing, Magnus	Other position	17.11.2006
By, Carl-Olof	Director, subsidiary	11.3.2005
Bäckström, Urban	Director	27.4.2006
Böcker, Magnus	CEO	23.10.2006
Clausen, Christian	Director, subsidiary	—
Clemedtson, Peter	Auditor	—
Dahlström, Sara	Other position	17.8.2006
De Verdier, Peter	Other position	27.4.2006
Elfving, Henrik	Other position	2.2.2006
Engberg Jensen, Peter	Director, subsidiary	11.3.2005
Eriksson, Stefan	Other position	—
Ervasti-Vaintola, Ilona	Director, subsidiary	—
Fernström, Björn	Auditor	—
Fridlund, Anders	Other position	27.4.2006
Gerdien, Markus	Other position	27.4.2006
Gladh, Pernilla	Other position	8.5.2006
Grate Axén, Adine	Director	12.5.2006
Hallberg, Carl-Magnus	Other position, subsidiary	27.4.2006
Halse, Bengt	Director	27.4.2006
Hedström, Per	Alternate auditor	—
Hjalmarsson, Bo	Alternate auditor	—
Håkanson, Jakob	Other position	2.2.2006
Jessup, Peter	Other position	—
Jochumsen, Hans-Ole	CEO subsidiary	27.4.2006
Juhlin, Peter	Other position	30.9.2006
Kinnunen, Matti	Director, subsidiary	—
Klasén, Birgitta	Director	27.4.2006
Korpela, Tarmo	Director	2.5.2006
Leggese Gibo, Marta	Other position	7.2.2006
Lilja, Niclas	Other position	—
Luczak, Edgar	Other position, subsidiary	30.4.2006
Löfgren, Andreas	Other position	9.3.2006

Continue next page

Name	Position	Latest transaction
Munk Nielsen, Hans	Director	5.5.2006
Ottersgård, Lars	Other position	—
Ovesen, Jan	Other position, subsidiary	24.2.2006
Paulsson, Henrik	Other position, subsidiary	27.4.2006
Peiponen, Pekka	Other position	2.2.2006
Pohjola, Markku	Director	5.5.2006
Rasin, Anna	Other position	29.9.2006
Raulo, Jaakko	Other position	2.2.2006
Ritakallio, Timo	Director, subsidiary	—
Rosberg, Jenny	Other position, subsidiary	27.4.2006
Rossi, Teuvo	Other position, subsidiary	2.2.2006
Rudén, Johan	Other position, subsidiary	30.9.2006
Ruuska, Jukka	Director, subsidiary	23.10.2006
Schauman, Kristina	Other position	17.11.2006
Stenhammar, Olof	Director	12.5.2006
Svefors, Bo	Other position	27.4.2006
Södermark, Åke	Other position	27.4.2006
Tibell, Roland	Other position, subsidiary	15.11.2006
Tonelid, Ulf	Other position	2.2.2006
Torasvirta, Jouni	Other position, subsidiary	2.2.2006
Tuominen, Salla	Other position	7.2.2006
Wahlöf, Ulrika	Other position	8.5.2006

Table 4. Insiders
Source: Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen)

Generic share information

Name	Share capital and voting rights, %	Number of shares
Investor AB	10,90%	12,950,507
Swedish Government	6,70%	7,993,466
Nordea Bank	5,90%	7,034,923
Robur Funds	5,60%	6,611,787
Didner & Gerge Mutual Fund	4,10%	4,850,000
AMF Pension	3,20%	3,786,200
Morgan Stanley Equity Finance AB	2,90%	3,448,793
SHB	2,60%	3,117,510
Franklin-Templeton Funds	2,50%	3,000,550
SHB/SPP Funds	2,40%	2,844,620
SEB	2,30%	2,775,045
SEB Funds	2,10%	2,484,173
Stenhammar Olof & company	1,80%	2,187,590
Catella Funds	1,60%	1,945,300
Fidelity Funds	1,50%	1,755,853
Second Swedish National Pension Fund	1,30%	1,589,960
Finnish Government	1,30%	1,508,500
Nordea Funds	1,30%	1,485,467
Alecta	1,20%	1,450,000
Skandia Life Insurance	1,10%	1,320,100
Summary of others	**37,50%**	**44,432,563**
Summary of shares		**118,572,907**

Source: http://www.omxgroup.com/omxcorp/investorrelations/omxshare/largestshareholders/
As of 31.10.2006

Table 5. Major shareholders
Source: SIS Ägarservice AB and VPC AB's public share register as of 2006-10-31

