2004

OMX

EFFICIENT SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Table of contents

- Focus
- Profitability
- Growth
- Trust

Focus

The world's leading partner for more efficient securities transactions. OMX's vision focuses on one area: enabling efficient securities transactions. This is a strategy and a promise that require equal amounts of understanding of the different parts of the transaction chain as well as the chain as a whole. The exchange, the clearing organization, the central securities depository and the market participant are all equally integral links in the chain of an efficient securities transaction. OMX shall be a focused company.

Profitability

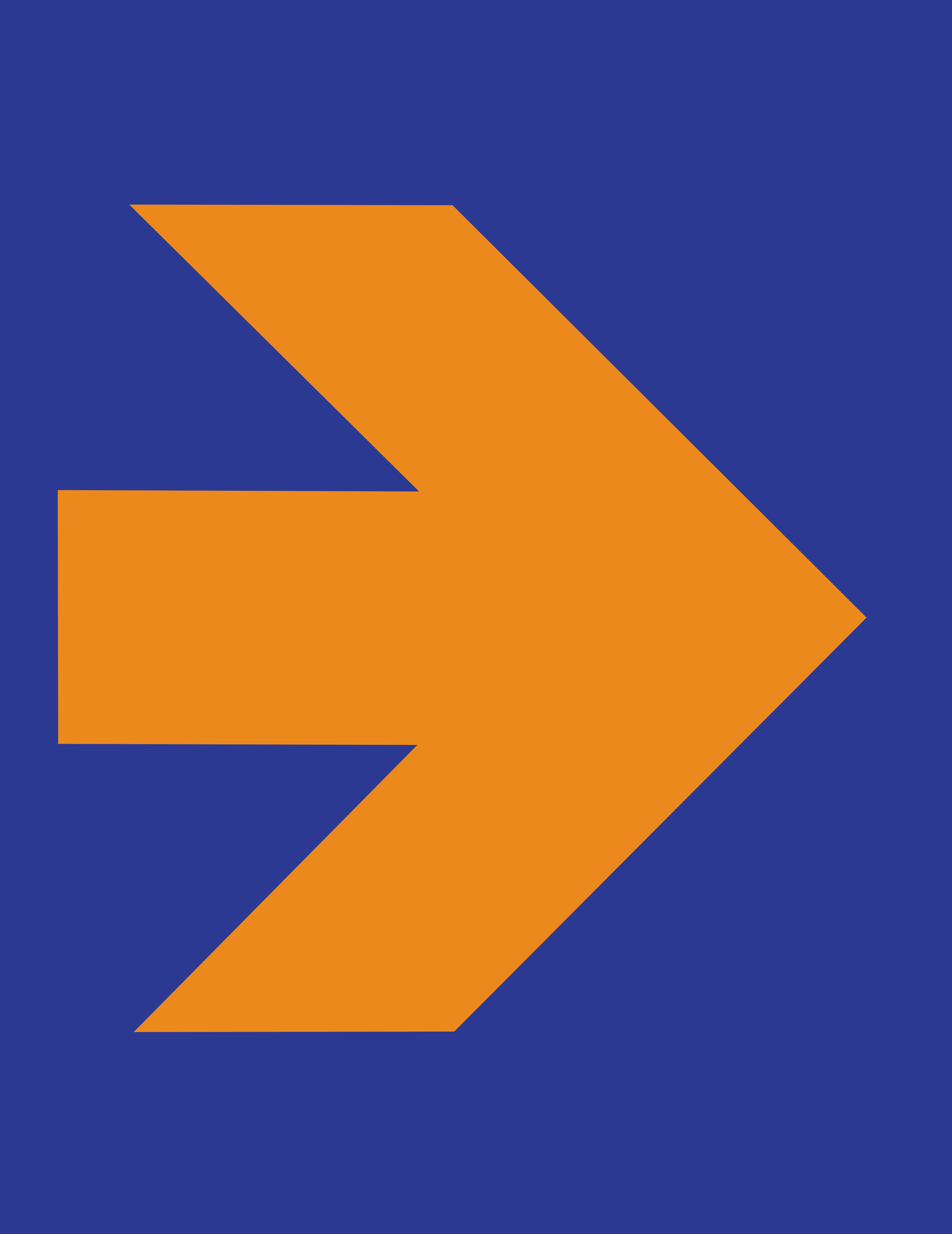
381 percent. That was the improvement in OMX's adjusted operating income in 2004 compared with 2003 – an improvement that would not have been possible without the extensive cost-reduction program carried out in the Group during 2003 and 2004. That OMX today is better equipped in terms of strategy and profitability than two years ago does not mean a decreased focus on improved profitability. Regardless of revenue level, OMX will increase returns in all operations. OMX shall be a profitable company.

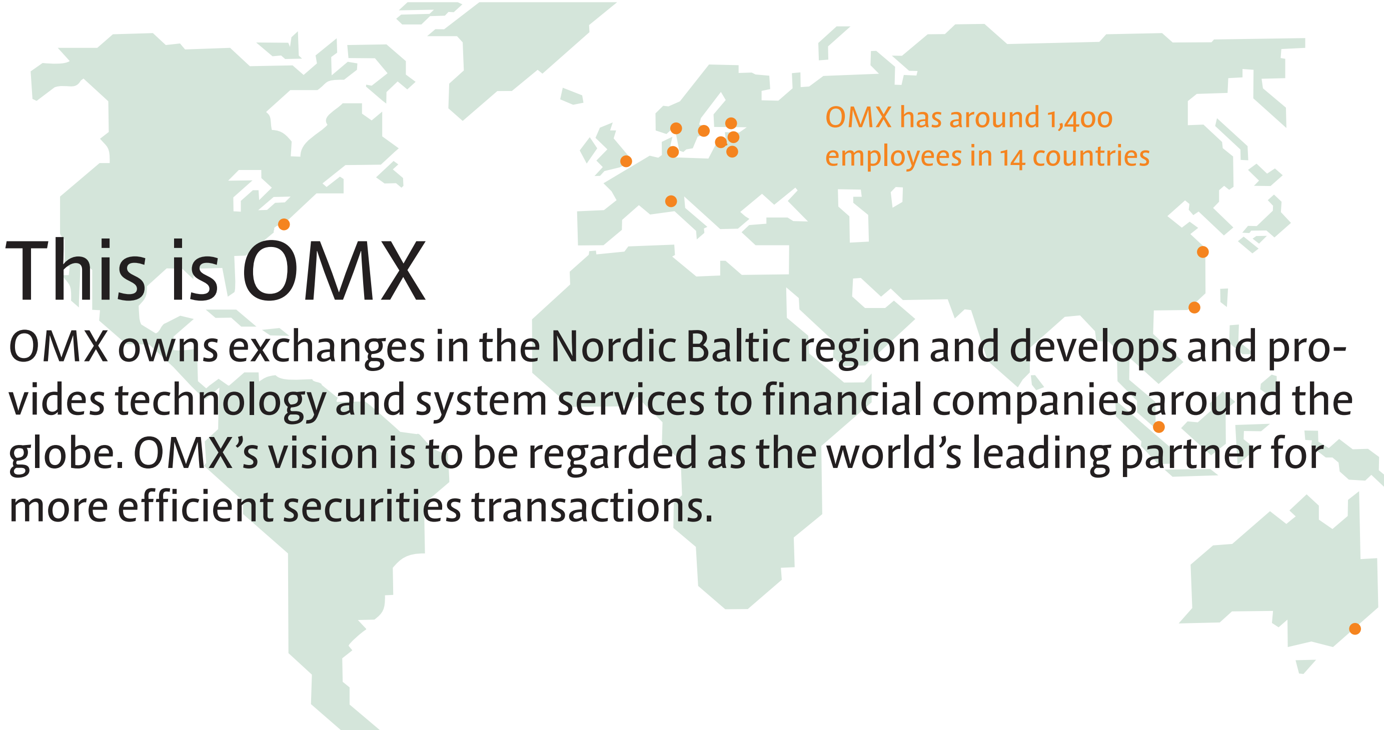
Growth

28 percent. That was OMX's average annual sales growth between 1990 and 2000. The ensuing years have been characterized instead by weakening markets, restructuring of operations and declining growth. With a focused strategy and operations that are once again profitable, OMX is prepared for growth. In the long term, the markets in which OMX operates are growth markets where OMX has established a strong position to win market share. OMX shall be a growing company.

Trust

Trust is the most valuable asset in the financial markets. For OMX as owner and operator of exchanges and provider of financial infrastructure to world leading companies, this truth is especially relevant. Trust must be earned and trust is the most important guiding star in everything OMX does. It is only through gaining the trust of customers, investors, employees and other stakeholders that OMX can achieve its overall goal – to create increased value for its shareholders.





This is OMX

OMX owns exchanges in the Nordic Baltic region and develops and provides technology and system services to financial companies around the globe. OMX's vision is to be regarded as the world's leading partner for more efficient securities transactions.

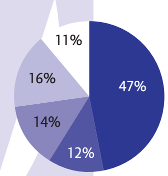
OMX owns and operates Northern Europe's largest securities market and is a leading provider of marketplace services and solutions to financial and energy markets around the world.

The OMX Exchanges division comprises the integrated Nordic Baltic marketplace that offers customers access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic and Baltic securities markets. The division includes the exchanges in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius.

Through the OMX Technology division, OMX is a world leading provider of transaction technology, processing and outsourcing services to companies on the world's financial and energy markets.

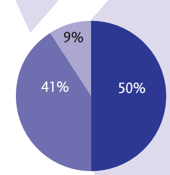
2004	OMX	OMX Exchanges division	OMX Technology division
Adjusted revenue, SEK m [1]	2,906	56%	44%
Adjusted operating income, SEK m [1]	544	92%	8%
Number of employees [2]	1,383	28%	66%
Distribution of revenue			

OMX Exchanges division:



- Trading revenue
- Issuer revenue
- Information revenue
- CSD revenue
- Other revenue

OMX Technology division:



- Licence, support and project revenue
- Facility Management Services
- Other revenue

1) Adjusted items exclude items affecting comparability such as gains from the sale of operations and restructuring costs.
2) Including the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, which became part of the Group as of January 1, 2005.

History 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 for 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

2003 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

OMX share

Listings: Stockholm Stock Exchange, Helsinki Stock Exchange and Copenhagen Stock Exchange

Average return, 1994-2004: 14%/year

Number of shares: approx. 118.5 million

Number of shareholders: approx. 17,000

Five largest shareholders:

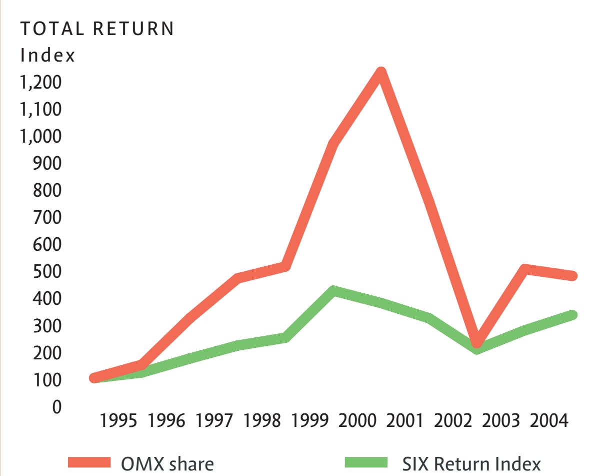
Investor AB (11.2%)

Robur fonder (8.5%)

Swedish state (6.9%)

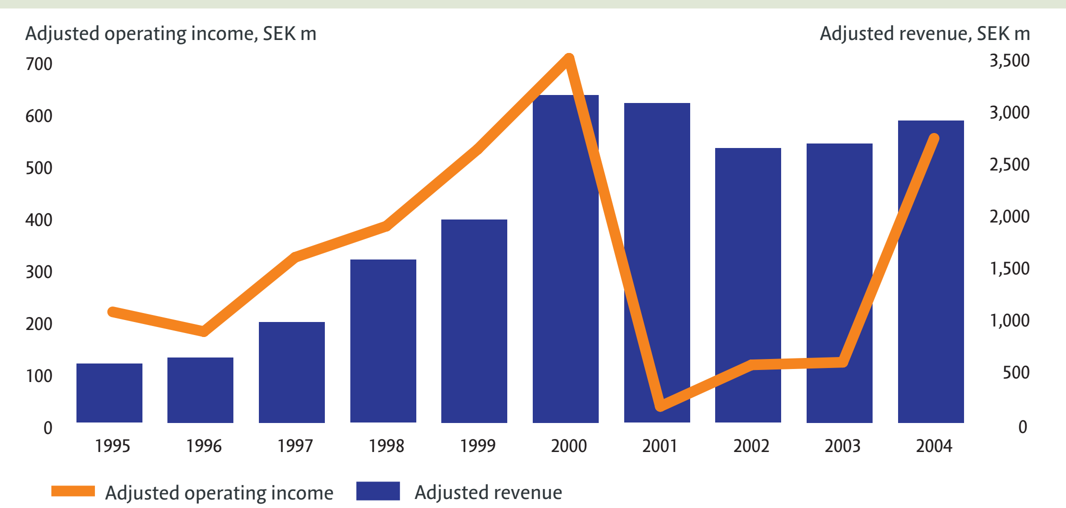
Nordea Bank (5.7%)

Didner & Gerge Aktiefond (3.7%)



Revenue and operating income

In the last ten years, OMX's adjusted revenue has increased by an average of 17 percent annually, while adjusted operating income has risen an average of 8 percent annually during the same period.



Customer examples

ABN AMRO Alfred Berg
AMEX (American Stock Exchange)
A.P. Møller – Maersk
ASX (Australian Stock Exchange)
Avanza
Bloomberg
Borsa Italiana
Carnegie
Citibank
Danske Bank
Deutsche Bank
E*TRADE
Ecovision
EDX London
Enskilda Securities
Ericsson
Hansabank
Hennes & Mauritz
HKEx (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing)
ICAP
ISE (International Securities Exchange)
Kaupthing Bank
KOFEX (Korea Futures Exchange)
Morgan Stanley
NASD
NCSD
Nokia
Nord Pool
Nordea
Novo Nordisk
OKO
OMIP (Operador do Mercado Ibérica de Energia)
OPCOM (Op. Pietei de Energie Electr. din Rômania)
Parex Banka
SEB
SFE Corporation (Sydney Futures Exchange)
SGX (Singapore Exchange)
SIX
Stora Enso
Svenska Handelsbanken
TeliaSonera
Volvo
Wiener Börse/ÖTOB

OMX 2004

The year was characterized by a continued effort to increase efficiency and profitability at the same time as a number of strategically important business deals were made. OMX's adjusted operating expenses improved by SEK 431 m compared with last year.

The year for OMX was characterized by a continued effort to increase efficiency and profitability, while development on the markets in which OMX is active was mixed. Trading activity in OMX's exchange operations rose, while the market for transaction technology remained cautious.

2004 was also a strategically important year for OMX during which OMX took a number of important steps toward the vision of a common Nordic Baltic securities market. The SAXESS trading system was implemented at the exchanges in Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga and as a result, all of the Nordic and Baltic exchanges except for the exchange in Lithuania use a common trading platform. During the year, OMX also acquired the exchange in Lithuania, where the SAXESS system will be implemented during 2005.

At year-end, the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange was announced when OMX made an offer to the shareholders of the exchange. The merger was carried out in February 2005 and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange became a part of OMX from January 1, 2005. OMX also participated in the creation of the pan-Nordic central securities depository NCSD through the merger of OMX's Finnish subsidiary APK and the Swedish VPC.

Several important contracts were signed within OMX Technology, including the sale and delivery of the CLICK XT trading system to the Singapore Exchange and an agreement for the sale of OMX's new system for settlement and custody of securities, EXIGO CSD, to NCSD. OMX Technology also signed a strategic partnership agreement with HCL Technologies of India for the outsourcing, development and maintenance of certain OMX system solutions.

Revenue, expenses and income

OMX's adjusted [1] revenue increased 8 percent to SEK 2,906 m (2,686) during 2004. The main reason for the revenue increase is that HEX was incorporated in the Group as of July 1, 2003. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the Group's adjusted revenue declined by 7 percent compared with 2003, a decline attributable mainly to lower revenue in the OMX Technology division as a result of divestment of operations, product phase-out, closing of offices and generally weak market demand. Within OMX Exchanges, there was increased activity in equity and derivatives trading during the year. However, pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the division's adjusted revenue remained basically unchanged compared with the preceding year, due to the sale of operations and a fee reduction for trading Finnish options on Eurex.

The Group's total operating expenses decreased to SEK 2,599 m (3,256), while adjusted operating expenses dropped to SEK 2,370 m (2,594) during the year. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the Group's adjusted operating expenses declined by SEK 528 m, or 18 percent, compared with 2003. The expense reduction is due mainly to the extensive cost-efficiency program initiated in June 2003, which was concluded at the beginning of 2004. Cost reductions were also realized as a result of synergies achieved within the framework of the OM and HEX merger.

OMX's adjusted operating income for 2004 was SEK 544 m (113), while adjusted operating income excluding amortization of goodwill increased to SEK 676 m (283).

Financial position

Total assets at year-end were SEK 6,534 m, compared with SEK 6,746 m in 2003. The equity/assets ratio rose to 57 (52) percent. OMX had interest-bearing net cash at year-end amounting to SEK 155 m, compared to interest-bearing net debt of SEK 613 m at year-end 2003.

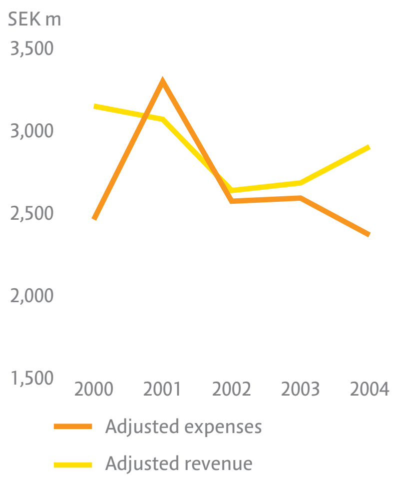
New financial targets

In 2004, OMX presented new financial goals for the company. The primary objective is to create long-term value for shareholders by creating value for customers, employees and other interested parties. OMX aims to create profitable growth with a return that exceeds the market's return requirement. New 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.

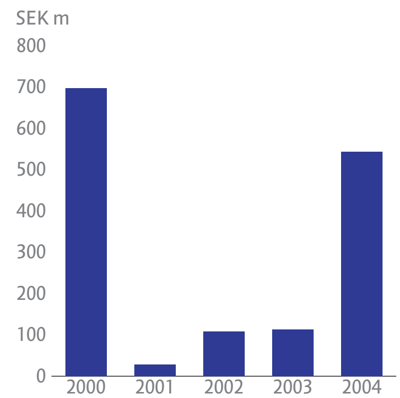
1) Adjusted items exclude items affecting comparability such as gains from the sale of operations and restructuring costs.

ADJUSTED REVENUE AND EXPENSES



OMX's cost base has decreased dramatically as a result of the completion of the focus and cost-efficiency program in 2004 and realized cost synergies from the merger of OM and HEX.

ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME

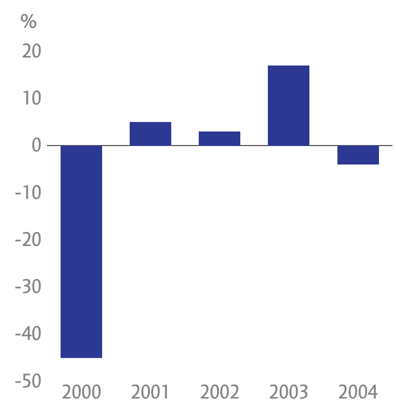


After three years of very weak profitability, OMX returned to a higher adjusted operating income level in 2004. Despite continued poor market conditions, this was made possible by the combination of cost-reduction measures and the merger of OM and HEX.

RETURN ON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

According to OMX's financial goals, return on shareholders' equity shall exceed 15 percent per year. During 2004, return on shareholders' equity was 7 percent.

NET DEBT/EQUITY RATIO



According to OMX's financial goals, OMX shall have a net debt/equity ratio of not more than 30 percent of shareholders' equity. At the end of 2004, OMX had no net debt, but instead had net cash amounting to SEK 155 m.

Chairman's comments

In 2004, the Board was very active and involved. In particular, corporate governance issues were in focus.

In last year's comments, I expressed my expectations that the comprehensive changes, among other things the company-wide cost-reduction measures and the merger of OMX and HEX that was carried out during 2003 and at the beginning of 2004, would mean that OMX would yet again deliver results. I think that the year-end financial statement clearly shows that OMX has lived up to these expectations. This is even considering the additional significant reservations made for unutilized premises and the settlement with the members of the Stockholm Stock Exchange regarding the repayment of VAT.

Through the acquisition of a majority of the stock exchange in Lithuania and the agreement regarding the acquisition of the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, we have also been able to take two important steps in our expressed ambition to create an integrated Nordic Baltic securities market. In doing so, OMX has visibly strengthened its market position in Europe, which will primarily benefit market participants in the region by improving conditions that enable cost-efficient trading over time. However, to give the Nordic markets the power they need to compete, there remains an extensive effort to offer common, cost-efficient solutions also for clearing and settlement. Through the merger of our Finnish subsidiary APK and the Swedish VPC, OMX has contributed in the important first step of what I see as a necessary integration process in the Nordic region.

OMX Technology's markets continued to be weak during the year, despite the successful delivery of a number of SAXESS and CLICK XT trading systems. Also important was the licensing of OMX Technology's new

EXIGO CSD system platform on a Nordic level. Our cost-reduction program and focusing of operations have returned the division to profitability. The level of profitability, however, is not yet satisfactory. We must therefore continue to be sharp and vigilant in our work to improve efficiency at the same time as the division must be well positioned to be able to meet the potential increasing demand in the future.

On the European scene, many exciting things are happening. After Deutsche Börse and Euronext's expressed interest in the London Stock Exchange, we can expect that the European stock exchange landscape will undergo great changes. These changes will in one way or another impact OMX. With our strong presence in the Nordic Baltic market combined with our leading position as provider of efficient technology solutions, we should be equipped to find possibilities to cooperate that will hopefully further fortify our position in Europe.

During 2004, the Board was very active and involved in its work and we expect 2005 to be no different. In particular, corporate governance issues have been a focal point in the last few years. The proposal for a Swedish Code of Corporate Governance that was presented in December and is expected to be implemented in the Stockholm Stock Exchange's rules and regulations during 2005 is, in my opinion, a good guide for the work of corporate boards and management in the future. Regarding OMX's application of the Code, refer to the Corporate Governance Report 2004 on page 42 and the comprehensive information about corporate governance issues on OMX's website at www.omxgroup.com.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 3, 2005, three new members were elected to OMX's Board of Directors. I would therefore like to extend a warm welcome to Urban Bäckström, Birgitta Klasén and Henrik Normann. At the same time, I would like to thank Gunnar Brock, Thomas Franzén, Timo Ihamuotila and Mikael Lilius, who have left the Board, for their valuable contributions during the last few years.

Stockholm, February 2005

Olof Stenhammar
Chairman of the Board of Directors

CEO's comments

Despite the profit turnaround that we achieved in 2004, I would like to emphasize that we are still not satisfied with our level of return. We will continue our focused work.

2004 was a turnaround year for OMX. At this time last year we had just closed our books for 2003 and I, in my CEO commentary, regrettably had to write that OMX once again had shown a loss. A loss of SEK 449 million to be exact. And even if we excluded the items affecting comparability that made up the largest part of this loss, we were far from satisfied with the adjusted operating profit of SEK 113 million. That is why I also wrote that the most crucial task for myself and the OMX management team was to ensure that the company would return to a high level of profitability. I am happy to report that our adjusted operating profit rose to SEK 544 million during 2004. This profit turnaround is mainly due to the comprehensive focus and cost-reduction program ongoing in the company since 2003 as well as synergy effects from the merger of OM and HEX that gave effect during the year. Work to focus operations and cut costs has been extensive and often challenging and I would like to thank all my colleagues who made this possible.

In parallel with the extensive change program, OMX's management and Board of Directors have also been working to clarify and establish OMX's strategy for the coming years. OMX strives to be a specialist in efficient securities transactions by developing and providing systems and services across the entire transaction chain – to exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories, as well as banks and brokerage firms. Our know-how across the entire transaction chain is unique through our ownership and operation of exchanges at the same time as we develop and manage systems and services for customers worldwide. Our vision is to be regarded as the world's leading partner for more efficient securities transactions.

During the year, we took several important steps toward an integrated market in the Nordic Baltic region. We have acquired the majority of shares in the Lithuanian exchange and part of the Lithuanian central securities depository. Now all the Baltic exchanges and central securities depositories are either fully or partially a part of OMX. During the spring and summer we also worked intensively to complete the merger of our Finnish subsidiary APK and the Swedish VPC, which was concluded during the autumn. The result of the merger was NCSD, the new pan-Nordic central securities depository, 20 percent of which is owned by OMX. Through NCSD we have great hopes to increase efficiency in the settlement and depository sector of the transaction chain. Another important step taken by OMX in September was that both equity and derivatives trading at the exchanges in Finland, Estonia and Latvia were migrated to the same technical platform already used by the other exchanges in the Nordic region.

Lastly, and perhaps attracting the most attention of all in 2004, we were able to make our merger proposal to the Copenhagen Stock Exchange public, which entailed an offer from OMX to the shareholders of the exchange. The offer period extended through the New Year and we have just established that more than 99.4 percent of all shareholders have accepted the offer. We are pleased that the merger was received so well by the concerned parties and work to integrate the two companies is already off to a promising start. Naturally, we believe that our first-hand experience of integrating exchanges will be valuable in this merger. To sum up, we have taken a number of clear and important steps in our ambition to make the market for securities transactions in the Nordic Baltic region more efficient.

But it is important to note that it is not only exchanges that can be made more efficient. What is more important is that the entire securities market – from banks and brokerage firms to clearing organizations and central securities depositories – supports the vision of a more effective Nordic Baltic market. In particular, one necessity is the adoption of central counterparty clearing for the equity market – a standard that already exists in other European markets. We believe that this is fundamental to the region's long-term competitiveness. Implementing central counterparty clearing is one of the subprojects within a master project that we call the Nordic Integration Roadmap – a way forward in the integration of the Nordic and Baltic securities markets. A competitive regional securities market is particularly important in light of the current discussions about structural changes between the three largest European exchanges: the London Stock Exchange, Deutsche Börse and Euronext.

From an international perspective, we see that trends historically behind the driving forces at OMX are continuing, above all when it comes to the demand for technology services and products. Despite

this, OMX Technology's markets have not yet recovered completely. Through the streamlining of the company that we carried out in 2004, we have focused our operations and divested products, services and offices that were not a part of our core operations. In this manner we have strengthened the OMX Technology division and laid the groundwork for profitable growth. During the year we also started a strategically important cooperation with the Indian company HCL Technologies encompassing outsourcing of certain development and maintenance of some of our larger system platforms. The cooperation with HCL Technologies will enable us to make more cost-efficient use of our resources.

Increased competition and consolidation between marketplaces and market participants alike are among the most important trends for OMX. This increases the demand for integrated systems capable of handling greater volumes and more complex transactions. In August, we delivered the world's first integrated trading platform for both equities and derivatives to the Singapore Exchange in almost record time. That our customer received a prize from the Asian edition of *Business Week* in collaboration with Hewlett Packard for best IT-project during the year is one of the best testimonials that we as a technology provider can receive.

As you probably have noted, OMX's Board of Directors made a recommendation to the Extraordinary General Meeting that no dividend be distributed to shareholders for 2004, despite the fact that OMX's results for the year were positive. The reason for this is quite simply that OMX did not have any unrestricted shareholders' equity at the year-end. Unrestricted shareholders' equity will, however, increase during 2005 through certain measures and I will definitely strive to create the best conditions for favorable dividend distribution going forward. The new financial goals that we announced this autumn also support this. They entail a return on shareholders' equity of at least 15 percent on a yearly basis and a net debt/equity ratio of maximum 30 percent.

Despite the profit turnaround that we achieved in 2004, I would like to emphasize that we are still not satisfied with our current level of profitability and we will continue our focused work to increase our returns. With experience from earlier cost-efficiency programs behind us and our new corporate brand strategy I am confident that OMX has laid the foundation for profitable growth in 2005, a year that also marks 20 years of derivatives trading in Sweden.

Stockholm, February 2005

Magnus Böcker
President and CEO

OMX and global market trends

Marketplaces have always played a central role in society. The fundamental need to match supply and demand has always existed. What has happened is that technology has become more sophisticated, reducing the significance of distance and borders.

A number of key global market trends are behind the driving forces at OMX. Some of these are described below. What these driving forces have in common is that they are all increasing the demand for more efficient securities transactions. OMX's vision is to be the world's leading partner in making this possible.

Growth

The world's securities markets are growing fast. Growth in equity trading, for example, is higher than the growth in GNP of most of the world's developed economies. Several factors are behind this. An important starting point is demographic development characterized by a growing proportion of senior citizens, often in combination with insufficient consolidated funds to cover future pensions. At the same time, there are increased requirements for more stable returns through more active investment management, rather than passive, traditional fund management with required returns relative to different indexes. With access to more sophisticated investment products and strategies, development is being moved forward largely by hedge funds and the introduction of active investment strategies among the more traditional funds. For marketplaces and market participants, this means rising trading volumes and greater requirements on their ability to handle new types of products and modern trading techniques. This creates a demand for new and increasingly effective systems and processes to manage transactions.

Deregulation and re-regulation

Securities markets are subject to high regulatory activity, both through legislation and self-regulation. As internationalization increases, more and more initiatives in this area are becoming cross-border and common, not least in the EU. In order to develop a common competitive internal market for financial services, the EU adopted the Financial Services Action Plan in 1999. Most of the measures included in the plan have already been adopted. For example, new directives have been passed for financial reporting (IAS/IFRS), market abuse and information disclosure for listed companies. One of the most important directives from the EU is the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID). This directive will put long-term demands on securities institutions active within the EU, for example regarding the obligation to report completed securities transactions to the respective supervisory authorities. The MiFID also proposes to create competitive neutrality between exchanges and alternative marketplaces, as well as to secure efficient and transparent securities trading. On national levels, intensive work is also ongoing to establish codes of conduct for corporate governance, which are also a high priority on the political agenda of the EU. The Finnish Code of Corporate Governance was incorporated by the Helsinki Stock Exchange in its rules and regulations in 2004 and the Stockholm Stock Exchange intends to incorporate the new Swedish code into its rules and regulations during 2005. Many of these changes involve new types of challenges as well as intensified competition across both industry and national borders. This leads to an increased demand for market structures and systems that facilitate more efficient securities transactions.

Competition

The introduction of efficient information technology and the emergence of increasingly larger common and borderless markets are increasing competition between marketplaces as well as between market participants. In turn, this is leading to endeavors to lower production costs further in pace with tougher price competition. This involves particularly great challenges for small to medium-sized companies that find it harder to remain competitive if they are not on the leading edge when it comes to cost-efficiency. But even if harmonization and borderless electronic trading have reduced the barriers of entry that exist in many markets, other important national regulations and legislation remain in place that slow down integration and competition. In particular, there is a lack of competition in the latter part of the transaction chain, not least regarding clearing and settlement in the equity market. Here, harmonization work is ongoing within the EU, which will have a great impact on the future financial infrastructure. Greater competition in the securities markets is increasing demands for lower transaction costs and thus a demand for more efficient marketplaces and new systems and processes to achieve greater efficiency.

Consolidation

There is ongoing consolidation among market participants as well as among marketplaces themselves. This is happening in the face of increased competition coupled with the fact that shareholders have higher demands on returns and share value growth. Banks and brokerage firms, as well as exchanges and other types of marketplaces are looking for expansion opportunities through mergers and acquisitions. Consolidation is being driven by the quest to increase economies of scale and reduce costs, especially among companies that have a relatively large share of fixed costs, which can be reduced and distributed over a greater number of transactions. Examples of such companies are exchanges and other marketplaces. The most important tools in the realization of cost and revenue synergies from mergers and acquisitions in the securities markets are the new – and often shared – system platforms. This consolidation is impacting OMX's customer base. Players are becoming fewer but bigger, with growing requirements to handle increasingly complex transactions and greater volumes. At the same time OMX is participating actively in the consolidation, through full or part ownership of marketplaces and central securities depositories in the Nordic Baltic region.

Technology development

New technology represents both opportunities and challenges in the securities markets with its electronically transferable goods. The introduction of new technology is creating new trading patterns and new growth, which in turn is creating the need for more efficient technology. This increasingly sophisticated technology is removing boundaries and creating favorable conditions for business development as well as increased competition. To meet this increased competition, more efficient systems and system operations are required in order to keep transaction costs down. Merging companies and replacing the development of proprietary systems with turnkey standardized systems, as well as replacing in-house operations management with outsourcing, are the main tools for reducing transaction costs. At the same time, cross-border technology and markets that are becoming more international are placing tougher demands on legislators and public authorities to adapt rules and regulations. Technology development is both a driving force behind – and at the same time a result of – an increased need for more efficient securities transactions.

Vision and business model

OMX's vision is to be regarded as the world leading partner for more efficient securities transactions. The cornerstones of OMX's business model are an efficient home market, a global customer base and market leading technology and systems operations.

A well-functioning securities market is crucial for economic growth and prosperity. The more active the trading, the easier it is for business ideas and opportunities to find the capital needed for development. Liquidity in turn increases as the transaction chain needed for securities trading becomes more efficient.

The great importance of an efficient transaction chain puts increasing pressure for constant change on the infrastructure that makes these transactions possible – exchanges, clearing organizations, central securities depositories and the in-house systems of banks and brokerage firms.

Vision

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

Business idea and business model

OMX's business idea is built on three cornerstones that together contribute to OMX's unique possibility to deliver solutions for more efficient securities transactions. This circle is the strength of OMX's business model. It is on these three cornerstones that OMX's extensive knowledge of the transaction chain is built.

OPERATING OMX-OWNED MARKETPLACES

The exchanges in OMX's home markets in the Nordic Baltic region are one of OMX's most important assets and a cornerstone of OMX's business model. By operating and integrating these exchanges efficiently, OMX gains the necessary size, the knowledge base and the reference markets it needs to develop systems.

DEVELOPING CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGY

OMX leads the world in developing, providing, maintaining and operating technology and solutions for operators in the world's securities markets. This position is the cornerstone that enables efficient securities handling on both OMX's own exchanges in the Nordic Baltic region and at the operations of OMX's international customers.

GLOBAL CUSTOMER BASE

OMX's international customers are world leading financial institutions and operators of central infrastructure for financial transactions. These customers and their high demands make up the third cornerstone of OMX's business idea and give OMX the credibility, expertise and scale required to maintain a market leading position.

Strategy

OMX's strategy comprises developing and providing systems and solutions within the entire transaction chain, from the exchange, clearing organization and central securities depository to the market participant. Having knowledge that spans all areas of the transaction chain is a unique strategy. Owning and operating marketplaces combined with developing systems and solutions for these marketplaces further fortifies OMX's strategy.

EXCHANGE OPERATIONS WITHIN OMX

One pillar of OMX's strategy is to cooperate with market participants to create a well-integrated marketplace in the Nordic Baltic region. Such a marketplace shall meet the demands made on an efficient local marketplace at the same time as it shall be seen as a single marketplace. The need for integration is therefore both horizontal and vertical.

Horizontally, integration is in the form of a common technical platform for the different local exchanges and their rulebooks as well as the development of a common platform for the Nordic and Baltic central securities depositories. Now that OMX has merged with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, OMX offers access to approximately 80 percent of the Nordic Baltic stock market. This means that OMX has a great responsibility vis-à-vis these markets, their issuers, exchange members and investors.

OMX also supports plans to create a pan-Nordic organization for central counterparty clearing (CCP) for equities, bonds and derivative products. OMX's strategy is to strengthen the attractiveness of the marketplace by offering lower total transaction costs, fewer systems and higher liquidity.

OMX is observant that its role as operator of marketplaces in the

Nordic Baltic region must not come into conflict with its role as provider of systems to other markets. This is an important line of demarcation in OMX's strategy. At the same time, in order to maintain credibility when selling OMX systems, it is vital that the central infrastructure of OMX's own marketplaces be based on OMX systems.

