

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a calm lake. In the distance, a row of white houses with dark roofs is visible, nestled among trees. The sky is overcast and grey. The water in the foreground is still, reflecting the sky and the houses. A few swans are visible in the water.

Monthly Newsletter

4 August 2026

Landsbankinn Economic Research

Market events - August 2026

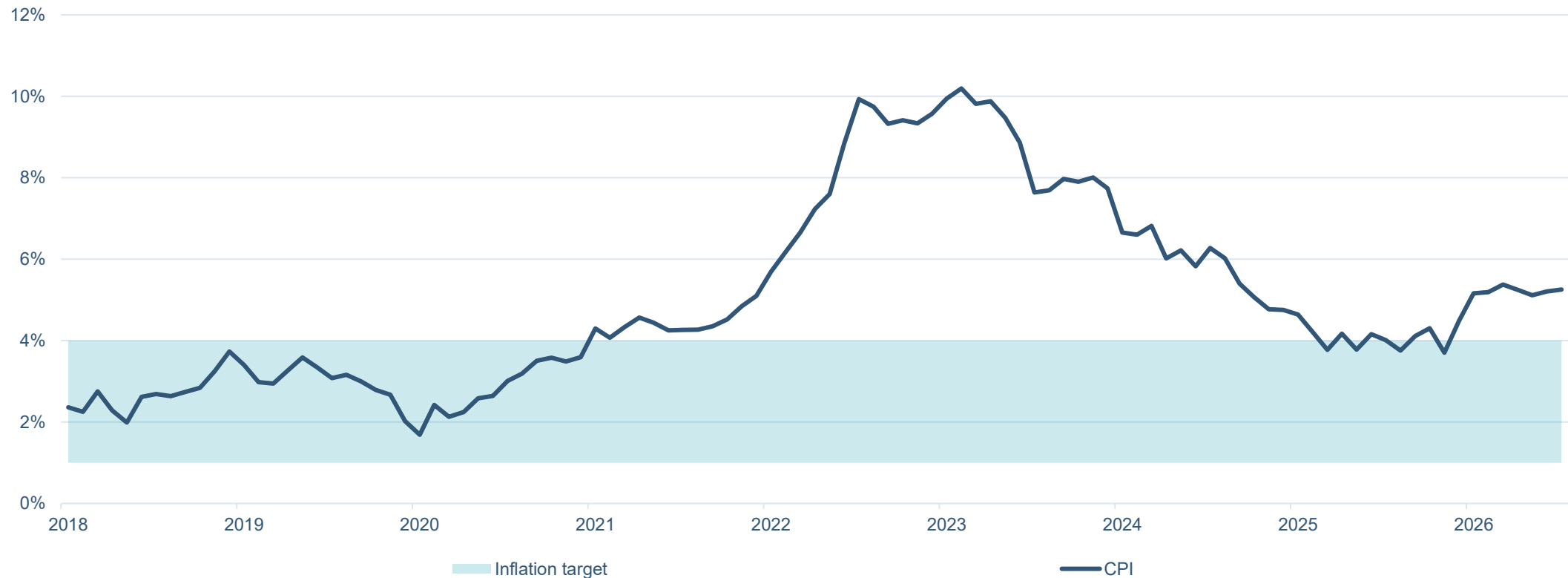
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
JBT Marel publishes results 3	4	5	Oculus publishes results 6	Unemployment in the US 7
Departures from Keflavík International Airport (FMST) 10	Registered unemployment (VMST) 11	Kvika Bank publishes results Inflation in the US 12	Amaroq and SKEL publish results 13	Market expectation survey (CBI) 14
17	Housing price index (HMS) Payment mediation (CBI) Eik and Síminn publish results 18	Interest rate decision (CBI) Employed workers (HAG) Rental price index (HMS) Alvotech publishes results Inflation in the UK 19	Monthly report (HMS) Kaldalón publishes results 20	Wage index (HAG) 21
Reitir publishes results 24	Turnover based on VAT reports (HAG) Eimskip and Nóva klúbburinn publish results 25	Iceland Seafood publishes results 26	CPI (HAG) Goods and services balance (HAG) Overnight stays (HAG) Brim, Hampiðjan, Heimar, Síldarvinnslan and Sýn publish results 27	Ísfélagið publishes results 28
National accounts (HAG) 31				

(HAG) Statistics Iceland, CBI: Central Bank of Iceland, VMST: Directorate of Labour, FMST: Icelandic Tourist Board, HMS: The Housing and Construction Authority.