Shareholding	Shareholders, %	Share capital and voting rights, %
1 – 100	43,57%	0,2%
101 – 200	14,66%	0,3%
201– 300	6,93%	0,2%
301 – 400	4,61%	0,2%
401 – 500	4,91%	0,3%
501 – 1.000	12,42%	1,1%
1.001 – 2.000	5,38%	0,9%
2.001 – 5.000	3,48%	1,3%
5.001 – 10.000	1,18%	1.0%
10.001 – 20.000	0,71%	1,2%
20.001 – 50.000	0,74%	2,7%
50.001 – 100.000	0,37%	2,8%
100.001 – 500.000	0,68%	18.0%
500.001 – 1.000.000	0,21%	17,1%
1.000.001 – 5.000.000	0,12%	30,1%
5.000.001 – 10.000.000	0,02%	11,8%
10.000.001 – 50.000.000	0,01%	10,9%
Total	**100,0%**	**100,0%**
Total number of shareholders and shares	**13,156**	**118,572,907**

Table 6. Share distribution – shareholding
Source: SIS Ägarservice AB and VPC AB's public share register as of 2006-10-31

	Share capital and voting rights, %
Owners outside Sweden	27,9%
Swedish owners	72,1%
-whereof institutions	41,0%
-whereof funds	20,8%
-whereof private persons	10,3%

Table 7. Share distribution – geographical distribution
Source: SIS Ägarservice AB and VPC AB's public share register as of 2006-10-31

	Share capital and voting rights, %
Sweden	72,1
United States	9,4
United Kingdom	4,3
Denmark	3,4
Finland	2,6
Belgium	1,6
Luxembourg	1,5
Iceland	0,9
France	0,9
Canada	0,7
Summary others	2,6

Table 8. Share distribution – ownership distribution
Source: SIS Ägarservice AB and VPC AB's public share register as of 2006-10-31

Credit rating

OMX has been assigned Standard & Poor’s A/Stable long-term and A-1 short-term counterparty credit rating. In addition, Standard & Poor's also assigned its 'K-1' Nordic scale short-term rating to OMX.

Securities market

Iceland Stock Exchange

The Iceland Stock Exchange is the only stock exchange in Iceland. The stock exchange was established in 1985 as a joint venture of several banks and brokerage firms on the initiative of the Central Bank. As of 31st of October 2006, twenty four companies were listed on the Iceland Stock Exchange. These companies had a total market capitalization of ISK 2.457.948 million as of 31st of October 2006. Total share trading volume during the period January–September 2006 was ISK 1, 7 billion.

Regulation of the Icelandic securities market

The Icelandic Securities Trading Act, no. 33/2003, provides for the regulation and supervision of the Icelandic securities market and market participants. The Icelandic Securities trading Act prescribes that all securities transactions must be carried out fairly and in conformity with good securities trading practices and contains specific regulations with respect to company and shareholder disclosure obligations, admission to listing and trading of listed securities, public takeovers and insider registers, and prohibitions against abuse of inside information and price manipulation, among other things. The Icelandic Securities Trading Act specifies minimum disclosure requirements for companies applying for listing on

Iceland Stock Exchange or making a public offering of securities in Iceland, as article 23 states. The information provided must be sufficient to enable investors to make a sound evaluation of the security being offered and the company issuing the security.
Companies listed in Iceland have a continuing obligation to publish regular financial information, and to inform the market of any matters likely to have a material impact on the value of their securities. The role of the Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA) is to ensure that the activities of parties subject to supervision are in accordance with laws and regulations and that they are in every respect consistent with sound and proper business practices. FSA is also the party responsible for monitoring the market, but has endorsed the surveillance without resource to ICEX.

Manager

The Manager, VBS Investment bank, Icelandic ID-No. 621096-3039, registered office at Suðurlandsbraut 18, 108 Reykjavík, Iceland, has been the advisor to OMX in preparing the Abstract. The Manager has consulted with OMX and ICEX in preparing the Abstract and also followed directives from the European Union and Icelandic laws and regulations that apply

Reykjavík, 30 November 2006
On behalf of VBS – Investment bank hf.

Jón Þórisson, CEO.

Eyrún Oddsdóttir
Hörður Steinar Sigurjónsson

VBS – INVESTMENT BANK
SUÐURLANDSBRAUT 18
108 REYKJAVIK
ID-No. 621096-3039

Custodian

The newly issued shares, nominal amount 2,067,560, in OMX will be in custody of Arion Custody Services, Icelandic ID-No. 470502-4520. The shares will be tradable from December 1st 2006. Shareholders can contact Arion Custody Services for further information on their shares. Contact information for Arion Custody Services is the following:

ARION CUSTODY SERVICES
ÁRMÚLA 13
108 REYKJAVÍK
ID-No. 470502-4520

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of OMX is made up of eight members who are elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Board holds regular meetings approximately six times a year.

As of April 2006, the Board of Directors consists of Olof Stenhammar, Chairman; Adine Grate Axén, Urban Bäckström, Bengt Halse, Birgitta Klasén, Tarmo Korpela, Hans Munk Nielsen and Markku Pohjola.