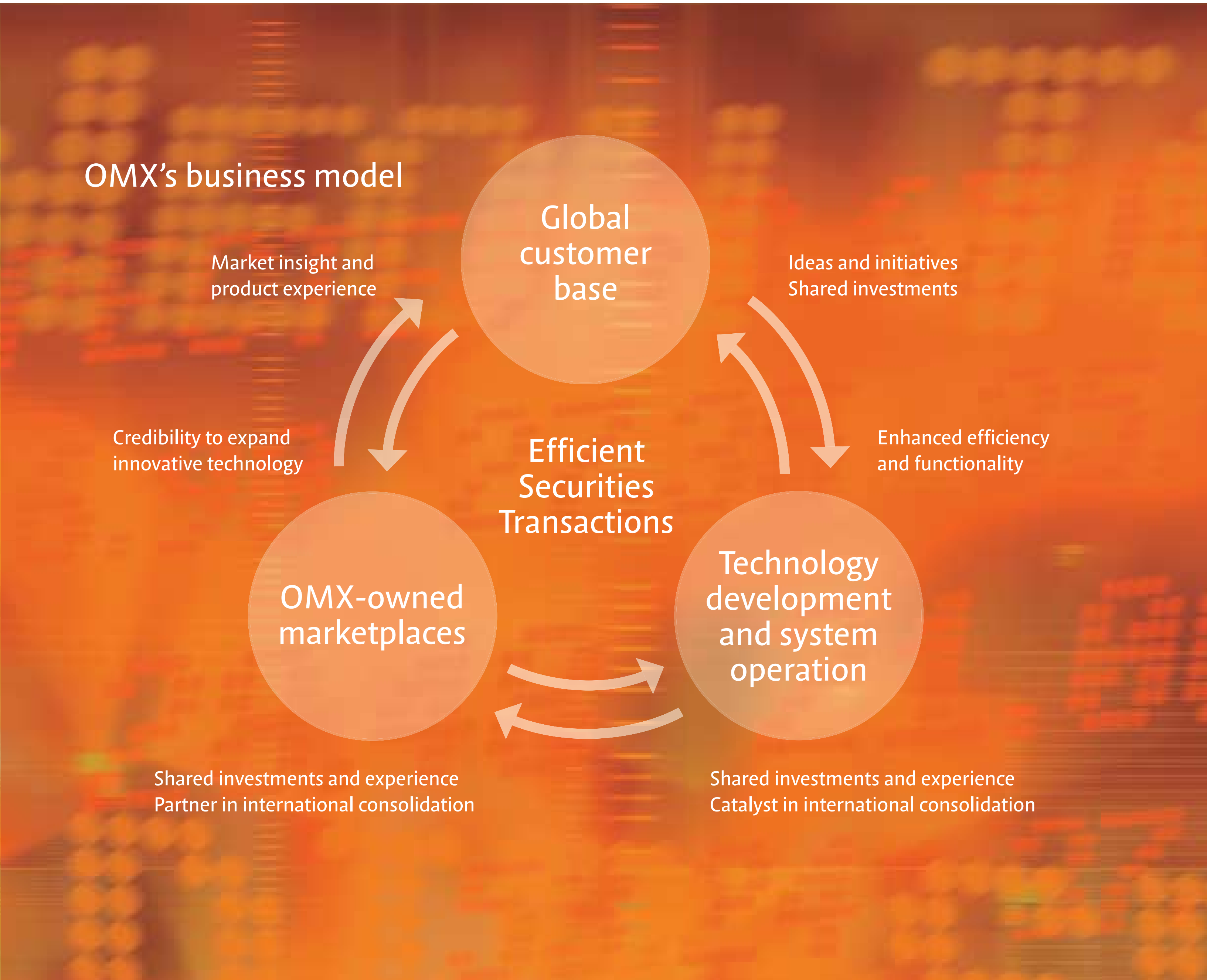
TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS WITHIN OMX

The other pillar of OMX's strategy is its technology operations, through which OMX focuses on three main areas.

First, OMX shall be a world leading provider of systems and solutions to operators of marketplaces around the globe: exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories. This strategy is carried out by developing and selling systems for all of the different parts of the transaction chain.

The second area of focus in OMX's strategy within technology operations is to take responsibility for the daily operation of applications, computers and networks in the central infrastructure of securities trading, which also includes back-office work. This demands extremely high quality when it comes to dependability and security as well as particular expertise in the securities markets that is not normally found in traditional outsourcers of IT operations.

The third area of focus in OMX Technology's strategy targets market participants and involves developing and providing system solutions that automate processes and operations within the areas of front office, order management and back office. The need to automate the transaction flow at banks and brokerage firms has continued to grow as a result of new control and capital adequacy requirements. Additionally, the costs of administrating securities transactions for banks, fund management companies and brokerage firms represent a relatively large share of the total transaction costs. OMX's strategy in this area focuses primarily on medium-sized participants with limitations on their own development resources. Letting OMX take care of less business-critical parts of a securities transaction creates cost efficiency and room to focus on core operations.



Toward an integrated Nordic Baltic securities market

Toward continued Nordic and Baltic integration

During the year, OMX took several important steps in realizing the vision of an integrated Nordic Baltic securities market. Regional knowledge and common infrastructure are contributing to the creation of an increasingly efficient and liquid market.

OMX's strategy within the OMX Exchanges division includes a geographic focus on the Nordic Baltic region. OMX Exchanges shall be the driving force behind the creation of a common Nordic Baltic marketplace for equities, bonds, derivatives and other financial instruments. The objective of an integrated market is to strengthen the region's competitive edge – and thereby the competitive edge of OMX Exchanges' customers – by offering listing, trading, clearing and settlement based on a common infrastructure, information dissemination and harmonized rules. This is also helping investors to increasingly regard the Nordic Baltic region as a single market.

The Nordic securities markets are medium-sized markets that face international competition. To date, they have successfully compensated for their smaller sizes through innovation, cost-efficiency and competitive fees. However, as larger markets and marketplace operators consolidate, the demand for critical mass is increasing at the same time as the relative size of the Nordic markets is becoming smaller. The Nordic markets also share a number of important values, structures and market participants, and are often perceived as a single region by the international financial markets. Many of OMX Exchanges' customers also have a Nordic business model, which makes the region a natural market for OMX Exchanges.

OMX Exchanges strives to develop the Nordic Baltic securities market in close collaboration with customers and other stakeholders. Offering customers flexible, cost-efficient services and a wide range of liquid products boosts the competitiveness of the region. This in turn attracts capital and further expands the exchange members' distribution network. Customers, however, will still be offered locally-adapted services and support in their regional ventures even when full market harmonization has been achieved.

To achieve the goal of an integrated stock market in the Nordic Baltic region, all processes related to securities trading must be integrated, including exchange trading and the infrastructure for clearing and settlement.

With regard to the integration of exchange trading, OMX Exchanges has already made significant progress in that all of the Nordic exchanges except Oslo Børs and the Iceland Stock Exchange are now part of the division. Once the Vilnius Stock Exchange is connected to the SAXESS trading system in 2005, all of the exchanges in the Nordic Baltic region will use the same trading platform. The merger with the Copenhagen Stock Exchange carried out at the beginning of 2005 further fortifies OMX Exchanges' position. A common function for market surveillance and a common index structure are other steps towards an integrated market that will be taken during 2005. The objective is to have common listing requirements and rules for listed companies as well as a common listing structure within a couple of years.

With regard to clearing, OMX Exchanges will continue to work to create the prerequisites for the introduction of a pan-Nordic organization for central counterparty clearing (CCP) for equity trading. Nordic CCP would make securities administration more secure and efficient. It would also secure Nordic competitiveness, since today CCP is a natural component at bigger European stock exchanges and of great interest to international members.

During the year, an important step was taken towards the creation of a pan-Nordic central securities depository through the merger of OMX's Finnish subsidiary APK and the Swedish VPC. Through a 20-percent holding in the new Nordic Central Securities Depository (NCSD), OMX Exchanges will be active in working towards the creation of a strong, common group for settlement and depository in the Nordic countries. This will provide great benefits for customers and the region.

Through increased integration and the introduction of a common infrastructure, OMX is working actively to ensure that the Nordic and Baltic securities markets have access to one of the world's most efficient marketplaces, thereby creating the conditions needed to establish the Nordic Baltic region as one of the most attractive investment areas in the world.

Operations and customers

At year-end, OMX Exchanges included the exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius as well as the central securities depositories in Tallinn and Riga. On January 1, 2005, the Copenhagen Stock Exchange also became a part of OMX Exchanges. OMX also owns part of NCSD, the Swedish-Finnish central securities depository, as well as part of the Lithuanian central securities depository. OMX Exchanges provides an efficient and liquid market for Nordic and Baltic securities, and its technical infrastructure with one access point to OMX Exchanges' markets gives members – banks and brokerage firms – a simple, cost-efficient connection. Thanks to high liquidity and an international member network, OMX Exchanges has the prerequisites to continue to develop the Nordic Baltic market.

Through OMX Technology, OMX Exchanges also has access to the market's most reliable and cost-efficient systems and system services. The interaction and development work between the divisions is an important reason why the marketplaces within OMX Exchanges are among the world's most efficient exchanges.

OMX Exchanges and its customers – exchange members, listed companies and information vendors – are together creating the infrastructure for an efficient securities market. One of the most important functions of a stock exchange is to provide an efficient and liquid market that allows listed companies to raise risk capital. This enables companies to finance and develop their operations at the same time as they offer investors a range of different investment alternatives.

EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Customers called exchange members within OMX Exchanges are the banks and brokerage firms that offer investors the possibility to trade Nordic and Baltic securities. During 2004, 20 new members were added to OMX Exchanges and at year-end, the total number of members was 122 (excluding 48 members who are members at more than one exchange). OMX Exchanges' biggest customers in this area are Carnegie, Enskilda Securities, Fischer Partners, Kaupthing Bank. Morgan Stanley, Svenska Handelsbanken and Swedbank.

OMX Exchanges offers trading in stocks, premium bonds, convertibles, warrants, bonds, rights and exchange-traded funds. Additional offerings include trading and clearing of Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian and Danish stock options, index options and fixed-income derivatives as well as equity and index derivatives. OMX Exchanges offers clearing services through the Stockholm Stock Exchange AB entering as counterparty in every derivative trade, allowing market participants to limit their counterparty risk, thus making the market more efficient.

When a securities transaction is carried out, it is settled through the exchange of ownership of securities for payment. The transfer of ownership is registered and the securities are held on behalf of the owner. OMX Exchanges offers these services through the central securities depositories in Estonia and Latvia, as well as through its partial ownership in the Swedish-Finnish and Lithuanian central securities depositories.

In the long term, trading in equities and derivative products is a growth market. The growth in turnover on the exchanges that make up OMX Exchanges was 21 percent on average during the last ten

OMX Exchanges

	EXCHANGE MEMBERS	INFORMATION VENDORS	ISSUERS
CUSTOMER EXAMPLES	• Carnegie • Deutsche Bank • Enskilda Securities • Fischer Partners • Kaupthing Bank • Morgan Stanley • Svenska Handelsbanken	• Avanza • Bloomberg • Ecovision • Nordea • OKO • Reuters • SIX	• Ericsson • Hennes & Mauritz • Nokia • Nordea • Svenska Handelsbanken • TeliaSonera • Volvo
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	Trading and clearing services for Nordic and Baltic securities	Trading information regarding Nordic and Baltic securities	Listing services and distribution network of members who distribute issuers' securities

years while the number of transactions rose on average 18 percent per year. Corresponding annual growth in the number of derivatives transactions was 13 percent per year.

ISSUERS

Issuers is the collective name for customers that issue securities such as shares, bonds, warrants, fund units and fixed-income products. A great number of the issuers on the exchanges within OMX Exchanges are companies whose shares are listed on one of the exchanges. In the issuer segment, some of OMX Exchanges' biggest customers are the listed companies Nokia, Ericsson, Nordea, TeliaSonera, Volvo, Hennes & Mauritz and Svenska Handelsbanken.

Companies listed on the exchanges within OMX Exchanges are offered a marketplace for raising capital, efficient pricing and a distribution network that reaches investors around the world. The Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange also provide a system to guarantee liquidity for companies that need to secure a better price picture for their shares. At the end of the year, 70 and 19 companies had enlisted liquidity providers at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange respectively.

In the last decade, the number of listed companies on the exchanges within OMX Exchanges has increased 6 percent per year on average at the same time as the total market capitalization of all listed companies has grown 13 percent per year on average.

INFORMATION VENDORS

The customer segment called information vendors includes companies that buy information from OMX Exchanges and then process and disseminate it to investors or other information vendors. OMX Exchanges' biggest customers within this segment are Reuters and Bloomberg.

OMX Exchanges provides real-time information, delayed information and statistical data as well as closing prices. The main product is real-time stock, bond and derivative price information as well as company information.

One prerequisite for an efficient marketplace is that investors have access to up-to-date trading information, and the demand for such real-time information has increased in pace with the internationalization of the financial markets. OMX sells real-time information to 70 information vendors. A number of exchange members of the exchanges operated by OMX Exchanges disseminate price information to trading services on the Internet. More than 100,000 end customers have access to real-time information from OMX Exchanges.

Competition

One clear trend in recent years is the extensive consolidation that is ongoing between European exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories. Similar consolidation has taken place in the Nordic and Baltic markets through the creation of OMX Exchanges and NOREX, the Nordic exchange alliance. With regard to trading, the exchanges within OMX Exchanges together constitute the seventh largest stock exchange and the third largest derivatives exchange in Europe. In addition to the three largest European stock exchange organizations – the London Stock Exchange, Euronext and Deutsche Börse – Nasdaq, the New York Stock Exchange and Swiss Exchange/Virt-X are significant competitors to OMX Exchanges in

TRADING STATISTICS 2004

Equity trading	**Total**	**Stockholm**	**Helsinki**	**Tallinn**	**Riga**	**Vilnius**
Turnover, SEK bn	5,042.9	3,390.7	1,641.9	6.1	0.8	3.4
Daily turnover, SEK m	19,932	13,402	6,490	24	3	13
Number of trades per day	58,133	41,410	16,192	77	81	374
Market capitalization, SEK bn	4,225	2,699	1,432	41	11	43
Turnover rate, %	124	134	116	19	9	10
Index development, %	-	16.6	19.6	57.1	43.5	68.2
Number of listed companies	503[1)]	277	137	13	39	43
Derivatives trading						
Equity-related products [2)]						
Turnover, number of contracts	106,390,336	106,390,336	-	-	-	-
Turnover, number of contracts per day	420,239	420,239	-	-	-	-
Fixed-income related products [3)]						
Turnover, number of contracts	6,533,872	6,533,872	-	-	-	-
Turnover, number of contracts per day	25,826	25,826	-	-	-	-
Warrant trading						
Turnover, SEK bn	13.9	9.1	4.8	-	-	-
Daily turnover, SEK 000s	55	36	19	-	-	-
Total number of trades per day	1,626	1,248	377	-	-	-
Number of members	122[4)]	78	44	15	14	19

1) Excluding six companies listed on more than one exchange.

2) Includes trading in Scandinavian equity derivatives at EDX London and Finnish equity derivatives traded on the Stockholm Stock Exchange and Eurex.

3) Stockholm Stock Exchange and EDX London.

4) Excluding 48 members who are members of more than one exchange.

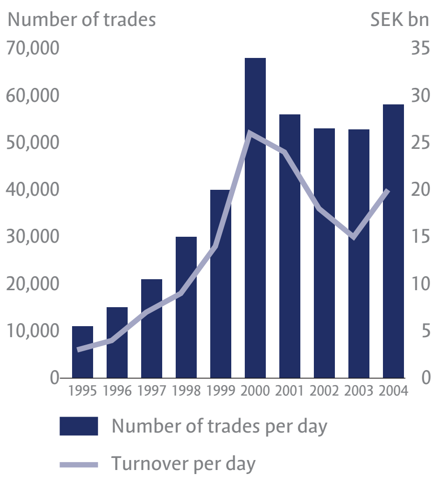
MOST-TRADED EQUITIES, 2004

Daily turnover during		
Company	**SEK m**	**Number of trades**
Nokia	4,694	7,697
Ericsson	3,655	6,643
Nordea	690	967
TeliaSonera	618	1,467
Volvo	539	1,206
Hennes & Mauritz	490	1,006
Atlas Copco	482	1,071
AstraZeneca	466	869
Stora Enso	441	1,218
Svenska Handelsbanken	400	665

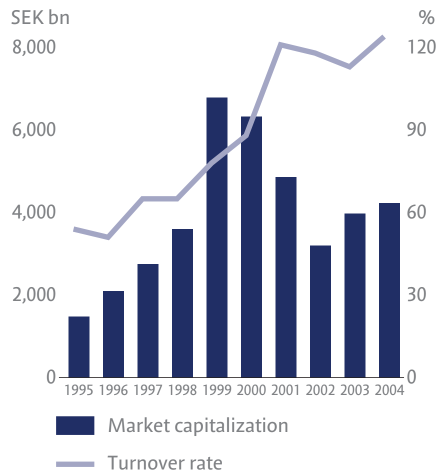
LARGEST EXCHANGE MEMBERS, 2004

Member	Percentage of equity turnover
Enskilda Securities	7.8
Carnegie	7.2
Fischer Partners	6.8
Svenska Handelsbanken	6.6
Morgan Stanley	5.4
Kaupthing Bank Sverige	4.9
Deutsche Bank	4.6
Nordea Bank	4.4
Hagströmer & Qviberg	4.0
Goldman Sachs International	3.9
	55.7

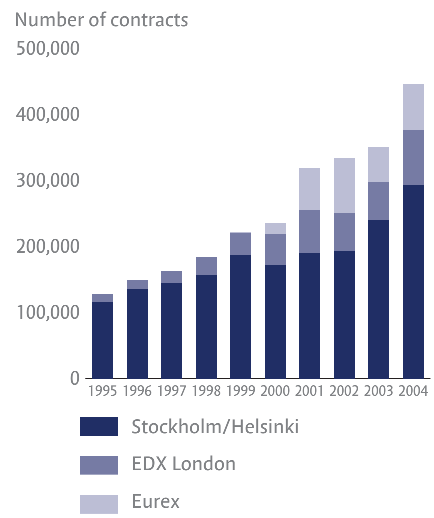
EQUITIES – TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF TRADES PER DAY



EQUITIES – MARKET CAPITALIZATION AND TURNOVER RATE



DERIVATIVES – NUMBER OF CONTRACTS TRADED PER DAY



PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Cash products

- Equities and depository receipts
  - A list
  - O list
  - Xterna list
  - Main list
  - I list
  - NM list
  - Pre-list
  - Free list
  - BL market
- Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
- Warrants
- Convertibles
- Rights
- Fixed-income instruments
- Premium bonds

Derivatives trading & clearing

- Stock options
- Stock futures
- Index options
- Index futures
- Fixed-income options
- Fixed-income futures
- Stock loans

Information sales

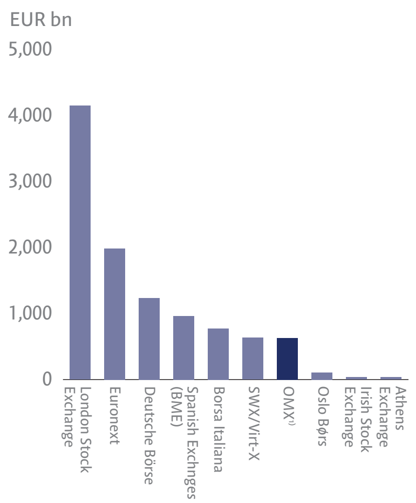
Trading information regarding:
- Equities
- Derivatives
- Indexes
- Fixed-income instruments
- Warrants
- Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
- Convertibles
- Rights
- Premium bonds

Listing

- Equities and depository receipts
  - A list
  - O list
  - Main List
  - I list
  - NM list
  - Pre-list
  - Free list
  - BL market
- Fixed-income instruments
- Warrants
- Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
- Convertibles
- Rights
- Premium bonds

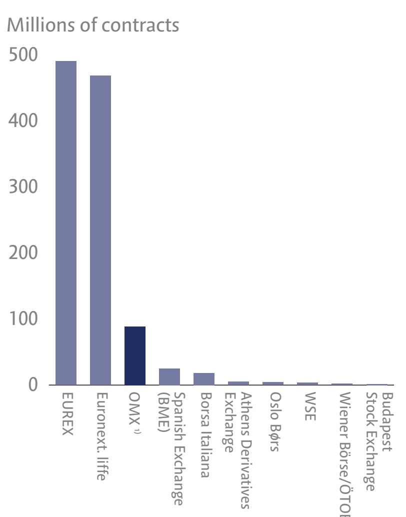
equity trading. Apart from the two largest European derivatives exchanges – Eurex and Euronext.liffe – the Chicago Board Options Exchange is an important competitor in equity derivatives trading. The exchanges compete primarily in the areas of trading and clearing, as well as new and secondary listings of larger companies. They also face competition from over-the-counter (OTC) trading in equities and options.

EUROPE'S LARGEST STOCK EXCHANGES, 2004 – TURNOVER IN EQUITY TRADING



1) Including Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

EUROPE'S LARGEST EQUITY DERIVATIVES EXCHANGES, 2004 – TURNOVER IN NUMBER OF CONTRACTS



1) Including Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

Important cooperation and partnerships

The exchanges within OMX Exchanges are part of the NOREX alliance together with Oslo Børs and the Iceland Stock Exchange. Another area of cooperation is the trading and clearing link, for derivatives, Linked Exchanges and Clearing (LEC), which was established together with the derivatives exchanges and clearing organizations in London, Oslo and Copenhagen. OMX Exchanges also has a cooperation agreement with the German derivatives exchange Eurex, where the most-traded Finnish derivatives contracts are traded. Furthermore, OMX Exchanges is part owner of the EDX London derivatives exchange, which through LEC offers market participants trading in Nordic equity derivatives with local clearing.

Market surveillance

Confidence in the capital markets is of central importance for trading to function properly. This is why it is crucial for exchanges to carry out effective market surveillance. OMX Exchanges' surveillance units in Sweden and Finland are independent entities and for this reason are separated from the business of exchange operations.

Surveillance is responsible for the formal listing process, as well as for ensuring that listed companies and members follow the exchanges' rules. Decisions to list new companies are made by the listing committees of the exchanges. If there is suspicion that a listed company or member has acted in breach of exchange regulations, the matter is dealt with by the disciplinary committee of the respective exchange. Trading that is suspected to be unlawful is investigated and reported to the appropriate authorities in each country.

In the Baltic countries, market surveillance is to a large degree carried out by the local authorities responsible for financial supervision. Each exchange, however, in its self-regulating role also supervises its members and listed companies to a certain extent. An organization that corresponds to the market supervision units in Sweden and Finland will also be introduced at the Baltic exchanges.

Revenue model

OMX Exchanges' revenue from trading and clearing derives from fees for equity and derivative trading that are based on volume and value. Trading revenue accounted for approximately 50 percent of adjusted revenues in the division in 2004. OMX Exchanges' revenue from information sales is generated from the sale of real-time information to information vendors, exchange members and retail customers, and accounted for about 14 percent of revenue in the division. OMX Exchanges' issuer revenue comes from annual fees paid by listed companies where it is the companies' market capitalization that determines fees. Issuer revenue accounted for about 13 percent of revenue in the division. OMX Exchanges' CSD revenue amounted to 17 percent and comes from fees for settlement and depository of securities. Other revenue totaled 6 percent. For OMX Exchanges' sensitivity analysis, see page 12 in OMX's Annual Report 2004.

Business areas

In 2004, OMX Exchanges was divided into four business areas: Cash Markets, Derivatives Markets, Settlement and Depository and Baltic Operations. Cash Markets comprises equity trading at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange, as well as the cooperation through NOREX. Derivatives Markets comprises derivatives trading and clearing operations as well as partnerships with mainly Eurex and EDX London. Baltic Operations includes operations within the exchanges and central securities depositories in Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius. The Settlement & Depository business area ceased to exist on December 1, 2004 upon completion of the merger of APK and VPC.

The year 2004

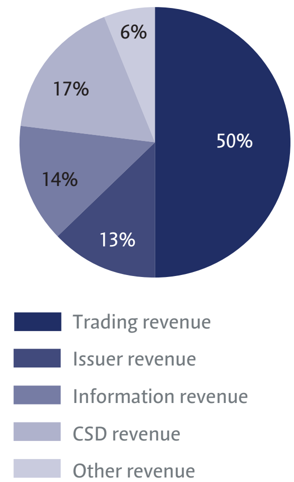
From OMX Exchanges' viewpoint, 2004 was characterized by increased activity in equities and derivatives trading, and by the work to integrate OM and HEX. The Stockholm Stock Exchange's All-Share Index rose by 18 percent during the year, while the Helsinki Stock Exchange's All-Share Index rose by 3 percent.

The OMX Exchanges division's adjusted revenue totaled SEK 1,634 m (1,230) during 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the division's adjusted revenue remained basically unchanged compared with the preceding year. The division's adjusted expenses totaled SEK 1,000 m (806) during 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, adjusted expenses declined by 3 percent compared with 2003, mainly as a result of cost saving effects deriving from the cost-efficiency program. The division's adjusted operating income for 2004 was SEK 629 m (424).

Average equity turnover per day on OMX Exchanges' marketplaces totaled SEK 19.9 billion (15.1), an increase of 32 percent compared with 2003. The average derivatives turnover per day was 446,065 (350,463), an increase of 27 percent compared with 2003. During 2004, 16 (12) companies were listed and 49 (38) companies were delisted, making the number of companies listed on the exchanges within OMX Exchanges at the end of the year a total of 509 (542).

During the year, OMX Exchanges' marketplaces in Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga introduced the common Nordic trading platform SAXESS for equity trading. This means that all of the Nordic countries now use the same trading platform for their equity and derivatives trading. Furthermore, the Helsinki Stock Exchange adopted the NOREX Member Rules during the year, which means that all of the Nordic exchanges now have common membership requirements and trading rules for their exchange members. The exchanges in Tallinn and Riga also adapted their rules to the NOREX Member Rules.

ADJUSTED REVENUE BY TYPE OF REVENUE, 2004



Another step towards market harmonization was taken when the exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga implemented the information distribution system TARGIN. During the year, OMX acquired a majority stake (80 percent) in the stock exchange and part ownership (40 percent) of the central securities depository of Lithuania. In addition, the foundation for a pan-Nordic central securities depository was laid through the merger of OMX's Finnish subsidiary APK and the Swedish central securities depository VPC. OMX now owns approximately 20 percent of the new group that has been formed, NCSD. In December, OMX made an offer to acquire all of the shares in the Copenhagen Stock Exchange with the intention of further strengthening Nordic Baltic integration. The merger was completed at the beginning of 2005.

Working actively to build trust

At OMX Exchanges, work to uphold confidence in the capital markets is a priority. As part of this work, a confidence survey was carried out in 2004 among exchange members, listed companies, investors, the media and other interested parties. The survey was conducted for the third year in Sweden and the second year in Finland and internationally. A smaller survey was also carried out in the Baltic countries for the first time. The 2004 survey showed that confidence in the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange has risen somewhat above last year's high level. Above all, management and strategic development contributed to an increase in confidence. For more information, visit www.omxgroup.com.

During 2004, almost 3,000 people received training in exchange rules and insider trading as a result of the Stockholm Stock Exchange introducing requirements for board members, members of senior management and auditors in listed companies to undergo such training.

Every year, OMX Exchanges holds an exchange seminar to give market participants a forum in which to discuss current issues regarding confidence and the business world. In this way, OMX Exchanges aims to stimulate a debate around such issues.

The development of Finnish and Swedish codes of corporate governance was one of the most important measures taken in 2004 to promote confidence in the business world and capital markets. OMX Exchanges places great emphasis on corporate governance issues and the Helsinki Stock Exchange and the Stockholm Stock Exchange have been actively involved in developing the Finnish and Swedish corporate governance codes respectively. The Finnish code has been implemented in the Helsinki Stock Exchange's rules and entered into force in July 2004. The Stockholm Stock Exchange intends to implement the Swedish code in its rules during 2005.

A world leading provider of solutions for more efficient securities transactions

Solutions for a global customer base

One of OMX Technology's greatest strengths is its wide offering of products and services that span the entire transaction chain – from the bank or the brokerage firm to the exchange, the clearing organization and the central securities depository.

OMX Technology's strategy is to develop and provide the market's best technology solutions to customers on securities markets around the world. The establishment of a more focused strategy during the year resulted in a number of goals. Strong operations that are viable in the long term are essential to gain confidence, and operations will therefore be continually reviewed to remain efficient. Other goals include expanding on the market for exchange and clearing systems, developing systems and services for central securities depositories and developing OMX Technology's offering of integrated front- and back-office services for market participants. To meet the needs of existing and prospective customers in a better, clearer way, and to offer the right level of service, OMX Technology also introduced a regionally-focused sales force during the year

In OMX's work to integrate the Nordic and Baltic markets, OMX Technology contributes as a system supplier and a system operator. By contributing to the financial infrastructure in the Nordic Baltic region, OMX Technology gains valuable experience that can be used when developing solutions for other markets in the world. One example of such a market is Asia, where there currently is great interest in integrating markets in the region. Another example is Europe, where regional marketplaces are striving to offer alternatives to larger exchange clusters. OMX Technology is active not just as a system provider, but also has the opportunity to contribute actively to the development of financial infrastructure the world over. OMX Technology offers unique integrated system solutions, operational solutions and services that make customers' operations more efficient – specially tailored to the needs of the securities markets.

Operations and customers

Within OMX Technology, OMX develops and provides transaction technology, processing services and outsourcing solutions to companies on the global securities markets. The fact that OMX at the same time owns and operates exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories in the Nordic Baltic region gives OMX first-hand knowledge about the demands placed on marketplace operators – knowledge that OMX uses to develop systems for the future that are tailored to the needs of the market. It is thanks to OMX Technology's broad experience in the area of securities markets that OMX can also offer customers complementary services in the form of business analysis, benchmarking and implementation support.

One of OMX Technology's strengths is its wide offering of products and services that span the entire transaction chain – from the bank or brokerage firm to the exchange, the clearing organization and the central securities depository. OMX Technology has more than 100 customers in 20 countries and operations in 14 countries.

OMX Technology's customers include marketplace operators, such as exchanges and marketplaces, clearing organizations and central securities depositories, as well as market participants such as banks, brokerage firms and institutional investors.

EXCHANGES AND MARKETPLACES

Market

Technological development and the harmonization of rules in recent decades have contributed to the proliferation of borderless, international securities trading. The market for exchanges and marketplaces today is characterized by increased consolidation through mergers or operative cooperation. Exchanges can share the costs of running systems and operations, and can also increase the number of products offered to customers. This increases the demand for technical integration between such markets and between trading systems and applications, at the same time as it satisfies the exchanges' need to reduce IT-related costs.

Order flows on exchanges around the world have grown as many brokers now rely on automated order entry. This has led to higher demands on the performance of systems for trading and for distributing market information. A significant part of an exchange's revenues derive from order and settlement information, which has led to an increase in demand for qualified system support.

Many exchanges around the world still rely on internally developed systems. There is, however, a marked need to upgrade current systems to meet future demands for flexibility and to reduce IT costs. The trend towards more standardized products is clear. Higher IT maturity leads to an increased demand for system-related services such as operations and hosting. For securities market participants, it is crucial for systems to have high operational reliability – downtime can result in financial disaster. To guarantee continuous trading, it is important to be able to anticipate and handle systemic risk as well as operational risk, whether they are in the form of blackouts or situations of a more serious nature.

The total market for sales to exchanges and marketplaces can be divided into technology sales and the operation of exchange systems. According to OMX's estimates, the market for technology sales to exchanges and other marketplaces around the globe amounts to approximately SEK 8 billion annually. OMX's market share is about 6 percent. Competitors in this segment include companies such as Euronext.liffe, Accenture, Computershare and Tata Consultancy. Many exchanges still develop systems in-house instead of buying products and services from external suppliers.

The market for the operation of exchange systems is about SEK 19 billion. OMX's market share is about 3 percent. In the market for operation of exchange systems, examples of OMX's competitors are companies such as Accenture, IBM, SunGard and Tata Consultancy.

The total market for technology sales and operation of exchange systems for exchanges and marketplaces is expected to grow between 7 and 12 percent annually in the next three years.

OMX's offering

OMX Technology provides systems and system support for securities trading to exchanges and marketplaces around the world. Today, more than 20 exchanges and marketplaces use OMX's trading systems worldwide.

OMX's marketplace systems CLICK XT and SAXESS are characterized by an open architecture, flexibility, high performance and robust technology. Their functionality supports everything from traditional equity trading to more complex derivatives trading in the same system, and can simultaneously handle several classes of assets such as currencies, different fixed-income instruments and commodities. In addition to trading systems for securities, OMX Technology also offers this segment TARGIN, a system for real-time dissemination of information about prices and settlement. All of OMX's systems are built to manage large transaction volumes.

In addition to systems solutions, OMX Technology offers system integration as well as operation and support of applications, system platforms, networks and the other components that make up the complete IT architecture at a marketplace. From operating hubs in London, New York, Stockholm, Helsinki and Sydney, OMX provides operational services around the clock, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The global IT architecture is specially adapted to handle the specific and high demands for efficiency and quality required by real-time securities trading. Today, OMX manages IT operations for 13 marketplaces, making it the world's largest exchange operator in terms of number of operating hours. By letting OMX take care of the operation and support of a system, customers are able to focus on their core operations and minimize their operational risk. At the same time, significant large-scale produc-

OMX Technology

	EXCHANGES AND MARKETPLACES	CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS AND CSDs	MARKETPLACE OPERATORS
CUSTOMER EXAMPLES	• American Stock Exchange • ASX (Australian Stock Exchange) • Borsa Italiana • ICAP • ISE (International Securities Exchange) • NASD • SGX (Singapore Exchange)	• EDX London • HKEx (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing) • KOFEX (Korea Futures Exchange) • NCSD • Nord Pool • SFE Corporation (Sydney Futures Exchange)	• ABN AMRO Alfred Berg • Avanza • Carnegie • E*TRADE • Kaupthing Bank • Penser Fondkommission • SEB
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	**Products** TARGIN™ – Information dissemination system CLICK XT™ – Trading system for securities SAXESS™ – Trading system for securities CONDICO™ – Trading system for energy markets **Services** Outsourcing – Operation and support for exchanges and marketplaces	**Products** SECUR™ – System for clearing securities EXIGO CSD™ – System for settlement and central depository of securities **Services** Outsourcing – Operation and support of systems for clearing organizations and CSDs	**Products** CLICK TRADE XT – Trading application SAXESS TRADE™ – Trading application **Services** Processing – Back-office administration Outsourcing – Operation and support of systems for market participants

tion advantages are achieved and customers gain access to efficient technology and infrastructure for securities trading.

Implementing a new trading system is an extensive undertaking. Often, it is not only the technical environment that is affected, but also trading patterns, product offerings and trading processes. OMX Technology has many years of experience in operating and implementing change projects for technological infrastructure and business operations, in terms of boosting efficiency and achieving higher levels of profitability for customers. OMX also offers business analysis and benchmarking of business operations to identify opportunities to increase efficiency.

CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS AND CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES

Market

The markets for clearing, settlement and central depository of securities have also been affected by the globalization that has resulted from technological development and harmonization in recent decades. The pace of change has been highest among exchanges, where harmonization of processes, rulebooks and technical platforms has progressed further than in other parts of the transaction chain. The market's demand for efficient post-trade securities administration has, however, also increased since the cost of such administration, seen as a share of total transaction costs, is very high. In particular, cross-border trading makes demands on system functionality that supports currencies and foreign securities.

Internationally today, many clearing organizations and central securities depositories are developing their own system solutions and most of the systems in use are not adapted to meet future demands on flexibility. In pace with the increasing need for standardization, the range of system solutions on offer that are adapted to the needs of a greater customer base is growing. OMX Technology is well positioned to meet customers' needs for a standardized product for clearing and securities administration.

The market for technology sales and operational services to clearing organizations and central securities depositories around the globe is approximately SEK 8 billion annually. OMX has a market share of about 3 percent. The market is expected to grow by about 12 percent annually in the next three years. Competitors in this market include companies such as AtosEuronext and Clearstream.

OMX's offering

OMX offers systems, systems support and operational services to clearing organizations and central securities depositories worldwide. OMX's solution for clearing both derivatives and cash-traded securities is called SECUR. In addition, OMX offers EXIGO CSD, a system that handles settlement and book-entry of securities within a central securities depository. Both systems have an open architecture and are built to communicate with trading systems as well as other clearing or CSD systems. They handle the administration of several asset classes such as currencies and different types of fixed income products and commodities. At the moment, OMX offers the market's leading standardized system solutions and has a customer base made up of 12 central securities depositories and clearing organizations.

OMX Technology's offering includes both full support and operation of applications as well as the technical environment. This means that in addition to providing support, OMX can assist marketplace operators with application management, hosting, system integration and application surveillance. These services can be connected efficiently to the specially-adapted global IT infrastructure that OMX has built for securities trading. OMX also offers operation services, business analysis, benchmarking, operations and implementation of change projects to clearing organizations and central securities depositories as it does for exchanges and marketplaces.

Market and market share

Source: IDC, Gartner and McKinsey

MARKET PARTICIPANTS

Market

For banks and brokerage firms, the market for securities trading is characterized by fierce competition and shrinking margins. The market is being consolidated through mergers of the larger participants at the same time as smaller brokerage firms with unique or customer-specific offerings are moving in to take market share.

Cost pressure and an increased focus on risk, among other things as a result of new regulatory initiatives, have led to an overview of administrative routines for securities trading. This spans settlement reporting, account management, risk assessment and custody, as well as the settlement and delivery of securities against payment. There is a greater need to boost efficiency and mitigate risks through increased automation at the same time as new rules and legislation are making increased demands on the management of these processes. Above all, there is a need to increase the level of automation on the interface between institutional end customers and brokers in order to facilitate the administration of orders and settlement. Consequently, there is a higher demand for standardized communication interfaces such as FIX. The ability to connect systems easily is crucial and as a result, demands on systems to offer open interfaces and use standardized protocols are high.

Keeping up to date with rule changes demands increased resources. There are also uncertainties in infrastructure changes, that is to say how mergers of exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories will influence operations for these market participants.

The total market for securities administration for banks and brokerage firms in the Nordic region is about SEK 5 billion annually. OMX has approximately an 8 percent share of this market. The market is expected to grow by about 8 percent in the next three years. Some examples of competitors in this area are SunGard, ADP Wilco, GL, Pershing and Abaris.

OMX's offering

OMX offers systems and services that contribute to making the administration of securities more efficient, mainly for banks and brokerage firms. This means that a customer can let OMX take care of the work normally carried out by their own back-office function and instead enjoy the benefit of economies of scale, focus on their core operations and minimize operational risk through increased automation. In total, OMX has over 100 banks and brokerage firms as customers in this market. The services offered to this segment are adapted to different regions. Today, OMX offers back-office services in the Nordic countries and in the UK. In the Nordic region, the ongoing integration of exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories is creating opportunities for the regional centralization of securities administration for banks in the area. Through many years of experience in offering securities administration services to banks and brokerage firms in the Nordic region, OMX has created a comprehensive and well-implemented infrastructure to offer outsourcing of these services. OMX also offers market participants business analysis as well as operation and implementation of change projects as it does for exchanges and marketplaces.

OMX's offers market participants solutions that span the entire transaction chain, from order entry in the front office and risk management and order administration in the middle office to settlement administration in the back office. OMX offers applications to small and medium-sized participants for both order entry towards marketplaces and order administration. OMX's applications are flexible and can handle cash and derivatives orders, securities and commodities. They also offer a standardized interface that facilitates communication with exchanges around the world.