Inflation

The CPI rose by 0.36% between months in July and inflation increased from 5.2% to 5.3%. We expected the CPI to increase by 0.34% between months and inflation to hold steady at 5.2%. Inflation has hovered over 5% all seven months of the year to date.

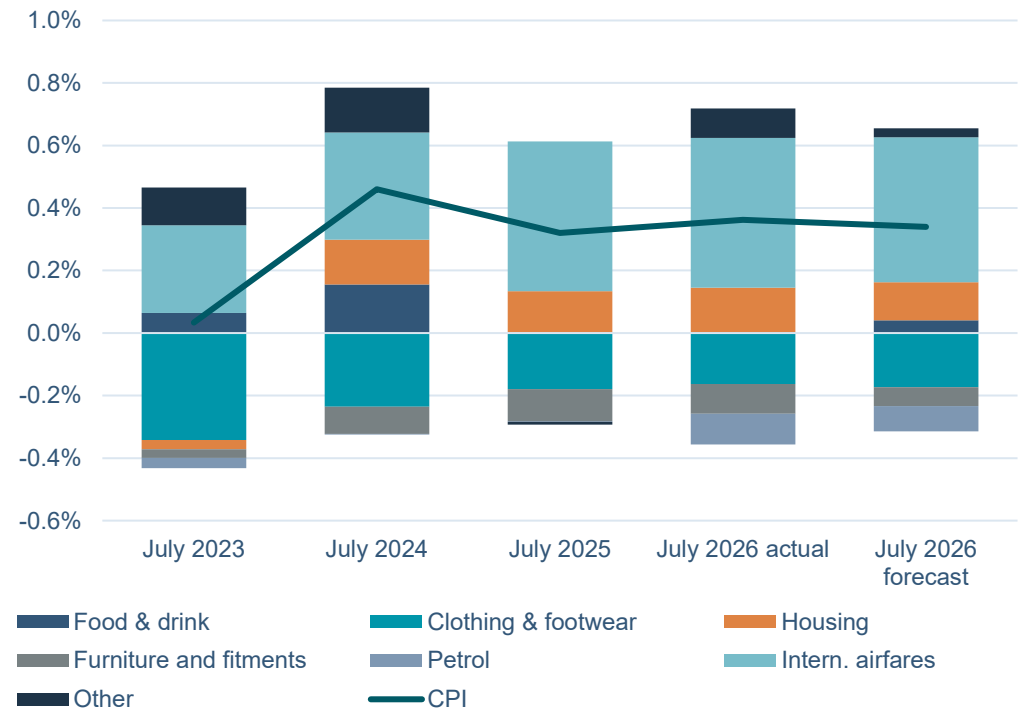


MoM change in the CPI

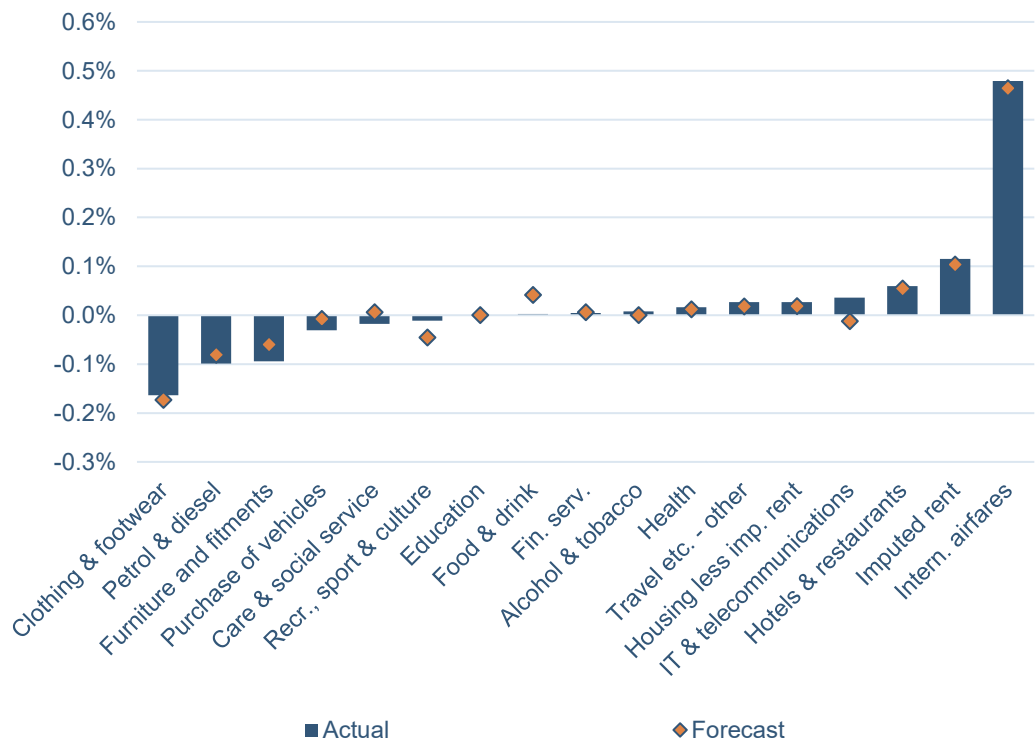
There was very little difference between our forecast and Statistics Iceland's published figures, and no single CPI component came as a significant surprise. The food basket was virtually unchanged from the previous month. Clothing and footwear prices fell by 4.7% as a result of the July sales, broadly in line with recent years. International airfares increased by 15.7% and are now 23% higher than a year ago. Imputed rent rose by 0.6% as we had expected. Fuel prices declined by 3.6% from the previous month.