Identity of directors

- Olof Stenhammar, Chairman. Born in 1941, board member since 1984.
- Adine Grate Axén, Member. Born in 1961, board member since 2002.
- Bengt Halse, Member. Born in1943, board member since 2003.
- Tarmo Korpela, Member. Born in 1942, board member since 2003, also a member of the HEX Board since 1986.
- Markku Pohjola, Member. Born in 1948, board member since 2003.
- Urban Bäckström, Member. Born in 1954, board member since 2005.
- Birgitta Klasén, Member. Born in 1949, board member since 2005.
- Hans Munk Nielsen, Member. Born in 1946, board member since 2005.

The address of all board members is OMX AB (publ), SE-105 78 Stockholm, Sweden.

In 2005 the Board of Directors changed. Board members are now eight (8) instead of nine (9) as can be seen in the OMX prospectus from 15. December 2004. Three (3) new board members came in to the board in 2005 as four (4) left the board.

Board members

Olof Stenhammar
Born in 1941. Chairman of the OMX Board. Founder of OMX 1984. Dr. Econ. & Phil h.c. Chairman of the Board of AB Ratos, AB Basen, Åre 2007, Wilhelm Stenhammar Foundation and Mentor Foundation. Board member of the Swedish Sea Rescue Society, Mentor Sverige and the Stockholm School of Economics' Advisory Board. Member of SNS Board of Trustees and the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. Holdings in OMX: 2,277,590 shares (including companies).

Olof Stenhammar is non-independent in relation to the company as he has been a member of the board for more than 12 years.

Adine Grate Axén
Born in 1961. Member of the Board since 2002. M.Sc. (Econ.). Director of Investor AB. Board member of Gambro AB and Hi3G Access AB. Member of the Securities Council and the Industry and Commerce Stock Exchange Committee. Holdings in OMX: 690 shares.

Non-independent in relation to one major shareholder of the company.

Bengt Halse
Born in 1943. Member of the Board since 2003. Dr. Eng. h.c. Member of the Board of TietoEnator Oyj, Denel (Pty) Ltd., ISD Technologies AB and Golf Engineers AB. Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA) and the Royal Swedish Academy of War Sciences. Honorary member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Naval Sciences and the Royal Aeronautical Society in the UK. Holdings in OMX: 5,500 shares. Independent.

Tarmo Korpela
Born in 1942. Member of the Board since 2003. M.Sc. (Pol.). Senior Vice President of the Confederation of Finnish Industry and Employers 1985-2004. Chairman of the Board of Invest in Finland. Holdings in OMX: 1,400 shares. Independent.

Markku Pohjola
Born in 1948. Member of the Board since 2003. M.Sc. (Econ.). Deputy Group CEO and Head of Group Processing and Technology of Nordea Bank AB (publ). CEO of Nordea Bank Finland Plc. Member of Group Executive Management of Nordea Bank AB (publ). Member of the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Finland, Nordea Bank Denmark and Nordea Bank Norway. Member of the Board of the pension insurance company Varma and the Finnish Chamber of Commerce. Chairman of the Finnish department of the International Chamber of Commerce. Vice chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Finnish Business and Policy Forum, EVA and the Research Institute of the Finnish Economy.

Member of the Executive Board of Luottokunta. Holdings in OMX: 1,350 shares. Independent.

Urban Bäckström

Born in 1954. M.Sc. (Econ.). Director General of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise; 1994-2002 Governor of the Swedish Riksbank (Central Bank). Chairman of the Board of the Jönköping International Business School. Holdings in OMX: 1,300 shares. Independent.

Birgitta Klasén

Born in 1949. Member of the Board since 2005. M.Sc. (Technical Physics). Member of the Telelogic Board and works as independent Senior IT Advisor. 2004-2005, CIO and Head of Information Management at EADS – European Aeronautics Defence and Space company. 2002-2003 worked as Independent Consultant. 1996-2001 CIO and Senior Vice President at Pharmacia and before that CIO at Telia. Worked for IBM 1976-1994 in various positions. Holdings in OMX: 2,200 shares. Independent.

Hans Munk Nielsen

Born in 1946. Board member since 2005. M.Sc. (Econ.). Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of TDC A/S. He is also Chairman of the Board of Collateralized Mortgaged Obligations Fonden and Deputy Chairman of a number of companies within the TDC group. In addition, he is a member of the board of Nordea Invest. He has also held various positions at Storebaeltsforbindelsen, Carl Bro Gruppen, Danske Bank and Danska Finansministeriet. Holdings in OMX: 1,500 shares. Independent.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, the Board is responsible for establishing OMX's overall long-term strategies and objectives, establishing the budget and business plans, reviewing and approving financial statements, adopting important policies and making decisions regarding investments and significant changes in OMX's organization and operations. The Board also appoints the President and CEO and ratifies instructions for the President and CEO as well as the composition of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee. In addition, the Board makes decisions regarding salary and other remuneration to the President and CEO.

Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors

The Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors are determined each year by the Board following the Annual General Meeting. The Rules of Procedure outline the principles of the work of the Board and the division of responsibility between the Board and the President and CEO. The Rules of Procedure also stipulate that the Board shall have an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee, and define the role of the Chairman of the Board. The committees act essentially as the preparatory bodies for the Board. The Board also decides annually regarding rules for decision-making within the Group.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

The responsibility of the Chairman of the Board is to lead the work of the Board and to ensure that the Board fulfills its responsibilities in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Board. Through continual contact with the President and CEO, the Chairman shall follow the development of the company and ensure that the members of the Board have continuous access to information necessary to follow and analyze the financial position, financial planning and development of the company. The Chairman shall also be responsible for communicating the opinions of shareholders to the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Olof Stenhammar.

President and CEO

The President and CEO is appointed by and receives instructions from the Board of Directors. The President and CEO of OMX is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the company, which entails assuming operational responsibility for the company’s activities. Furthermore, the president and CEO is among other things responsible for ensuring that OMX complies with the rules regarding the disclosure of information for a company listed on the Nordic Exchange. The President and CEO is Magnus Böcker.

Work of the Board of Directors during 2005

The Board held 14 meetings during 2005 and average attendance was 85 percent. During 2005, the Board paid special attention to the following issues: the strategic position of OMX, the reorganization and focusing of the technology business through acquisitions and divestments, the execution of the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, the integration of exchange trading and the creation of a Nordic Exchange, auditing and accounting issues, internal control, financial reporting and governance of the OMX group, remuneration and incentive issues, and capital and financing issues.

Evaluation of the work of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors evaluates its work continuously through open discussions and interviews between the Chairman of the Board and individual Board members. In addition, the Rules of Procedure of the Board prescribe that at one meeting of the Board of Directors during the year the Board shall carry out an evaluation of the work of the Board. With regard to the evaluation of the work of the Board in 2005, OMX engaged the external consulting company Alumni.

Independence of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has determined that Olof Stenhammar is not considered to be independent of the company and the management of the company due his membership of the Board of Directors of OMX for more than 12 years. In addition, Adine Grate Axén is not considered to be independent in relation to the major shareholders of the company due to her employment at Investor AB, which owns more than 10 percent of the votes and shares in OMX. All of the other members of the Board of Directors have been deemed to be independent.

Senior Management/The Management of OMX (the executive team)

- Magnus Böcker, President and CEO of OMX AB. Born 1961, employed by OMX since 1986. Holdings in OMX: 140,736 shares, 100,000 options and 226,000 employee stock options.

- Hans-Ole Jochumsen, President Information Services and New Markets. Born 1957, employed by OMX since 1998. Holdings in OMX: 2,240 shares.

- Jukka Ruuska, President Nordic Market Places. Born 1961, employed by OMX since 2000. Holdings in OMX: 30,010 shares, 60,000 options.

- Kristina Schauman, Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Born 1965, employed by OMX since 2004. Holdings in OMX: 6,274 shares.

- Markus Gerdien, President Market Technology. Born 1960, employed by OMX since 2005. Holdings in OMX: 1,331 shares.

- Bo Svefors, Senior Vice President Marketing and Communications. Born 1951, employed by OMX since 2003. Holdings in OMX: 709.

Employees

The number of employees and consultants in the OMX group amounted to 1,460 (1,344) as of 31 October 2006, of which 1,336 (1,288) were employed and 124 (56) were consultants. Of the total number of employees, 93 were on long-term leave, mainly parental leave. As of 31 October 2006 782 worked within the Market Technology division, 243 within the Nordic Market division, 177 within the Information Services & New Markets and 143 within the Service Function.
On 31 October 2006 OMX had operations in 15 countries: Australia, Estonia, Finland, Hong Kong, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Canada, the UK and the US.

Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed annually by the Board of Directors. The purpose of the Audit Committee is to support the Board in issues regarding internal and external control as well as financing and financial targets.

In April 2006, the Board of Directors appointed Adine Grate Axén (Chairman), Urban Bäckström and Hans Munk Nielsen as members of the Audit Committee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee has reported to the Board meetings on the matters addressed at the meetings of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration committee

The Remuneration Committee is appointed annually by the Board of Directors. The Committee prepares issues for Board decisions regarding salaries and remuneration for the President and CEO, and also approves salaries and other types of remuneration for members of the Executive Management Team.

The Board of Directors appointed in April 2006 the following persons as members of the Remuneration Committee: Olof Stenhammar (Chairman), Adine Grate Axén and Bengt Halse.

Duties and composition of the Nominating Committee for OMX AB

The Nominating Committee is responsible for preparing and presenting proposals to the Annual General Meeting regarding the Board of Directors and the Auditors. The duties of the Nominating Committee also include proposing fees for the Board members and the Auditors of OMX.