OMX's offering includes full support and operation of applications as well as the technical environment. This means that in addition to support, OMX can help market participants with application management, hosting, system integration and application surveillance. By using the global technical infrastructure that OMX has built for securities trading, market participants can connect to exchanges around the world. This infrastructure is continually being improved to offer increased efficiency and standardized solutions, which makes economies of scale possible through OMX's ASP (Application Service Provider) solutions offering.

Revenue model

OMX Technology's proven solutions, products and services are the building blocks that can be used to create customer-specific solutions as well as standardized solutions. After OMX Technology has developed and delivered a systems solution, the customer licenses the right to use the software. The license fee that OMX Technology subsequently receives is often fixed, but can also be volume based, and is paid as long as the customer uses the platform in question.

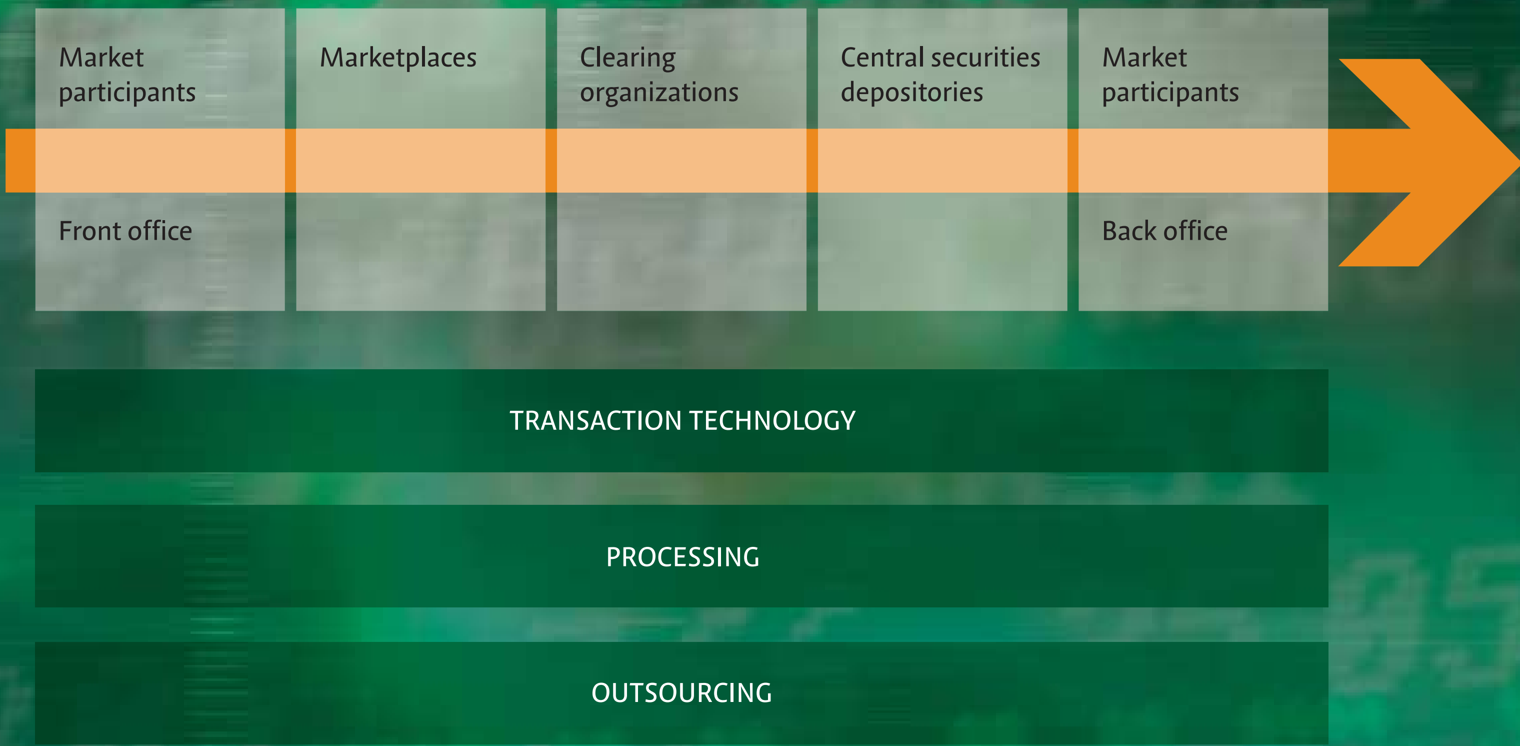
Each customer project comprises adaptations for customer-specific requirements related to functionality and capacity. This development and installation work generates project revenue that is usually invoiced continuously according to degree of completion. When a systems solution is delivered, OMX Technology undertakes to improve and develop the solution on an ongoing basis, for which it receives recurring support revenue. License, support and project revenue account for about 52 percent of adjusted revenue in the division.

OMX Technology also provides processing and outsourcing solutions. A facility management solution from OMX Technology provides annual recurring revenue that can be fixed or volume based. Revenue from outsourcing solutions makes up approximately 44 percent of revenue in the division. Other revenue totaled about 4 percent of the division's adjusted revenue. For OMX Technology's sources of revenue, see page 12 in OMX's Annual Report 2004.

Research and development

Every year, OMX makes extensive investments in research and development (R&D) within the Group to create optimal business solutions to meet the needs of each individual customer and to secure OMX's position as market leader. R&D work includes both developing new products and adding new functionality to existing products and platforms. OMX Technology's investments in R&D were SEK 91 m (207) during the year, which corresponds to 6 percent (12) of the division's adjusted revenue, of which SEK 81 m (145) has been capitalized. OMX estimates that investments in R&D over time will be maintained at a level of about 10 percent of revenue in the division.

OMX Technology has the expertise and the products and services for the entire transaction chain



There is a relationship between liquidity on a market and efficiency in the transaction chain. This puts continuous pressure on the infrastructure that makes securities transactions possible. OMX Technology has knowledge about each component of the transaction chain – from market participants' front offices via exchanges and marketplaces, clearing organizations and central securities depositories to market participants' back offices. This provides a deep understanding of customers' needs and operations in every part of the transaction chain. It is the unique combination of owning and operating marketplaces and at the same time possessing the knowledge base and products and services for the entire transaction chain that allows OMX to continually deliver solutions for more efficient securities transactions to an international customer base.

Important cooperation and partnerships

OMX is the majority owner (30 percent) of Orc Software, which is listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Orc Software is a software company that develops and sells technology and applications for trading on electronic marketplaces. OMX and Orc Software have a strategic cooperation for sales and marketing that targets exchanges and exchange members.

OMX has a strategic partnership agreement with HCL Technologies in India. HCL Technologies is one of India's leading IT companies with a focus on technology and outsourcing of research and development. HCL Technologies has customers in the banking, insurance and retail sectors as well as in the aerospace industry. The partnership includes the outsourcing, development and maintenance of certain OMX Technology system solutions.

OMX owns AppMind, a company that develops and sells applications for system surveillance.

Business areas

OMX Technology has three business areas: Banks & Brokers, Financial Markets and Global Services. Through Banks & Brokers, OMX provides back-office services and system solutions to banks and brokerage firms. Through Financial Markets, OMX develops and sells system solutions to exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories. Through Global Services, OMX provides operations services to exchanges, clearing organizations, central securities depositories, banks and brokerage firms.

The year 2004

For OMX Technology, the year was characterized by restructuring work to improve efficiency and profitability. Demand on the markets in which OMX is active continued to be weak and cautious.

OMX Technology's adjusted revenue dropped by 8 percent to SEK 1,563 m (1,698) during the year, of which internal sales to OMX Exchanges totaled SEK 277 m (235). The decrease can be attributed to the divestment of operations, phase out of products and closing of offices, as well as low demand from the market. The division's adjusted operating expenses decreased by 18 percent to SEK 1,522 m (1,861) in 2004. The division's adjusted operating income improved, rising to SEK 53 m (loss: 157) during 2004, equivalent to an operating margin of 3 (-9) percent. Cost reductions and improvements in income derive mainly from the comprehensive cost-reduction program carried out in the division from 2003.

Order intake during 2004 amounted to SEK 1,379 m (1,482), of which SEK 217 m (555) relates to orders from OMX Exchanges. Order intake includes SEK 370 m in order value from NCSD during the third quarter of 2004. At year-end, the order value was SEK 2,812 m (2,974), of which orders for SEK 936 m (1,173) are due for delivery within twelve months. The decrease can be attributed to the divestment of operations and product phase-out. The total order value includes orders of SEK 915 m (1,072) from OMX Exchanges, of which SEK 250 m are due for delivery in the next year.

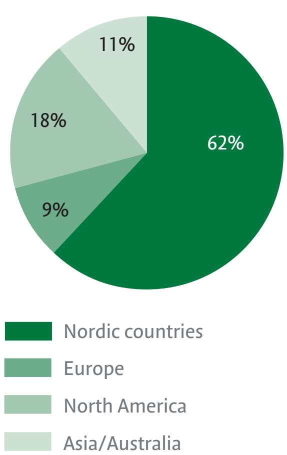
During the year, OMX Technology successfully delivered the SAXESS trading system to the exchanges in Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga, the TARGIN system to the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and the CLICK XT trading system to the Singapore Exchange. OMX Technology also signed a five-year strategic partnership agreement with the Indian company HCL Technologies.

In 2004, OMX Technology also received an order from NCSD within the framework of the merger of VPC and OMX's subsidiary APK. The total value of the technology contract is approximately SEK 370 m, of which SEK 270 m is from the license to use OMX Technology's EXIGO CSD system platform in the Nordic region and SEK 100 m is from development projects in the Finnish and Swedish markets. The order, including the license, will be accounted for over a four-year period.

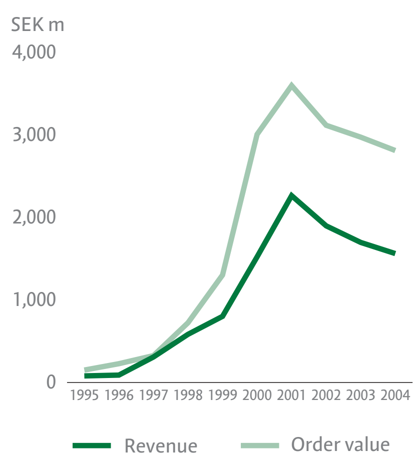
OMX Technology also entered into an agreement with SEB regarding custody and clearing for the Finnish market as well as agreements with a number of customers regarding OMX's front and back-office services. Additionally, OMX renewed and extended agreements with customers such as the Australian Stock Exchange, Korea Futures Exchanges, NASD and ICAP.

During the year, OMX Technology strengthened its presence and offerings in Australia and the UK through the acquisition of Palion in Australia and JHC Securities in the UK. This has enabled OMX Technology to establish several new relationships with customers, such as Havelock Hunter in England and Deutsche Bank in Australia.

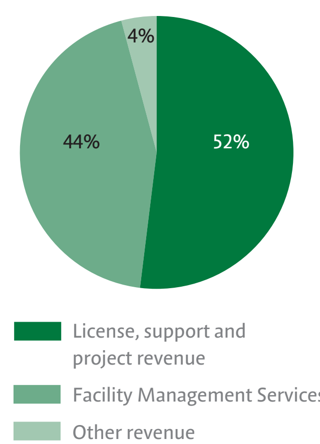
DIVISION'S REVENUE – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 2004



DIVISION'S REVENUE AND ORDER VALUE



ADJUSTED REVENUE BY TYPE OF REVENUE, 2004



Employees

OMX is a knowledge-based company. In a world undergoing constant change, the ability to develop and retain knowledge is a key success factor for securing OMX's competitiveness.

At the beginning of 2004, OMX had operations in 13 countries: Australia, China, Estonia, Finland, Hong Kong, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, the UK and the US. From January 1, 2005, OMX also has operations in Denmark.

Employees

During the year, the number of people working in the Group dropped to 1,355 (1,674) people, of which 1,300 (1,603) were employed and 55 (71) were consultants. Of the total number of employees, 305 (352) were employed within OMX Exchanges, 915 (1,128) within OMX Technology and 80 (123) within the Parent Company. The average employee age was 37 (36).

The number of managers at year-end was 155 (184), of which 32 (30) percent were women. The number of long-term leave-takers, including those on parental leave, sick leave or leave of absence for at least three months, totaled 104 (89) people. Most of these were on parental leave.

An attractive workplace

OMX strives to be an attractive employer to existing and prospective employees alike. Recruiting during the year was mainly to replace employees and was carried out internally.

For OMX, it is important to establish a long-term relationship with each employee, both during the duration of their employment and afterwards. A new initiative during the year was the start of OMX Alumni, a web-based network for former employees that offers the opportunity to network and maintain contact with former colleagues and OMX.

OMX's remuneration program and policy are described further in Note 6 of OMX's Annual Report 2004.

Equal opportunities and diversity

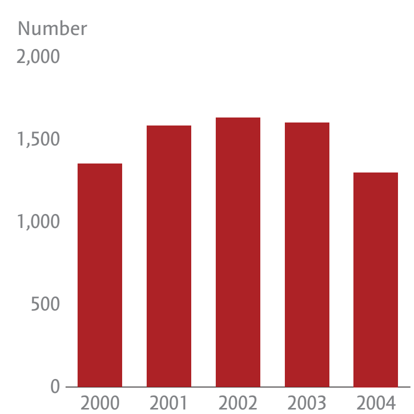
Equality and diversity shall always be integrated into OMX's operations. OMX aims to be a company that welcomes the uniqueness of each employee and works actively to promote equality within the entire company. An equal and multicultural organization contributes to creating a work environment characterized by creativity, productivity and enjoyment – elements that are important for the company's future development.

OMX naturally has a policy of zero tolerance for discrimination on the basis of age, gender, race, ethnic background, nationality, religious belief, disability or sexual orientation.

Equal opportunity work in the company is managed by a special Equal Opportunities Committee headed by the President and CEO of OMX. The committee develops the company's equal opportunities plan including objectives and implementation measures on an overall level in accordance with Swedish law. Equal opportunities work is followed up semi-annually. Local offices are responsible for implementing their own plans based on prevailing legislation and agreements, as well as internal conditions. Managers with responsibility for personnel are responsible for initiating, promoting and working actively with equal opportunities in all aspects.

At the end of the year the proportion of women in the company was 36 (36) percent. The percentage of female managers rose to 32 percent, compared with 30 percent in 2003. At the executive management level and the business area level, the proportion of women was 21 (17) percent.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



Work environment and health

Being able to offer a healthy and stimulating work environment characterized by openness and affiliation between management and employees as well as respect and confidence in the individual is critical to OMX's competitiveness.

During 2004, initiatives to improve the work environment continued within the Group, including an employee satisfaction survey that was conducted on two occasions. The employee satisfaction survey is a tool for gathering information about employees' attitudes about the work environment, motivation, organization and leadership. The survey is carried out to continually improve and develop the company's operations. Other initiatives included encouraging employees to exercise and providing support and measures to prevent negative stress.

Another instrument for measuring health and the work environment is analysis of absences due to illness. In 2004, the total number of absences due to illness in the Group equaled 2.5 (2.1) percent. See Note 6 of OMX's Annual Report 2004 for more information.

A knowledge-based company

OMX is a knowledge-based company. Employees and the continuous sharing of knowledge between the divisions and the business areas of the company are OMX's most valuable assets. In a world undergoing constant change, the ability to develop and retain knowledge is a key success factor for securing OMX's competitiveness.

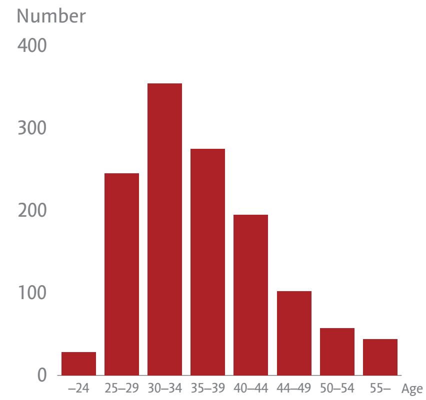
LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

At OMX, leadership is about being able to see the opportunities presented by challenges and constant change. It is about being able to show customers that OMX understands their businesses and can provide efficient solutions to their problems. It is also about being able to lead colleagues in working towards common goals.

During the year, many activities were carried out with the aim of strengthening leadership within the company. As part of the work to support leadership at OMX, 70 managers participated in the Management Assessment Program. Based on OMX's leadership profile, these managers have been assessed and given feedback for further individual development.

In addition, about 170 managers and project managers participated in a global "Coaching & Feedback" seminar that was offered at several of OMX's offices around the world. In Sweden, a mentorship program for managers was run with great success. In addition to these activities, the business areas provided their own training programs for managers and project managers in areas such as communication, accounting, project management and negotiating techniques.

EMPLOYEES – AGE STRUCTURE



COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT

OMX's competence development program supports both the company's business and strategic goals. During the year, OMX's focus was to continue work with implementing processes for targets and performance, including the definition of roles, individual development plans and analysis of competence needs.

Several different activities were introduced in 2004 to strengthen expertise within the company. Employees underwent operations-specific IT, communication, language and presentation skills training. OMX's employees are also encouraged to change positions internally to promote personal and professional development. Changing jobs and positions within the company allows employees to develop their knowledge, which facilitates the spread of knowledge.

OMX's Corporate Social Responsibility policy

OMX's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy supports the company's work and policies regarding ethical issues. The policy was created to develop and bring out the best within the company. It supports OMX's aim to do business based on a strong ethical platform, to make the company a premier workplace and to make OMX into a partner that customers, suppliers and employees can be proud of.

Trust is one of OMX's guiding stars – a cornerstone and a prerequisite for properly functioning financial markets. For this reason, it is critical for OMX to continue its work regarding ethical issues.

During 2004, OMX updated the CSR policy and adapted it following the merger of OM and HEX. The policy will continue to be updated and adapted in pace with OMX's growth through new acquisitions so as to fit all of OMX's operations. The CSR policy is a living document and is ratified by the Board of Directors of OMX annually.

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

SEK 000s	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Personnel cost per employee	706	717	698	757	732
Revenue per employee	1,966	1,597	1,574	2,026	2,538
Value added per employee	1,060	450	684	458	1,298
Operating income per employee	355	-267	-14	-299	566

The OMX share

During 2004, the price of the OMX share dropped by 5 percent compared to the Stockholm Stock Exchange's SAX Index, which increased by 18 percent. The highest price paid was SEK 120.5 on February 17, corresponding to a total market capitalization of about SEK 14 billion.

During the year, the OMX share was listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange's A list and the Helsinki Stock Exchange's Main List. Following the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, the OMX share was also listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange on February 16, 2005. The OMX share had a weak performance during 2004. The share price dropped by 5 percent compared to the Stockholm Stock Exchange's SAX Index, which increased by 18 percent. The share hit an annual high of SEK 120.5 on February 17, which corresponds to a total market capitalization of approximately SEK 14 billion. The year's low was on August 27 when the share closed at SEK 76.0, which is equivalent to a market capitalization of SEK 8.8 billion. The average total annual return (price change and reinvested dividend) for the OMX share during the last ten years is 14 percent. The corresponding development of the Swedish SIX Return Index (SIXRX) was 13 percent during the same period.

Turnover in the OMX share

In 2004, total turnover in the OMX share was 101 (103) million shares, including transactions post-reported on the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange, corresponding to a value of SEK 9,547 m. On average, 399,157 shares were traded per day with a daily average of 388,285 shares on the Stockholm Stock Exchange and 10,872 shares on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Turnover was highest on April 22 when 1.9 million shares were traded. The turnover rate of the OMX share was 86 percent compared with the average turnover rate on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, which was 134 percent. To increase turnover and improve liquidity in the OMX share on the Helsinki Stock Exchange, Remium has been engaged as a liquidity provider.

Volatility in the OMX share

Volatility is a measurement of risk that shows the extent of changes in the price of a share over a certain period. It is expressed in percent and measured using the standard deviation of a price change in a share. The volatility of the OMX share on December 31, 2004 decreased to 32 percent compared to 47 percent at the end of 2003.

Beta value is another measurement of risk that shows the sensitivity of a share to market fluctuations compared to the exchange as a whole over a certain period of time. A beta greater than 1 indicates that the share price varies more than the average of all of the shares on the exchange. A beta of less than 1 indicates that the stock is less sensitive than the exchange as a whole. Based on the Stockholm Stock Exchange's calculations for a rolling 60 months, the beta of the OMX share is 2.20 measured against the OMXS30 index during the last months. This means that the price of the OMX share varied 120 percent more than the index during the measurement period.

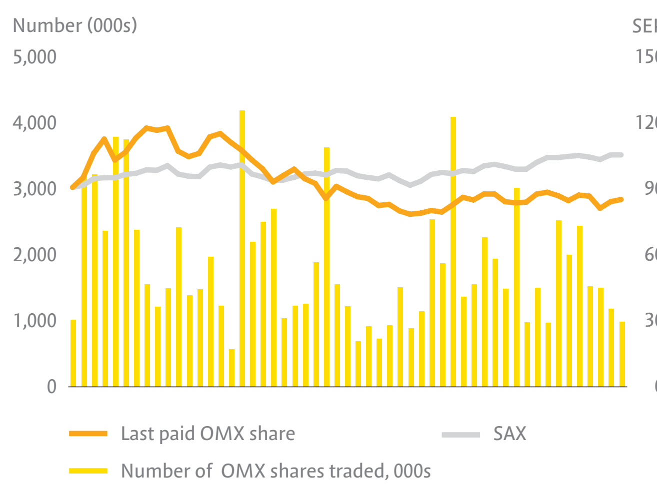
Number of shareholders

Shareholders numbered 17,462 (17,284) at year-end. Swedish institutional ownership continued to increase and at year-end, 73.4 (62.5) percent of OMX's share capital was held by Swedish institutions. Foreign ownership fell during the year from 26.9 to 14.9 percent. At the same time, total foreign ownership on the Stockholm Stock Exchange was 33 (33) percent of the total market capitalization.

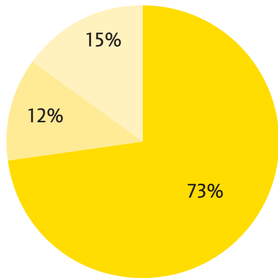
Dividend policy and dividends

OMX's dividend is paid in line with the company's earnings trend and long-term capital requirements, see "New financial targets" on page 12. For 2004, the Board has proposed that no dividend will be distributed.

THE OMX SHARE 2004



SHAREHOLDERS BY CATEGORY



BROKERAGE FIRMS THAT ANALYZED THE OMX SHARE, 2004

ABG Securities
ABN AMRO Alfred Berg
Carnegie
Cazenove & Co
Cheuvreux Nordic
Deutsche Bank
Enskilda Securities
FIM Securities
Hagströmer & Qviberg
Nordea Securities
Skandiabanken
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swedbank
UBS Warburg
WestLB
Öhman Fondkommission

PRINCIPAL OWNERS, DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Number of shares	**Share capital and votes, %**
Investor AB	12,950,507	11.2
Robur fonder	9,797,627	8.5
Swedish state	7,993,466	6.9
Nordea Bank	6,595,078	5.7
Didner & Gerge Aktiefond	4,300,000	3.7
AMF Pension	4,010,000	3.5
FöreningsSparbanken	3,784,742	3.3
Nordea fonder	3,230,575	2.8
Handelsbanken/SPP Fonder	2,958,963	2.6
Svenska Handelsbanken	2,858,247	2.5
Other foreign owners	17,257,444	14.9
Other Swedish owners	39,810,366	34.4
Total number of shares	**115,547,015**	**100.0**

Source: SIS Ägarservice.

DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP IN THE OMX SHARE

Number of shares	**Number of shareholders**	**Percentage of number of shareholders**	**Number of shares**	**Percentage of share capital and votes**
1-1,000	14,811	84.8	4,330,007	3.7
1,001-10,000	2,220	12.7	6,362,955	5.5
10,001-100,000	322	1.9	10,150,283	8.8
100,001-1,000,000	90	0.5	60,040,161	52.0
1,000,001-	19	0.1	34,663,609	30.0
Total	**17,462**	**100.0**	**115,547,015**	**100.0**

KEY RATIOS PER SHARE

	2004	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2000**
Earnings, SEK	2.39	-4.33	-0.85	-0.30	8.69
Dividend as a percent thereof (proposed)	-	-	-	-	69
Earnings after full conversion, SEK	2.39	-4.33	-0.85	-0.30	8.61
Dividend (proposed), SEK	0	0	1	1	6
Dividend, annual change, %	0	-100	0	-83	20
Shareholders' equity, SEK	32	31	24	27	36
Shareholders' equity after full conversion, SEK	32	30	24	27	35
Number of shares, 000s	115,547	115,547	84,041	84,040	84,035
Number of new shares after full conversion, 000s	778	1 928	778	779	784

PRICE-RELATED INFORMATION

	2004	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2000**
Share price at year-end, SEK	85	90	42	138	233
Share price, annual high, SEK	120	90	152	280	519
Share price, annual low, SEK	76	32	24	65	173
Share price/shareholders' equity per share	2.7	2.9	1.8	5.1	6.7
Direct yield, %	0	0	2.4	0.7	2.6
P/E ratio at year-end, times	36	-	-	-	27
Beta (60 months) at year-end, last paid	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Volatility (250 days) at year-end, %	32	47	64	76	76
Average number of OMX shares traded daily, 000s	399	413	204	166	182
Average value of OMX shares traded daily, SEK m	37.7	29.7	15.5	24.4	67.6

SHARE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Year	Event	Change in number of shares	Change in share capital, SEK	Total number of shares	Total share capital, SEK	Nominal value of share, SEK
2000	Conversion of convertible subordinated debenture issued in 1998	264,900	132,450	83,875,918	167,751,836	2
2000	Exercise of warrants	317,400	158,700	84,034,618	168,069,236	2
2001	Conversion of convertible subordinated debenture issued in 1998	3,000	1,500	84,036,118	168,072,236	2
2001	Exercise of warrants	8,000	4,000	84,040,118	168,080,236	2
2002	Conversion of convertible subordinated debenture issued in 1998	2,000	1,000	84,041,118	168,082,236	2
2003	New issue	63,011,794	31,505,897	115,547,015	231,094,030	2
2005	New issue	5,854,584	2,927,292	118,474,307	236,948,614	2

Corporate Governance Report 2004

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance refers to the decision-making process through which the owners of a company directly and indirectly steer the company. Good transparency of information to owners and the capital market contributes to an efficient decision-making system and gives the various groups of owners a satisfactory overview of the operations of the company. Corporate governance has been developed mainly through legislation and self-regulation. Internationally, in recent decades, self-regulation has been in the form of codes of conduct. The new codes in Sweden and Finland prescribe that companies present corporate governance issues in a special report in conjunction with preparing their annual reports.

SWEDISH CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Swedish Code of Corporate Governance (the "Code") was presented on December 16, 2004 by the Swedish Code group. The purpose of the Code is to create the prerequisites for executing an active and responsible ownership role. To achieve this, the rules of the Code aim for a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities between different management and control units. This clarity contributes to a balanced division of power between the owners, the Board of Directors and the executive management, which among other things enables the owners to convey their interests to the managers of the company. Moreover, the Code strives for transparency of information to owners and the capital market, and defends the principle of equal treatment as set out in the Swedish Companies Act.

Incorporating the Code into the rules and regulations of the Stockholm Stock Exchange has been discussed. Such incorporation is scheduled to enter into effect on July 1, 2005. Initially, the Exchange has proposed that the Code be applied to companies on the A-list and to larger companies on the O-list.

OMX is applying the Code in 2005. The way in which OMX applies the Code and any instances where OMX deviates from the Code are outlined below. This Corporate Governance Report has not been subject to review by OMX's auditors.

FINNISH CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In July 2004, the Finnish Code of Corporate Governance (the "Finnish Code") for listed companies entered into effect. The Finnish Code has been incorporated into the rules and regulations for all companies listed on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. OMX applies the Finnish Code and follows it with certain exceptions, which are outlined in this report.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

In accordance with OMX's Articles of Association, the company's name is OMX Aktiebolag and the company is a public limited company (publ). The registered office of the Board of Directors of the company is situated in Stockholm. The purpose of the operations of the company is to develop and offer IT-based systems and services. Furthermore, the company can operate exchanges and other marketplaces for financial, energy and commodities markets, clearing organizations, central securities depositories, securities institutions and brokerage firms as well as engage in operations compatible therewith.

The share capital of the company shall amount to a minimum of SEK 168,000,000 and a maximum of SEK 672,000,000. Each share has a nominal value of SEK 2.

The company's Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five and not more than eight members, and no alternate members. The number of auditors shall be one or two with the same number of deputy auditors at most. The company's financial year is the calendar year and the General Meeting shall be held in Stockholm. Matters to be addressed at the General Meeting are listed in the Articles of Association. Furthermore, the Articles of Association include provisions regarding the notice to attend the General Meeting, how to register to participate in the General Meeting and the participation of assistants.

For the complete Articles of Association, see www.omxgroup.com.

GENERAL MEETING

ABOUT THE GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, the General Meeting is the company's highest decision-making body. The General Meeting elects the members of the Board of Directors and auditors, and also makes decisions regarding amendments to the Articles of Association and changes to share capital. It is the intent of OMX, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, to hold General Meetings in such a way that promotes shareholder participation at General Meetings and facilitates discussions and decision-making at these meetings.

GENERAL MEETING

Annual General Meeting 2004

OMX's Annual General Meeting 2004 was held on March 25, 2004. The Meeting resolved to adopt the accounts for 2003 and discharged the Board of Directors and the President and CEO from liability for the financial year 2003. The Meeting resolved that no dividend would be distributed to the shareholders.

It was also resolved that remuneration to members of the Board of Directors elected by the General Meeting who are not employed by the company would amount to SEK 2,425,000 and that auditors' fees would be paid in the usual manner against authorized invoices, based on a pre-determined auditing plan.

The number of members of the Board of Directors was resolved to be nine and Adine Grate Axén, Gunnar Brock, Thomas Franzén, Bengt Halse, Timo Ihamuotila, Tarmo Korpela, Mikael Lilius, Markku Pohjola and Olof Stenhammar were elected. Olof Stenhammar was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Board meeting following election.

The Meeting also resolved that a Nominating Committee would be responsible for the process of nominating members to the Board of Directors. The nominating process is carried out in accordance with the resolution of the General Meeting such that the four largest shareholders who wish to participate each shall appoint a representative during the fourth quarter of the year who shall not be a member of the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors acts as convener. The Nominating Committee shall then submit a proposal regarding the composition of the Board of Directors, and auditors where appropriate, to be presented to the Annual General Meeting for resolution. In accordance with the proposal, the names of the four representatives shall be made public following appointment. These principles shall also apply in the case of an Extraordinary General Meeting.

For the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on March 25, 2004, see www.omxgroup.com.

Extraordinary General Meeting 2004

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on August 31, 2004. The Meeting resolved to change the name of the company to OMX Aktiebolag.

For the minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 31, 2004, see www.omxgroup.com.

Extraordinary General Meeting 2005

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on February 3, 2005. The Meeting resolved on authorization for the Board of Directors to resolve an increase of the company's share capital by way of an issue of new shares; the reduction of the share premium reserve; the number of members of the Board of Directors; remuneration to members; and amendments to § 6, § 10 and § 11 in the company's Articles of Association. The following people were elected members of the Board of Directors: Urban Bäckström, Birgitta Klasén and Henrik Normann. Gunnar Brock, Thomas Franzén, Timo Ihamuotila and Mikael Lilius resigned from the Board. The appointment of Henrik Normann was subject to completion of the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, which was carried out at the Board meeting held on February 9, 2005, when the Board announced that all of the conditions for the merger had been fulfilled.

For the minutes from the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 3, 2005, see www.omxgroup.com.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

ABOUT THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee is responsible for preparing and submitting to the Annual General Meeting nominations for election to the Board of Directors and auditors. The committee is also responsible for proposing remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and the auditors. OMX's Annual General Meeting 2004 resolved principles regarding the work of the Nominating Committee (see "Annual General Meeting 2004" above). No remuneration is paid to members of the Nominating Committee.

Prior to the Annual General Meeting 2004, the Nominating Committee comprised Eva Halvarsson (Director, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications) who represented the Swedish State; Olli-Pekka Kallasvuo (President, Nokia Mobile Phones); Tom Ruud (Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking, Nordea) who represented Nordea; Olof Stenhammar (Chairman of OMX) as convener and Marcus Wallenberg (President and CEO, Investor AB) who represented Investor AB, as chairman.

Prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 3, 2005, the Nominating Committee comprised Eva Halvarsson; KG Lindvall (member of the Board of Directors of Robur Fonder) who represented Robur Fonder; Tom Ruud; Olof Stenhammar (Chairman of OMX) as convener and Marcus Wallenberg (President and CEO, Investor AB) who represented Investor AB, as chairman.

The Nominating Committee represents the shareholders of OMX and the majority of its members are not members of the Board of Directors of OMX. In this respect, OMX deviates from the principles outlined in the Finnish Code, which defines the Nominating Committee as a Board committee.

During 2004, the Nominating Committee held seven meetings. The main focus of these meetings related to nominations to the Board of Directors for the Annual General Meeting in March 2004 and the Extraordinary General Meeting held in February 2005.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ABOUT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

As of February 9, 2005, the Board of Directors consists of Olof Stenhammar, Chairman; Adine Grate Axén; Urban Bäckström; Bengt Halse; Birgitta Klasén; Tarmo Korpela; Henrik Normann and Markku Pohjola.

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.

OMX deviates from the Swedish Code in that the Board of Directors and the President and CEO have not provided certification regarding generally accepted accounting principles and correctness of information in accordance with point 3.6.2 in the Swedish Code which states that such should be included immediately before the signatures in the Annual Report. OMX, however, intends to include such certification in the Annual Report for the financial year 2005.

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF 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.

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 is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the company. 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 Stockholm Stock Exchange, the Helsinki Stock Exchange and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. The President and CEO is Magnus Böcker.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING 2004

The Board held 12 meetings during the year. On average, attendance of Board members at these Board meetings was 85 percent.

During 2004, the Board paid special attention to the following issues: the strategic position of OMX, the execution of the merger of OM and HEX, the creation of a Nordic central securities depository (NCSD) through the divestment of the Finnish Central Securities Depository (APK) to VPC AB, the acquisition of shares in VPC and the technology agreement with VPC, the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, the cost-efficiency program and cost-reduction measures, auditing and accounting issues, financial reporting and governance of the Group as well as auditing of company instructions, remuneration and incentive issues, and capital and financing issues.

Hans Berggren, OMX's General Counsel, acted as secretary at OMX's Board meetings.

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 issues and financial targets. Their tasks include maintaining continuous contact with external auditors and OMX's CFO to establish procedures for the internal audit as well as to ensure that auditors' recommendations, findings, observations and suggestions are followed. In addition, the Audit Committee evaluates the Group's risk, examines accounting principles and the Group's financial reporting. It also evaluates the Group's financial activities and monitors the maintenance of the independence of external auditors.

The Board of Directors has appointed Adine Grate Axén (Chair) and Timo Ihamuotila as members of the Audit Committee. OMX's General Counsel Hans Berggren is the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

During 2004, the committee had a particular focus on the following issues: management and control practices, Group risk management, the creation of a risk reporting system, Group security issues, the Group's internal audit, accounting issues, supervising the independence of auditors, principles for financial information and financial objectives, financing issues, office premises and issues regarding taxes and internal price setting. During the year, the Audit Committee held 14 meetings.

As of February 28, 2005, the Audit Committee consisted of Adine Grate Axén (Chair), Urban Bäckström and Markku Pohjola.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee is appointed annually by the Board of Directors. The Remuneration 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. Furthermore, the Committee proposes remuneration for Board members in the companies within the Group that the Board has specified and makes recommendations regarding principles for remuneration, benefits and other types of remuneration to employees in the OMX Group.

The Board of Directors has appointed Olof Stenhammar (Chairman), Adine Grate Axén and Markku Pohjola as members of the Remuneration Committee. The Secretary of the committee is OMX's Senior Vice President of Corporate Functions & Human Resources Pernilla Gladh.

During 2004, the committee had a particular focus on the following issues: harmonization of overall agreement structures within OMX following the merger of OM and HEX, new agreement structures for senior management within OMX, the programs for variable salary called Short Term Incentive 2004 and Short Term Incentive 2005, and a proposal for a tentative long-term incentive scheme for senior management. During 2004, the Remuneration Committee held 9 meetings.

As of February 28, 2005, the Remuneration Committee consists of Olof Stenhammar (Chairman), Adine Grate Axén and Bengt Halse.

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 2004, OMX has engaged external consultants.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES, AND NUMBER OF MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE, 2004

		Board of Directors		Audit committee		Remuneration committee
Number of meetings		12		14		9
Olof Stenhammar	C	12			C	8
Adine Grate Axén		12	C	14		8
Gunnar Brock		7				
Thomas Franzén		12				
Bengt Halse		12				
Timo Ihamuotila		9		14		
Tarmo Korpela		12				
Mikael Lilius		6				
Markku Pohjola		10				8
Average attendance (%)		85		100		89

C = Chairman.

OMX deviates from point 4.2.2 in the Code in that the principles for remuneration and other employment conditions for the Executive Management Team have not been presented to the General Meeting for approval. OMX, however, intends to comply with the Code in this respect prior to the Annual General Meeting 2006.

For information regarding remuneration and incentive schemes, see Note 6 in the Annual Report.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Quality assurance of OMX's financial reporting is carried out by the Audit Committee's review of all of the company's financial reporting and the Board of Director's consideration of interim reports and the financial statement. In addition, the Audit Committee regularly considers the company's financial reporting and in conjunction therewith valuation issues, changes in estimates and assessments and other, if any, circumstances that affect the quality of reporting as required. Furthermore, the Audit Committee examines risk reporting, information regarding risk assessments, disputes and any irregularities.

OMX deviates from the Code in that the Board of Directors has only prepared a limited report regarding internal control for 2004. See "Internal Control" below. The Board of Directors' report does not fulfill the Code's requirement to describe the organization of internal control with regard to the part that relates to financial reporting and how it functioned during the year. OMX, however, intends to prepare such a report regarding internal control in accordance with the Code from and including the financial year 2005.