July measurement of the CPI

MoM change and contribution of components

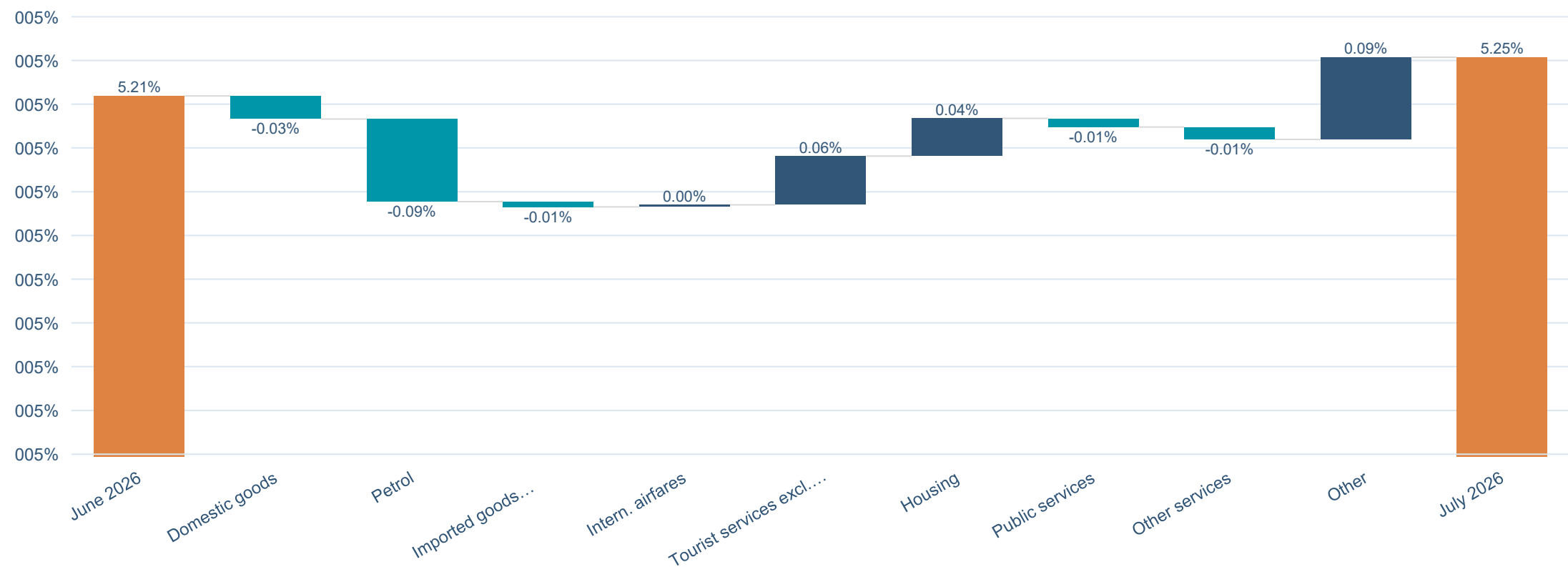


Contribution of components in July



Changes to the composition of 12M inflation

Looking at the composition of 12-month inflation, the contribution from fuel declined between months. However, global oil prices have risen since the CPI price measurement week, suggesting that this effect is likely to reverse in August. Meanwhile, the contribution from tourism (excl. international airfares) increased, as did the contribution from housing costs.