The 2006 Annual General Meeting of OMX approved principles for the appointment of the Nominating Committee for the 2007 Annual General Meeting. For further details, see the minutes of the Annual General Meeting, April 6, 2006

In accordance with these principles, the following persons were appointed to the Nominating Committee in OMX AB during the autumn of 2006:

- Malin Björkmo, Director (Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication) representing the Swedish Government
- Arne Liljedahl, Group CFO representing Nordea
- KG Lindvall (Board member, Robur Fonder) representing Robur fonder
- Olof Stenhammar (Chairman of the Board of Directors, OMX)
- Jacob Wallenberg (Chairman of the Board of Directors, Investor) representing Investor AB

Remuneration

The Meeting resolved that the fees to be paid to Board members elected by the Annual General Meeting, and who are not employees of the company, shall amount to SEK 2.500.000, to be divided as SEK 750.000 to the Chairman, and SEK 250.000 to each of the other Board members. In addition, fees totaling SEK 400.000 for committee work will be distributed as decided by the Board of Directors between Board members who serve on committees appointed by the Board.

The table below sets out the remuneration paid by OMX to the Board of Directors and the Management during 2004 and 2005

(SEK)		Board fees	Fixed Salary	Variable Salary	Pension	Benefits in kind		Total	
Olof Stenhammar	2005	750.000	-	-	-	9.197.314	1)	9.947.314	2005
	2004	725.000	-	-	-	5.345.353		6.070.353	2004
Adine Grate Axén	2005	300.000	-	-	-	-		300.000	2005
	2004	250.000	-	-	-	-		250.000	2004
Urban Bäckström	2005	250.000	-	-	-	-		250.000	2005
	2004	-	-	-	-	-		0	2004
Bengt Halse	2005	250.000	-	-	-	-		250.000	2005
	2004	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2004
Birgitta Klasén	2005	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2005
	2004	-	-	-	-	-		0	2004
Tarmo Korpela	2005	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2005
	2004	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2004
Hans Munk Nielsen	2005	133.333	-	-	-	-		133.333	2005
	2004	-	-	-	-	-		0	2004
Henrik Normann	2005	33.333	-	-	-	-		33.333	2005
	2004	-	-	-	-	-		0	2004
Markku Pohjola	2005	250.000	-	-	-	-		250.000	2005
	2004	225.000	-	-	-	-		225.000	2004
Gunnar Brock	2005	-	-	-	-	-		0	2005
	2004	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2004
Thomas Franzén	2005	-	-	-	-	-		0	2005
	2004	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2004
Timo Ihamuotila	2005	166.667	-	-	-	-		166.667	2005
	2004	225.000	-	-	-	-		225.000	2004
Mikael Lilius	2005	166.667	-	-	-	-		166.667	2005
	2004	200.000	-	-	-	-		200.000	2004
Magnus Böcker	2005	-	4.636.230	1.498.000	1.007.400	95.190		7.236.820	2005
	2004	-	3.885.640	554.400	850.080	75.059		5.365.179	2004
Management 2)	2005	-	13.908.558	3.888.040	2.453.046	636.117		20.885.761	2005
	2004	-	11.902.488	1.239.750	2.232.620	407.013		15.781.871	2004
Total	2005	**2.700.000**	**18.544.788**	**5.386.040**	**3.460.446**	**731.307**		**28.122.581**	2005
	2004	**2.425.000**	**15.788.128**	**1.794.150**	**3.082.700**	**482.072**		**21.147.050**	2004

1) Includes remuneration to a company that in which Olof Stenhammar owns a majority holding, comprising a fixed amount and a profit-based amount based on a licensing agreement. The profit related portion comprises 1 percent of OMX's earnings after financial items. The remuneration for 2005 amounts to SEK 9.172.298 (5.324.175). The amount is paid quarterly in arrears. The contract, which was signed and is based on the formation of OM in 1985, ceased to apply effective January 1, 2006. Other benefits amount to SEK 25.016 (21.178).

2) Executive Management, others comprised the following six persons in 2005: President of Nordic Marketplaces, Jukka Ruuska; President of Market Technology, Klas Ståhl (until October 21, 2005), Markus Gerdien (from October 24, 2005); Chief Financial Officer, Kristina Schauman; President of Information Services and New Markets, Hans-Ole Jochumsen, Chief Strategy Officer, Anders Reveman (until April 30, 2005), and the President of Marketing & Communications Bo Svefors (effective February 14, 2005).

Table 9. Remuneration to the Board of Directors

Source: www.omxgroup.com

Auditors and advisers

Audit

Auditors are elected by the Annual General Meeting. OMX has two permanent auditors and two deputy auditors.

Auditors

Auditors are Peter Clemedtson, Authorized Public Accountant, PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, born 1956 and Björn Fernström, Authorized Public Accountant, Ernst & Young AB, born 1950.

Deputies

Bo Hjalmarsson , Authorized Public Accountant, PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, born 1960 and Per Hedström, Authorized Public Accountant, Ernst & Yount AB, born 1960.

Neither the auditors (including deputy auditors) nor the auditing firms may hold any shares, or instruments entitling the holder to subscribe for shares, in OMX. Peter Clemedtson has been auditor of OMX since 2003. Other assignments include Ericsson, SinterCast, Gambro, Electrolux, Medivir, KMT and SEB. Björn Fernström has been auditor of OMX since 1984. Other assignments include ElektronikGruppen BK, Klövern, Munters, Nordnet, Orc Software, Protect Data, Saab and Scania (deputy).