For information about risk management, see "Risk Management" in the Annual Report.

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 to a license agreement between AB Basen and OMX (see Note 1 in the table below). Furthermore, it can be noted that Olof Stenhammar has been a member 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. This also applies to the new members of the Board of Directors elected in February 2005: Urban Bäckström, Birgitta Klasén and Henrik Normann.

REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration to the Board of Directors is resolved at the Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting 2004 resolved that remuneration to members of the Board of Directors who are not employed by the company would amount to SEK 2,425,000 of which SEK 700,000 to the Chairman of the Board and SEK 200,000 to Board members. It was also resolved that remuneration of a total of SEK 125,000 would be paid to the members of the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee. The Board has decided to distribute this amount between the members of the committees such that each member of each respective committee receives SEK 25,000.

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 3, 2005 resolved that remuneration to each newly elected member of the Board of Directors would be SEK 200,000, less an amount in respect of the period, calculated from the Annual General Meeting in 2004, during which the person was not a member of the Board of Directors. For the members who have resigned from the Board of Directors, the remuneration shall be SEK 200,000, less an amount in respect of the period until the Annual General Meeting in 2005 during which the person is no longer a member of the Board of Directors. Remuneration for other members applies as resolved by the Extraordinary General Meeting, in accordance with resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

OMX's executive management consists of Magnus Böcker, President and CEO; Jukka Ruuska, President of OMX Exchanges; Klas Ståhl, President of OMX Technology; Kristina Schauman, Chief Financial Officer; Anders Reveman, Chief Strategy Officer; Hans-Ole Jochumsen, (as of February 14, 2005) Vice President of OMX Exchanges (as of February 14, 2005); and Bo Svefors, Senior Vice President Marketing & Communications (as of February 14, 2005). These people constitute the Group's Executive Management Team.

REMUNERATION TO THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Remuneration to the President and CEO and the Executive Management Team is shown in the table below.

REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REMUNERATION EXPENSED

(SEK)		Board and Committee remuneration	Fixed salary	Variable salary	Pension	Benefits	TOTAL
Olof Stenhammar	2004	725,000	-	-	-	5,345,353[1)]	6,070,353
	2003	718,750	-	-	-	716,498	1,435,248
Gunnar Brock	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	187,500	-	-	-	-	187,500
Thomas Franzén	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	197,917	-	-	-	-	197,917
Adine Grate Axén	2004	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
	2003	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
Bengt Halse	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	160,417	-	-	-	-	160,417
Timo Ihamuotila	2004	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
	2003	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
Tarmo Korpela	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	66,667	-	-	-	-	66,667
Mikael Lilius	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	66,667	-	-	-	-	66,667
Markku Pohjola	2004	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
	2003	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
TOTAL	**2004**	**2,425,000**				**5,345,353**	**7,770,353**
TOTAL	**2003**	**1,772,918**				**716,498**	**2,489,416**

1) Includes remuneration to one of Olof Stenhammar's majority-owned companies comprising a fixed amount as well as a profit-related payment based on a license agreement. The profit-related portion represents 1 percent of OMX's income after financial items. Remuneration for 2004 totaled SEK 5,324,175 (696,888). The amount is paid out quarterly in arrears. The agreement was signed and stems from the founding of OM in 1985. Notice to terminate the agreement has been given with effect from December 31, 2005. Other benefits amounted to SEK 21,178 (19,610).

REMUNERATION TO EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

REMUNERATION EXPENSED

(SEK)		Fixed salary	Variable salary	Pension	Benefits	TOTAL
CEO Magnus Böcker	2004	3,885,640	555,000	850,080	75,059	5,365,779
	2003	3,526,999	-	950,205	191,129	4,668,326
Executive Management [1)]	2004	11,902,488	1,239,750	2,232,620	407,013	15,781,871
	2003	8,515,256	419,000	1,655,373	487,019	11,076,618

1) In 2004, the Executive Management Team included Jukka Ruuska, President of OMX Exchanges; Klas Ståhl, President of OMX Technology; Per Nordberg, CFO (to September 12, 2004); Kristina Schauman, CFO (from September 13, 2004); and Anders Reveman; CSO.

Salaries and other remuneration as well as quantitative and qualitative targets are set for the President and CEO on an annual basis by the Remuneration Committee, which are then ratified by the Board of Directors. The President and CEO sets targets for the Executive Management Team, which are ratified by the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee also approves the Executive Management Team's salaries and remuneration, which are reported to the Board of Directors. Targets for other employees are set by each line manager respectively.

Variable salary 2004

During the first quarter 2004, OMX introduced a new corporate program for variable salaries called Short Term Incentive 2004. The program is made up of quantitative and qualitative targets of which 70 percent is quantitative and 30 percent is qualitative. The targets and prerequisites are evaluated on an annual basis, and for 2004, the quantitative target is dependent on the budgeted operating income.

For 2004, the President and CEO and the Executive Management Team are included in the Short Term Incentive 2004 program, where the maximum payment is six months' fixed salary.

Pensions

OMX's President and CEO Magnus Böcker has been allocated a premium-based pension benefit. The total premium provision is 23 percent of fixed salary. President of OMX Exchanges Jukka Ruuska is also included in the pension plan stipulated by Finnish labor market regulations. Current premiums are equivalent to a pension provision of 16 percent of total remuneration. Other members of the Executive Management Team are included in the OMX pension plan, with the exception of one individual premium-based pension solution. Retirement age for employees, including the President and CEO and the Executive Management Team, is 65 years.

Severance terms

The period of notice that applies between OMX and the President and CEO is 12 months from the company's side and 6 months from the employee's side. In the event of a company initiative to terminate the employment contract of the President and CEO, remuneration will be paid to the President and CEO corresponding to the fixed salary and other benefits (pension and insurance including medical expenses insurance) during the period of notice. In addition to this, the President and CEO will receive a severance payment of six months' fixed salary. Deduction of any salary received from a new employer will be made.

Other Executive Management Team members have a period of notice of 12 months from the company's side and 6 months from the employee's side. Certain members of OMX's Executive Management Team will receive a severance payment of 6 months, with deductions of salary received from a new employer. All Executive Management Team members have a noncompetition clause of 12 months. A penalty is included in the clause.

AUDIT AND AUDITORS

AUDIT

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

AUDITORS

Permanent auditors

Peter Clemedtson, Authorized Public Accountant at PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, born in 1956. Björn Fernström, Authorized Public Accountant at Ernst & Young AB, born in 1950.

Deputies

Bo Hjalmarsson, Authorized Public Accountant at PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, born in 1960.
Per Hedström, Authorized Public Accountant at Ernst & Young AB, born in 1964.

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).

REMUNERATION TO OMX'S AUDITORS

The following remuneration was paid to auditors and accounting firms for auditing and audit-related services required by law as well as for advice and other assistance arising from observations made during the course of the auditing process. Remuneration was also paid for additional independent advice, mostly pertaining to audit related consultations on accounting and taxation issues in conjunction with company acquisitions and restructuring.

REMUNERATION TO THE GROUP'S AUDITORS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK 000s)	2004	2003	2004	2003
PricewaterhouseCoopers				
Auditing assignments [1]	6,907	7,558	2,680	5,340
Other assignments [2]	4,874	1,212	3,934	166
Ernst & Young				
Auditing assignments [3]	1,358	11,582	694	5,671
Other assignments [4]	2,608	6,991	650	1,355
BDO Feinstein				
Auditing assignments	65	23	-	-
Other assignments	23	63	-	-
Other auditors				
Auditing assignments	117	-	-	-
Other assignments	201	216	-	-
TOTAL	**16,153**	**27,645**	**7,958**	**12,532**

1) For 2003 includes SEK 3,891,000 related to the acquisition of HEX.
2) For 2004 includes SEK 950,000 related to the transition to IFRS. Other assignments relate mainly to tax consultation.
3) For 2003 includes SEK 4,067, 000 related to the acquisition of HEX.
4) Relates mainly to tax consultation and IT investigations.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal control is a process carried out by the Board of Directors and the executive management, in addition to other employees, to ensure the following: efficiency of operations, which includes safeguarding assets and resources and adequate performance measurements; reliability of financial reporting, which includes the preparation of reliable financial statements in line with common company-wide accounting standards; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Important components of the internal control system are the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring of the internal control system.

As regards the control environment, it is imperative that the company maintain a high level of control consciousness, that responsibilities and authorities be clearly defined and that employees have the competence required by their different roles.

In the area of risk assessment, processes shall be in place to identify and analyze the risks to which the company is exposed.

Control activities include policies and processes that ensure that management directives are carried out. Such policies and processes comprise activities such as authorization instructions, reconciliation and performance reviews.

As regards information and communication, it is important that all relevant information be identified, captured and communicated in a form and time frame that enable employees to carry out their responsibilities. This flow shall function in all relevant directions.

Monitoring of the internal control system is required to ensure that the operations of the company are run efficiently and with the right level of quality. The monitoring process is an ongoing process. All internal control deficiencies shall be reported to the immediate manager, and serious matters shall be reported to the Executive Management Team and the Board. The Management, the Internal Audit unit and the Audit Committee have important roles in the monitoring process.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit unit is an independent function within OMX that systematically evaluates the adequacy and efficiency of internal control and risk management, and compliance with legal and statutory requirements in the entire Group.

The Internal Audit unit reports on an administrative level to the President and CEO of OMX and submits reports on operations to the Audit Committee. The operating principles for the Internal Audit unit are reviewed and approved annually by the Audit Committee and audits are carried out according to the Annual Plan approved by OMX's Board of Directors. The Internal Audit unit is currently made up of three certified auditors.

In carrying out its duties, the Internal Audit unit applies the internationally approved Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing published by The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and internal control frameworks such as COSO and COBIT.

RISK MANAGEMENT

OMX's risk management process is outlined in the Annual Report.

Executive Management Team

Magnus Böcker. President and CEO of OMX AB.
Born in 1961. Studies in business at the University of Stockholm. Employed by OMX since 1986.
Previous positions within OMX: 1989, Chief Financial Officer and member of the Executive Management of OM; 1996, Vice President of OM and President of OM Technology. President and CEO of OMX since September 2003. Chairman of the Board of Orc Software. Board member of Adirondack Trading Partners LLC.
Holdings in OMX: 204,726 shares, 43,400 warrants, 2,000 convertibles and 263,000 employee stock options.

Jukka Ruuska. President of OMX Exchanges.
Born in 1961. Master of Law (LL.M) and Master of Business Administration (MBA). Employed by OMX since 2000.
Previous positions: 1997-2000, Director, Corporate Planning, HTC (Telecommunication Group); 1996-1997, Director, Corporate Planning, Finnet Group (Telecommunication).
Holdings in OMX: 75,000 shares and 8,000 warrants.

Klas Ståhl. President of OMX Technology.
Born in 1953. B.Sc. Employed by OMX since 2003.
Previous positions: 2001-2003, Independent consultant; 1986-2001, Accenture: various positions, Nordic Management Team, Head of Financial Services Nordic, Head of Accenture Software Company Sweden.
Holdings in OMX: 65,200 shares and 8,000 warrants.

Kristina Schauman. Chief Financial Officer (CFO).
Born in 1965. M.Sc., Stockholm School of Economics. Employed by OMX since 2004.
Previous positions: 2001-2004, VP Corporate Finance, Investor AB; 1996-2001, Group Treasurer, Investor AB; 1995-1996, Financial Advisor, ABB Financial Services; 1989-1995 Stora Financial Services.
Holdings in OMX: 0 shares, 0 warrants and 0 employee stock options.

Anders Reveman. Chief Strategy Officer (CSO).
Born in 1944. M.Sc. in Engineering. Employed by OMX since 2000.
Previous positions: 1992-2000, CEO of VPC AB.
Holdings in OMX: 1,000 shares, 5,000 warrants and 50,000 employee stock options.

Board of Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2004

Olof Stenhammar. Born in 1941. Chairman of the OMX Board. Member of the Board since 1984. Dr. Econ. & Phil h.c.
Chairman of the Board of AB Ratos, AB Basen, Olympialaget Våga Vinn, Åre 2007, Wilhem Stenhammar MC Foundation and Mentor Foundation. Board member of Ledstiernan AB, Ljungberggruppen AB, the Swedish Sea Rescue Society and the Stockholm School of Economics' Advisory Board. Member of SNS Board of Trustees and the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.
Holdings in OMX: 2,737,590 shares (including companies).

Adine Grate Axén. Born in 1961. Member of the Board since 2002. M.Sc. (Econ.).
Director of Investor AB. Board member of Gambro AB, Grand Hôtel Holdings and Hi3G Access AB. Member of the Securities Council and the Industry and Commerce Stock Exchange Committee.
Holdings in OMX: 0.

Gunnar Brock. Born in 1950. Member of the Board since 2001. M.Sc. (Econ.).
President and CEO of Atlas Copco AB. Board Member of Atlas Copco AB and Lego AS. Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA).
Holdings in OMX: 2,000 shares.

Thomas Franzén. Born in 1945. Member of the Board since 1997. Ph.D in Economics.
Chairman of the Board of the Premium Pension Authority (PPM). Member of the Board of OMX Exchanges.
Holdings in OMX: 0.

Bengt Halse. Born in 1943. Member of the Board since 2003. Dr. Eng. h.c.
Member of the Board of TietoEnator Oiy and Denel (Pty) Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Com Hem AB, FlexLink AB and ACARE (Advisory Council for Aeronautics Research in Europe). 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 Academy of Naval Sciences in Great Britain.
Holdings in OMX: 5,000 shares.

Timo Ihamuotila. Born in 1966. Member of the Board since 2003. M.Sc (L.Sc.).
Senior Vice President, CDMA, Nokia Corporation.
Holdings in OMX: 0.

Tarmo Korpela. Born in 1942. Member of the Board since 2003. M.Sc. (Pol.).
Special advisor to the Federation of Finnish Insurance Companies. Chairman of the Board of Invest in Finland. Board member of Finnvera Oyj since 2003. Vice President of the Confederation of Finnish Industries EK 1985-2004.
Holdings in OMX: 1,000 shares.

Mikael Lilius. Born in 1949. Member of the Board since 2003. B.Sc. (Econ.).
President and CEO of Fortum Corporation. Chairman of the Board of Sirona Dental Systems Beteiligungs - und verwaltungs GmbH and the Association of Finnish Energy Industries. Deputy Chairman of the Board of Ahlstrom Corporation and RAO Lenenergo and member of the Board of Hafslund ASA.
Holdings in OMX: 0.

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 and Nordea Bank Sweden. 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. Member of the Finnish Business and Policy Forum, EVA.
Holdings in OMX: 1,000.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 3, 2005, Urban Bäckström, Birgitta Klasén and Henrik Normann were elected as new members to the Board of Directors to replace Gunnar Brock, Thomas Franzén, Timo Ihamuotila and Mikael Lilius, who resigned from the Board.

Urban Bäckström. Born in 1954. Board member since 2005. M.Sc. (Econ.).
President of Skandia Liv. Chairman of the Board of the Jönköping International Business School and Vice Chairman of the National Economic Association in Sweden. 1994-2002, Governor of the Swedish Riksbank (Central Bank).
Holdings in OMX: 0.

Birgitta Klasén. Born in 1949. Member of the Board since 2005. M.Sc. (Econ.).
CIO and Head of Information Management at EADS Deutschland GmbH. Board member of EADS Information Technology Services, Föreningssparbanken, E.ON Energie bv and Eniro. 1995- 2001, CIO at Pharmacia & Upjohn and Telia. From 2001, independent consultant.
Holdings in OMX: 2,000 shares.

Henrik Normann. Born in 1953. Member of the Board since 2005. B.A.
Senior Executive Vice President Markets and member of the Executive Committee at Danske Bank. Board member of the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. Chairman of the Board of Danske Private Equities A/S and Danske Capital and Deputy Chairman of the International Securities Markets Association (ISMA). Board member of Fokus Bank and the Danish Stockbrokers Association. Previous positions: since 1983, various positions at Danske Bank in Copenhagen and London, with the exception of 1991-1993, Asgard Management in London.
Holdings in OMX: 0.

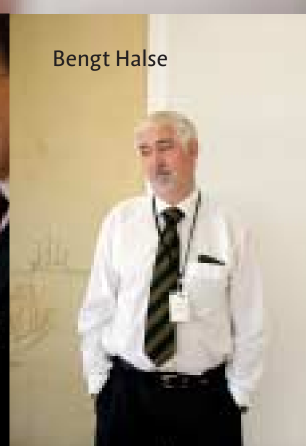

Olof Stenhammar


Tarmo Korpela


Mikael Lilius


Gunnar Brock


Adine Grate Axén


Bengt Halse


Markku Pohjola


Thomas Franzén

Annual Report 2004

Table of contents

OMX AB (publ), 556243-8001

Board of Directors' report

The Board of Directors and the President of OMX AB (publ), corporate registration number 556243-8001, hereby submit the annual report and the consolidated accounts for 2004.

OMX owns and operates exchanges and clearing organizations in the Nordic Baltic region and develops, operates and maintains technology solutions for companies in the global financial markets.

Consolidated profit

GROUP

The year for OMX was characterized by a continued effort to increase efficiency and profitability. Development on the markets in which OMX is active was mixed during the year. Trading activity in OMX's exchange operations rose, while the market for transaction technology remained cautious.

OMX's total revenue rose 12 percent to SEK 3,115 m (2,786 in the year-earlier period) in 2004. The main reason for the revenue increase is that income from the sale of operations was higher in 2004 and HEX was incorporated in the Group as of July 1, 2003.

The Group's total operating expenses were SEK 2,599 m (3,256). The expense reduction is due mainly to the extensive cost-efficiency program initiated in June 2003, which was concluded at the beginning of 2004. Cost reductions were also realized as a result of synergies achieved within the framework of the OM and HEX merger. To date, cost synergies corresponding to SEK 120 m on an annual basis have been realized.

Operating income for 2004 amounted to SEK 524 m (loss: 449). Total amortization amounted to SEK 340 m (374), of which SEK 157 m (170) was goodwill. The decline in amortization is due to the effects of the savings program. Income after financial items was SEK 462 m (loss: 472), while income after tax was SEK 276 m (loss: 431).

At year-end, total assets amounted to SEK 6,534 m (6,746). The equity ratio rose to 57 percent (52). OMX had interest-bearing net cash assets at year-end of SEK 155 m, compared with the preceding year-end when OMX had interest-bearing net debt of SEK 613 m. Interest-bearing financial liabilities amounted at year-end to SEK 1,362 m (2,059), of which SEK 700 m (400) was long term. Interest-bearing financial assets amounted to SEK 1,517 m (1,466), of which SEK 131 m (84) are financial fixed assets.

PARENT COMPANY

The legal entity OMX AB is the Parent Company in the Group and handles Group functions and holding operations for the Group's subsidiaries. During the year, revenue amounted to SEK 260 m (75). OMX AB reported a loss of SEK 680 m (loss: 143) before appropriations and tax. Refinancing of subsidiaries affected earnings negatively by SEK 630 M. Liquid assets amounted to SEK 2 m (1) at the year-end and investments totaled SEK 51 m (53) during the year.

KEY EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

COMBINATION WITH THE COPENHAGEN STOCK EXCHANGE

The combination agreement between OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange (CSE) was signed on December 1. The combination is another step toward an integrated Nordic Baltic securities market, while at the same time it secures OMX's position as one of the leading European exchange organizations. The combination will create advantages for customers – listed companies, exchange members and investors – through improved liquidity, efficient access to the marketplace and a broader service offering.

The merger is also expected to create value for shareholders through both cost and revenue synergies. Through increased operating efficiency, it is expected that the merger will result in annual cost savings of about SEK 30 m before tax. After the transaction has been completed, the cost savings are expected to yield full effect within three years, most of which already within two years. In addition to cost savings, revenue synergies are also anticipated, among other effects through increasing the attractiveness of the marketplaces, cross-selling potential and the launch of new products. At the same time, certain dis-synergies may arise, for example through harmonization of fee structures. The transaction costs are estimated at SEK 39 m before tax and restructuring costs are expected to amount to about SEK 60 m before tax. The restructuring costs will be expensed in OMX's income statement, most of which will affect earnings in 2005.

MERGER OF OMX'S FINNISH SUBSIDIARY APK AND SWEDISH VPC

At the end of September, the agreement covering the merger of Swedish VPC and OMX's Finnish subsidiary APK was signed, with the aim of forming a strong group for securities handling in the Nordic countries (NCSD). After the transaction, OMX and VPC's other four principal owners – FöreningsSparbanken, Nordea Bank, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Svenska Handelsbanken – each own about 19.8 percent of NCSD. The transaction was concluded at year-end 2004 and APK is no longer consolidated in the Group as of December 1.

The merger of APK and VPC resulted in income for OMX totaling SEK 101 m, comprising income from the sale of APK and income from the exercise of the option OMX held in VPC.

VPC paid about SEK 750 m in newly issued shares and cash payments as consideration for all shares outstanding in APK. The sale of the shares in APK resulted in a gain of SEK 34 m, reported as other revenue within the OMX Exchanges division during the fourth quarter. This did not result in any tax expense.

OMX owned an option to purchase shares in VPC from the four principal owners in VPC corresponding to an ownership interest of 11 percent, for which the owners in VPC paid OMX in cash amounting to SEK 67 m before tax. This capital gain is reported as other revenue in OMX Exchanges in the fourth quarter. The transaction, including the exercise of the option, resulted in a positive cash flow effect of about SEK 450 m during the fourth quarter. OMX's ownership interest in NCSD is reported as an associated company as of December.

The agreement also covers an order to OMX Technology for delivery of the EXIGO CSD™ system platform. The total value of the technology contract amounts to about SEK 370 m, of which SEK 270 m pertains to a license for use of OMX Technology's EXIGO CSD system platform in the Nordic region and SEK 100 m for development projects for the Finnish and Swedish markets regarding EXIGO CSD. The order including the license will be distributed over a four-year period.

ACQUISITION OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND PART OF THE CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY IN LITHUANIA

As a result of the privatization process in Lithuania, OMX was chosen at the end of March as partner and purchaser of the stock exchange (NSEL) and the securities depository in Lithuania (CSDL). The privatization agreement was signed in May, after which OMX acquired more than 80 percent of NSEL and 40 percent of CSDL. NSEL is consolidated from June 30, 2004. This resulted in 27 new employees in the Group.

SALE OF XACT FONDER

As part of OMX's continued focus on core operations, XACT Fonder AB was sold to Handelsbanken on June 30. XACT Fonder manages Sweden's first exchange-traded funds, XACT OMX and XACT SBX. The sale yielded an impact on income of SEK 16 m during the second quarter, which was reported as other revenue under Parent Company and other functions.

SALE OF NGX

NGX (Natural Gas Exchange) was divested in March to the Canadian TSX Group for SEK 211 m. In total, the transaction resulted in a positive earnings effect for OMX of SEK 92 m, reported as other revenue in OMX Technology.

INTEGRATION WORK RELATED TO THE MERGER OF OM AND HEX

The integration work initiated in conjunction with the merger of OM and HEX is proceeding as planned. In June, the CLICK XT™ trading system was implemented for Finnish derivatives trading and, in September, the SAXESS™ trading system for cash equity trading was implemented at the Helsinki Stock Exchange and at the exchanges in Tallinn and Riga. At the same time, the trading rules within OMX Exchanges and the opening hours at the exchanges in Helsinki and Stockholm were harmonized.

At the time of the merger of OM and HEX in September 2003, it was stated that a total of SEK 220 m in cost synergies would be achieved within three years of the merger. Of these synergies, SEK 70 m pertained to APK, which has now been divested. Accordingly, the total cost synergies for OMX related to the merger of OM and HEX are estimated at an annual savings of SEK 150 m to be achieved within two years of the merger. At the end of 2004, a level of SEK 120 m in cost synergies on an annual basis had already been attained.

COST-EFFICIENCY PROGRAM 2003

The action program commenced during the second quarter was concluded according to plan in January 2004. The full impact of the cost reductions has been apparent since the second quarter of 2003.

PROVISIONS FOR UNUTILIZED PREMISES

During 2004, OMX continued to focus on cost savings and efficiency enhancement of operations, which resulted in a lower number of employees and, consequently, unutilized office space. The number of employees within OMX declined by more than 300 during 2004, which was more than anticipated when the extensive cost-efficiency program was launched in 2003. Due to weak market conditions for leasing of premises, certain premises have been sub-leased at rents below OMX's contractual lease. As a result of this, OMX made provisions of SEK 130 m related to unutilized premises, which had a negative earnings effect for the fourth quarter of 2004. The unutilized premises are mainly in OMX's offices in London and New York.

REFINANCING OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Parent Company OMX AB decided as of December 31, 2004 to refinance certain subsidiaries with about SEK 630 m due to retained losses. The Group's earnings and total shareholders' equity are not affected by these measures since the subsidiaries' earlier losses are included in the Group's opening shareholders' equity and the year's losses are recognized in the earnings for the year. However, the Parent Company's earnings and shareholders' equity have been affected. OMX's Board of Directors proposes that the losses arising in the Parent Company shall be covered by a transfer of restricted reserves. Through the refinancing and utilization of the restricted reserves, the Group's unrestricted shareholders' equity will increase and, consequently, improve OMX's future dividend capacity from 2005 and onwards. The decision regarding the above utilization of restricted reserves will be made by the OMX Annual General Meeting on April 7, 2005.

NEW FINANCIAL GOALS

In November, OMX presented new financial goals for the company. The primary goal is to create long-term value for shareholders through creating value for customers, employees and other interested parties. OMX aims to create profitable growth with a return that exceeds the market's return requirement. New financial goals have been established as guidance for OMX to achieve this goal in the mid-term perspective. 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.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

Kristina Schauman took office as the new CFO of OMX on September 13, 2004, when the former CFO, Per Nordberg, left the company. Jukka Ruuska became the new President of the Stockholm Stock Exchange on January 1, 2005, succeeding Kerstin Hessius, who left the company on August 31, 2004.

SETTLEMENT IN CASE PERTAINING TO VAT REPAYMENT

At the end of October, the Stockholm Stock Exchange and 19 of its members agreed to a settlement in the VAT dispute regarding repayment of tax funds, which has been contested since June 2002. Through the settlement, the Stockholm Stock Exchange will pay SEK 99 m plus interest to the exchange members. The total amount, SEK 111 m, was charged against OMX's earnings for the fourth quarter of 2004. During the fourth quarter, a cost of SEK 99 m was reported as other external expenses in OMX Exchanges, while an expense of SEK 12 m was reported in the Group's financial net.

OTHER DISPUTES

OMX has once again rejected the patent infringement lawsuit and damage claim from eSpeed. On May 27, OMX announced that eSpeed had stated a damage claim, which as of March 31, 2004 was USD 64 m. On January 25, 2005, eSpeed informed OMX that the damage claim as of September 2004 had been adjusted to approximately USD 100 m.

During the second quarter, OMX also rejected a lawsuit regarding the additional repayment of VAT in Finland of a maximum amount of EUR 5 m.

In the third quarter, ACH Securities filed a suit against the Stockholm Stock Exchange regarding the exchange's decision to terminate ACH Securities' exchange membership. The exchange has dismissed the suit.

There is an ongoing dispute about a system delivery within OMX Technology.

OMX did not allocate any provisions for ongoing legal disputes during the year. For more information about tax disputes, see Note 10.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

OPERATIONS BEING DISCONTINUED

Operations being discontinued pertain to the OMX subsidiary APK, which corresponds to the Settlement & Depository business area. APK was divested during the fourth quarter of 2004.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This annual report was prepared in accordance with Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's prevailing recommendations. As of January 1, 2005, OMX will report in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards). The changes in accounting principles and the transitional effects are described in the section entitled "Transition to IFRS," page 4. See Note 1 for information about OMX's accounting principles.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

OMX offers products and services that use limited resources both in the production process and the end product, and therefore has a limited affect on the environment. OMX's greatest direct impact on the environment is through recycling different office products, from paper to different types of hardware. When making purchases, environmentally friendly material and products are always selected.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

OMX's vision is to be regarded as the world's leading partner for efficient securities transactions. OMX's overall business concept is based on cooperation and interaction between the two divisions, OMX Exchanges and OMX Technology.

OMX's strategy within OMX Exchanges involves a geographic focus on the Nordic Baltic region. OMX Exchanges shall be the driving force in creating a common Nordic Baltic marketplace for shares, bonds, derivatives and other financial instruments. The goal of a fully integrated market is to strengthen the region's – and consequently OMX Exchanges' customers' – competitiveness through offering listing, trading, clearing and settlement, based on a common infrastructure, information dissemination and harmonized rules.

OMX Technology's goal is to create long-term, profitable growth through delivering the market's best solutions to customers worldwide. During the year, work toward a more focused strategy was carried out in the division, which resulted in the establishment of four operating goals. These are to strengthen operations through continued efficiency enhancement of the existing operations, to expand on the market for sales of exchange and clearing systems, to develop the system and service offering for CSDs and to develop the offering of services to market participants. To improve the service offering for existing customers and to focus on sales, OMX Technology established a regional sales organization during the year.

Outlook for the first quarter 2005

OMX Exchanges' revenue is largely dependent on trading volume development at the exchanges in Stockholm and Helsinki and, consequently, is difficult to project for the next quarter. During the first quarter, OMX Technology's revenue is expected to be in line with the fourth quarter of 2004. Group operating expenses before goodwill amortization are expected to be slightly lower for comparable operations than in the fourth quarter of 2004.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board held 12 meetings during the year. During 2004, the Board paid special attention to the following issues: the strategic position of OMX, the execution of the merger of OM and HEX, the creation of a Nordic central securities depository (NCSD) through the disposal of the Finnish Central Securities Depository (APK) to VPC AB, the acquisition of shares in VPC and the technology agreement with VPC, the merger of OMX and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, the cost-efficiency program and cost-reduction measures, auditing and accounting issues, financial reporting and governance of the Group as well as auditing of company instructions, remuneration and incentive issues, and capital and financing issues.

The Board has two standing committees: Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee.

Audit Committee

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to support the Board in issues regarding internal and external control. Their tasks include maintaining continuous contact with external and internal auditors and OMX's CFO, among others, to facilitate the work of the finance department as well as to ensure that auditors and controllers' recommendations, findings, observations and suggestions are followed. During the year, the Audit Committee held 14 meetings. Members were Adine Grate Axén (Chair) and Markku Pohjola.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee prepares issues for Board decisions regarding salaries and remuneration to the President and CEO among others, proposes remuneration to Board members in the companies within the Group that the Board has specified and makes recommendations regarding remuneration principles, benefits and other types of remuneration to employees in the OMX Group. The Remuneration Committee also determines salaries and other types of remuneration to OMX's Executive Management Team. During 2004, the Remuneration Committee held 9 meetings. Members were Olof Stenhammar (Chairman), Adine Grate Axén and Markku Pohjola.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the 2004 Annual General Meeting it was decided that the company's four largest shareholders in consultation with the Chairman of the Board were to appoint a Nominating Committee. The composition of the committee was made public in November 2004 and comprises the following people: Eva Halvarsson (Director, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication) who represents the Swedish Government, KG Lindvall (Board member Robur Fonder), who represents Robur Fonder, Tom Ruud (Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking Nordea), who represents Nordea, Olof Stenhammar, Chairman of the Board, OMX (convening) and Marcus Wallenberg (President, Investor AB), who represents Investor.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, April 7, 2005 at 17:00 CET, at OMX's premises in Stockholm.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PERIOD

On January 28, 2005, it was announced that the OMX Technology division had decided to transfer most of its operations in Finland within the Global Services business area to other units within the division. This is expected to result in 20 personnel redundancies in Helsinki.

On February 3, 2005, OMX AB held an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders at which it was resolved that a new share issue would be implemented to increase the company's share capital and enable the completion of the offer for CSE. At the end of the offer period, February 7, shareholders corresponding to 99.4 percent of the shares and votes in CSE had accepted the offer (including OMX's own shareholding, but excluding own shares owned by CSE). The terms for completing the offer were fulfilled and the OMX Board decided to complete the offer. OMX has acquired approximately 18 percent of the shares by issuing new shares and the remaining approximately 82 percent will be acquired via cash payment.

In addition, the Meeting resolved to reduce the number of Board members from nine to eight persons, as well as to elect the following persons as new members of the Board of Directors: Urban Bäckström, Birgitta Klasén and Henrik Normann.

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Effective January 1, 2005, OMX will report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In the transition to IFRS, IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards) will be applied and a description of the effects arising from the transition to IFRS is provided below. The transition to IFRS also means that the comparison figures will be recalculated and reported in accordance with IFRS. OMX has elected to recalculate only the comparison figures for 2004. Recalculation of comparison figures should be done in respect of all standards, except for IAS 39 (Financial instruments). In 2005, OMX will report recalculated comparison figures in each interim report for the particular quarter of 2004. The IFRS standards will be obligatory for listed European companies in pace with the approval of such standards by the European Union. The transition rules could change, which may mean that the transition effects described below can change during 2005.

In November 2004, the Stockholm Stock Exchange issued a recommendation to provide information regarding the most significant effects of the transition to IFRS in the 2004 year-end report. OMX is complying with this recommendation and the most significant effects are presented below.

IFRS PROJECT

During 2003, OMX commenced a project for the transition to IFRS with the following primary aims, which have now been attained:

- Identifying the differences between IFRS and currently applicable rules.
- Adjusting and adapting OMX's accounting principles to attain compliance with IFRS.
- Calculating the transition effects on the income statement, balance sheet, cash-flow statement and key figures.

The project was led by a project group that reported regularly to the Audit Committee and the CFO.

During 2004, OMX reported in accordance with the recommendations of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council. Effective 2005, reporting will be done in line with IFRS. The Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendations have been continually adjusted to IFRS, particularly in 2003. However, there are significant differences in certain areas. In the OMX project for transition to IFRS, in addition to IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption), seven IFRS standards that significantly diverge from currently applied rules were identified.

DIFFERENCES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

IFRS STANDARDS

Given OMX's current operations, the following IFRS standards (in addition to IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption and IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements) have a significant effect compared with the accounting principles applied prior to the introduction of IFRS:

IFRS 2 – Share-based payment
IFRS 3 – Business combinations
IAS 21 – Exchange rates
IAS 36 – Write-downs (Impairment of assets)
IAS 37 – Provisions
IAS 38 – Intangible assets
IAS 39 – Financial instruments

All the above standards will affect OMX's accounting principles as of 2005. Moreover, IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IAS 21 and IAS 37 will also have an impact during the transition to IFRS and will affect the income statement and balance sheet already in 2004. IAS 39 will not have any effects on the income statement and balance for 2004, since the comparison figures related to IAS are not recalculated.

VOLUNTARY EXCEPTIONS

IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards) offers the possibility to apply eleven exceptions during the introduction of IFRS. OMX has elected to use three of these exceptions:

- Only corporate acquisitions and mergers conducted from January 1, 2004 will be recalculated in line with IFRS 3.
- Accumulated differences in the translation of foreign subsidiaries will be set at zero on the transition date (January 1, 2004).
- Comparison figures regarding financial instruments will not be recalculated in accordance with IAS 39.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (IFRS 2)

During 2000, 2001 and 2002, OMX issued employee stock options. If the share price exceeds the strike price when the options are exercised, the employee is entitled to payment of the difference between the share price and the strike price in the form of shares or cash, referred to as a cash-settled plan. No new shares will be issued. The options were issued free of charge and the fair value of the options will be reported as a liability as of January 1, 2004 on transition to IFRS 2. Changes in the fair value of the options and personnel turnover, etc., that affect the valuation of the liability are reported as changes in personnel costs in the income statement.

To limit dilution and to ensure that the shares can be provided when exercise is requested, as well as to minimize the liquidity effects of social security payments in the event of a rise in the share price, agreements were previously made with external parties covering the provision of OMX shares in the event of a request for exercise (share swap). As described under Financial instruments below, the share swap will be continually valued at fair value. Changes in fair value will be reported via the income statement as changes in personnel costs, thus limiting the effects of changes in the fair value of the employee options as above. The financing costs for the share swaps are reported as previously as financial expenses.

For OMX's employees in those countries in which social security costs are paid on share-related benefits, social security costs are charged continually on the benefit for the employee. The benefit consists of the fair value of the options, as above. This entails no change in principle in transition to IFRS 2.

Warrants issued to OMX's personnel during 2003 were issued at their fair value and payment has since then been booked as shareholders' equity. Therefore, no liability should be reported and IFRS 2 will not affect accounting of the warrants.

On transition to IFRS 2, shareholders' equity at January 1, 2004 will be affected by a negative SEK 12 m, and earnings for 2004 will be affected positively by SEK 2 m in respect of share-based payments. The total effect on shareholders' equity at December 31, 2004 will be a negative SEK 10 m.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (IFRS 3)

In the case of corporate acquisitions, IFRS 3 imposes more stringent demands regarding the breakdown of the purchase price among intangible assets that can be identified and measured in connection with acquisitions, and thus the residual goodwill may be lower. OMX has elected to recalculate only when acquisitions were completed after December 31, 2003. During 2004, the Lithuanian Stock Exchange and certain operations in Australia (net asset acquisition) were acquired. In both cases, the acquisition gave rise to goodwill (SEK 11 m and SEK 27 m, respectively). An allocation of the goodwill value among other intangible assets was not carried out in connection with the acquisition of the Lithuanian Stock Exchange, since these values were assessed to be insignificant. In the acquisition of operations in Australia, most of the goodwill was distributed among other intangible assets.

IFRS transition rules also stipulate that any allocation of goodwill values should be carried out in previously acquired companies retroactively if any added or conveyed assets and liabilities would have been identified if IFRS had been applied at the acquisition. OMX has not identified any such assets or liabilities in acquired companies.

In accordance with IFRS 1, badwill shall be transferred directly to shareholders' equity in the transition to IFRS. During 2004, badwill arose in OMX as a result of the definitive acquisition calculation regarding the merger of OM and HEX, which will be adjusted in accordance with IFRS 1.