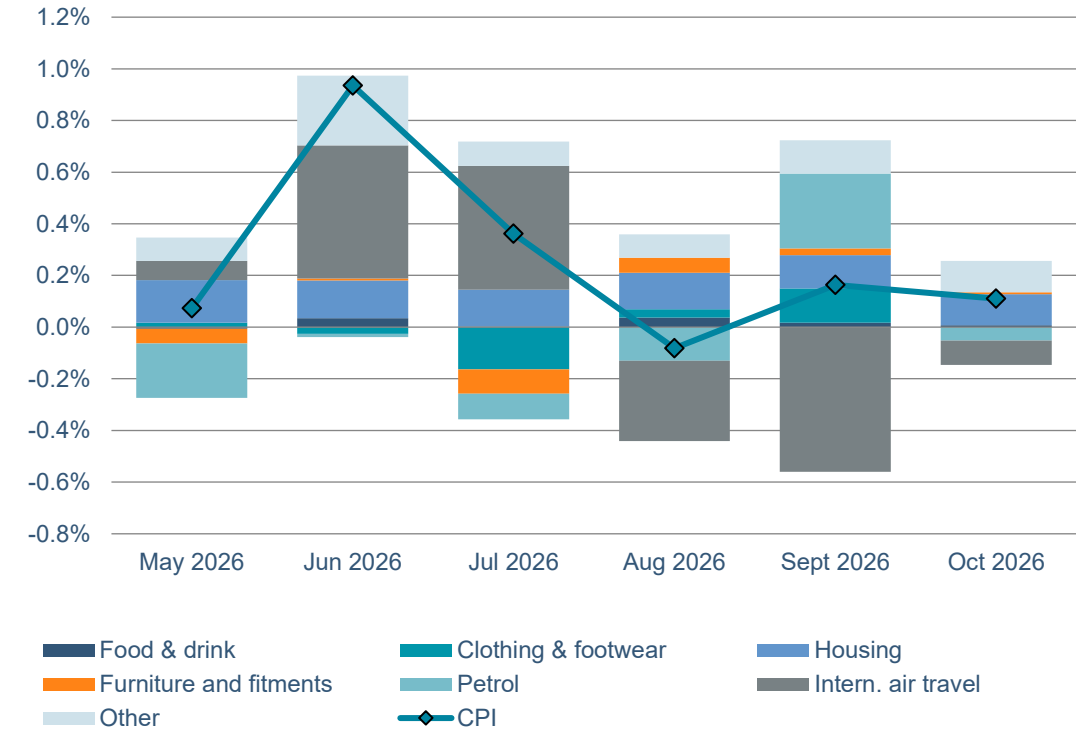


The outlook for the next months

We now expect the CPI to decrease 0.08% in August, increase 0.16% in September and increase 0.11% in October. If the forecast holds, 12-month inflation will be 5.3% in August, 5.4% in September and 5.0% in October. We made only minor changes to the forecast we published during the CPI price measurement week. We now expect slightly lower 12-month inflation in August, but somewhat higher inflation in September. This revision is explained in part by the fact that payments for primary healthcare visits will increase in September rather than August, as stated in the regulation announced by the Government Offices of Iceland in early July. Global oil prices have also risen significantly since the CPI price measurement week and we therefore expect higher oil prices over the coming months.