No changes have been with the auditors or the audit team they are, however, up for election at the AGM in 2007.

Remuneration to OMX's auditors

Remuneration to auditors are paid in the usual manner against authorized invoices. The invoices shall be based on auditing plans and presented in advance.

Advisers

No leading advisers that need to mentioned.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Financial information

As the interim report for quarter three reports there has been increased activity in all business areas, both revenue and expenses is up compared to the corresponding period 2005. Here are some of the financial highlights reported in the third quarter report 2006

- Revenue during January-September increased by 13 percent to SEK 2,585 million (2,289)
- Operating income increased by 32 percent to SEK 856 million (647)
- Income after financial items grew with 37 percent to SEK 812 million (591)
- Income after tax rose 73 percent to SEK 615 million (356)
- Earnings per share increased by 71 percent to SEK 5.17 (3.03)
- Return on shareholders' equity rose to 17 (6) percent

Consolidated statement and other financial information

Key figures for the OMX Group reporting year 2005 and quarter three 2006, in million SEK.

	Jan - Dec 2005	**Jan-Sept 2006**
Income statement		
Net sales	3.011	2.497
Other revenues & own work capitalized	125	88
Total revenues	3.136	2.585
Operating expenses before depreciation ***1)***	-2.015	-1.603
Depreciation and write - downs	-226	-168
Share in associated companies	15	42
Operating income	910	856
Net financial items	-64	-44
Income after financial items	846	812
Minority interest	-7	3
Net income	543	615
Balance sheet		
Cash and short term investments ***2)***	1.361	1.186
Total assets	10.612	11.337
Shareholders´ equity	4.749	4.501
Interest-bearing financial liabilities ***3)***	1.907	1.971
Non interest-bearing liabilities	1.644	1.615
Capital employed	6.656	6.472
Interest-bearing net debt	573	849
Number of employees (average)	1.370	1.309

	Jan - Dec 2005	Jan-Sept 2006
Investments and cash flow		
Total investments		
- acquisition of goodwill	924	190
- investments in equipment	85	34
- investments in research and development	263	152
- of which expensed	63	17
- other investments in intangible assets	49	24
Investment acquired through acquisition	398	75
Cash flow from operations	555	722
Ratios		
Operating margin before depreciation, percent	36	40
Operating margin, percent	29	33
Net margin, percent	17	24
Return on capital employeed, percent	14	18
Return on equity, percent	12	17
Equity / assets ratio, percent	57	56
Net debt/equity ration, percent	12	19
Investments in equipment/total revenues, percent	2,70	1,30
Investments in research and development/total revenues, percent	8,40	5,90
Value of orders	2.702	3.227
Key figures per share		
Earnings per share, SEK	4,66	5,17
Earnings per share after full conversion, SEK	4,66	5,17
Cash flow per share, SEK	4,70	6,09
Cash flow per share after full conversion, SEK	4,69	6,08
Shareholders´equity per share, SEK	40	38
Shareholders´equity after full conversion per share, SEK	40	38
Dividend per share, SEK	6,50	n/a
Dividend as percent of net income, percent	141	n/a
Number of shares at end of period, million	118,474	118,474
Number of shares at end of period, after full conversion, million	118,760	118,760
Average number of shares, million	118,108	118,474

	Jan - Dec 2005	Jan-Sept 2006
Price related data		
Share price at end of period, SEK	110	142
Highest share price during period, SEK	110	167
Lowest share price during period, SEK	78	104
Share price/Shareholders´ equity per share, times	2,80	3,70
Direct yield, percent	5,90	n/a
Price/earnings multiple at end of period, times ***4)***	23	21
Average number of OMX shares traded per day, 000s	335	708
- as percent of average number of shares	2,84	5,98
Average value of OMX shares traded per day	30,90	90,30

Table 10. Financial Information

1) Operating expense consists of: premises, marketing expenses, consultancy expense, operating and maintenance - IT, other external expenses and personal expenses.

2) Cash and short term investments are: Financial assets available for sale, Liquid assets and assets held for sale

3) Interest bearing financial liabilities, 498+1409, Current liabilities + long term, both interest bearing

4) P/E ratio: Calculated on the basis of rolling 12 - month results.

Definitions

• Operating margin before depreciation
Total revenues less personnel expenses and other operating expenses as a percentage of total revenues.
• Operating margin
Operating income as a percentage of total revenues.
• Net margin
Net income as a percentage of total revenues.
• Return on capital employed
Income after net financial items plus financial expenses for the period as a percentage of average capital employed. Capital employed is defined as shareholders' equity plus interest-bearing liabilities.
• Return on equity
Net income for the period as a percentage of average shareholders' equity.
• Equity/assets ratio
Shareholders' equity and minority interest as a percentage of total assets.
• Interest cover
Income after net financial items plus financial expenses divided by financial expenses.
• Net debt/equity ratio
Interest-bearing net debt as a percentage of shareholders' equity and minority interest.
• Cash flow per share
Cash flow from operations divided by number of shares.
• Earnings per share
Net income divided by number of shares.
• Equity per share
Shareholders' equity divided by number of shares.