Of OMX's total goodwill at December 31, 2004, SEK 25 m will be reclassified as other intangible assets in line with IFRS 3. The amortization period for these other intangible assets will correspond to the original goodwill item. Thus, reclassification does not give rise to any effect on earnings.

In accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill shall no longer be written off. Impairment tests shall instead be conducted regularly, defined as at least once annually. In recalculating in accordance with IFRS 3, earnings for 2004 will be positively affected in the amount of SEK 131 m, of which SEK 174 m due to discontinuing goodwill amortization, and negatively by SEK 43 m due to the elimination of badwill.

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (IAS 21)

In accordance with IAS 21, the functional currency in a foreign subsidiary shall determine how the subsidiary's income statement and balance sheet are translated to the Group's reporting currency in consolidation of subsidiaries. Current classification of subsidiaries as independent and dependent ceases in conjunction with the transition to IAS 21. In applying IAS 21, the balance sheets of all of OMX's foreign subsidiaries will be translated at the closing rate and income statements will be translated at the average rate for the period. The translation differences arising as a result will be posted to shareholders' equity. This means that the translation of foreign subsidiaries no longer gives rise to any effects on earnings. As in the past, when a subsidiary is divested, the accumulated translation difference will affect the capital gain. The accumulated translation difference is calculated from January 1, 2004, refer to "Voluntary exceptions" above. On transition to IAS 21, shareholders' equity at January 1, 2004 will decline by SEK 30 m and earnings for 2004 will be affected by SEK 23 m because the translation of 2004's earnings effects from the translation of dependent subsidiaries and sale of foreign subsidiaries is reversed. The total effect on shareholders' equity at December 31, 2004 amounts to a negative SEK 27 m.

PROVISIONS (IAS 37)

Provisions for restructuring reserves, etc., made in connection with corporate acquisitions will not be permitted under IFRS 3. This means that such restructuring reserves should be reversed if the provision to the reserve is made in connection with acquisitions and mergers conducted after the date for recalculation in accordance with IFRS. OMX recalculates acquisitions and mergers in line with IFRS for the period from January 1, 2004. No such provisions have been made during 2004, and thus recalculation according to IFRS 3 will not give rise to any effect on earnings. However, the balance sheet item "provisions" will be divided into a long-term and current portion, based on when the reserves are to be used. No provisions have been identified that do not fulfill the criteria for provisions in accordance with IAS 37.

SEK 156 m of OMX's remaining provisions of SEK 234 m will be utilized in 2005 and, accordingly, are reported as other (current) liabilities. The balance (SEK 78 m) will be reported among other long-term liabilities as at December 31, 2004 at transition to IFRS.

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (IAS 36 AND 38)

OMX already conducts impairment tests continuously. In the OMX IFRS project, impairment tests in line with IAS 36 were conducted at January 1, 2004 and at December 31, 2004. As of January 1, 2004, these tests did not identify any write-down requirement. As of December 31, 2004, a write-down requirement for goodwill and other intangible assets was identified in the amount of SEK 3 m and SEK 20 m, respectively. Write-downs were made in the 2004 financial statements and are thus not the result of the transition to IAS 36.

There is a difference between IAS 38 and current accounting principles regarding the criteria for the capitalization of intangible assets. In accordance with IFRS 1, a review should be conducted retroactively to identify any intangible assets that should be capitalized in accordance with IAS 38 but that were previously expensed in accordance with current accounting principles. Additional intangible assets, above and beyond those reported in accordance with current accounting principles that meet the criteria in line with IAS 38 for capitalization have not been identified.

Thus, IFRS has no effect on OMX as regards write-downs and intangible assets.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL EFFECTS

The presentation below shows the preliminary effects of the transition to IFRS.

	Effects of restating opening balance 2004	Effects of restating 2004 income statement	Effects of restating closing balance 2004[1]	Effects of restating opening balance 2005
Share-related payments	X	X		
Business combinations		X		
Exchange rates	X	X	X	
Write-downs				
Provisions	X		X	
Intangible assets				
Financial instruments				X

1) In addition to the effect of the recalculation of the income statement for 2004.

IAS 19, which corresponds to the current RR 29, (Employee Benefits), has been applied by OMX as of January 1, 2004, including the valuation of defined-benefit pension commitments, and thus does not give rise to any transition effect.

INCOME STATEMENT

The table below presents the effects on the 2004 income statement as if IFRS were applied. During 2005, OMX will report adjusted comparison figures for each quarter of 2004 in each interim report.

INCOME STATEMENT - 2004

SEK m	Current accounting principles	Share-related payments	Business combinations	Exchange rates	Total effect of IFRS	**IFRS accounting principles**
Total revenues	3,115			13	13	3,128
External costs	-1,216				-	**-1,216**
Personnel costs	-1,043	3			3	-1,040
Depreciation/amortization	-340		131		131	-209
Revenue from associated companies	8					8
Operating profit	**524**	**3**	**131**	**13**	**147**	**671**
Financial net	-62			14	14	**-48**
Profit after financial items	**462**	**3**	**131**	**27**	**161**	**623**
Taxes	-185	-1		-4	-5	**-190**
Minority interest	-1				-	-1
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**276**	**2**	**131**	**23**	**156**	**432**

BALANCE SHEET

The table below presents the effects on the 2004 balance sheet as if IFRS were applied. During 2005, OMX will report adjusted comparison figures for each quarter of 2004 in each interim report.

BALANCE SHEET - JANUARY 1, 2004

SEK m	Current accounting principles	Share-related payments	Business combinations	Exchange rates	Provisions	Total effect of IFRS	**IFRS accounting principles**
Fixed assets	4,175	5		-30		-25	4,151
Current assets	2,571					-	**2,571**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,746**	**5**	**-**	**-30**	**-**	**-25**	**6,721**
Total shareholders' equity	3,533	-12		-30		-42	**3,491**
Minority interest[1)]	2					-	2
Provisions	426				-426	-426	**-**
Long-term liabilities	401	17			183	200	601
Current liabilities	2,384				243	243	**2,627**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**6,746**	**5**	**-**	**-30**	**-**	**-25**	**6,721**

BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31, 2004

SEK m	Current accounting principles	Share-related payments	Business combinations	Exchange rates	Provisions	Total effect of IFRS	**IFRS accounting principles**
Fixed assets	3,893	4	174	-23		155	**4,048**
Current assets	2,641					-	**2,641**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,534**	**4**	**174**	**-23**	**-**	**155**	**6,689**
Shareholders' equity	3,735	-10	174	-27		137	**3,872**
Minority interest[1)]	30					-	30
Provisions	234			4	-234	-230	**4**
Long-term liabilities	714	14			78	92	**806**
Current liabilities	1,821				156	156	**1,977**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**6,534**	**4**	**174**	**-23**	**-**	**155**	**6,689**

SPECIFICATION OF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	January 1, 2004			December 31, 2004		
SEK m	Current accounting principles	Total effect of IFRS	**IFRS accounting principles**	Accounting principles in 2004	Total effect of IFRS	**IFRS accounting principles**
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	2,410	-9	2,401	1,861	143	2,004
Other intangible fixed assets	320	-2	318	413	25	438
Equipment	477	-29	447	397	-31	366
Deferred tax assets	411	16	427	395	18	413
Other financial fixed assets	557	-	557	827	-	827
Current assets	2,571	-	2,571	2,641	-	2,641
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,746**	**-25**	**6,721**	**6,534**	**155**	**6,689**
Shareholders' equity	3,533	-42	3,491	3,735	137	3,872
Minority interest[1)]	2	-	2	30	-	30
Provisions						
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	4	4
Restructuring reserve	249	-249	-	26	-26	0
Other provisions	177	-177	-	208	-208	0
Long-term liabilities	401	200	601	714	92	806
Current liabilities	2,384	243	2,627	1,821	156	1,977
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**6,746**	**-25**	**6,721**	**6,534**	**155**	**6,689**

1) Minority interest is reported in shareholders' equity as of January 1, 2005 in accordance with IFRS.

CASH-FLOW STATEMENT

According to IAS 7, Cash-Flow Statements, financial investments with a term exceeding three months should not be included in liquid funds. This means that liquid funds may fluctuate in the cash-flow statement as a result of changes in the maturity of the investments. Otherwise, the transition to IFRS has no effect on the Group's cash flow. However, operating profit will change in respect of items not affecting cash flow, which entails a shift between the rows in the cash flow statement when prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

KEY RATIOS

The key ratios in the table below will be influenced by the fact that goodwill amortization ceases. Other effects on key ratios are considered to be marginal.

KEY RATIOS - 2004

	Current accounting principles	IFRS accounting principles
Earnings per share, SEK	2.39	3.74
P/E ratio	36	23
Return on shareholders' equity, %	7	11
Return on capital employed, %	10	12
Equity/assets ratio, %	57	58
Net debt/equity ratio[1], %	NA	NA

1) OMX had an interest-bearing net cash balance at December 31, 2004, in accordance with current and IFRS accounting principles.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IAS 39)

With the introduction of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, all financial assets and liabilities, including independent and embedded derivative instruments, are to be reported in the balance sheet, which leads to a rise in total assets and ongoing value changes that can affect the company's earnings. The classification of financial instruments determines the ongoing valuation in which the valuation norm is fair value. Along with any application of hedge accounting and the presence of embedded derivatives in agreements that are to be reported separately, the introduction of the IAS will impact earnings, shareholders' equity and key ratios. The principles for hedge accounting and its effects are shown below. Embedded derivatives that are subject to hedge accounting were not identified as of December 31, 2004.

The comparison figures for 2004 will not be recalculated in accordance with IAS 39. Instead, the transition effects will be reported as an adjustment of the opening balance for 2005.

DERIVATIVE POSITIONS ON THE STOCKHOLM STOCK EXCHANGE

In its clearing operations, the Stockholm Stock Exchange is formally the counter party in all derivative positions cleared by the exchange. Due to these circumstances, the company is investigating whether the rules in accordance with IAS 39 will mean that all derivative positions must be reported gross in the balance sheet, which would affect the balance sheet significantly.

The Stockholm Stock Exchange's risk position has not changed in any manner compared with earlier. Collateral for the closing of outstanding derivative positions is provided in the same manner as before.

MARKET VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

According to IFRS, all derivative instruments shall be valued at their fair value. The fair value of OMX's derivative instruments at December 31, 2004, that are not reported on the balance sheet, amounts to about SEK 66 m, of which about SEK 30 m pertains to derivative instruments that are reported separately. For derivative instruments for which hedge accounting is applied (fair-value hedging), the change in the value of the derivative instrument is related to the corresponding value change in the underlying hedged object. The value change in the hedged object is reported as an item in the balance sheet. Both the fair value of the derivative and value changes in the hedged object are reported as items in the balance sheet. The hedging relationship shall thus be reported in gross form. The aim is that these value changes do not give rise to any effect on earnings.

For derivative instruments for which hedge accounting is not applied, the fair value of the derivative instrument shall be reported against shareholders' equity during the transition to IAS 39. Value changes in such derivative instruments shall be reported in the income statement from 2005.

In addition to derivative instruments, IAS 39 prescribes that certain categories of other financial instruments shall also be valued at their fair value, which means that unrealized gains shall also be reported as income. As of December 31, 2004, unrealized gains on financial instruments amounted to SEK 4 m, which will be reported as an adjustment of shareholders' equity in the transition to IAS 39.

The share swap that was previously arranged as a hedge for the OMX Employee Stock Option Program (refer to "Share-related payments" above) will be valued at fair value. In the transition to IAS 39, the fair value of the share swap will be reported against shareholders' equity. Value changes in the share swap will be reported in the income statement from 2005.

The total effect on shareholders' equity in the transition to IAS 39 amounts to about SEK 30 m.

Income statements

Amounts in SEK m	NOTE	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
REVENUE	2				
Net sales		2,906	2,686	149	75
of which, own work capitalized		74	86	-	-
Other revenue		209	100	111	-
Total revenue		**3,115**	**2,786**	**260**	**75**
EXPENSES					
Premises		-318	-341	-99	-79
Marketing expenses		-45	-42	-31	-5
Consultancy expenses	5	-207	-263	-35	-38
Operational and maintenance expenses, IT		-317	-356	-3	-3
Other external expenses	5	-329	-256	-23	-16
Personnel expenses	6	-1,043	-1,422	-52	-89
Depreciation and write-downs	12	-205	-342	-16	-2
Goodwill amortization	12	-135	-234	-	-
Total expenses		**-2,599**	**-3,256**	**-259**	**-232**
Result from participations in associated companies	9,7	8	21	-	-
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		**524**	**-449**	**1**	**-157**
FINANCIAL ITEMS	8				
Revenue from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets		-11	21	-627	63
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items		38	84	22	5
Other interest expenses and similar profit/loss items		-89	-128	-76	-54
Total financial items		**-62**	**-23**	**-681**	**14**
INCOME AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS		**462**	**-472**	**-680**	**-143**
Appropriations		-	-	-	-
Tax	10	-185	41	44	50
Minority interest		-1	0	-	-
PROFIT/LOSS FOR PERIOD		**276**	**-431**	**-636**	**-93**
Number of shares, millions		115.547	115.547	115.547	115.547
Number of shares after full conversion, millions		115.833	116.325	115.833	116.325
Earnings per share, SEK [1)]	28	2.39	-4.33	-	-
Earnings per share, after full conversion [1)]	28	2.39	-4.33	-	-
Proposed dividend per share, SEK		-	-	0.00	0.00

1) Earnings per share are based on a weighted average number of shares during the period.

Notes to the income statements

REVENUE

Total revenue during 2004 amounted to SEK 3,115 m (2,786), including other income of SEK 209 m (100) resulting from a gain of SEK 16 m from the sale of XACT Fonder, a gain of SEK 92 m from the sale of NGX and SEK 101 m from the divestment of APK. During 2003, other revenue included income of SEK 100 m resulting from the formation of EDX London. Group net sales totaled SEK 2,906 m (2,686), of which SEK 74 m (86) was capitalized for own work and SEK 84 m related to sales from OMX Technology that have been capitalized within OMX Exchanges. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the Group's net sales declined by 7 percent compared with 2003. The decrease in net sales was due mainly to reductions in license, support and project revenue, combined with a decrease in other revenue due to the divestment of operations within OMX Technology.

EXPENSES

Group expenses totaled SEK 2,599 m (3,256) during 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, adjusted expenses declined by 18 percent compared with 2003, due mainly to reductions in personnel costs, consulting costs and operation and maintenance costs, as well as to depreciation resulting from the implemented cost-efficiency program and the generated synergies. Costs for premises include provisions for vacant premises of SEK 130 m. Of the increase in other external expenses, SEK 99 m was due to a repayment of VAT.

PARTICIPATIONS IN THE EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Participations in the earnings of associated companies decreased to SEK 8 m (21) from Orc Software, NLK, EDX London and NCSD. The decrease is mainly attributable to lower income in Orc Software.

GROUP NET FINANCIAL ITEMS

Group net financial items amounted to an expense of SEK 62 m (expense: 23). The decline in net interest compared with 2003 is due mainly to the negative effect of translation differences of independent subsidiaries of SEK 14 m and SEK 12 m in accrued interest on the repayment of VAT, as well as the dividend payment from HEX of SEK 20 m during 2003.

TAX

Tax expenses during the year were SEK 185 m and tax revenue in 2003 was SEK 41 m. The Group's deviation from the nominal Swedish tax rate of 28 percent is due to the fact that goodwill amortization is not deductible and that the Group has not fully observed deficits relating to certain countries and that the group has had nontaxable revenues during the year.

CURRENCY EFFECTS

Currency effects had a marginal impact on Group operating revenue and operating income during the year.

Segment reporting: performance per division

To facilitate comparison over time, certain adjusted amounts are provided below. Adjusted amounts are excluding items that affect comparability. For 2004, these items pertain to results from the sale of NGX, XACT Fonder and divestment of APK totaling SEK 209 m. Expenses affecting comparability in 2004 are costs for provisions pertaining to unutilized premises and costs for repayment of VAT totaling SEK 229 m. In 2003, revenues affecting comparability pertain to the result from forming EDX London of SEK 100 m. The expenses affecting comparability in 2003 amounted to SEK 624 m and comprised restructuring, provisions of unutilized premises and write-downs for phasing out of products in OMX Technology.

OMX EXCHANGES

From OMX Exchanges' viewpoint, 2004 was characterized by increased activity in equities and derivatives trading, and by the work to integrate OM and HEX. The Stockholm Stock Exchange's All-Share Index rose by 18 percent during the year, while the Helsinki Stock Exchange's All-Share Index rose by 3 percent.

The OMX Exchanges division's adjusted revenue totaled SEK 1,634 m (1,230) during 2004. HEX has been included in the Group since July 1, 2003, while APK has not been part of the Group since December 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, the division's adjusted revenue remained basically unchanged compared with the preceding year. The division's adjusted expenses totaled SEK 1,000 m (806) during 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, adjusted expenses declined by 3 percent compared with 2003, mainly as a result of cost saving effects deriving from the cost-efficiency program. The division's adjusted operating income for 2004 was SEK 629 m (424).

The **Cash Markets** business area comprises equity trading operations at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Revenue during 2004 totaled SEK 931 m (695). Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, revenue rose by 11 percent compared with 2003. Operating income improved to SEK 478 m (318) during the year, due mainly to the fact that HEX is now part of the business area. The average number of transactions per day rose by 10 percent to 57,602 (52,331) compared with 2003. Average equity turnover per day increased by 32 percent to SEK 19,892 m (15,118), while the turnover rate in equity trading increased to 128 (114) percent. A new fee structure for equity trading at the Helsinki Stock Exchange was introduced at the beginning of 2004 to harmonize fees between the exchanges in Helsinki and Stockholm. On September 27, trading in the SAXESS system started at the exchanges in Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga. As a result, all Nordic and Baltic exchanges apart from the exchange in Vilnius use SAXESS for their equity trading. At the same time, the trading hours at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange were harmonized.

The **Derivatives Markets** business area includes derivatives trading and clearing operations at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange, as well as cooperation with Eurex and EDX London. The business area's revenue totaled SEK 376 m (367) during 2004. Pro forma, adjusted for HEX, revenue declined by 10 percent compared with 2003, due in part to the fee reduction for Finnish stock options at Deutsche Börse's subsidiary Eurex as of the beginning of 2004, and in part to the divestment of the derivatives operations of the OM London Exchange following the formation of EDX London jointly with the London Stock Exchange. Operating income amounted to SEK 106 m (84). In total, the average number of derivative contracts settled per day on the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange rose 27 percent during 2004 to 446,065 (350,463), of which Finnish options contracts traded on Eurex accounted for 69,808 (52,850) and Nordic contracts traded on EDX London accounted for 83,701 (57,252) per day.

The **Settlement & Depository** business area comprises the Finnish central securities depository APK, which provides clearing, settlement and depository services for equities and fixed-income products. The business area's revenue during 2004 totaled SEK 279 m (146), with the increase due to the fact that the business area was only part of the Group from July 1, 2003. Operating income was SEK 37 m (19). On November 30, 2004, APK was sold to Swedish VPC, whereby the Settlement & Depository business area ceased to exist.

The **Baltic Operations** business area includes the stock exchanges, central securities depositories and the operation of the national pension account registers in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Revenue amounted to SEK 48 m (22), with the rise due to increased trading activity on the exchanges and to the fact that the business area has only been part of the Group since July 1, 2003. Operating income amounted to SEK 8 m (3) during 2004. Average equity turnover on the exchanges amounted to SEK 40.3 m (28.2) per day.

OMX TECHNOLOGY

From OMX Technology's viewpoint, 2004 was hallmarked by restructuring measures required to increase efficiency and profitability. Demand on the markets in which OMX Technology is active remained weak and cautious.

The division's adjusted revenue declined 8 percent to SEK 1,563 m (1,698) during 2004, of which internal sales to OMX Exchanges accounted for SEK 277 m (235). The decline in revenue was due to the divestment of operations, product phase-out and the closing of offices, combined with weak market demand.

The division's adjusted operating expenses declined 18 percent to SEK 1,522 m (1,861) during 2004. The division's adjusted operating income during 2004 improved to SEK 53 m (loss: 157), corresponding to an operating margin of 3 percent (neg: 9). The cost reduction and improvement in income, for both the full year and the fourth quarter, resulted from the extensive cost-efficiency program carried out in the division since the preceding year.

The division's investments in R&D amounted to SEK 91 m (207) during 2004, corresponding to 6 percent (12) of the division's revenue, of which SEK 81 m (145) was capitalized. OMX estimates that the level of investment in R&D over time should be around 10 percent of the division's revenues.

Order bookings during 2004 totaled SEK 1,379 m (1,482), of which SEK 217 m (555) related to orders from OMX Exchanges. Order bookings include an order value of SEK 370 m to NCSD during the third quarter of 2004. At the end of the year, the order value amounted to SEK 2,812 m (2,974), of which orders for SEK 936 m (1,173) are due for delivery within 12 months. The total order value includes orders of SEK 915 m (1,072) from OMX Exchanges, of which orders for SEK 250 m are scheduled for delivery in the coming year.

Common functions in OMX Technology mainly comprise expenses for common unallocated costs, expenses that are not included in the results by business area below:

The **Banks & Brokers** business area provides back-office services and systems solutions to banks and brokerage firms. Adjusted revenue during 2004 amounted to SEK 374 m (331). The main reason for the increased revenue was that parts of HEX have been included in the business area since July 2003. Operating income was SEK 6 m (loss: 61). The cost reduction and earnings improvement were attributable mainly to the savings measures implemented in the business area. JHC Securities in the UK and Palion in Australia were acquired during the year and have been integrated into the business area. Contracts with existing customers in the business area, such as SEB and e-Trade, were renewed during the year.

The **Financial Markets** business area develops systems solutions for exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories. Adjusted revenue during 2004 amounted to SEK 593 m (889). The decrease in revenue compared with 2003 was due in part to the divestment of the energy exchanges NGX and UKPX, and POMAX, a product portfolio for energy markets, and in part to the fact that certain support revenue has been moved to the Global Services business area. At the same time, market demand for systems solutions remained weak, with existing and potential customers postponing investment decisions. The business area's adjusted operating income improved to SEK 99 m (63), due mainly to the cost-efficiency program carried out in the business area.

During 2004, OMX Technology successfully delivered the SAXESS trading system to the exchanges in Helsinki, Tallinn and Riga, the TARGIN™ system to the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and the CLICK XT trading system to the Singapore Exchange. OMX Technology has also signed a five-year strategic partnership agreement with HCL Technologies in India involving, among other items, outsourcing, development and maintenance of certain OMX system solutions. During the year, OMX Technology also signed a contract with NCSD within the framework of the merger of VPC and OMX's APK subsidiary. The total value of the technology contract amounts to about SEK 370 m, of which a license for the use of OMX Technology's EXIGO CSD system platform in the Nordic region accounts for SEK 270 m and SEK 100 m for development projects in the Swedish and Finnish markets related to EXIGO CSD. The order, including the license, will be accounted for over a period of four years. A number of renewed agreements were also signed with existing OMX Technology customers, such as KOFEX (Korea Futures Exchange) and ASX (Australian Stock Exchange).

The **Global Services** business area offers outsourcing services to exchanges, clearing organizations, central securities depositories, banks and brokerage firms. Revenue totaled SEK 687 m (580) during 2004. The increase in revenue was due partly to the fact that parts of HEX have been included in the business area since July 2003 and that certain support revenue was moved to the business area from the Financial Markets business area. Operating income was SEK 61 m (48). The improvement in the business area's operating income was due mainly to the cost-efficiency program and to synergies resulting from the merger of OM and HEX. During the year, a number of renewed agreements were signed with existing customers, such as ICAP and NASD.

REVENUE AND INCOME PER BUSINESS AREA

Amounts in SEK m	2004	2003
Revenue		
Cash Markets	931	695
Derivatives Markets	376	367
Settlement & Depository	279	146
Baltic Operations	48	22
Other revenue [1]	101	46
Total OMX Exchanges	**1,735**	**1,276**
Banks & Brokers	374	331
Financial Markets	593	889
Global Services	687	580
Other revenue [2]	114	82
Eliminations	-113	-130
Total OMX Technology	**1,655**	**1,752**
Parent company and other functions [3]	111	144
Group eliminations	-386	-386
TOTAL GROUP	**3,115**	**2,786**
Operating income		
Cash Markets	478	318
Derivatives Markets	106	84
Settlement & Depository	37	19
Baltic Operations	8	3
Other revenue [1]	101	46
Other expenses [4]	-99	-7
Total OMX Exchanges	**631**	**463**
Banks & Brokers	6	-61
Financial Markets	99	63
Global Services	61	48
Common functions [5]	-113	-207
Other revenue [2]	92	54
Other expenses [6]	-	-516
Total OMX Technology	**145**	**-619**
Parent company and other functions [7]	-252	-293
TOTAL GROUP	**524**	**-449**

1) The figure for 2004 includes SEK 101 m from the divestment of APK. Income of SEK 46 m from the formation of EDX London is included in 2003.
2) Includes gain from sale of NGX of SEK 92 m in 2004 and the results from the formation of EDX London of SEK 54 m during 2003.
3) Parent Company and other functions also includes, in addition to the Parent Company, OMX Treasury AB and OM Capital Insurance AG. Administration of all of the Group's Swedish premises is carried out within the Parent Company, for which rent is invoiced per division. Includes income of SEK 16 m from the sale of XACT Fonder during 2004.
4) Includes expenses for the repayment of VAT of SEK 99 m for 2004 and expenses for restructuring of SEK 7 m for 2004.
5) Common functions are mainly expenses for common representation and sales offices, which are not included in result by business area.
6) Includes expenses for restructuring of SEK 488 m for the period and provisions for vacant premises and write-downs related to development of products amounting to SEK 28 m for 2003.
7) Includes restructuring costs of SEK 129 m for 2003 as well as provisions for unutilized premises of SEK 10 m for 2003.

Sensitivity analysis and revenue sources OMX Exchanges

TRADING REVENUE

During 2004, 57 percent of OMX Exchanges' trading revenue was from equity (cash) trading and 43 percent from trading and clearing derivative products. Trading revenue is generated primarily within the Cash Markets, Derivatives Markets and Baltic Operations business areas.

For trading revenue from equity trading, the two most important parameters are the value of equity turnover and the number of equity transactions. A 10-percent change in value of the average daily equity trading volume would, on an annual basis (assuming an unchanged number of transactions) have a SEK +/- 4.5 m impact, calculated on trading levels during 2004.

As regards revenue from trading and clearing derivative products, the two most important parameters are the number of derivative contracts traded and the size of option premiums. A change in the average daily derivatives turnover of 1,000 contracts would, on an annual basis (assuming an unchanged average option premium and product mix), have a SEK +/- 1.0 m impact, calculated on trading levels during 2004.

ISSUERS' REVENUE

Issuers' revenue comes from fees paid by companies listed on the exchange and is directly related to the market capitalization of the companies. Issuers' revenue is generated in the Cash Markets and Baltic Operations business areas. A 10-percent change in the total market capitalization of OMX Exchanges would have a SEK +/- 5.1 m impact on issuers' revenue, calculated on an annual basis from the 2004 level based on operations carried out during the year.

INFORMATION REVENUE

OMX Exchanges sells trading information to slightly more than one hundred companies that disseminate it to a large number of end users. Information revenue is generated within the Cash Markets and Baltic Operations business areas. Information dissemination is invoiced in arrears. The size of fees varies according to the number of end-users.

CSD REVENUE

CSD revenue is mainly derived from APK (the Finnish central securities depository) and is generated within the Settlement & Depository and Baltic Operations business units. The main sources of CSD revenue and their percentage of revenue are as follows:

- Clearing of equities (12 percent). The most important parameter is the number of equity transactions on the Helsinki Stock Exchange.
- Equity settlement and depository (36 percent). The most important parameters are the market value of the securities held in custody and the number of book-entry accounts.
- Money market clearing and settlement (14 percent). The most important parameter is the market value of the securities held in custody.
- Ownership information maintenance and information sales (38 percent). The most important parameters are the number of customers, the number of book-entry accounts and the number of requests for information.

In conjunction with the completion of the merger of APK and VPC at year-end 2004, the Settlement & Depository business area ceased to exist.

OTHER REVENUE

Other revenue mainly comprises income from training programs and from internal sales by the Settlement and Depository business area to the Banks & Brokers business area, including income of SEK 101 m from the divestment of APK during 2004 and income of SEK 46 m from the formation of EDX London during 2003.

Revenue resources OMX Technology

LICENSE, SUPPORT AND PROJECT REVENUE

License, support and project revenue from the systems solutions developed and sold by OMX Technology arises primarily within the Financial Markets business area and to some extent in the Banks & Brokers business area.

After OMX Technology has developed and sold a systems solution, the customer licenses the right to use the software. Each project involves individual adaptations to the specific requirements of the customer, for instance, relating to functionality and capacity. This involves development, testing and installation work, all of which generate project revenue that is invoiced continually according to degree of completion. When OMX Technology provides a systems solution, it undertakes to continually upgrade, develop and maintain the solution for which it receives recurring support revenue.

With regard to major system solutions for customers such as exchanges and clearing organizations, license and project revenue is mostly fixed and recognized in relation to the degree of completion. Support revenue is mainly fixed and contracts usually extend for five years. A certain portion of license revenue is also recurring, and contracts run for a longer period. As regards systems solutions to market participants such as banks and brokerage firms, license fees are primarily variable and revenue is recognized on an ongoing basis while project revenue is recognized in relation to the degree of completion. Support revenue from this type of customer is mainly variable and recognized on an ongoing basis.

REVENUE FROM FACILITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Facility Management Services are where OMX Technology is responsible for the continuous support of a systems platform for a customer, for which OMX Technology receives recurring support revenue within the Global Services and Banks & Brokers business areas. Revenue from Facility Management Services can be both fixed and volume based. Contract times vary between one and seven years.

OTHER REVENUE

Other revenue from technology operations consists of trading and clearing revenue from the NGX and UKPX energy exchanges (both of which were divested during 2004) and some resale of third-party products, hosting revenue as well as other sales that cannot be classified under the above-named revenue sources. Other revenue also includes SEK 92 m from the sale of NGX during 2004 and income of SEK 54 m from the formation of EDX London during 2003.

REVENUE AND INCOME PER REVENUE CLASS AND DIVISION

Amounts in SEK m	2004	2003
Revenue		
Trading revenue	810	641
Issuers' revenue	211	177
Information revenue	236	161
CSD revenue	279	141
Other revenue [1]	199	156
Total OMX Exchanges	**1,735**	**1,276**
License, support and project revenue	820	898
Revenue from Facility Management Services	683	648
Other revenue [2]	152	206
Total OMX Technology	**1,655**	**1,752**
Parent Company and other functions [3]	111	144
Group eliminations [4]	-386	-386
TOTAL GROUP	**3,115**	**2,786**
OPERATING INCOME		
OMX Exchanges		
Operating income	631	463
Adjusted operating income	629	424
Adjusted operating income, %	38	34
OMX Technology		
Operating income	145	-619
Adjusted operating income	53	-157
Adjusted operating income, %	3	-9
Parent Company and other functions	**-252**	**-293**
TOTAL GROUP	**524**	**-449**

1) Income of SEK 46 m from the formation of EDX London is included in 2003. The figure for 2004 includes SEK 101 m from the divestment of APK.
2) Includes income from the sale of NGX of SEK 92 m in 2004 and income from the formation of EDX London of SEK 54 m during 2003.
3) Parent Company and other functions also includes, in addition to the Parent Company, OMX Treasury AB and OM Capital Insurance AG. Administration of all of the Group's Swedish premises is carried out within the Parent Company, for which rent is invoiced per division. Includes income of SEK 16 m from the sale of XACT Fonder during 2004.
4) Internal sales from OMX Technology to OMX Exchanges totaled SEK 277 m (235).

Balance sheets

Amounts in SEK m	NOTE	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
ASSETS	23, 24				
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	12				
Goodwill		1,861	2,410	-	-
Capitalized expenditure for R&D		311	299	-	-
Other intangible fixed assets		102	21	2	7
Tangible fixed assets	12				
Equipment		397	477	83	47
Financial fixed assets					
Participations in group companies	13	-	-	4,759	5,008
Participations in group companies	9	631	251	-	-
Other long-term securities holdings	14	50	35	4	4
Deferred tax receivable	10	395	411	97	51
Receivables from associated companies		-	44	-	-
Other long-term receivables	15	146	227	7	-
Total fixed assets		**3,893**	**4,175**	**4,952**	**5,117**
Current assets					
Short-term receivables					
Accounts receivable - trade		482	335	2	0
Receivables from group companies		-	-	14	546
Other receivables		210	184	17	18
Prepaid expense and accrued revenue	16	572	690	46	32
Short-term investments	17	1,025	1,012	192	-
Cash and bank balances		352	350	1	1
Total current assets		**2,641**	**2,571**	**272**	**597**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,534**	**6,746**	**5,224**	**5,714**

Amounts in SEK m	NOTE	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	23,24				
Shareholders' equity	18				
Share capital (115,547,015 shares, par value SEK 2)		231	231	231	231
Restricted reserves		3,692	3,654	3,069	3,068
Profit or loss brought forward		-464	79	70	163
Net income for the year		276	-431	-636	-93
Total shareholders' equity		**3,735**	**3,533**	**2,734**	**3,369**
Minority interest		30	2	-	-
Provisions					
Restructuring reserve	19	26	249	-	12
Other provisions	20	208	177	-	-
Total provisions		**234**	**426**	**-**	**12**
Long-term liabilities	21				
Other interest-bearing long-term liabilities		701	400	700	400
Other long-term liabilities		13	1	-	-
Total long-term liabilities		**714**	**401**	**700**	**400**
Short-term liabilities					
Liabilities to credit institutions		448	1,600	448	1,389
Convertible subordinated debenture	6	-	55	-	55
Accounts payable – trade		268	120	21	4
Liabilities to group companies		-	-	631	421
Tax liabilities	10	5	12	22	27
Other liabilities		318	106	633	0
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenue	22	782	491	35	37
Total short-term liabilities		**1,821**	**2,384**	**1,790**	**1,933**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES		**6,534**	**6,746**	**5,224**	**5,714**
Pledged assets	26	118	125	-	-
Contingent liabilities	27	953	528	953	528

Changes in shareholders' equity

Note 18

GROUP (Amounts in SEK m)	Share capital	Restricted reserves	Unrestricted shareholders' equity	Total
OPENING BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2003	**168**	**1,633**	**216**	**2,017**
Hedge for employee stock options	-	-	29	29
Warrant premiums	-	2	-	2
Translation differences	-	-16	67	51
Net income, 2003	-	-	-431	-431
Changes between restricted and unrestricted shareholders' equity	-	145	-145	-
Other	-	-	-4	-4
Total of changes in shareholders' equity, excluding dividend payments and capital transactions with the company's shareholders	**-**	**131**	**-484**	**-353**
Dividend for fiscal year 2002	-	-	-84	-84
New issue	63	1,890	-	1,953
OPENING BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2004	**231**	**3,654**	**-352**	**3,533**
Adjustment for change in accounting principles	-	-	-2	-2
Translation differences	-	-34	1	-33
Net income, 2004	-	-	276	276
Changes between restricted and unrestricted shareholders' equity	-	109	-109	-
Other	-	- 37	- 2	- 39
Total of changes in shareholders' equity, excluding dividend payments and capital transactions with the company's shareholders	**-**	**38**	**164**	**202**
CLOSING BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2004	**231**	**3,692**	**-188**	**3,735**

PARENT COMPANY	Share capital	Restricted reserves	Unrestricted shareholders' equity	Total
OPENING BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2003	**168**	**1,169**	**218**	**1,555**
Hedge for employee stock options	-	-	29	29
Warrant premiums	-	9	-	9
Net income, 2003	-	-	-93	-93
Total of changes in shareholders' equity, excluding dividend payments and capital transactions with the company's shareholders	**-**	**9**	**-64**	**-55**
Dividend for fiscal year 2002	-	-	-84	-84
New issue	63	1,890	-	1,953
OPENING BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2004	**231**	**3,068**	**70**	**3,369**
Net income, 2004	-	-	-636	-636
Other	-	1	-	1
Total of changes in shareholders' equity, excluding dividend payments and capital transactions with the company's shareholders	**231**	**3,069**	**-566**	**2, 734**
CLOSING BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2004	**231**	**3, 069**	**-566**	**2, 734**

Cash-flow statements

(in accordance with the indirect method), Note 29

Amounts in SEK m	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating income	524	-449	1	-157
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow				
Depreciation	339	374	16	2
Write-downs	1	202	-	-
Utilization of reserves	-242	175	-12	12
Participations in earnings of associated companies	-8	-21	-	-
Capital loss	-209	-100	-178	-
Other adjustments	-24	28	-	-
Financial items	-47	-46	-52	-49
Income tax paid	-174	-3	-6	0
Total cash flow from current operations before changes in operating income	**160**	**160**	**-231**	**-192**
Changes in working capital				
Operating receivables	51	61	7	12
Operating liabilities	400	-52	249	-972
Total changes in working capital	**451**	**9**	**256**	**-960**
Cash flow from operating activities	**611**	**169**	**25**	**-1,152**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Change in intangible assets	-248	-177	0	-7
Change in tangible assets	-105	-84	-51	-46
Cash flow from associated companies	15	-15	-	-
Acquisitions of and new issues in subsidiaries	24	160	-630	-393
Sale of subsidiaries	408	0	371	51
Sale of operations within subsidiaries	-	146	-	-
Change in other shares and participations	82	21	67	21
Change in long-term receivables	-1	0	-1	-
Change in long-term liabilities	13	-	-	-
Other	1	0	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities	**189**	**51**	**-244**	**-374**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Dividend	-	-84	-	-84
Group contribution	-	-	-	-
Change in financial receivables	-56	-8	-6	-
Change in financial liabilities	-696	-	226	1,611
Change in current trading account	-33	-41	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities	**-785**	**-133**	**220**	**1,527**
CHANGE IN LIQUID ASSETS	**15**	**87**	**1**	**1**
Liquid assets – opening balance	1,362	1,275	1	0
Liquid assets – closing balance	1,377	1,362	2	1

Notes to the balance sheets, changes in shareholders' equity and cash-flow statements

COMMENTS TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Consolidated goodwill at the end of 2004 was SEK 1,861 m (2,410). Goodwill related to Stockholm Stock Exchange, which was acquired in 1998, amounts to SEK 547 m (590). Goodwill related to HEX, which was acquired in 2003, totaled SEK 1,192 m (1,706). Exchange rate fluctuations have had a negative impact on goodwill related to HEX of SEK 11 m since the end of 2003. Other intangible assets of SEK 413 m (320) comprise mainly capitalized expenses for system products that are amortized over 3 to 10 years and valued on an ongoing basis against current market conditions. At year-end the Group's deferred tax assets amounted to SEK 395 m (411). During the year, provisions of SEK 376 m were utilized of which SEK 121 m were used in relation to the integration with HEX and SEK 223 m related to the restructuring program in 2003.

During the year, Group investments in intangible fixed assets amounted to SEK 266 m (1,941). Investments in tangible fixed assets totaled SEK 105 m (84). The market value of OMX's holding in Orc Software (4.5 million shares) was SEK 259 m (379) at year-end, with a book value of SEK 78 m (85).

TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN R&D

Amounts in SEK m (of which expensed)	2004		2003	
OMX Exchanges division	29	(8)	14	(14)
OMX Technology division	91	(10)	207	(62)
TOTAL GROUP	**120**	**(18)**	**221**	**(76)**

Every year, extensive investments are made in research and development within the group to create the optimal solutions for each individual customer's needs and to reinforce a market-leading position. Development work encompasses the creation of new products and the addition of new functionality to existing products and platforms.

COMMENTS TO CHANGES IN THE CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Shareholders' equity was SEK 3,735 m (3,533) at year-end. The Group's non-restricted reserves were a negative SEK 188 million (neg. 352) at the year-end. Compared with year-end 2003, the increase in shareholders' equity is mainly due to positive results during the period, including income from the sale of operations. The employee stock option programs that OMX distributed in 2000, 2001 and 2002 had no effect on shareholders' equity during the year.

COMMENTS TO CASH-FLOW STATEMENTS

Cash flow from current operations before changes in working capital comprises operating income with depreciation and capital gains added back, capital gains (other revenue) adjusted for financial items and paid tax. Cash flow from current operations during 2004 was affected negatively by expenditures for restructuring and integration expenses from 2003. The decrease in working capital during the year is mainly due to reduced accounts receivable and increased prepaid revenue.

Risk management

RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective risk management is a fundamental element in the Group's systematic efforts to achieve its operational goals and minimize damage resulting from unexpected events. Accordingly, risk management is also a key component of ongoing efforts to increase shareholder value.

OMX's business operations place particularly high demands on risk management. Units of the OMX Exchanges division focus exclusively on operations that are subject to special legislation and government regulation. Similar conditions generally apply to the business areas within the OMX Technology division that provide system solutions, system operation and other services to exchanges, clearing organizations, central securities depositories and other types of institutions that in a number of countries require concessions. Decentralized risk assumption and risk management are coordinated and monitored at the Group level.

OMX's operations are conducted under controlled risk assumption and active management of undesired risk exposure, to increase earnings and profitability. Implementation of a predetermined risk management process, initiated in 2003, was completed during the year, resulting in the inclusion of all Group units in a structural mechanism for dealing with the entire spectrum of risks.

The objective is to manage all risk to which OMX is exposed efficiently and securely.

OMX'S RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Risk management is an integrated, ongoing process designed to identify, assess, deal with and monitor all significant risks to which OMX is exposed. Risk management refers to different forms of prevention measures, damage limitation measures and risk financing measures. OMX has chosen to define risk in the following manner: external risk (business and market), risk related to business models, operational risk and financial risk. Included risks are not only those risks in current operations but also risks that arise in conjunction with forward-looking strategic investments, such as the Nordic and Baltic integration of exchanges.

All business and business-support operations within the group are involved. Most of the risk management process is integrated with ongoing management operations on various levels; however, other activities are also linked to risk-exposure reporting and risk management monitoring.

Reporting is done per quarter and per year, from the relevant business units to the Board, and dealt with by the Risk Control and Reporting group staff function. This reporting includes reporting of incidents by business areas via the Group Security unit.

The following roles and responsibilities are involved in OMX's risk management process:

- The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for OMX's risk management and risk exposure.
- Company management is in charge of all risk associated with its responsibility for business operations.
- Risk specialists in different areas, such as security, counterparty risk, IT risk, etc., support management and operational managers in identifying and managing risk in their own special areas of expertise.
- Internal Auditing examines both the risk management process and the practical approaches to minimizing risk exposure in different areas. As a part of the company's management audit, external auditors monitor ERM work within the Group.

It is also worth noting that management and communication of risks is, to some extent, a responsibility shared by all employees at OMX since a majority of the Group's employees generate information or take actions related to risk management.

OMX EXCHANGES

The OMX Exchanges division provides services related to exchange trading, clearing of derivative instruments, listing, securities registers, training and distribution of market information. These services are exposed to traditional operational risks and the special form of risk that is related to the provision of clearing services for derivative instruments. The unique risks related to the clearing of derivative instruments arise because the Stockholm Stock Exchange enters as a counterparty in transactions that are subject to counterparty clearing in the various markets. When providing this counterparty clearing service, the Stockholm Stock Exchange guarantees that all contracts that are subject to clearing will be fulfilled. The risks particularly associated with clearing of derivative instruments include counterparty risk, market risk, phase-out risk and concentration risk, as well as operating risk. The greatest risk in clearing operations is the risk that one or more clearing counterparties will fail to fulfill its commitments. The ability to manage this risk depends on several factors, such as the monitoring of the clearing operations, ensuring that collateral is pledged, proactive risk management, a sound legal framework and financial strength. It is important to note that even if each clearing counterparty acquires rights and advantages via the clearing service, clearing counterparties also acquire obligations and responsibilities. One of the primary obligations of clearing counterparties is to pledge the requisite collateral, both in terms of the amount and form, as required by the applicable rules as protection against the counterparty risk assumed.

In addition to the pledged collateral, there are policies, instructions, rules and procedural guidelines in place that are specially designed to ensure that these risks are adequately managed.

Operating risks are the primary risks involved when providing other services. Significant emphasis is placed on managing IT security and planning for uninterrupted service. Risk management is also conducted in this division within the various business areas with support from the division's risk controller and centralized functions. As mentioned above, the risks are handled by the relevant business area and unit with support from the central Group Security function.

OMX TECHNOLOGY

The business areas within the OMX Technology division provide system solutions, systems operation and other services to exchanges, clearing organizations and other institutes in financial markets as well as energy markets. The special risks associated with the OMX Technology division are attributable mainly to the various phases in the provision of a service: the sales phase, the delivery and implementation phase and the production phase. The sales phase involves the risk of the absence of profitability and currency risk. Operating risks, credit risks and quality aspects are managed in the other phases.

Risks are monitored by the relevant business area but coordinated and supported by project and business controller functions and by centralized functions. As mentioned above, the risks are handled by the relevant business area and unit, and coordinated and supported by the central Group Security function.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

OMX is, through its international operations, exposed to various kinds of financial risks.

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The Group's financial operations and financial risk management are centered around OMX's internal bank, OMX Treasury. The goal of OMX Treasury is, within given risk limitations, to manage the Group's financial risk exposure, optimize net financial income and generated value for business operations through financial services. Significant economies of scale are achieved through centralized financial operations, lower financial costs and better oversight and management of the Group's financial risks. Operations are conducted according to a financial policy determined by the Board of Directors, which forms the framework and specifies guidelines and limitations. Financial policy is determined by OMX AB's Board of Directors and revised annually.

The policy deals with the following risks:

- Currency risks (transaction and translation exposure)
- Interest-rate risks
- Financing risks
- Credit and counterparty risks

CURRENCY RISKS

A significant portion of the Group's sales are attributable to operations outside of Sweden, which means that changes in currency exchange rates have an impact on the Group's income statement and balance sheet. Currency risk exposure occurs during the sale and purchase of foreign currencies (transaction exposure) and during the translation of foreign subsidiaries' balance sheets and income statements to SEK (translation exposure).

In accordance with the Group's financial policy, 100 percent of contracted flows and 0-100 percent of forecast flows up to 12 months shall be hedged. Deviations from the prescribed hedge levels can occur within specified guidelines. Currency translation hedging occurs in markets through currency futures, options contracts or short-term loans with futures clauses.

Translation exposure occurs in conjunction with the translation of OMX's foreign subsidiaries' balance sheets and income statements and in the recalculation of Group goodwill relating to foreign subsidiaries into SEK. Changes in exchange rates affect both the Group's balance sheet and income statement since the translation of dependent subsidiaries is reported in the income statement and translation of independent subsidiaries is reported in shareholders' equity.

In accordance with financial policy, net financial assets and expenses of dependent subsidiaries are hedged, along with all financial loans and assets in a currency other than SEK. Hedging does not occur for translation exposure relating to independent subsidiaries.

INTEREST-RATE RISKS

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks that can impact the Group's earnings due to changing market rates. Both the Group's interest-bearing assets, consisting primarily of collateral funds for counterparty risks within the exchange and clearing operations, and interest-bearing liabilities are exposed to interest-rate risks. The speed with which a permanent change in interest rates can impact the Group's net financial income depends on the fixed-interest terms of investments and loans.

Fixed-interest terms for Group liabilities are, in accordance with financial policy, short. According to financial policy, interest swaps and standardized interest futures are used to change the length of fixed-interest terms, thereby minimizing interest-rate risk.

According to OMX's financial policy, the average fixed-interest term for collateral funds for exchange and clearing operations is a maximum of four years. As a rule, other surplus liquidity is placed in investments with short fixed-interest terms.

FINANCING RISKS

Refinancing risk refers to the risk that costs will be higher and financing possibilities limited when a loan is to be refinanced, and that it will not be possible to fulfill payment obligations due to insufficient liquidity or difficulties in obtaining financing. OMX's financial policy specifies that unutilized credit facilities of sufficient size must exist to guarantee access to adequate funds. Refinancing risk is also dealt with by endeavoring to find a suitable balance between short- and long-term financing and a diversification between various forms of financing and markets. OMX has financial covenants that are linked to the syndicated credit facility of SEK 2,100 m. This means that the facility is dependent on OMX AB fulfilling special requirements regarding key financial figures. These requirements were fulfilled as at December 31, 2004.

OMX has a long-term counterparty rating of A+ from Standard & Poor's and was placed on Standard & Poor's Credit Watch list with negative implications, effective November 16, 2004. OMX has a short-term counterparty rating of A-1, corresponding to a short-term rating of K-1 on the Nordic scale.

HEDGING OF EMPLOYEE OPTION PROGRAM

In order to limit dilution, to ensure that shares can be obtained upon notice of exercise and to minimize the liquidity effects of social security costs in the event of a rise in price, a contract has been reached in advance with an external party to provide OMX shares in the event of a notice of exercise. The contract, which extends through June 30, 2007, corresponds to approximately 1.4 million shares at an agreed price of SEK 62 per share. OMX is paying ongoing interest compensation to the counterparty for agreeing to provide the shares. The repurchase contract covers the portion of the outstanding options that it is currently estimated will be utilized. In the event that it is estimated in the course of time that more options are likely to be exercised than can be covered by the number of shares that the external party has agreed to supply, a decision will be made as to how the provision of additional shares should be accomplished.

Interest compensation in the contract corresponds to net interest costs, which are based on STIBOR 90 days, on the value of the underlying shares at the time the contract was signed and on the dividend on the underlying shares (totaling approximately 1.4 million shares).

As of January 1, 2005, when OMX begins applying IFRS, changes in the OMX share price will fully affect the value of the share swap. The changes in value in the share swap will be carried over to the income statement (see the Financial Instruments section under Transition to IFRS, page 8).

CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

The Group's financial transactions give rise to credit risks towards financial counterparties. Credit risk or counterparty risk refers to the risk of loss if the counterparty does not fulfill its obligation. There are credit risks when investing in liquid assets. In accordance with policies, in the interest of limiting risk exposure, only investments in highly creditworthy securities with high liquidity are permitted.

A majority of the Group's outstanding investments at year-end were in securities issued by the Government of Sweden. The Group has no significant concentration of credit exposure to any other individual counterparty.

The derivative instruments that OMX uses involve a counterparty risk, that is, that the counterparty will not fulfill their portion of the agreement relating to futures or options. In order to limit counterparty risk, only counterparties with a high degree of creditworthiness according to a predetermined financial policy are accepted. OMX also uses an ISDA agreement to minimize counterparty risk. No single OMX customer was responsible for more than 20 percent of invoicing as of December 31, 2004.

Currency exposure

TRANSACTION EXPOSURE

The table shows the Group's commercial net flows and net exposure. A sensitivity analysis shows the effect on earnings of a +/- 5 percent change in the value of the SEK.

Currency	Net flow in each base currency	Net flow (SEK m)	Net exposure after hedging (SEK m)	Sensitivity[1)]
USD/SEK [2)]	26.4	175.1	5.1	0.3
NOK/SEK	158.5	172.6	-0.1	0.0
GBP/SEK	-1.3	-16.6	0.0	0.0
AUD/SEK	39.1	200.1	12.2	0.6
SGD/SEK	11.9	48.0	0.3	0.0
EUR/SEK	3.4	31.1	-3.2	0.2
Other	5.8	4.9	4.9	0.2
TOTAL		**615.2**	**19.3**	**1.3**

1) In the event of a +/- 5 percent change in exchange rate.
2) Internal costs of USD 13.8 m must also be added to the net flows. These are hedged with a call option holding amounting to USD 13.8 m (see Interest and Currency Derivatives table).

HEDGING OF TRANSACTION EXPOSURE

The purpose of the hedges is to safeguard the value of contracted future flows and to increase forecastability. In accordance with the Group's Financial Policy, 100 percent of the contracted flows and 0-100 percent of estimated flows of up to 12 months shall be hedged. Deviations from the prescribed degree of hedging are permitted within the established guidelines. Currency hedging is undertaken in the market through currency futures, option contracts or short-term loans using forward constructions.

Currency	Hedged in each base currency, (SEK m)	Nominal value at year-end rate, (SEK m)	Nominal value at futures rate, (SEK m)	Unrealized future result, (SEK m)	Average futures rate[2)]
USD/SEK[3)]	-25.7	-170.0	-178.9	8.9	6.96
NOK/SEK	-158.6	-172.7	-173.6	0.9	1.09
GBP/SEK	1.3	16,5	16.9	-0.4	12.99
AUD/SEK	-36.7	-187.9	-188.1	0.2	5.13
SGD/SEK	-11.8	-47.7	-48.2	0.6	4.09
DKK/SEK[4)]	755.0	915.5	911.7	3.9	1.21
EUR/SEK	-3.8	-34.3	-34.1	-0.2	8.97
TOTAL				**13.9**[1)]	

1) During the year, currency futures pertaining to contracted flows for longer than 12 months were traded, resulting in cash-flow effects totaling SEK 45.6 m. The result of these transactions was reported in the balance sheet for matching against hedged flows further ahead in time.
2) The average futures rate is based on the spot rate in the futures contracts entered into. Thus, the futures premium is excluded.
3) The hedged amount in USD includes only currency futures. In addition, there is a holding of call options in USD/SEK in an amount of USD 13.8 m (see Interest and Currency Derivatives table), the purpose of which is to hedge internal costs in USD.
4) The DKK futures were purchased to hedge the cash portion of the purchase of CSE.

TRANSLATION EXPOSURE

The table shows the net assets of independent subsidiaries and the monetary net of dependent subsidiaries. A sensitivity analysis shows the translation effect in the event of a +/- 5 percent change in the value of the SEK.

Currency	Independent subsidiary, (SEK m)	Dependent subsidiary, (SEK m)	Goodwill, (SEK m)	Total, (SEK m)	Change +/-5%
EUR	1,577.6	-111.2	1,245.3	2,711.7	135.6
USD		-61.0		-61.0	3,1
NOK	41.3		23.7	65.0	3.3
GBP		-31.6		-31.6	1.6
EEK	24.8			24.8	1.2
LVL	19.2			19.2	1.0
Other	25.9	-22.7		3.2	0.2
TOTAL	**1,688.8**	**-226.5**	**1,269.0**	**2,731.3**	**146.0**

HEDGING OF TRANSLATION EXPOSURE

The table shows the Group's currency futures for hedging of financial loans and assets. In accordance with OMX's Financial Policy, the net of financial assets and costs in dependent subsidiaries and all financial loans and assets in currencies other than the SEK are hedged. No hedging is undertaken of the translation exposure in regard to independent subsidiaries. The table shows the nominal value and the market value of the outstanding contracts.

Currency	Hedged in each base currency	Nominal value at closing rate (SEK m)	Nominal value at futures rate (SEK m)	Unrealized futures result (SEK m)	Average futures rate[1]
USD/SEK	-10.7	-70.8	-78.3	7.6	7.32
NOK/SEK	-76.0	-82.8	-81.0	-1.8	1.07
GBP/SEK	-13.4	-170.4	-171.7	1.3	12.81
AUD/SEK	-3.2	-16.4	-17.1	0.7	5.34
SGD/SEK	-0.3	-1.2	-1.3	0.1	4.29
DKK/SEK	-2.0	-2.4	-2.4	0.0	1.21
HKD/SEK	-7.0	-6.0	-6.5	0.5	0.92
EUR/SEK	-40.0	-360.7	-363.0	2.4	9.08
TOTAL				**10.8**	

1) The average future rate is based on the spot rate for contracts that have been entered into. Thus, the futures premium is excluded.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities, Group

The table shows interest-bearing assets and liabilities as per December 31, average remaining terms, fixed-interest terms and average weighted interest.

(SEK m)	Outstanding amount	Average remaining term (months)	Remaining fixed-interest term (months)	Average interest rate, %
Assets				
Current assets	681	<12	<12	2.00
Long-term assets	186	>12	>12	-
Guarantee capital	650	>12	>12	2.37
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,517**			
Liabilities				
Commercial paper	448	1	1	2.14
Bond loans	900	39	3	3.45
Bank loans	14	0	0	2.70
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,362**			

Interest and currency derivatives (holdings as per December 31, 2004, SEK m)

The table shows the Group's outstanding derivatives, excluding derivative positions within the Stockholm Stock Exchange. The market value is an estimate of what the value of the derivative contracts would be if they were to be traded in the market, plus the Group's surcharge for credit risk.

Derivative	Due date	Currency	Nominal amount	Market value
OMX Forward Rate Agreement	Sept 2005 - Dec 2005	SEK	800	800
Interest swaps	Dec 2008	SEK	200	210
Currency futures	2005 - 2006	see table[1]	2,220[2]	2,245[3]
Currency forward	2004	USD	91	90
Share swap	2007	SEK	87	119

1) See Hedging of Transaction Exposure and Hedging of Translation Exposure tables.
2) Total nominal gross value of the Group's total outstanding currency futures.
3) In addition this, a futures gain of SEK 456 m was realized in conjunction with the future in question having been extended through swaps. This gain has not been reported as revenue.

Credit facilities

The table shows the Group's total credit facilities and those that had been utilized as at December 31. Within the framework of clearing and exchange operations, various authorities place demands on liquidity and credit reserves for facilities dedicated to operations. These are reported separately in the table.

(SEK m)	Contracted facilities	Utilized facilities
Commercial paper program[1]	1 500	448
Syndicated bank loan	600	0
Bond loan	900	900
Account credit	100	14
TOTAL	**3,100**	**1,362**

1) A credit facility is linked to the commercial paper program, which provides OMX with the right, if it cannot issue a commercial paper program, to borrow syndicated capital in an amount of SEK 1,500 m.

(SEK m)	Contracted facilities for exchange and clearing operations (m)	Utilized facilities
Sweden	SEK 700	0
Finland	EUR 10	0
Norway	NOK 40	0
Denmark	DKK 20	0

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT IN 2004

INTEREST RISK

During the year, average fixed-interest terms varied between two and four months. As at December 31, the fixed interest term for borrowing was three months. The effective rate on December 31, 2004 was 2.14 percent for current liabilities and 3.45 percent for long-term liabilities. The corresponding effective rate for the assets was 2.37 percent for collateral for exchange and clearing operations and 2.00 percent for short-term investments.

In accordance with OMX's Finance Policy, the average fixed-interest terms for collateral for exchange and clearing operations may extend to a maximum of four years. The term for collateral was two years on December 31, and a 1 percentage point change in the Swedish bond rate would give rise to a SEK 6.2 m effect on the value of the portfolio.

Today, OMX has a credit facility totaling SEK 2,100 m, of which SEK 600 m is a syndicated four-year credit and SEK 1,500 m is a 364-day credit facility linked to the company's commercial paper program for the same amount. This latter is thus a facility that gives OMX the right, if it cannot issue commercial paper, to borrow capital in an amount of SEK 1,500 m. In addition, there are four bond loans totaling SEK 900 m, plus a credit account of SEK 100 m (see Credit facilities table).

At year-end, interest-bearing financial liabilities amounted to SEK 1,362 m (2,059), of which SEK 700 m (400) was long-term. Total granted credit facilities amounted to SEK 3,100 m (2,654), of which SEK 1,362 m (2,054) was utilized. In addition to these, the Group has granted credit facilities totaling SEK 858 m that are designated for clearing operations (see Credit Facilities table). Interest-bearing financial assets amounted to SEK 1,517 m (1,446), of which SEK 131 m (84) were financial fixed assets. In the case of financial fixed assets, the carrying amount corresponds to the fair value.

In the event of a parallel shift in the Swedish yield curve upward by 1 percentage point, the Group's earnings would be negatively affected in an amount of SEK 19 m on an annualized basis, given the nominal amount and fixed-interest terms in effect as per December 31, 2004. During the year, two bond loans were issued in a total amount of SEK 500 m. The average term for these at the end of December was about four years. The issues were a measure in efforts to extend the maturity structure for all outstanding loans and thereby reduce the financing risk.

CURRENCY RISK

During the year, the Group's Finance Policy was revised. According to the new policy, 100 percent of contracted commercial currency flows shall be hedged and 0-100 percent of estimated flows. The main purpose of this strategy is to minimize risk exposure for principally OMX Technology's long contracted flows. In most cases, these flows pertain to support and license revenues, for which the contract period can extend up to ten years forward in time. Contracted flows for periods of more than 12 months are normally hedged at one year.

During the year, currency futures pertaining to contracted flows for longer than 12 months were traded, resulting in cash flow effects totaling SEK 45.6 m. The results of these transactions were reported in the balance sheet for matching against hedged flows further ahead in time.

As per December 31, 2004, the total nominal value of all of the Group's outstanding currency futures was approximately SEK 2,220 m.

OMX's operations based in North America, Australia, Asia and Norway are financed in part by loans from OMX Treasury. In accordance with the Finance Policy, these are hedged in their entirety through currency futures.

Notes to the financial statements

OMX AB (publ), corporate registration number 556243-8001, is a limited (liability) company registered in Sweden. The registered office of the Parent Company is in Stockholm. Amounts are in SEK millions (SEK m) unless otherwise stated. Amounts in parentheses indicate values for 2003.

Note 1. Accounting principles

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and the recommendations issued by the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council.

Effective January 1, 2005, OMX is reporting in accordance with IFRS. Refer to the section "Transition to IFRS" on page 27.

OMX pertains to the OMX group, comprising OMX AB and subsidiaries.

CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

The consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company and all companies in which the Parent Company, through either direct or indirect ownership via subsidiaries, has a controlling influence. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the purchase accounting method. This means that the book value of shares in subsidiaries is reported in the first instance against restricted shareholder's equity in each subsidiary and thereafter against unrestricted shareholder's equity. Only that part of the subsidiary's unrestricted shareholder's equity that can be distributed to the Parent Company without the need for writing down the share is included in the Group's unrestricted shareholder's equity. The consolidated income statement includes companies that have been acquired or sold during the year, with values relating only to the period during which the companies have been owned by the Group. The Group's income comprises income from the Parent Company and subsidiaries after deduction of any internal profit as well as goodwill amortization or other acquired surplus value.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

An associated company is an operation that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, but one in which OMX exercises a controlling influence over its management and where OMX's ownership is of a permanent nature. Associated companies are accounted for using the equity method. OMX's share in the associated companies' income is reported net of tax. See Note 9.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES' BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS

Subsidiaries whose operations are integrated with the Parent Company's and whose transactions are mainly internal, such as OMX Technology Ltd (Hong Kong) and OMX Italy Srl, are classified as dependent. For translation of the financial statements of dependant subsidiaries the monetary method is applied. In accordance with this method, monetary assets and liabilities are shown in the report currency translated at the year-end rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the report currency translated at the exchange rate at the date of acquisition.

For subsidiaries classified as independent, the current method is applied, which means that items in the balance sheet are translated at the year-end rate, with the exception of shareholders' equity, which is restated using the historic rate, while items in the income statement are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. Translation differences that consequently arise are not reported in the income statement but are posted directly against shareholders' equity.

DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS

The reporting of operations that are being discontinued assists investors, lenders and other users of the financial statements in forecasting OMX's future cash flows, profitability capacity and financial position. During 2004, APK was divested (see the section "Merger of OMX's Finnish subsidiary APK and Swedish VPC" on page 2), which gave rise to the discontinuation of the Settlement & Depository business area. Note 4 contains tables covering the revenues, expenses and cash flow attributable to APK.

CASH-FLOW STATEMENT

The cash-flow statement was prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Group's reported net sales relate primarily to trading revenue and the sale of systems and services. Revenue is recognized in the income statement when the product or service has been delivered in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions for delivery and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis that is calculated on the basis of the yield on the underlying asset.

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

Income received in the form of assets (for example shares) is valued at fair value on the transaction date.

OMX EXCHANGES

Revenues within this division comprise, in addition to trading revenues, premium revenues for options written and payments for futures sold. Premium revenue and expenses as well as futures payments made and received are shown as net figures in the income statement. Consequently, current account assets and liabilities are reported according to the net accounting principle in the balance sheet item accounts receivable.

Revenue from new issues, information sales and CSD operations is recognized on a continuous basis.

OMX TECHNOLOGY

OMX applies the percentage-of-completion method to its technology sales, license and project revenues. In applying the percentage-of-completion method, income is recognized in line with the completion (development) of a project. An anticipated loss on a project is immediately treated as an expense. The fundamental premise of the percentage-of-completion method is that project revenue and expenditure can be accurately assessed and that the degree of development can be reliably established. At OMX, the degree of development is established through the relationship between the hours that have been worked by the year-end and the estimated number of project hours in total. The occasional project arises for which an accurate assessment of project revenue and expenditure cannot be made when the year-end accounts are prepared. In such cases, revenue is instead determined using zero-settlement. In these cases, the rule is that the project revenue is reported as expenditure incurred to date, which means that income is reported as zero until such time as it can be accurately calculated. Thereafter, the percentage-of-completion method is applied as soon as possible. A present-value calculation has been performed for those project receivables that do not fall due within 12 months.

Income from support and facility management services is recognized on a continuous basis.

INTERNAL SALES

The main principle for transactions between companies within the Group is that the price is determined according to market price. Market price is the price an external customer is willing to pay or the price an external supplier would charge for providing the service.

In cases where comparable market prices cannot be established, the price of the transaction is determined according to the cost-coverage method plus a margin. The cost-coverage method entails remuneration for direct costs as well as a reasonable part of the indirect costs that the company has accumulated while providing the service. Any internal profit that arises as a result is eliminated within the Group.

Common functions, such as premises-leasing expenses and office services, are invoiced between companies within the Group according to the cost-coverage method.

GOODWILL

Goodwill is reported at acquisition value with deductions made for accumulated amortization and any write-downs. Goodwill represents that portion of the acquisition cost that, on the day of acquisition, is in excess of the fair value of any identifiable net assets contained in the acquired subsidiary, associated company or joint venture. Goodwill is amortized straight-line over its useful life, which is assumed to be a maximum of 20 years. See note 12. In the case of the disposal of a subsidiary, associated company or joint venture, any remaining unamortized goodwill is included in the calculation of the capital gain.

The value of goodwill is assessed to ascertain whether any write-downs are necessary, when events or other prerequisites indicate that the reported value may not be recoverable.

Goodwill derived from the acquisition of foreign entities is treated as an asset in the acquired company and reported according to the local currency and translated at the year-end rate of exchange.

TANGIBLE AND OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are reported at acquisition value with deductions made for accumulated depreciation and any write-downs, and adding back any appreciation. Straight-line depreciation is applied over the assets' economic life. See Note 12.

The term "investments in fixed assets" includes investments in equipment and intangible fixed assets. The Group's cash-flow statement only includes investments that have impacted Group liquid assets.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

All expenditures for research are charged as an expense when they arise. During the fiscal year SEK 0 m (2) was charged against revenue for investment in research.

Expenses relating to the development of new products are treated as intangible assets when they fulfill the following criteria: it is likely that the asset will provide future financial benefit to the Group (for example contribute a positive cash flow), the acquisition value can be calculated in a reliable way, the company intends to take the asset to completion, and that the company has technical, financial and other resources to complete development, use or sell the asset. Important documentation for the verification of such capitalization includes business plans, budgets, outcomes and external evaluations. In certain cases, capitalization is based on the company's estimation of future outcome, such as prevailing market conditions.

The acquisition value of an internally developed intangible asset is the total of those expenses incurred from the time when the intangible asset first fulfils the criteria set out by generally accepted accounting principles (see criteria above).

Internally developed intangible assets are reported at acquisition value with deductions for accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

Revenue from work carried out during the financial year on company assets that have been carried forward as fixed assets is reported in the income statement under the heading "Own work capitalized." The item relates only to capitalized personnel expenses. No reduction of personnel expenses has been made for work that relates to capitalized assets. The expenses have been met by the reported revenue. Own work capitalized has therefore no impact on income but does have a negative impact on the operating margin.

During the fiscal year, total research and development expenses for the Group amounted to SEK 120 m (221), of which SEK 102 m (145) was capitalized.

WRITE-DOWNS

The book values of fixed assets are continuously monitored through analyses. If an analysis indicates that a value may be too high, the asset's recovery value is established, which is the highest of net sale value and useful value. The useful value is measured as the expected future discounted cash flow. The write-down figure is then the difference between the book value and the recovery value. Write-downs are accounted for as an expense in the income statement.

If it is not possible to establish a recovery value for the asset, the company has to calculate a recovery value for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is made up of the smallest group of assets to which a specific asset belongs and which gives rise to payments from continuous operations that are significantly independent of payments from other assets or groups of assets.

If any changes are made to the assumptions that led to the decision regarding the write-down, a cancellation of the write-down must be made. The cancellation may not cause the reported value to exceed what would have been reported if no write-down had been made by the company. Cancellations are reported as revenue in the income statement.

During the fiscal year, goodwill was written down by SEK 3 m and other intangible assets by SEK 20 m, see Note 12.

LEASING EXPENSES

Leasing is classified as either financial or operational leasing. Financial leasing is when the financial risks and benefits linked to the ownership of an asset are for all intents and purposes transferred from the lessor to the lessee. If this is not the case, the leasing is operational.

In the case of financial leasing agreements, the lessee must report the asset as a fixed asset in the balance sheet. Future leasing payment obligations are reported as a liability. Assets are depreciated based on economic life, while both the interest payments and the capital repayments are disclosed for the leasing payments.

In the case of operational leasing, leasing fees are expensed over the period of the lease, which commences when usage starts.

OMX only has operational leasing commitments, see Note 11.

BORROWING EXPENSES

Expenses relating to borrowing are capitalized and expensed during the term of the loans.

BENEFITS TO EMPLOYEES AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

As of January 1, 2004, OMX applies the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation 29, "Employee Benefits," among other applications for reporting of the Group's pension obligations. In the consolidated accounts, pension plans through 2003 were reported in accordance with local rules and regulations in each country without restatement in accordance with common principles. Through application of the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation 29, "Employee Benefits," pension plans are now reported in the consolidated accounts in accordance with common principles and calculation methods.

According to RR 29/IAS 19, pension obligations are classified as defined-contribution plans or defined-benefit plans.

The defined-contribution plans are mainly accounted for at the cost (premium/contribution) incurred by OMX during the fiscal year for securing employee pension benefits. In these cases, there is no need to perform an actuarial evaluation of the pension plan from an insurance perspective and the Group's earnings are charged for expenses in pace with the benefits being earned.

Defined-benefit plans must be established according to the present value of all defined-benefit obligations and the fair value of any assets under management. In that case, the "Projected Unit Credit Method" is used to calculate obligations and costs, in which consideration is also given to future salary increases.

During 2004, OMX had material defined-benefit obligations only in Finland.

The application of RR29 at the beginning of 2004 resulted in the recalculation of the Group's defined-benefit obligations, whereby SEK 2 m was charged as a liability and reduced shareholders' equity. The comparison figures were not recalculated. At the end of 2004, this liability was reversed because the number of employees in Finland had been reduced significantly, mainly as a result of the sale of APK. Consequently, OMX had no material defined-benefit pension plans at December 31, 2005.

The reversal of the liability reduced personnel expenses by SEK 2 m during the fourth quarter.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Liquid Assets comprise, in addition to cash and bank balances, short-term investments that have a life of three months or less and can easily be converted into cash resources.

Short-term investments consist of discount securities, bonds and securities issued by the state, municipality and Swedish banks as well as Swedish mortgage institutions with a life of three to twelve months. Investments that have a longer life than three months and high liquidity are included if these securities can easily be converted into cash resources. All short-term investments are reported in the balance sheet according to the transaction day and are valued at the lowest of either the acquisition value or the fair value on closing day. Return on investment is reported continuously against net interest income/expenses.

Long-term financial assets consist primarily of deposits, long-term securities and long-term project receivables. The items are reported in the balance sheet according to their acquisition value on settlement day, including the accrued return on investments. Long-term financial asset revenues are reported continuously together with currency translations in the income statement. Results of obsolescence and disposals are reported continuously in net financial items.

Financial liabilities consist of debts to credit institutions, issued commercial papers and bonds and an issued convertible loan. The items are reported in the balance sheet according to the acquisition value on settlement day, including accrued interest. Any excess/discount is included in the acquisition value according to the accrual accounting method over the life of the liability. Interest costs are reported on a continuous basis on the income statement .

Financial derivative instruments consist of currency forwards, currency swaps, currency options, interest futures contracts and interest swaps.

Currency forwards and currency swaps are used to hedge against currency exposure in future commercial cash flows. Currency derivatives used for this purpose are reported according to the hedge accounting method, which means that the currency rate effect pertaining to derivative instruments is reported on the income statement at the same time as the currency rate effects of the underlying cash flows are realized. The interest component (futures premium) is reported according to the accrual accounting method over the life of the contract against net interest income/expenses. Outstanding currency derivatives that do not fulfill the criteria for hedge accounting are valued according to the lower of cost or market principle. Unrealized losses are transferred to net financial items.

Currency options used for hedging purposes are reported in the income statement in the same way as the currency forward contracts above. Option premiums are balanced and reported in the report upon maturation.

Interest-rate futures used to achieve the desired duration of interest-bearing assets and liabilities are realized continuously and accounted for within net interest income/expenses.

Interest-rate swaps used for purpose of changing the interest structure of underlying financial assets and liabilities are reported according to the hedge-accounting method, which means that the effect of the derivative is reported on the income statement at the same time as the effect of the underlying item. Interest derivatives that do not fulfill the criteria for hedge accounting are valued according to the lower of cost or market principle. Unrealized losses are transferred to net interest income/expenses.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value presented in the report is based on market price and generally accepted methods. In the case of valuation, official quotations from the closing date were applied. Translation into SEK was at the year-end rate.

RECEIVABLES

Receivables are reported at the amount expected to be received.

RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the year-end rates quoted for each currency. Where receivables and liabilities are hedged with currency derivatives, valuation is at the rates set in the hedging contracts. Exchange-rate differences relating to operating receivables and liabilities are reported as part of operating income, while exchange-rate differences relating to financial assets and liabilities are reported as financial items.

CURRENT TRADING ACCOUNT

The current trading account's assets and liabilities in OMX's exchange operations have been reported according to the net accounting principle within the respective clearing operations.

OVERVIEW CURRENT TRADING ACCOUNT

Gross amount, SEK m	Receivables	Liabilities
Stockholm Stock Exchange	68	58
Riga Stock Exchange	1	0

TAXES

Under the "Taxes" heading in the income statement, OMX has reported current and deferred income tax for its Swedish and foreign Group companies. Group companies are liable to pay tax in accordance with relevant tax legislation in the countries in question. The Swedish State corporate tax for the Parent Company was 28 percent, calculated on nominal reported income, adding non-deductible items and deducting non-taxable revenue, as well as other deductions, primarily tax-free dividends from subsidiaries.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are calculated and reported in the balance sheet on the basis of temporary differences between book and taxable values for assets and liabilities as well as for other tax deductibles or deficits.

Deferred tax assets are reported with caution and only when it is deemed probable that the underlying tax asset will be realized during the foreseeable future. At each balance-sheet date, an assessment is made of the reported values.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are calculated using the anticipated tax rate at the time the reversal of the temporary difference is due to take place. The effects of the changes to applicable tax rates are reported during the period in which the changes become statutory. See Note 10.

ADJUSTED REVENUE AND EXPENSES - 2003

In the past, OMX reported items affecting comparability over time as items affecting comparability in the income statement. For 2003, these income items affecting comparability pertain to the formation of EDX London amounting to SEK 100 m. The expense items affecting comparability in 2003 amounted to SEK 624 m and comprised restructuring costs, provisions for vacant premises and write-downs pertaining to the phasing out of products within OMX Technology. A detailed description of the distribution of these items is presented in the table on next page.