Summary Revenue and Income by Business Area

The Nordic Marketplace Business Area has got three main sources of income: trading revenue, issuers´ revenue and other revenue.

The four main sources of revenue for Information Services and New Markets are: information revenue, revenue from Baltic Markets, revenue from Broker Services and other revenue.

In the Market Technology Business Area there are three major sources of revenue: license, support and project revenue, revenue from Facility Management Services and other revenue.

Revenue and Operating Income	**Jan - Sept**		**Full year**
OMX – Three Business Areas	**2006**	**2005**	**2005**
Revenue			
Nordic Marketplaces	1.304	1.077	1.510
Information Services & New Markets	439	380	512
Market Technology	910	848	1.155
Total Revenue	**2.653**	**2.305**	**3.177**
Operating Income			
Nordic Marketplaces	698	487	689
Information Services & New Markets	174	148	196
Market Technology	43	34	61
Total Operating Income	**915**	**669**	**946**

Table 11. Summary Revenue and Income by Business Area, in million SEK.

Revenue and income

The period January to September OMX'S total revenue rose to 2.585 million SEK compared to 2.289 million SEK the corresponding period in 2005, an increase of almost 13 percent.

Financial objectives

OMX aims to create profitable growth with a return that exceeds the market's return requirement. OMX's financial goals have been established as guidance for OMX to achieve this objective in the mid-term perspective.

OMX's return on shareholders' equity shall amount to at least 15 percent and the debt/equity ratio shall be at a maximum of 30 percent. Through attaining these goals, OMX will be able to pay out increasing dividends to its shareholders and at the same time retain a sufficiently strong balance sheet taking into account the financial risk level.

For further information regarding OMX financial information see the annual report 2005 and the quarterly interim reports for 2006 on the OMX website, www.omxgroup.com and in section "Documents for display".

INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXATION

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Taxation

OMX shares listed in Iceland will be subject to taxation according to law in effect at any given time. It is recommended that investors seek external tax advice on the tax implications of any investments in OMX shares. The following text regarding taxation does not contain an exhaustive description of all the tax rules that may apply to each individual investor.

Dividends

Individuals

A dividend received by an individual resident in Iceland is subject to 15 withholding tax in Sweden in accordance with the double taxation treaty between the Nordic countries. However, if the individual owns more than 10 percent of the shares he is exempt from withholding tax on dividends received from a Swedish company.

An individual accounts for the dividends received and the withholding tax on a tax return in Iceland and will not be subject to capital gain tax on that income in Iceland.

Corporate shareholders

The withholding tax rate on dividends received by a corporate shareholder resident in Iceland is the same as mentioned above concerning individuals. A corporate shareholder resident in Iceland is subject to 15 percent withholding tax in Sweden in accordance with the double taxation treaty between the Nordic countries. If the company owns more than 10 percent of the shares it is exempt from withholding tax obligation on dividends received from a Swedish company. Under Icelandic tax law, investors subject to Icelandic taxation on dividends received from OMX shares will be eligible for a reduction of Icelandic dividend income, provided that the company has been taxed appropriately in Sweden.

Profit from sale of shares

Individuals
Concerning individuals living abroad, it must be established if there is a double taxation agreement with the state where the individual resides, in order to determine which state has got the right to taxation.

According to the double taxation treaty between the Nordic countries profits from sales of shares in OMX owned by Icelandic individual shareholder are taxable in Iceland.

The capital gain tax rate is 10 percent.

Corporate share holders
Profits from sale of shares owned by an Icelandic corporate shareholder is also subject to taxation in Iceland based on the tax treaty between the Nordic countries. The profit is subject to 18 percent income tax. However, the taxation of capital gains can be deferred by reinvestment in shares within two years from the sale.

Swedish tax considerations for foreign shareholders
This Section applies only to holders of shares representing less than 10 percent of the capital and/or votes in Iceland Stock Exchange and OMX, respectively, and is not applicable if the shares pertain to a permanent establishment or fixed base of business in Sweden. Holders of shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the Swedish and other tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of shares.

Taxation of capital gains – general information
Non-residents of Sweden are generally not liable for Swedish capital gains taxation with respect to the sale of shares, unless the shares pertain to a permanent establishment in Sweden. Under Swedish tax law, capital gains from the sale of certain Swedish securities, such as the OMX shares or fractional entitlements of OMX shares, by private individuals may be taxed in Sweden at a rate of 30 percent if such individuals have been residents of Sweden or have lived permanently in Sweden at any time during the year of the sale or the ten calendar years preceding the year of the sale. This provision may, however, be limited by tax treaties that Sweden has concluded with other countries.