ADJUSTED INCOME STATEMENT - 2003

Amounts in SEK m	According to income statement 2004	Adjustment	According to income statement 2003
Total revenue	**2,786**	**-100**	**2,686**
Expenses			
External expenses			
Premises	-341	133	-208
Marketing	-42	-	-42
Consultancy	-263	21	-242
Operations and maintenance, IT	-356	72	-284
Other external expenses	-256	18	-238
Personnel expenses	-1,422	216	-1,206
Depreciation and write-downs	-342	138	-204
Amortization and write-downs, goodwill	-234	64	-170
Total expenses	**-3,256**	**662**	**-2,594**
Participation in earnings of associated companies	21	-	21
OPERATING INCOME/LOSS	**-449**	**562**	**113**

PROVISIONS

Provisions are reported in the balance sheet when the Group is set to experience future commitments as a consequence of an event that has already happened and is likely to incur a loss of financial benefits, the size of which can be anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Provisions for restructuring expenses are reported when the Group has presented a detailed plan for the implementation of the planned action, this plan has been communicated to all parties involved and well-founded expectations have been created. See Notes 19 and 20.

Using OMX's previous accounting principles, a provision for structural measures was reported in conjunction with the Board of Directors' decision with regard to this matter.

COLLATERAL PLEDGED TO OMX'S EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

Through their clearing operations, OMX's exchanges enter as the counterparty into each options and futures contract, thereby guaranteeing the fulfillment of each contract. Customers, who either through an option or futures contract, incur a financial obligation towards OMX's exchanges, must pledge collateral against this obligation in accordance with the specific rules regulating this area. Most of the collateral pledged comprises cash and securities issued by the Swedish State. See Note 25. For other collateral pledged, see Note 26.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability relates to a potential commitment arising from events that have occurred but where the actual commitment can only be confirmed through the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that lie outside the control of the company.

In order for a company not to be required to report a contingent liability as a provision in the balance sheet, it must either be unlikely that an outflow of resources will be required to regulate any upcoming commitments, or be the case that the size of the commitment cannot be calculated with sufficient accuracy.

DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITION OF BUSINESS AREAS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

OMX comprises two divisions – OMX Exchanges and OMX Technology.

OMX Exchanges consists of four business areas: Cash Markets, Derivatives Markets, Settlement & Depository and Baltic Operations.

Cash Markets comprises equity trading at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange.

Derivatives Markets comprises derivative trading and clearing operations at the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Helsinki Stock Exchange, as well as co-operative dealings with mainly Eurex and EDX London.

Settlement & Depository comprises the Finnish central securities depository (APK), which provides clearing, settlement and depository services for equities and fixed-income products. APK was divested as of November 30, 2004 and the business area ceased operation. Revenue, earnings and cash flow reported for the business area in 2004 pertain to the period through November 30, 2004.

Baltic Operations comprises the stock exchanges, central securities depositories and the national funded pension account registers in Estonia and Latvia.

OMX Technology is made up of three business areas: Banks & Brokers, Financial Markets and Global Services.

Banks & Brokers provides sales of system solutions, processing and operating services related to banks and brokerage firms.

Financial Markets develops transaction technology solutions for exchanges, clearing organizations and central securities depositories. The business area also includes operations that were part of the former Energy Markets business area.

Global Services offers outsourcing of systems operations to exchanges, clearing organizations, central securities depositories, banks and brokerage firms.

Geographically, OMX has operations in four regions: the Nordic region, Europe, North America and Asia/Australia. The geographic grouping corresponds to regions where the company's operations have relatively similar system solutions, rules and regulations and customer behavior.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PROGRAM

All employees were allocated employee stock options during 2000, 2001 and 2002. The strike price has been set at 10 percent of the prevailing share price. OMX has not received any premiums for these options and the market value of options granted is not reported in the accounts. At exercise, options will primarily be delivered from a third party who has undertaken to provide existing shares (no dilution). OMX therefore receives no part of the strike price when these options are exercised. The effects of the agreement aimed at limiting dilution, securing the provision of shares upon exercise of these options and, in the event of a price increase, limiting the outflow of liquidity due to social security contributions, are reported as a deduction from shareholders' equity in accordance with the rules governing the repurchase of own shares. The financing expenses are treated as financial expenditure.

When the share price exceeds the strike price of the option, provisions are made for the anticipated social security contributions, which are also expensed, on an ongoing basis. See Note 6.

FINNISH ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This information is presented according to the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority's decision number 28/269/2003. As stated on page 24, these consolidated accounts are prepared in accordance with to the Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's current directives. The main difference between the Finnish accounting principles and the applied Swedish principles for OMX concerns acquisitions through new issues of own shares. In the case of acquisitions through new issues of own shares, Finnish accounting standards do not stipulate that the purchase price must be calculated according to the market value of the issued shares. Swedish accounting principles stipulate that the purchase price must be calculated according to the market value of the issued shares, which often entails that goodwill and other types of group surplus value and future amortization of the shares must be reported.

NEW DIRECTIVES FROM THE SWEDISH FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS COUNCIL FOR 2004

Effective January 1, 2004, OMX incorporated the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendation (RR 29) regarding employee benefits, see section "Benefits to employees and similar obligations", page 25.

TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) 2005

As of January 1, 2005, OMX will report in accordance with IFRS. The change in accounting principles and the transition effects are described on page 4.

EXCHANGE RATES

In consolidation of balance sheet items of independent subsidiaries the year-end rate is applied and the average rate for the year is applied to items in the income statements. In consolidation of the balance sheets of dependent subsidiaries the year-end rate is used for monetary items and the rate at the acquisition date is applied to non-monetary items. Depreciation of non-monetary assets is restated at the rate prevailing at the acquisition date. Other income items are restated at the average rate for the period. The average rate for the period is used for income items.

EXCHANGE RATES

	2004		2003	
	Average rate	Year-end during period	Average rate	Year-end during period
AUD	5.12	5.39	5.43	5.26
CAD	5.46	5.65	5.56	5.77
CHF	5.83	5.89	5.83	6.00
DKK	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.23
EEK	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
EUR	9.02	9.13	9.10	9.13
GBP	12.72	13.43	12.92	13.21
HKD	0.85	0.94	0.94	1.03
LVL	12.92	13.70	13.6	14.20
LTL	2.61	2.63	-	-
NOK	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.14
USD	6.61	7.33	7.27	8.04

Note 2. Revenue

CURRENCY EFFECTS

The Group's total revenue includes positive exchange-rate differences totaling a negative amount of SEK 5 m (20), of which SEK 2 m (34) is unrealized. Exchange-rate differences also had a negative effect on operating expenses of SEK 2 m (negative: 5), of which SEK 0 m (negative: 4) are unrealized.

PARENT COMPANY INTERNAL SALES

OMX AB's internal sales to other companies within the Group amounted to SEK 75 m (73). During the year, the Parent Company made purchases from other companies in the Group in an amount of SEK 14 m (negative: 10).

Note 3. Business areas and geographical segments

Internal reporting and follow-up within OMX is organized in two divisions, OMX Exchanges and OMX Technology.

BUSINESS AREAS BY DIVISION

OMX Exchanges	**OMX Technology**
Cash Markets	Banks & Brokers
Derivatives Markets	Financial Markets
Settlement & Depository [1]	Global Services
Baltic Operations	

1) This business area ceased operation effective December 1, 2004.

Operations and products within the respective business areas are described on page 27 in this report. Divisions and business areas make up OMX's primary reporting segments, while the geographic divisions make up the secondary reporting segments. The composition of geographic areas is described in Note 1.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES PER DIVISION AND BUSINESS AREA

	2004		2003	
(SEK m)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash Markets	2,055	693	2,190	82
Derivatives Markets	62	21	20	7
Settlement & Depository	-	-	382	23
Baltic Operations	20	11	7	7
Unallocated items in OMX Exchanges	35	72	238	136
Total OMX Exchanges	**2,172**	**797**	**2,837**	**255**
Banks & Brokers	219	113	108	41
Financial Markets	1,239	354	563	115
Global Services	666	56	397	47
Unallocated items in OMX Technology	139	320	549	593
Total OMX Technology	**2,263**	**843**	**1,617**	**796**
Parent Company and other functions	605	496	818	521
Unallocated items	1,494	663	1,474	1,639
TOTAL GROUP	**6,534**	**2,799**	**6,746**	**3,211**

Items per business area are tangible assets, intangible assets, external operating receivables, external operating liabilities and goodwill attributable to OMX Exchanges. Other items are not allocated in the Group and are reported as unallocated items. Unallocated items also include all internal business dealings. Assets and liabilities that could be affected by the business areas are allocated in accordance with OMX's business control model, which does not support a full distribution of balance-sheet items.

INVESTMENTS, DEPRECIATION AND WRITE-DOWNS PER DIVISION AND BUSINESS AREA

	2004			2003		
(SEK m)	Invest	Deprec	(Write-d)	Invest	Deprec	(Write-d)
Cash Markets	101	-14	(-)	14	-86	(-)
Derivatives Markets	16	-7	(-)	1	-5	(-)
Settlement & Depository	9	-12	(-)	9	-15	(-)
Baltic Operations	13	-4	(-)	10	-2	(-)
Total OMX Exchanges	**139**	**-37**	**(-)**	**34**	**-108**	**(-)**
Banks & Brokers	23	-26	(-20)	11	-32	(-67)
Financial Markets	68	-14	(-)	116	-36	(-35)
Global Services	44	-68	(-)	44	-48	(-)
Common functions [1]	-	-	(-)	18	-90	(-82)
Total OMX Technology	**135**	**-108**	**(-20)**	**189**	**-206**	**(-184)**
Parent Company and other functions	51	-40	(-)	38	-60	(-18)
TOTAL GROUP	**325**	**-185**	**(-20)**	**261**	**-374**	**(-202)**

1) Depreciation and write-downs in 2003 were largely write-downs attributable to the restructuring program. During 2004, investments depreciation and write-downs were distributed entirely in the divisions' business areas.

Investments refer to acquisitions of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

For information on write-downs during the year, see Note 12. Write-downs during 2003 relate to the cost-efficiency program presented in June as well as further measures in December.

INFORMATION REGARDING SECONDARY SEGMENTS (GEOGRAPHIC AREAS)

EXTERNAL REVENUE PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA [1]

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Nordic countries	2,436	1,891
Rest of Europe	199	265
North America	181	418
Asia/Australia	299	112
TOTAL GROUP	**3,115**	**2,686**

1) Division is based on the location of customers.

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA [1]

	2004		2003	
(SEK m)	Assets	Invest	Assets	Invest
Nordic countries	7,881	317	5,923	246
Rest of Europe	1,043	0	2,625	5
North America	254	3	295	4
Asia/Australia	49	5	47	6
Group eliminations and unallocated items[2]	-2,693	-	-2,143	-
TOTAL GROUP	**6,534**	**325**	**6,746**	**261**

1) Division is based on the location of customers.
2) Group adjustments and unallocated items include goodwill of SEK 1,861 m (2,410).

Investments refer to acquisitions of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

The Parent Company is located in the Nordic region and does not have any revenue, assets or investments in any other geographic areas.

Note 4. Discontinuing operations

The tables below show earnings, balance sheet and cash flow analysis relating to APK. As of December 1, 2004, APK is not consolidated, see page 2.

OPERATIONS BEING DISCONTINUED, PERTAINING TO APK

Amounts in SEK m	2004	2003
Revenue		
Net sales	279	146
Total revenue	**279**	**146**
Of which internal	23	15
Expenses		
External expenses		
Premises	-10	-1
Marketing	-7	0
Consultancy	-12	-5
Operations and maintenance, IT	-107	-35
Other external expenses	-27	-45
Personnel expenses	-23	-16
Depreciation and write-downs	-15	-5
Goodwill amortization	-21	-12
Total expenses	**-222**	**-119**
Of which, internal	-44	-44
Operating income	**57**	**27**
Financial items	2	7
Income after financial items	**80**	**34**
Tax	-23	-13
NET INCOME	**57**	**21**

BALANCE SHEET

Amounts in SEK m	2004	2003
Goodwill	-	426
Intangible fixed assets	-	70
Tangible fixed assets	-	12
Current receivables, non-interest-bearing	-	117
Current receivables, interest-bearing	-	47
Cash and bank balances	-	1
TOTAL ASSETS	**-**	**673**
Shareholders' equity	-	633
Current liabilities, non-interest-bearing	-	40
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**-**	**673**

CASH-FLOW STATEMENT

Amounts in SEK m	2004	2003
Cash flow from current operations	59	15
Cash flow from investing activities	-13	-9
Cash flow from financing activities	83	-81
CHANGE IN LIQUID FUNDS	**129**	**-75**
Liquid funds – opening balance	48	123
Liquid funds – closing balance	177	48

Note 5. Auditors' fees

The following remuneration was paid to auditors and accounting firms for auditing and audit-related services required by law as well as for advice and other assistance arising from observations made during the course of the auditing process.

Remuneration was also paid for additional independent advice, mostly pertaining to audit related consultations on accounting and taxation issues in conjunction with company acquisitions and restructuring.

REMUNERATION TO THE GROUP'S AUDITORS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK 000s)	2004	2003	2004	2003
PricewaterhouseCoopers				
Auditing assignments [1]	6,907	7,558	2,680	5,340
Other assignments [2]	4,874	1,212	3,934	166
Ernst & Young				
Auditing assignments [3]	1,358	11,582	694	5,671
Other assignments [4]	2,608	6,991	650	1,355
BDO Feinstein				
Auditing assignments	65	23	-	-
Other assignments	23	63	-	-
Other auditors				
Auditing assignments	117	-	-	-
Other assignments	201	216	-	-
TOTAL	**16,153**	**27,645**	**7,958**	**12,532**

1) For 2003, includes SEK 3,891,000 in costs related to the acquisition of HEX.
2) For 2004, includes SEK 950,000 in costs related to the transition to IFRS. Other assignments relate mainly to tax and IT consulting.
3) For 2003, includes SEK 4,067,000 in costs related to the acquisition of HEX.
4) Relates mainly to tax and IT consulting.

Note 6. Personnel

PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND BENEFITS PAID TO SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The reporting of senior executive benefits has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Industry and Commerce Stock Exchange Committee (NBK).

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

As recommended by NBK, senior management should be divided into "top management" and "senior management."
Top management within OMX is defined as:
Chairman of the Board (Olof Stenhammar)
President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (Magnus Böcker)
Other executives in senior management relates to other people in the Parent Company and subsidiaries who report to the President and CEO of the named company.

Executive management relates to other people in the company's management than those who make up the "top management." In OMX's case this relates to four employees, who together with the President and CEO make up the executive management team, namely the President of OMX Exchanges Jukka Ruuska, President of OMX Technology Klas Ståhl, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Per Nordberg (until September 12, 2004), Chief Financial Officer Kristina Schauman (effective September 13, 2004) and Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) Anders Reveman.

OMX'S REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee is appointed on an annual basis by the Board of Directors. During 2004, the Remuneration Committee comprised Adine Grate Axén, Markku Pohjola and Olof Stenhammar (Chairman). The Remuneration Committee's task is to prepare remuneration matters for Board decisions on issues relating to the salary and remuneration paid to the executive management, including the President and CEO, to propose remuneration for the Board members in the companies within the OMX Group that the Board has identified, and to make recommendations regarding remuneration principles, benefits and other types of remuneration for OMX employees. Among other matters, the committee had a particular focus on the following issues: the harmonization of overall agreement structures within OMX following the merger of OM and HEX, a new agreement structure for senior executives within OMX, the STI 2004 and 2005 programs for variable salaries and proposals regarding the possible presentation of a new long-term investment program for senior executives. During 2004, the Remuneration Committee held a total of nine meetings.

OMX'S REMUNERATION POLICY

The aim of OMX's remuneration policy is to offer remuneration that promotes a situation whereby senior management and other employees alike can be recruited and retained, in addition to motivating them to do their best while working for OMX.

The fundamental principles for 2004 were:

- To work towards a consensus between employees and shareholders regarding the long-term perspective of operations.
- To ensure that employees within OMX's different organizations receive remuneration that reflects market conditions and is competitive.
- To offer a salary scale based on results achieved, work duties, experience and position held, which also means adopting a neutral stance in relation to gender, ethnic background, disability, sexual orientation, etc.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE 2004

OMX's employee remuneration comprises the following parts:
- Fixed salary
- Variable salary (discretionary)
- Long-term incentive program
- Pension
- Other remuneration and severance pay

At the discretion of the Board of Directors, decisions can be made to revise or terminate an existing program related to the remuneration structure.

FIXED SALARY

Every OMX employee has an annual salary review, with the exception of the President and members of operational management, for whom a review takes place every second year. The review considers salary levels in the market, employee performance and any changes to responsibilities as well as the company's development and local rules and agreements.

VARIABLE SALARY 2004

During the first quarter of 2004, OMX introduced "Short-term Incentive 2004", a new Group-wide program for variable salary. The program consists of quantitative and qualitative goals, with quantitative goals accounting for 70 percent and qualitative goals for 30 percent. The goals and prerequisites are evaluated annually. For 2004, the quantitative goal was connected to achievement of the budgeted operating profit. The prerequisite for achieving the 70 percent quantitative goal was that OMX attained its established objectives. The total amount was prorated and the maximum dividend based on the variable quantitative portion occurs at 130 percent fulfillment of goals.

Variable salary for 2004 based on OMX's "Short-term Incentive 2004" program comprises approximately 150 managers and key employees. The total maximum variable portion that can be paid out for 2004 is SEK 34 m, excluding social security costs. The goals are set by each particular superior in accordance with the grandfather principle. Of the quantitative goals, 60 percent must reflect overall results and 40 percent the recipient's own operations.

The qualitative goals are evaluated in conjunction with performance appraisals, every six months.

For 2004, the targets for receiving payments based on the quantitative criteria for variable salary were not achieved, which means that a maximum of SEK 10 m may be paid out.

VARIABLE SALARY 2005

For 2005, the program consists of quantitative and qualitative goals, with quantitative goals accounting for 60 percent and qualitative goals for 40 percent. The goals and prerequisites are evaluated annually. For 2005, the quantitative goal is connected to achievement of the budgeted operating profit. Variable salary for 2005 based on OMX's "Short-term Incentive 2005" program comprises the same number of managers and key employees as in 2004, which is approximately 150. The total maximum variable portion that can be paid out for 2005 is SEK 35 m, excluding social security costs. The goals are set by each particular superior in accordance with the grandfather principle. Of the quantitative goals, 60 percent must reflect overall results and 40 percent the recipient's own operations. The prerequisites for payment are the same as in 2004.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

The goal of long-term incentive programs is to increase the attractiveness of OMX as an employer and to sharpen employees' focus on shareholder value related to growth and profitability.

Work on the formulation of a new long-term incentive program proceeded during 2004. During the autumn, the Remuneration Committee engaged an external consultant who, in cooperation with OMX, will formulate a proposal regarding a new long-term incentive program for top management within OMX.

A decision regarding the introduction of a new long-term incentive program will be made after the Annual General Meeting to be held during the spring of 2005.

PENSIONS

OMX's pension plan for employees in Sweden has been created to provide employees with a market-competitive occupational pension. The premium is made up of fixed percentages in three different salary intervals up to a maximum fixed salary level of 30 price base amounts. The plan is also divided into different age intervals. The premium allocations increase according to age and fixed salary.

Pension commitments are fulfilled through premium payments to independent insurers. A pension expense corresponding to the premiums paid by OMX is charged to revenue on an ongoing basis for these defined-contribution pension plans.

According to Finnish labor market regulations, OMX employees in Finland at age 65 have the right to receive a pension level equivalent to a maximum of 60 percent of their final salary. Maximum benefits require a period of service of 40 years. Premiums are based on the total yearly income, including variable and fixed salary as well as other benefits.

President and CEO and senior management

OMX's President and CEO Magnus Böcker receives a premium-based pension benefit. The total premium provision is up to 23 percent of fixed salary.

President of OMX Exchanges Jukka Ruuska is also included in the pension plan stipulated by the Finnish labor market regulations clarified above. Current premiums are equivalent to a pension provision of 16.4 percent of total remuneration. Other members of the executive management are included in the OMX pension plan, with the exception of one individual premium-based pension solution. Retirement age for employees, including the President and CEO and the executive management is 65 years.

OTHER REMUNERATION (OTHER BENEFITS AND SEVERANCE TERMS)

Other benefits

In addition to the occupational pension premiums detailed above, OMX also pays for long-term disability insurance, occupational group life insurance (TGL) and accident-at-work insurance (TFA). Employees may also complement their insurance coverage through OMX's optional group insurance. Employees in Finland have equivalent benefits that are stipulated in the collective agreement for the financial sector. In addition, the senior management is entitled to health insurance.

Severance terms/period of notice

The period of notice that applies between OMX and the President and CEO is 12 months from the company's side and six months from the employee's side. In the event of a company initiative to terminate the employment contract of the President and CEO, remuneration will be paid to the President and CEO corresponding to the salary and other benefits (pension and insurance including health insurance) during the period of notice. In addition to this, the President and CEO will receive a severance payment of 6 months' fixed salary. Deduction of any salary received from a new employer will be made. Other members of executive management have a period of notice of 12 months from the company's side and six months from the employee's side. Certain members of the executive management will receive a severance payment of 6 months, including deductions of salary received from a new employer. All members of executive management have a non-competition clause of 12 months. A penalty is included in the clause.

ABSENCE DUE TO ILLNESS

The number of employees on absence due to illness during the reporting period is accounted for as a percentage of the employees' total ordinary working hours for the Parent Company for 2004. Long-term absence due to illness is absence for 60 or more consecutive days.

ABSENCE DUE TO ILLNESS, SWEDEN

Percent	2004	2003
Total absences due to illness	2.5	2.1
Absences due to long-term illness (portion of total illness)	45.9	21.0
Absences due to illness, men	1.6	0.5
Absences due to illness, women	4.2	3.2
Absences due to illness, employees under age 29	1.2	0.3
Absences due to illness, employees age 30-49	2.9	2.5
Absences due to illness, employees age 50+	1.5	0.9

1) Data for 2003 refers only to Parent Company.

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GENDER

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GENDER WITHIN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CEO AND OTHER SENIOR MANAGEMENT

	2004		2003	
	Number of employees	Of which, men	Number of employees	Of which, men
Board of Directors (excl. CEO) [1]				
Parent Company	9	8	9	8
Subsidiaries	50	47	56	49
GROUP TOTAL	**59**	**55**	**65**	**57**
Executive management (incl. CEO) [2]				
Parent Company	5	3	5	4
Subsidiaries	23	19	24	18
GROUP TOTAL	**28**	**22**	**29**	**22**

1) Pertains to the number of Board members in the Group's operating companies. The definition has changed compared with the 2003 Annual Report and figures for 2003 are restated.

2) Executive management is defined as all presidents in the Group's operating companies, persons who are members of the Group Executive Management and persons in the management Group's with the OMX divisions. The definition has changed compared with the 2003 Annual Report and figures for 2003 are restated.

REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

EXPENSED REMUNERATION

(SEK)		Board fees	Fixed salary	Variable salary	Pension	Benefits in kind	TOTAL
Olof Stenhammar	2004	725,000	-	-	-	5 ,345, 353 [1]	6 ,070, 353
	2003	718,750	-	-	-	716,498	1,435,248
Per E. Larsson [2]	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	-	9,135,000	3,000,000	2,992,800	1,341,286	16,469,086
Magnus Böcker	2004	-	3,885,640	555,000	850,080	75,059	5,365,779
	2003	-	3,526,992	-	950,205	191,129	4,668,326
Executive management [3]	2004	-	11,902,488	1,239,750	2,232,620	407,013	15,781,871
	2003	-	8,515,256	419,000	1,655,373	487,019	11,076,648
Gunnar Brock	2004	200, 000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	187,500	-	-	-	-	187,500
Jan Carendi	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	37,500	-	-	-	-	37,500
Thomas Franzén	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	197,917	-	-	-	-	197,917
Nils-Fredrik Niblaeus	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	37,500	-	-	-	-	37,500
Bengt Rydén	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	83,333	442,773 [4]	-	-	-	526,106
Adine Grate Axén	2004	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
	2003	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
Bengt Halse	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	160,417	-	-	-	-	160,417
Timo Ihamuotila	2004	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
	2003	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
Tarmo Korpela	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	66,667	-	-	-	-	66,667
Mikael Lilius	2004	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
	2003	66,667	-	-	-	-	66,667
Markku Pohjola	2004	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
	2003	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
TOTAL	**2004**	**2,425,000**	**15,788,128**	**1,794, 750**	**3,082,700**	**5,827,425**	**28,918,003**
TOTAL	**2003**	**1,931,250**	**21,620,021**	**3,419,000**	**5,598,378**	**2,735,932**	**35,304,582**

1) Includes remuneration to one of Olof Stenhammar companies comprising a fixed salary as well as a profit-related payment based on a license agreement. The profit-related portion represents 1 percent of OMX's income after financial items. The remuneration, which in its entirety is made up of a fixed amount, totals SEK 5,324,175 (696,888). The amount is paid out quarterly in arrears. The agreement was signed and stems from the founding of OM in 1985. Notice to terminate the agreement has been given with effect from December 31, 2005. Other benefits amount to SEK 21,178 (19,610).

2) Total remuneration for 2003 of SEK 16,469,086 includes, for the period from January 1, 2003 to May 31, 2003, the following: fixed salary of SEK 1,575,000, variable salary of SEK 3,000,000. Pension provisions totaled SEK 516,000, and benefits SEK 225,222. The remaining SEK 11,152,864 represents severance pay for 24 months.

3) Executive management for 2004 includes: President of OMX Exchanges Jukka Ruuska, President of OMX Technology Klas Ståhl, Chief Financial Officer Per Nordberg (until September 12, 2004), Chief Financial Officer Kristina Schauman (effective September 13, 2004) and Chief Strategy Officer Anders Reveman.

4) Relates to the final settlement for his position during 2002. In addition to the above remuneration, SEK 75,000 in consulting fees has been paid.

Board fees have not been paid to Board members who are employees of the Group. In addition to the above Board fees, Board fees totaling SEK 4, 091, 000 (1,736,000) were paid during the year to subsidiary Board members. These fees have only been paid to persons who are not employees of the Group.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

There was no employee stock option program for 2004. This table refers to programs from prior years.

(amount)	Employee stock options 1) 2002	2001	2000	Warrants 2)
Magnus Böcker	37,000	76,000	150,000	10,000
Per E. Larsson 3)	46,000	86,000	150,000	-
Executive management 4)	20,000	30,000	24,000	26,000
TOTAL	**103,000**	**192,000**	**324,000**	**36,000**

1) For employee stock options, no consideration has been paid by employees who received options. For the theoretical value of the options at the time of issue, refer to the table below.
2) Pertains to warrants issued November 20, 2003. For warrants, consideration has been paid against the market value of the options (option premium) at the time of issue. For this reason, warrants are not considered benefits.
3) Last date for exercise of all distributed employee stock options is March 31, 2006.
4) Refers to persons included in the executive management at December 31, 2004.

INFORMATION ON EACH YEAR'S EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PROGRAM

	2002	2001	2000
Strike price, SEK	71	175	400
Redemption of shares with effect from	July 2, 2003	June 15, 2002	May 25, 2001
Expiry date	July 2, 2009	June 15, 2008	June 28, 2007
Number of allocated options	733,000	1,100,000	1,400,000
Opening balance	676,000	809,000	837,000
Exercised options	-69,000	-	-
Expired and obsolete	-70,000	-144,000	-149,000
Closing balance	537,000	665,000	688,000
Of which fully vested (guaranteed) Dec 31, 2003	358,000	665,000	688,000
Theoretical value, SEK m 1)	11	42	126
Theoretical value per option, SEK as at Dec 31, 2004 1)	15	38	90
Theoretical value per option, SEK 1)	24	4	0
Theoretical dilution 2), %	0.5	0.6	0.6

1) The theoretical value of granted options is fixed through an established options valuation model (Black & Scholes) at the time they are granted. As at December 31, 2004, a volatility of 35 percent has been used.
2) Definition of dilution: Maximum number of shares that could be issued.

AMOUNTS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PROGRAM INCLUDED IN INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Income statement		
Social security contribution expenses related to employee stock options	2	2
Interest related to the synthetic stock repurchase 1)	3	2
Balance sheet		
Provision for social security expenses	2	2

1) See section "Hedging of employee option program" on page 20.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

In addition to the employee stock option program issued in 1998 detailed above, convertible debentures and warrants were issued to employees in 1998 and 2003 respectively. The issues were made on market terms, whereby the employees paid a premium for the warrants. The convertible loan matured during 2004. Since the share price on the conversion date was less than the conversion price, no conversion was requested and the loan was repaid in its entirety.

WARRANTS ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES

Warrants issued to employees	Nov 20, 2003
Subscription price, SEK	138.5
Number of shares upon full subscription	1,150,000
Dilution upon full subscription, %	1.00
Subscribed as at Dec 31, 2003	286,000
Premium, SEK	7.80
New subscription of shares with effect from	July 1, 2006
Maturity date	Sept 30, 2006

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2004 Number of employees	2004 Of which, men	2003 Number of employees	2003 Of which, men
Parent Company				
Sweden	31	14	37	12
Total parent company	**31**	**14**	**37**	**12**
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	898	578	1,049	683
Australia	34	29	46	33
Canada	-	-	29	22
Denmark	-	-	13	12
Germany	-	-	17	14
Hong Kong	4	3	6	4
Italy	3	3	4	4
Norway	16	12	94	68
UK	26	18	98	72
USA	69	48	89	63
Finland 1)	358	182	170	92
Estonia 1)	35	16	18	8
Latvia 1)	23	10	13	6
Lithuania 2)	20	9	-	-
Total subsidiaries	**1,486**	**908**	**1,645**	**1,080**
GROUP TOTAL	**1,517**	**922**	**1,682**	**1,092**

1) The average number of employees in Finland, Estonia and Latvia has been calculated from July 1, 2003 when HEX joined the group.
2) Average number of employees for Lithuania calculated from July 1, 2004 when the exchange in Lithuania was acquired.

SALARIES AND REMUNERATION

SALARIES, OTHER REMUNERATION AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(SEK m)	2004 Salaries and other remuneration	2004 Social expenses (of which, pension expenses)	2003[1)] Salaries and other remuneration	2003[1)] Social expenses (of which, pension expenses)
Parent Company	34	19 (6)	57	28 (7)
Subsidiary	726	266 (91)	1,027	317 (104)
Joint ventures [2)]	0	0 (0)	1	0 (0)
GROUP TOTAL	**760**	**285 (97)**	**1,085**	**345 (111)**

1) Figures for 2003 are restated since items reported as affecting comparability during 2003 have been divided and reported in each cost line as of 2004, including payroll expenses.
2) Refers solely to companies consolidated using the proportional method. Figures refer to percentage share of these companies' expenses for salaries and other remuneration as well as social security expenses.

SALARIES AND OTHER REMUNERATION DISTRIBUTED PER COUNTRY AND BETWEEN BOARD MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES

(SEK m)	2004 Board of Directors and CEO (of which, bonus and similar remuneration)	2004 Other employees	2003 [1)] Board of Directors and CEO (of which, bonus and similar remuneration)	2003 [1)] Other employees
Parent Company	7 (0)	34	9 (3)	48
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	11 (1)	386	14 (1)	634
Australia	2 (0)	22	1 (0)	25
Canada	- (-)	6	- (-)	22
Denmark	- (-)	-	1 (-)	13
Germany	- (-)	5	- (-)	12
Hong Kong	- (-)	3	0 (-)	2
Italy	1 (0)	2	1 (0)	2
Norway	3 (0)	11	3 (0)	51
UK	- (-)	36	10 (2)	97
USA	- (-)	62	5 (1)	79
Finland	11 (1)	144	6 (1)	44
Estonia	0 (0)	5	0 (0)	2
Latvia	3 (0)	4	1 (0)	2
Lithuania	0 (0)	2	- (-)	-
Total subsidiaries	**31 (0)**	**688**	**42 (6)**	**985**
Joint ventures [2)]	- (-)	0	0 (-)	1
Sweden	- (-)	0	- (-)	-
Total joint ventures	**- (-)**	**0**	**0 (-)**	**1**
GROUP TOTAL	**38 (2)**	**722**	**51 (9)**	**1,034**

1) Figures for 2003 are restated since items reported as affecting comparability during 2003 have been divided and reported in each cost line as of 2004, including payroll expenses.
2) Refers solely to companies consolidated using the proportional method. Figures refer to percentage share of these companies' expenses for salaries and other remuneration.

PENSIONS

OMX's **defined-contribution pension obligations** are mainly accounted for at the cost (premium/contribution) incurred during the fiscal year for securing employee pension benefits. In these cases, there is no need to perform an actuarial evaluation of the pension plan from an insurance perspective and the Group's earnings are charged for expenses in pace with the benefits being earned.

During 2004, OMX had material **defined-benefit obligations** only in Finland.

Application of RR29 at the beginning of 2004 resulted in the Group's defined-benefit obligations were recalculated, whereby SEK 2 m was charged as a liability and reduced shareholders' equity. The comparison figures were not recalculated. At the end of 2004, this liability was reversed because the number of employees in Finland had been reduced significantly, mainly as a result of the sale of APK. Consequently, OMX had no material defined-benefit pension plans at December 31, 2004.

The reversal of the liability reduced personnel expenses by SEK 2 m during 2004.

Total pension costs during 2004 amounted to SEK 97 m.

INFORMATION ABOUT RELATED PARTIES

During 2004, one of Board Chairman Olof Stenhammar's wholly owned subsidiaries received remuneration based on a license agreement related to the formation of OM in 1985. The payment comprises a fixed and a profit-related amount. The profit-related amount is 1 percent of OMX's profit after financial items. The remuneration fro 2004 amounts to SEK 5.3 m. Notice of cancellation has been made and the agreement expires at the end of 2005.

A member of the Board in a Norwegian subsidiary is a partner in a company that leases out premises to the Norwegian subsidiary. During the year, SEK 1.7 m was paid to the company in leasing expenses. The lease is in accordance with accepted market rates.

Note 7. Transactions with related parties

"Related parties" refers to companies and individuals on whom OMX is in a position to exercise considerable, though not controlling, influence.

When transactions with associated companies reported in accordance with the equity method are not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements, separate information is shown in the table below to disclose those transactions that took place between OMX and these companies.

Information relating to transactions with individuals in close proximity (Board of Directors) is set out in Note 6.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES, GROUP, 2004

(SEK m)	Sales	Purchases	Receivables	Liabilities
Associated companies				
EDX London Ltd	56	-	47 [1)]	-
NCSD AB	63	8	109	222 [2)]
Näringslivskredit, NLK AB	-	66 [3)]	76 [4)]	21 [3)]

1) Of which, loans of SEK 46 m.
2) Prepaid revenue.
3) Leasing of computer equipment.
4) Net receivables related to the dividend in connection with a reduction in capital.

Sales and purchases from related parties occur at market price.

Note 8. Financial items

(SEK m)	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
INCOME FROM OTHER SECURITIES AND RECEIVABLES THAT ARE FIXED ASSETS				
Income from share in earnings of Group companies				
Dividends	-	-	-	42
Recalculation of dependent subsidiaries	-14	1	-	-
Total	**-14**	**1**	**-**	**42**
Income from share in earnings of associated companies				
Dividends	-	21	-	21
Total	**-**	**21**	**-**	**21**
Income from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets				
Dividends	4	0	2	-
Capital loss	-1	-	-	-
Other	-	-1	-	-
Total	**3**	**-1**	**2**	**-**
Total	**-11**	**21**	**2**	**63**
OTHER INTEREST INCOME AND SIMILAR INCOME				
Interest	38	84	22	4
Exchange-rate differences	-	-	0	1
Capital gains	-	0	-	-
Total	**38**	**84**	**22**	**5**
INTEREST EXPENSES AND SIMILAR EXPENSES				
Interest	-83	-126	-76	-21
Exchange-rate differences	0	-3	-	-33
Other	-6	1	-	-
Total	**-89**	**-128**	**-76**	**-54**
TOTAL FINANCIAL ITEMS	**-62**	**-23**	**-63**	**14**

Note 9. Associated companies

SHARE IN EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

(SEK m)	Registered office	Corporate reg. no.	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003
Central Securities Depository of Lithuania	Vilnius, Latvia		0	-
EDX London Ltd	London, UK	4567917	-7	-4
ENITA AS	Trondheim, Norway		0	0
VPC AB	Stockholm	556112-8074	2	-
Nordic Exchanges A/S	Copenhagen, Denmark	A/S243773	0	0
Näringslivskredit NLK AB	Stockholm	556270-1432	5	7
Orc Software AB	Stockholm	556313-4583	8	18
TOTAL			**8**	**21**

EQUITY SHARES IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	Votes and equity shares, %	Number of shares	Group 2004	Group 2003	Market value in SEK m 31/12-04
Central Securities Depository of Lithuania	39	23,306	14	-	-
EDX London Ltd	24	48,000,000	-23	-16	-
ENITA AS	34	3,100	-	22	-
VPC AB	20	443,700	418	-	-
Nordic Exchanges A/S	32	1,600	0	0	-
Näringslivskredit NLK AB	48 1)	1,600,374	144	160	-
Orc Software AB	30	4,488,075	79	85	259
TOTAL			**632**	**251**	**259**

1) Equity share amounts to 90 percent.

None of the companies above are owned by the Parent Company.

During the year, ownership of Net Circle, which was previously reported as a joint venture, was divested. The gain from the sale was SEK 0 m.

A supplemental purchase payment of GBP 11.2 m will be paid to OMX if certain agreed revenue goals for EDX London are achieved at December 31, 2005.

Note 10. Taxes

Both current and deferred income tax are reported for Swedish and foreign group entities under Taxes in the income statement. Companies in the Group are liable to pay tax in accordance with relevant taxation legislation in the respective countries. The Swedish State corporate tax rate for the Parent Company (in Sweden) was 28 percent and was calculated on nominal reported income adding non-deductible items and deducting non-taxable revenue.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BEFORE TAX

(SEK m)	GROUP 2004	GROUP 2003	PARENT COMPANY 2004	PARENT COMPANY 2003
Sweden	-179	-379	-680	-143
Other countries	633	-114	-	-
Share in earnings of associated companies	8	21	-	-
TOTAL	**462**	**-472**	**-680**	**-143**

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX FOR THE YEAR

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Current tax				
Sweden	-20	-12	-1	-2
Other countries	-134	-69	-	-
Total current tax	**-154**	**-81**	**-1**	**-2**
Deferred tax				
Sweden	88	125	44	52
Other countries	-119	-3	-	-
Total	**-31**	**122**	**44**	**52**
TOTAL TAX	**-185**	**41**	**43**	**50**
Tax rate, %	40	9	6	35

Most of the Group's tax expense consists of current tax because a large part of its revenue derives from countries where the Group's tax loss carryforwards cannot be utilized. The Group's deferred tax has increased in Sweden since the Swedish portion of the Group reported a loss.

The reversal of deferred tax in other countries is largely attributable to reversal of integration reserves in 2004 that arose as acquisition of HEX. The Group's deviation from the nominal Swedish tax rate of 28 percent is due to the fact that goodwill amortization is not tax deductible, that the Group has not been able to fully utilize losses attributable to certain countries and that the Group had non-taxable revenue during the year; see table "Reconciliation of effective tax" below. The main reason for the Parent Company's major deviation from the nominal Swedish tax rate of 28 percent is that it had tax-free revenues and that the refinancing conducted of Group companies is not tax deductible.

RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX, %

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Swedish income tax rate	28	28	28	28
Difference between different countries' tax rates	-1	3	-	-
Write-downs of prior capitalized losses	7	-4	-	-
Deficit for which tax loss carryforwards have not been observed	8	-20	-	-
Net permanent differences	-	10	-	7
Amortization of goodwill	8	-10	-	-
Tax-exempt revenue	-9	-	5	-
Reversal of tax reserves	-4	-	-	-
Refinancing of subsidiaries	-	-	-26	-
Adjustments for previous year	1	-	-	-
Other, net	2	-2	-1	-
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	**40**	**9**	**6**	**35**

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCUMULATED TAX-DEDUCTIBLE LOSS CARRYFORWARDS AND TAX-DEDUCTIBLE LOSS CARRYFORWARDS CORRESPONDING TO TAX ASSETS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Sweden	1,106	861	361	180
Other countries	794	1,050	-	-
Total tax-deductible loss carryforwards	**1,900**	**1,911**	**361**	**180**
Sweden	1,106	861	361	180
Other countries	278	596	-	-
TOTAL TAX-DEDUCTIBLE LOSS CARRYFORWARDS THAT CORRESPOND TO TAX ASSETS	**1,384**	**1,457**	**361**	**180**

Of the Group's total tax loss carryforward, which is approximately SEK 1,900 m, only SEK 1,384 m is considered in the calculation of deferred tax. The tax loss carried forward that is considered in the calculation of deferred tax is reported to the extent that it is probable that it will be used against future taxable surplus.

The Group's loss carryforwards that are reported as deferred tax assets will be utilized in the years immediately ahead. The deferred tax assets pertaining to restructuring will be applied at the same pace as the restructuring reserves and other provisions are used.

Losses in Swedish companies can be utilized at any time, with no time restrictions. For foreign subsidiaries, the utilization of losses is, in some cases, time-restricted. The shortest period during which foreign tax loss carryforwards can be used is 14 years.

UTILIZATION OF TOTAL LOSSES AT YEAR-END

(SEK m)	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
Last utilization year	2004	2003	2004	2003
2019-2024	170	157	-	-
Unlimited	1, 730	1,754	361	180
TOTAL	**1,900**	**1,911**	**361**	**180**

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND TAX LIABILITIES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Deferred tax assets				
Loss carryforwards	336	293	101	51
Provisions for restructuring measures	57	98	-	-
Depreciation of fixed asses	2	29	-	-
Other	-	-9	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	**395**	**411**	**101**	**51**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Untaxed reserves	-14	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**-14**	**0**	**0**	**0**
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS, NET	**381**	**411**	**101**	**51**

UNTAXED RESERVES

The Stockholm Stock Exchange has signed a credit insurance related to clearing participants' default. The insurance is intended to cover losses arising in clearing operations and which normally are covered solely by the company's shareholders' equity. The insurance has been signed by OMX's wholly owned insurance company OM Capital Insurance AG in Switzerland, which for part of the risk has secured reinsurance from Radian Asset Assurance Inc. in the US. At the Group level, the provision is distributed between unrestricted funds and deferred tax. The portion of unrestricted reserves required to cover OM Capital Insurance AG's own risk is reported, however, as restricted funds in the Group.

ONGOING TAX DISPUTES

In the 2003 financial statements, SEK 15 m was allocated as provisions for one ongoing taxation dispute. The administrative court of appeal has ruled on the case, with a negative result for the company. The reserve for expenses was required to cover expenses arising from the ruling.

The associated company NLK has an ongoing tax dispute at the administrative court of appeal. No provisions have been posted because NLK is of the opinion that it will win the case. If NLK loses the dispute, this would have a negative effect of approximately SEK 70 m on the Group.

The Stockholm Stock Exchange subsidiary has received a ruling from the Swedish Tax Board pursuant to which the company will be subject to a value added tax surcharge for the facility management services it purchases from OMX Technology. Since the Stockholm Stock Exchange only has limited opportunities to offset input value-added tax, this will result in increased costs for the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Group. The Stockholm Stock Exchange has not expensed the value-added tax because it will appeal the ruling and it estimates that its appeal will be successful. If the Stockholm Stock Exchange definitively loses the dispute, this would have a give rise to a cost for the Group of approximately SEK 52 m on the balance-sheet date. The loss would also mean that the costs incurred by the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the Group would rise by approximately SEK 2 m per month.

OMX has been ordered to pay tax in arrears, following a rejection of the company's claim for a loss carryforward for a capital loss resulting from a hedging measure pertaining to an employee stock option program closed in 2002, and for interest attributable to the same capital loss. Since OMX Technology has utilized part of the aforementioned capital loss, the rejection has given rise to the need to pay tax in arrears, which affected tax costs for the year. The National Tax Board's ruling has been appealed to the Council for Advance Tax Rulings.

Other ongoing current disputes, either individually or collectively, are not considered to pose any material threat to the Group's business operations, its financial position or its earnings.

Note 11. Operational leasing

GROUP

OMX has no financial leasing obligations. The company's operational leasing obligations are as follows.

LEASING FEES FOR THE PERIOD

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Equipment	2	70
Computer operation [1]	92	13
Premises	168	166
TOTAL	**262**	**249**

CONTRACTED LEASING FEES

(SEK m)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010–15
Equipment	2	2	-	-	-	-
Computer operation [1]	29	13	7	1	-	-
Premises	174	137	130	129	128	452
of which, premises sublet	17	17	17	17	17	73
TOTAL	**205**	**152**	**137**	**130**	**128**	**452**

1) Of which, SEK 20 m in 2005, SEK 11 m contracted for 2006, SEK 6 m for 2007 and SEK 1 m for 2008 relate to leasing of equipment from associated company Näringslivskredit, NLK AB.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO IN 2004 - ANNUALLY CONTRACTED MINIMUM LEASING FEES FOR CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO

(SEK m)	2004	2005	From 2006
Computer operations	3	5	8

In addition to minimal leasing fees, index-linked variable fees and property tax are payable.

PARENT COMPANY

The Parent Company has no financial leasing commitments. Set out below are the operational leasing commitments of the Parent Company.

LEASING FEES FOR THE PERIOD

SEK m	2004	2003
Premises	100	77

CONTRACTED LEASING FEES

SEK m	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010-15
Premises	122	108	100	100	100	319
Of which, subletting to Group companies	72	72	72	72	72	233

Note 12. Goodwill, intangible assets and equipment

GROUP

(SEK m)	Goodwill	Capitalized expenditure for research and development	Other intangible assets	Equipment
Acquisition value brought forward	3,092	800	74	1, 135
Assets acquired through acquisitions	-	-	1	1
Divestment through sale of subsidiaries	-521	-77	-	-38
Assets acquired during the year	46	120	100	105
Reclassifications	-10	55	-	-45
Disposals	-	-10	-	-
Exchange-rate differences	-20	-9	-1	-16
Acquisition value carried forward	**2,587**	**879**	**174**	**1,142**
Depreciation/amortization brought forward	618	336	48	640
Depreciation/amortization for the year	154	61	19	105
Disposals	-	-10	-	-
Divestment through sale of subsidiaries	-89	-3	-	-15
Exchange-rate differences	-2	-1	-	-3
Depreciation/amortization carried forward	**681**	**383**	**67**	**727**
Write-downs brought forward	64	165	5	18
Write-downs for the year	-19	20	-	-
Write-downs carried forward	**45**	**185**	**5**	**18**
BOOK VALUE	**1,861**	**311**	**102**	**397**

PARENT COMPANY

(SEK m)	Other intangible assets	Equipment
Acquisition value brought forward	**11**	**47**
Assets acquired during the year	-	51
Reclassifications	-	-
Disposals	-7	-
Acquisition value carried forward	**4**	**98**
Depreciation/amortization brought forward	**4**	**-**
Depreciation/amortization for the year	2	15
Disposals	-4	15
Depreciation/amortization carried forward	**2**	**15**
Write-downs brought forward	**-**	**-**
Write-downs for the year	-	-
Write-downs carried forward	**-**	**-**
BOOK VALUE	**2**	**83**

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Licenses	8	14	-	1
Other	94	7	2	6
TOTAL	**102**	**21**	**2**	**7**

CAPITALIZED EXPENDITURE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

This item relates to OMX's systems solutions. The major components are the new development of EXIGO CSD (a new system for settlement, registration and custody of securities), CLICK XT (next generation of CLICK™), STP (systems solution for banks and brokerage firms) and CONDICO™ (systems platform for energy trading).

Until 2001, all development costs were expensed as incurred. Thereafter, the main principle has been to capitalize development costs that fulfill the requirements described in Note 1. This means that technology and systems platforms such as SAXESS, CLICK and SECUR™ etc. are not reported in the balance sheet.

AMORTIZATION

INTANGIBLE ASSETS, UTILIZATION PERIOD

(SEK m)	Acquisition value	Book value
Development in progress	55	55
3 years	65	21
5 years	1,030	216
10 years	242	185
20 years	2,216	1,794
TOTAL	**3,608**	**2,271**

The utilization period for intangible assets at the Parent Company is five years.

Amortization of assets under development is estimated to begin in 2005. Assets with a utilization period greater than five years comprise mainly goodwill. Depreciation is reviewed continuously.

Assets with a utilization period of 10 years consist of the product EXIGO CSD (SEK 144 m), which is a central system in OMX's systems platform.

The utilization period of 20 years encompasses goodwill from the acquisition of the Stockholm Stock Exchange of SEK 547 m and HEX of SEK 1,192 m. The expected useful life is up to 20 years against a background of the company's long history, with a stable and strong cash flow. The acquisition is of great strategic importance for OMX. Through the acquisition a larger market and increased liquidity has been created. Cost efficiency and thereby competitiveness is increased through the integration of the technical infrastructure. OMX's technology operations benefit from the larger home market that has been created.

EQUIPMENT

The period of utilization for equipment, including capitalized expenses for reconstruction, is up to five years.

WRITE-DOWNS

Products classified as capitalized expenditures for research and development during the year were written down by SEK 20 m. Badwill of SEK 22 m was eliminated during the year.

Note 13. Shares in Group companies, Parent Company

SHARES IN GROUP COMPANIES, OPENING/CLOSING BALANCE

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Acquisition value brought forward	5,008	2,669
Acquisitions during the year	-	2,141
New issues	-	250
Shareholders' contribution	-	-
Disposals	-249	-52
ACQUISITION VALUE CARRIED FORWARD	**4,759**	**5,008**

SHARES IN GROUP COMPANIES, DETAILED SCHEDULE

	Registration office	Corporate reg. no	Votes and equity shares, %	Book value, SEK m
Stockholm Stock Exchange AB [1]	Stockholm	556383-9058	100	1,345
OMX Technology AB	Stockholm	556314-8138	100	200
OMX Treasury AB	Stockholm	556211-6854	100	770
OMX Exchanges Ltd	Helsinki, Finland	-	100	2,135
Risk Management Stockholm AB	Stockholm	556355-0036	100	3
Stockholms Fondbörs AB [1, 2]	Stockholm	556420-8394	17	306
TOTAL				**4,759**

1) An amount of SEK 845 m was booked as goodwill in the Stockholms Fondbörs AB during 2003, which was transferred to Stockholm Stock Exchange AB during 2004.

2) The remaining voting and capital shares are held by other companies within the OMX Group.

DIVESTMENTS, 2004

(SEK m)	Operations	Market value	Date of divestment
Bond Connect Europe	Exchange	3	January
Natural Gas Exchange Inc.	Exchange	211	February
XACT Fonder AB	Fund	26	June
Nordex Securities Trading AB	Fund	20	September
Räntebörsen AB	Exchange	47	September
OM Transaction Development AB	Systems development	0	September
Broker Services AB	Back Office	56	November
TOTAL		**363**	

Shares in Räntebörsen AB, OM Transaction Development AB and Nordex Securities Trading AB have been transferred to the wholly owned subsidiary OMX Treasury AB.

Shares in Broker Services AB have been transferred to the wholly owned subsidiary OMX Technology AB.

Note 14. Other long-term securities holdings

GROUP

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Acquisition value brought forward	35	93
Acquisitions during the year	19	15
Divestments during the year	-4	-
Reclassification	-	-73
ACQUISITION VALUE CARRIED FORWARD	**50**	**35**

PARENT COMPANY

	Votes and equity shares, %	Number of shares	Book value SEK m 2004	2003
NOS AS	12	1,749,700	4	4
TOTAL			**4**	**4**

SUBSIDIARIES

	Votes and equity shares, %	Number of shares	Book value SEK m 2004	2003
Adirondack LLC	4	60,000	46	26
Ostfold Innovasjon AS	2	1	0	0
Cinnober Financial AB	-	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	1
Total			**46**	**31**
TOTAL GROUP			**50**	**35**

Note 15. Other long-term receivables

GROUP

	2004		2003	
(SEK m)	Book value	Actual value	Book value	Actual value
Other deposits	52	52	60	60
Long-term project receivables	17	17	114	114
Other	77	77	53	53
TOTAL	**146**	**146**	**227**	**227**

PARENT COMPANY

	2004		2003	
(SEK m)	Book value	Actual value	Book value	Actual value
Other deposits	6	6	-	-
Long-term project receivables	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	**7**	**7**	**-**	**-**

Note 16. Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Premises, leasing expenses	62	26	36	15
System sales, facility management [1)]	312	371	-	-
Information sales	47	33	-	-
Transaction revenue	53	45	-	-
Insurance	20	18	1	9
Other	79	197	9	8
TOTAL	**573**	**690**	**46**	**32**

1) The item includes project revenue reported in accordance with the percentage-of-completion principle.

Note 17. Short-term investments

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Government securities	705	726	-	-
Bank and financial institutions	320	286	1	0
TOTAL	**1,025**	**1,012**	**1**	**0**

The fair values of the above items correspond to the book values.

Note 18. Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity is divided into non-distributable (restricted) and distributable (unrestricted) earnings. In a group of companies, shareholders can only receive a dividend that is the lowest of the Parent Company or Groups' distributable earnings.

Share capital and the share premium reserve/statutory reserve comprise restricted shareholders' equity. In the Group's unrestricted equity, only that portion of the subsidiaries' unrestricted shareholders' equity that can be distributed to the Parent Company without necessitating a write-down of shares in the subsidiary is included.

In the consolidated balance sheet, the shareholders' equity portion of untaxed reserves is recorded as restricted shareholders' equity. Income that is not paid out as a dividend in associated companies is recorded in the Group's shareholders' equity among restricted reserves.

The Group's shareholders' equity amounted SEK 32 (31) per share.

RESTRICTED RESERVES, GROUP

(SEK m)	2004	2003
Share premium reserve	2,975	2,975
Shareholders' equity portion of untaxed reserves	0	0
Translation differences	17	51
Other restricted reserves	700	628
TOTAL	**3,692**	**3,654**

In order to limit the dilution of OMX's employee stock options, to secure the provision of shares when exercise of options is requested and, in the event of a price increase, to limit the outflow of liquidity due to social security contributions, a contract was entered into with an external party for the provision of OMX shares. The contract, which runs until June 30, 2007, corresponds to 1.4 million shares at an agreed price of SEK 62 per share. This commitment reduces shareholders' equity if the share price is less than the agreed price. As the price as per December 31, 2004 exceeded the agreed price, the undertaking has not been reported on the balance sheet.

The application of the equity method of accounting for associated companies means that the value of shareholders' equity in the Group is reported at SEK 65 (72) m higher than if the acquisition value method had been used.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the accumulated loss in exchange-rate differences posted directly against shareholders' equity amounted to SEK 29 m. At the year-end, the accumulated exchange-rate differences were a negative amount of SEK 62 m.

Note 19. Restructuring reserve

RESTRUCTURING RESERVE

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Opening balance	249	71	12	-
Provisions made during the period	-	662	-	33
Utilized reserves	-223	-484	-12	-21
TOTAL	**26**	**249**	**0**	**12**

All remaining reserves are attributable to the cost-reduction program initiated in 2003 and will be utilized during 2005. For additional information see the section entitled "Cost-efficiency program" on page 3.

Note 20. Other provisions

OTHER PROVISIONS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Opening balance	177	29	-	29
Provisions made during the period	184	199	-	-
Utilized reserves	-153	-51	-	-29
TOTAL	**208**	**177**	**-**	**-**

The opening balance is fully attributable to the reserve for the integration of OM and HEX. SEK 121 m of the integration reserve was utilized during the year and pertains mainly to phase-out of systems and personnel reductions. See page 3 for information regarding the integration.

The provisions for the period pertain to provisions for unutilized premises amounting to SEK 130 m, of which SEK 12 m was used during the period, see page 3, as well as provisions for restructuring in OMX Technology related to the divestment of APK of SEK 54 m, of which SEK 20 m was utilized during the period, see page 2.

Of the total remaining reserve, approximately SEK 130 m will be utilized in 2005.

Note 21. Other long-term liabilities

Division of other long-term liabilities.

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Bond loan	700	400	700	400
Other	14	1	-	0
TOTAL	**714**	**401**	**700**	**400**

Note 22. Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Personnel expenses	158	135	13	12
Systems sales [1]	334	55	-	-
Facility Management [1]	88	16	-	-
Issuers' fees [2]	52	53	-	-
Other prepaid income	51	42	-	-
Other	98	190	22	25
TOTAL	**781**	**491**	**35**	**37**

1) Customer invoicing terms for projects are usually set within a contract and it is not uncommon that payments do not correspond to work carried out at a given time. Work that has been invoiced, but not yet carried out, is treated as a liability to the customer. During the period when the work to which the invoice relates is carried out, this liability is re-booked as revenue.

2) Relates to listing fees paid by companies listed on the exchanges within OMX Exchanges. These fees are paid quarterly in advance and are based on the average market capitalization of a company over the preceding 12-month period.

Note 23. Due dates for receivables and liabilities

GROUP

(SEK m)	Within 12 months	Within 2–5 years	After 5 years	TOTAL
Other long-term receivables	-	102	46	148
Accounts receivable	482	-	-	482
Receivables from associated companies	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	210	-	-	210
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	526	46	-	572
Other long-term liabilities	-	-714	-	-714
Liabilities to credit institutions [1]	-448	-	-	-448
Accounts payable	-268	-	-	-268
Tax liabilities	-5	-	-	-5
Other liabilities	-318	-	-	-318
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-781	-1	-	-782
TOTAL	**-602**	**-567**	**46**	**-1,123**

1) Refers to the commercial paper program.

PARENT COMPANY

(SEK m)	Within 12 months	Within 2–5 years	After 5 years	TOTAL
Other long-term receivables	-	7	-	7
Receivables from Group companies	14	-	-	14
Receivables from associated companies	2	-	-	2
Other receivables	17	-	-	17
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	41	5	-	46
Other long-term liabilities	-	-700	-	-700
Liabilities to credit institutions [1]	-448	-	-	-448
Accounts payable	-21	-	-	-21
Receivables from associated companies	-631	-419	-	-1,050
Tax liabilities	-22	-	-	-22
Other liabilities	-216	-	-	-216
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-28	-7	-	-35
TOTAL	**-1,292**	**-1,114**	**-**	**-2,406**

1) Refers to the commercial paper program.

Note 24. Other interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing receivables and liabilities

	Group 2004			Parent Company 2004		
(SEK m)	Interest bearing	Non-interest-bearing	Total	Interest bearing	Non-interest-bearing	Total
Financial fixed assets	131	1,091	1,222	6	4,861	4,867
Current receivables	9	1,255	1,264	191	79	270
Short-term investments	1,025	-	1,025	1	-	1
Cash and bank	352	-	352	1	-	1
Long-term liabilities	700	14	714	700	-	700
Current liabilities	662	1,159	1,821	1,279	512	1,791
RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES, NET	**155**	**1,173**	**1,328**	**-1,780**	**4,428**	**2,648**

Note 25. Collateral pledged to OMX's exchange operations

Through their clearing operations, the companies below are counterparties in every options and futures contract and thereby guarantee the fulfillment of each contract. Customers, who through an options or futures contract, assume an obligation to OMX's exchanges, must pledge collateral for the obligation according to special rules for this.

GROUP

Company (SEK m)	2004	2003
Stockholm Stock Exchange	10,245	5,990
OM London Exchange	-	2,882
Helsinki Securities and Derivatives Exchange, Clearing House Ltd	-	1,901
a/s Rigas Fondu Birza	-	1
AS Tallinna Börs	-	3
TOTAL	**10,245**	**10,777**

Note 26. Pledged collateral

GROUP

(SEK m)	2004	2003	
OMX Treasury AB	42	42	Lease deposit
OMX Technology Pty Ltd	3	3	Lease deposit
OMX Technology Ltd (Hong Kong)	1	1	Lease deposit
Helsinki Securities and Derivatives Exchange, Clearing House Ltd	10	10	Liquidity guarantee HEX Clearing
HEX Securities Services Ltd OY [1]	42	33	Liquid assets pledged as collateral
HEX Back Office and Custody Services OY [1]	20	21	Liquid assets pledged as collateral
Finnish Central Securities Depository Ltd [1]	-	15	Liquid assets pledged as collateral
TOTAL	**118**	**125**	

1) Relates to pledged collateral for the right to act as the Swedish equivalent of the account-handling institution.

Note 27. Contingent liabilities

GROUP

(SEK m)	2004	2003
	953	528

Through its clearing operations, the Stockholm Stock Exchange acts as a counterparty in each transaction and thereby guarantees the fulfillment of each contract. As collateral for these obligations, the operations have obtained a bank guarantee, which through counterparty agreements is guaranteed by OMX AB. In addition to this, guarantees have been pledged for the fulfillment of obligations for leasing contracts. The change compared with 2003 is due mainly to a credit limit with LCH, London Clearing House.

In addition to the items above, there are general Parent Company guarantees for wholly owned subsidiaries of OMX AB.

Note 28. Earnings per share

EARNINGS PER SHARE BEFORE DILUTION

	2004	2003
Net income/loss for the year, SEK m	276	-431
Average number of shares outstanding	115,547,015	99,737,658
EARNINGS PER SHARE	**2.39**	**-4.33**

EARNINGS PER SHARE AFTER DILUTION

	2004	2003
Net income/loss for the year	276	-431
Interest on convertible debentures after tax, SEK m	0.6	1.4
Net income/loss for the year after full conversion, SEK m	276	-430
Average number of shares after full conversion and with full utilization of options [1]	116,157,057	100,644 ,536
EARNINGS PER SHARE, SEK	**2.39**	**-4.33**

1) Convertible debenture loans do not create any dilution effect when their conversion into ordinary shares increases the profit or loss per share, or if the average share price during the year has been lower than the current subscription price. Calculation of the average share price is based on the price on the last trading day of every month. For information relating to OMX's employee stock options (no dilution), convertible loans and warrants, see Note 6.

During 2004, earnings per share were affected by the earnings impact of the sale of NGX, XACT Fonder and APK in the amount of SEK 1.81. Provisions for unutilized premises and repayment of VAT had an impact of SEK 2.09 per share. Excluding items affecting comparability, earnings per share amounted to SEK 2.67.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF SHARES

	2004	2003
Number of shares outstanding at start of year	115,547,015	84,041,118
New issue	-	31,505,897
NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING AT YEAR-END	**115,547,015**	**115,547,015**

Note 29. Cash flow

FINANCIAL ITEMS AFFECTING CASH FLOW

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items				
Dividends	4	0	2	63
Interest	38	84	22	4
Exchange-rate differences	-	0	0	1
Total	**42**	**84**	**24**	**68**
Interest expense and similar profit/loss items				
Interest	-83	-126	-76	-21
Interest, Group	-	-	-	0
Exchange-rate differences	-	-3	-	-33
Other	-6	1	0	-
Total	**-89**	**-128**	**-76**	**-54**
TOTAL	**-47**	**-44**	**-52**	**14**

CASH FLOW FROM ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTMENTS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

During the year, the National Stock Exchange of Lithuania and JHC were acquired. The previous year's acquisition refers to the acquisition of OMX Exchanges Ltd.

CASH FLOW FROM ACQUISITIONS

	GROUP	
(SEK m)	2004	2003
Intangible fixed assets	-17	-1,791
Tangible fixed assets	-1	-73
Financial fixed assets	-2	-111
Receivables	-20	-209
Liquid assets	-61	-271
Long-term liabilities	-	200
Current liabilities	50	109
Minority interests	18	10
Total purchase sum	**-33**	**-2,136**
Less earlier holding in acquired company	-	72
Less payment with own shares	-	1,954
Purchase price paid	**-33**	**-110**
Liquid assets in acquired company	61	270
CASH FLOW FROM ACQUISITIONS	**28**	**160**

During the year shares in NGX (National Gas Exchange), XACT Fonder and APK were divested.

CASH FLOW FROM DIVESTMENTS

	GROUP	
(SEK m)	2004	2003
Intangible fixed assets	493	-
Tangible fixed assets	22	-
Financial fixed assets	-	-
Receivables	60	-
Liquid assets	270	-
Long-term liabilities	-1	-
Current liabilities	-81	-
Minority interests	-	-
Total purchase sum	**763**	**-**
Capital gains	152	-
Total of purchase price received	**915**	**-**
Less liquid assets in divested companies	-416	-
Liquid assets in divested companies	-270	-
Restructuring reserve	53	-
CASH FLOW FROM DIVESTMENTS	**282**	**-**

ITEMS NOT AFFECTING CASH FLOW

In the table above regarding cash flow from acquisitions and divestments, changes in the company's asset structure related to acquisition are accounted for. Other transactions related to investment and financing operations that do not give rise to payments, despite the fact that they impact the company's capital and asset structure, are listed in the table below.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
(SEK m)	2004	2003	2004	2003
Depreciation	339	374	16	2
Write-downs of other tangible assets	1	202	-	-
Write-downs of tangible assets	-	25	-	-
Increase in deferred tax assets	-17	158	46	51
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	0	51	-	-

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCING

Interest-bearing net assets amounted to SEK 155 m (negative 613) at the end of the reporting period. OMX's interest-bearing financial assets totaled SEK 1,517 m (1,446), of which SEK 131 m (84) represented financial fixed assets.

Interest-bearing financial liabilities totaled SEK 1,362 m (2,059), of which SEK 700 m (400) was long-term.

Agreed credit facilities amounted to SEK 3,100 m (2,654), of which SEK 1,362 m (2,054) was utilized. In addition, OMX has agreed credit facilities for clearing operations amounting to SEK 858 m (757). Liquid assets equaled SEK 1,377 m (1,362) and consisted of short-term investments and cash and bank balances. Liquid assets comprise short-term investments, in addition to cash and bank balances. Investments with high liquidity and lifetimes longer than three months are included, since these securities can be readily turned into cash.

Proposed distribution of earnings

According to the prepared consolidated balance sheet, the Group's distributable earnings amount to a loss of SEK 188 m. No allocation to restricted reserves is required. The Board proposes that the accumulated loss available for disposition by the Parent Company, SEK 566 m, be distributed as follows:

Profit brought forward	SEK 69,648,006
Loss for year	SEK 636,093,968
ACCUMULATED LOSS	**SEK 566,445,962**

DISPOSITION OF LOSS

To the shareholders, dividend of SEK 0 per share	SEK 0
The year's deficit is covered by the utilization of restricted reserves	SEK 566,445,962
TOTAL	**SEK 566,445,962**

The proposed distribution of earnings and proposed income statement and balance sheet shall be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Stockholm, February 16, 2005

Olof Stenhammar
(Chairman)

Adine Grate Axén

Urban Bäckström

Bengt Halse

Birgitta Klasén

Tarmo Korpela

Henrik Normann

Markku Pohjola

Magnus Böcker
(President and CEO)

Our audit report was submitted on February 16, 2005.

Peter Clemedtson
Authorized Public Accountant

Björn Fernström
Authorized Public Accountant

Audit report

To the General Meeting of the Shareholders of OMX AB, Corporate Registration Number 556243-8001

We have audited the annual accounts, the consolidated accounts, the accounting records and the administration of the Board of Directors and the President of OMX AB (publ) for the year 2004. These accounts and the administration of the company and the application of the Annual Accounts Act when preparing the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts are the responsibility of the board of directors and the managing director. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts, the consolidated accounts and the administration based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and their application by the board of directors and the managing director and significant estimates made by the board of directors and the managing director when preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as well as evaluating the overall presentation of information in the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts. As a basis for our opinion concerning discharge from liability, we examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the company in order to be able to determine the liability, if any, to the company of any board member or the managing director. We also examined whether any board member or the managing director has, in any other way, acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion set out below.

The annual accounts and the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, thereby, give a true and fair view of the company's and the group's financial position and results of operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts.

We recommend to the General Meeting of Shareholders that the income statements and balance sheets of the Parent Company and the Group be adopted, that the loss for the Parent Company be dealt with in accordance with the proposal in the administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the President be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Stockholm, February 16, 2005

Peter Clemedtson
Authorized Public Accountant

Björn Fernström
Authorized Public Accountant

Financial overview

10-YEAR OVERVIEW

SEK m	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Income										
Net sales	2,906	2,686	2,640	3,072	3,152	1,954	1,567	968	626	567
of which own work capitalized	74	86	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other revenue	209	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue	**3,115**	**2,786**	**2,720**	**3,072**	**3,152**	**1,954**	**1,567**	**968**	**626**	**567**
Revenue growth per year, %	12	2	-11	-3	61	25	62	55	10	-5
Operating expenses before depreciation	-2,259	-2,680	-2,374	-2,975	-2,230	-1,265	-1,087	-650	-406	-337
Depreciation	-340 1)	-576 1)	-333 1)	-807 1)	-229	-169	-105	-37	-28	-20
Share of associated companies' income	8	21	38	33	10	3	–	34	–	–
Operating income	524	-449	-24	-453	703	523	375	315	192	210
Operating margin, %	17	-16	-1	-15	22	27	24	33	31	37
Net financial items	-62	-23	-32	-16	40	80	105	84	150	163
Income after financial items	462	-472	-56	-469	743	603	480	399	342	373
Minority share	-1	0	0	211	114	-8	-5	-3	–	–
Earnings/loss per share	2.39	-4.33	-0.85	-0.30	8.69	5.30	4.55	14.2	12.2	14.4
Capital										
Total assets	6,534	6,746	4,920	5,985	5,505	4,123	3,486	2,309	1,803	1,773
Capital employed	5,097	5,588	4,075	4,389	3,811	3,337	2,837	1,636	1,507	1,373
Shareholders' equity	3,735	3,533	2,017	2,257	2,986	2,808	2,740	1,613	1,479	1,354
Equity/assets ratio, %	57	52	41	37	55	68	79	70	82	76
Investments in equipment	105	84	75	409	336	100	79	44	42	65
Investments in R&D	120	221	254	394	608	248	133	83	64	51
of which expensed	18	76	146	289	287	175	87	83	64	51
Return on capital										
Return on shareholders' equity, %	7	-16	-3	-1	25	16	14	20	21	27
Return on capital employed, %	10	-7	2	-8	25	20	22	27	23	28
Employees										
Average number of employees	1,300	1,682	1,677	1,516	1,242	805	507	303	243	193
Personnel costs	1,043	1,422	1,171	1,148	909	544	352	224	165	143

1) Including write-downs.

INCOME STATEMENT – LAST EIGHT QUARTERS

	Q4 2004	Q3 2004	Q2 2004	Q1 2004	Q4 2003	Q3 2003	Q2 2003	Q1 2003
Net sales	696	656	740	815	750	729	595	612
of which own work capitalized	34	31	6	3	8	22	27	29
Other revenue	101	–	16	92	–	–	100	–
TOTAL REVENUE	**796**	**656**	**756**	**907**	**750**	**729**	**695**	**612**
External expenses								
Premises	-177	-48	-41	-52	-82	-52	-157	-50
Marketing expenses	-16	-6	-14	-9	-13	-9	-10	-9
Consultancy expenses	-48	-46	-53	-60	-66	-55	-82	-61
Operational and maintenance expenses, IT	-78	-82	-70	-87	-84	-85	-133	-54
Other external expenses	-157	-51	-74	-47	-65	-67	-74	-50
Personnel expenses	-256	-236	-272	-279	-313	-311	-499	-299
Depreciation	-68	-35	-48	-54	-57	-60	-183	42
Amortization, goodwill	-15	-35	-39	-46	-53	-51	-97	-33
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-815**	**-539**	**-611**	**-634**	**-733**	**-690**	**-1,235**	**-598**
Participation in associated companies' income	2	0	1	5	2	6	5	8
OPERATING INCOME	**-17**	**117**	**146**	**278**	**19**	**45**	**-535**	**22**
Financial items	-23	-21	-10	-8	-9	-6	3	-11
INCOME AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS	**-40**	**96**	**136**	**270**	**10**	**39**	**-532**	**11**
Tax on year's income	-5	-42	-54	-84	0	-23	67	-3
Minority interests	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME	**-45**	**54**	**81**	**186**	**10**	**16**	**-465**	**8**
Number of shares, millions	115.547	115.547	115.547	115.547	115.547	115.321	84.041	84.041
Number of shares after full conversion, millions	115.547	115.837	115.837	116.640	116.325	116.099	84.819	84.819
Earnings/loss per share	-0.39	0.47	0.71	1.60	0.08	0.14	-5.53	0.09
Earnings/loss per share after full conversion, SEK	-0.39	0.47	0.71	1.60	0.08	0.14	-5.53	0.09

DEFINITIONS

Operating margin Operating income as a percentage of operating revenue.
Earnings per share Net profit (income after tax) divided by average number of shares.
Equity/assets ratio Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets.
Return on shareholders' equity Net profit (income after tax) as a percentage of average shareholders' equity.
Capital employed Total assets less non-interest-bearing liabilities including deferred tax liabilities.
Return on capital employed Income after financial net items plus financial expenses as a percentage of average capital employed.

Glossary

ASP (Application service provider). Outsourcing of development and maintenance of IT applications, as well as operation and storage of hardware.

Back office. Administration, settlement and custody of securities.

Beta. A measurement of risk that shows the sensitivity of a stock to market fluctuations compared to the exchange as a whole over a certain period of time. A beta greater than 1 indicates that the stock price varies more than the average of all of the stocks on the exchange.

Central securities depository (CSD). Companies that act as a depository or provide an account-based system, or both, for the registration of securities holdings. The main task of a CSD is to manage shareholder registers and related administration including dividend payments and ownership transfer documentation. The Swedish central securities depository (VPC) is an example of a CSD.

Clearing/Central Counterparty Clearing (CCP). Clearing originally meant compiling and usually offsetting claims and counterclaims between buyers and sellers. At OMX exchanges and clearing organizations, it also means entering as a counterparty in a securities transaction, whereby the clearing organization becomes the new buyer vis-à-vis the original seller and the new seller vis-à-vis the original buyer. The term central counterparty clearing, or CCP, is usually used when introducing central counterparty clearing functionality in equity trading. Clearing operations are normally subject to legal authorization.

Counterparty risk/default risk. The risk that a counterparty in a transaction will be unable to fulfil their obligations.

Derivative. A security or financial instrument the value of which is dependent on the performance of an underlying asset, for example, equities. The most common examples are futures, options and forwards, but swaps and warrants are usually included in this category.

Facility management services (FMS). Outsourcing of functions and operational services, e.g. to an exchange. In an FMS contract, OMX assumes responsibility for operations, which means that the customer does not have to develop IT expertise.

Front office. Securities trading and order management.

Futures and forwards. A contract between two parties to purchase an asset with delivery and payment fixed on a future date. The difference between futures and forwards is that the market value of futures contracts is normally adjusted daily. The term forwards is often used to describe instruments traded off exchange. See derivatives.

Integrated solutions. Technical solutions that bring transaction processes and participants together, both internally and externally.

Issuer. A company whose shares are listed on an exchange.

Liquidity. The name for the scope of trading, or the availability of buyers and sellers of a security such as an equity.

Market participants. Normally banks and brokerage firms that act directly in a marketplace. End customers are called investors.

Middle office. Risk management and risk/position surveillance of securities.

Option. A financial instrument that gives the option holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (call option) or sell (put option) an underlying asset for a predetermined price at a certain point in time. The writer of an option has the corresponding obligation to sell or buy the asset in question. See derivatives.

Over the counter (OTC). OTC trading is normally defined as trading that takes place outside of an exchange (off-exchange).

Settlement. The name of the series of administrative processes that must be carried out to complete a transaction, such as delivery of securities and payment, as well as for documentation.

Spot transaction. A securities transaction where securities are paid for and delivered immediately. The most common form is an equity trade, also referred to as a “cash equity trade”.

Trade. When a buyer and a seller agree on a transaction and a price for the transaction. All trading at OMX’s exchanges is carried out electronically through OMX’s systems solutions.

Volatility. A measurement of risk that shows the extent of changes in the price of a stock over a certain period. Volatility is expressed in percent and measured using the standard deviation of a price change in a stock.

Warrants. Normally, long call options issued by banks. See derivatives.

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