The Nordic tax treaty currently in force reduces this period to the five years following the year during which the individual became a non-resident of Sweden.

Capital gain tax exemption applies for Swedish corporate entities for gains relate to the disposal of shares held for business reasons. Since the OMX share is a listed share a corporate entitiy must hold 10 % or more of the shares in OMX or if corporate entity could prove that a genuine business link exist between the shareholder and OMX. The same applies to foreign companies resident in the European Economic Area (EEA) and conducting business from a permanent establishment (PE) in Sweden when the shares are allocated to the PE. Companies resident outside the EEA may by application of the non-discrimination clause in a tax treaty also benefit from the participation exemption.

Shares which does not qualify as held for business resons are considered as investments and a captial gain is taxable at 30 %.

An exemption from the capital gains tax exemption applies for the sale of shares in a “shell “ company, that is, a company where the market value of cash, shares and other marketable instruments (other than shares held for business reasons) and similar assets exceeds 50 percent of the consideration paid for the shares. The sale of a shell company results in a taxation of the seller of the gross consideration. Provided certain formalities are fulfilled it is, however, possible to avoid such gross taxation. A consequence of the participation exemption is that capital losses on shares held for business reasons are not deductible.

Taxation of dividends – general information

A Swedish dividend withholding tax at a rate of 0-30 percent is imposed on dividends paid by a Swedish company, such as OMX, to non-residents of Sweden. Dividends made to foreign corporate shareholders, who are subject to taxation similar to the Swedish taxation, may be exempt from withholding tax if the shares are deemed to be held for business purposes. Shares in listed companies are deemed to be held for business purposes if, among other things, the holding comprises a capital asset for the holder and represents at least 10 percent of the voting rights in the company. The company must also have held the shares for a consecutive period of at least one year prior to the sale. The same withholding tax of 0-30 percent applies to certain other payments made by a Swedish company, including payments as a result of the redemption of shares and the repurchase of shares through an offer directed to its shareholders. Exemption from the withholding tax or a lower tax rate than the general 30 percent may apply by virtue of Swedish tax provisions or pursuant to a tax treaty. Under the current Nordic tax treaty the withholding tax on dividends paid on shares representing less than 10 percent of the capital to eligible Icelandic holders is generally capped at 15 percent.

Under all Swedish tax treaties, with the exception of the tax treaty currently in force between Sweden and Switzerland, the withholding tax at the applicable treaty rate should be withheld by the payer of the dividends.

With regard to dividends paid on shares in companies registered with Icelandic Securities Depository (ISD) (such as the OMX shares), a reduced rate of dividend withholding tax under a tax treaty is generally applied at the source by ISD or, if the shares are registered with a nominee, the nominee, as long as the person entitled to the dividend is registered as a non-resident and sufficient information regarding the tax residency of the beneficial owner is available to ISD or the nominee (i.e. no restitution procedure is generally necessary). However, it should be noted that due to technical issues, a Swedish withholding tax of 30 percent may also be withheld for dividends and similar payments to non-Icelandic shareholders, including Swedish tax residents, on the ISD-registered OMX shares. In those cases where Swedish tax is withheld at the rate of 30 percent and the person that received the dividends is entitled to an exemption or to a reduced rate of withholding tax, a refund may be claimed from the Swedish Tax Agency not later than at the end of the fifth calendar year after the distribution.

The Swedish withholding tax provisions are currently under review, and new or amended provisions may be introduced as a result of this review.

DOCUMENTS FOR DISPLAY

OMX ABSTRACT - 2006

Documents for display

Data and documents along with other generic information about the company can be accessed on the OMX's website, www.omxgroup.com.

Articles of association

Articles of association April 2006
http://www.omxgroup.com/digitalAssets/1111_Articles_of_Association_April_6_2006.pdf

Annual and interim reports

Annual Report 2005
http://www.omxgroup.com/digitalAssets/937_OMX_2005_ENG_web.pdf

Annual Report 2004
http://www.omxgroup.com/digitalAssets/645_050316_OMX_en.pdf

Interim report third quarter 2006
http://www.omxgroup.com/digitalAssets/11675_OMXQ3Eng.pdf

Interim report second quarter 2006
http://www.omxgroup.com/omxcorp/presscenter/pressreleases/Observer_Article/?id=2006071920080&company=5

Interim report first quarter 2006
http://www.omxgroup.com/omxcorp/presscenter/pressreleases/Observer_Article/?id=2006042620090&company=5

Prospectus

Merger of OMX and Copenhagen Stock Exchange
http://www.omxgroup.com/digitalAssets/1633_OMX-CSE_English.pdf

Press releases
http://www.omxgroup.com/omxcorp/presscenter/pressreleases/archive/

Material related to the merger of OMX and ICEX
http://wpy.observer.se/wpyfs/00/00/00/00/00/08/4A/E6/wkr0001.pdf

http://wpy.observer.se/wpyfs/00/00/00/00/00/08/7C/9A/wkr0001.pdf