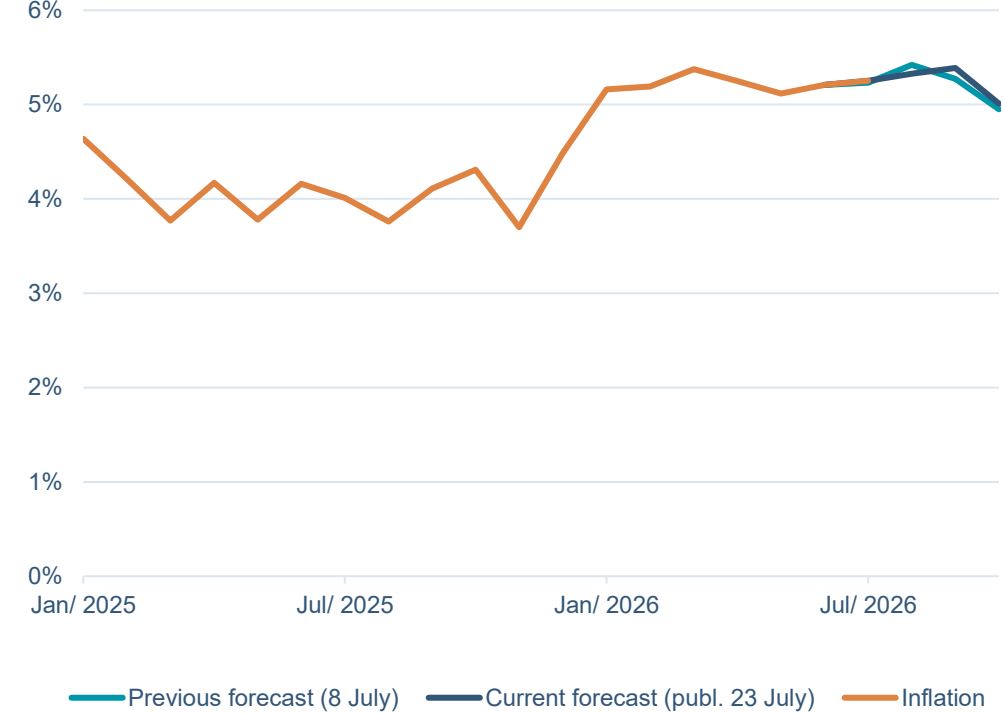
Inflation forecast

MoM change and weight of components



Inflation forecast

12-month inflation



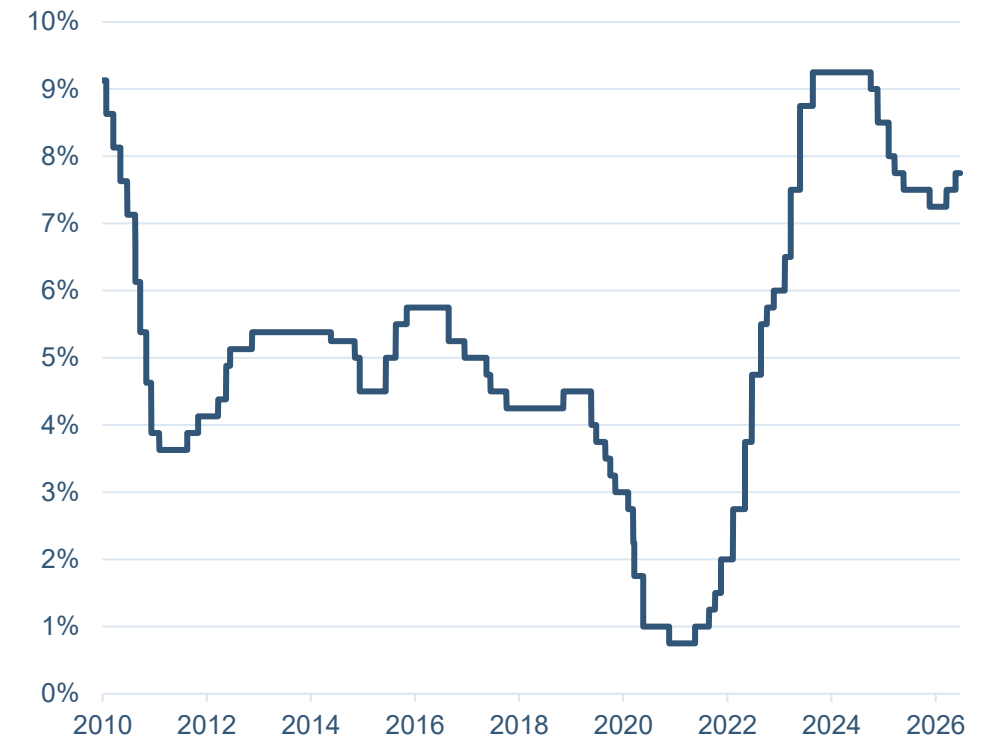
Key interest rate

In May, the Monetary Policy Committee increased the key interest rate by 0.25 percentage points. The decision was in accordance with our expectations and was supported by all MPC members. The MPC indicated quite clearly that it is prepared to raise the rate more if necessary, even though this could further curtail economic activity. The next rate decision date is 19 August and we expect the MPC to raise rates.

MPC interest rate decisions

Date	Weeks from previous	Decis.	For	Against	Other option	Key interest rate
7 Feb. 2024	11	Unch.	ÁJ, RS, ÁÓP, HS	GJ (-0.25%)		9.25%
20 March 2024	6	Unch.	ÁJ, RS, ÁÓP, HS	GJ (-0.25%)		9.25%
8 May 2024	7	Unch.	ÁJ, RS, ÁÓP, HS	AS (-0.25%)		9.25%
21 Aug. 2024	15	Unch.	ÁJ, RS, TB, ÁÓP, HS			9.25%
2 Oct. 2024	6	-0.25%	ÁJ, RS, TB, ÁÓP, HS		HS (Unch.)	9.00%
20 Nov. 2024	7	-0.50%	ÁJ, RS, TB, ÁÓP, HS			8.50%
5 Feb. 2025	11	-0.50%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			8.00%
19 March 2025	6	-0.25%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.75%
21 May 2025	9	-0.25%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP		HS (Unch.)	7.50%
20 Aug. 2025	13	Unch.	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.50%
8 Oct. 2025	7	Unch.	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.50%
19 Nov. 2025	6	-0.25%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.25%
4 Feb. 2026	11	Unch.	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.25%
18 March 2026	6	+0.25%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS (+0.50%)			7.50%
20 May 2026	9	+0.25%	ÁJ, ThGP, TB, ÁÓP, HS			7.75%
19 Aug 2026	13					
7 Oct. 2026	7					
18 Nov. 2026	6					

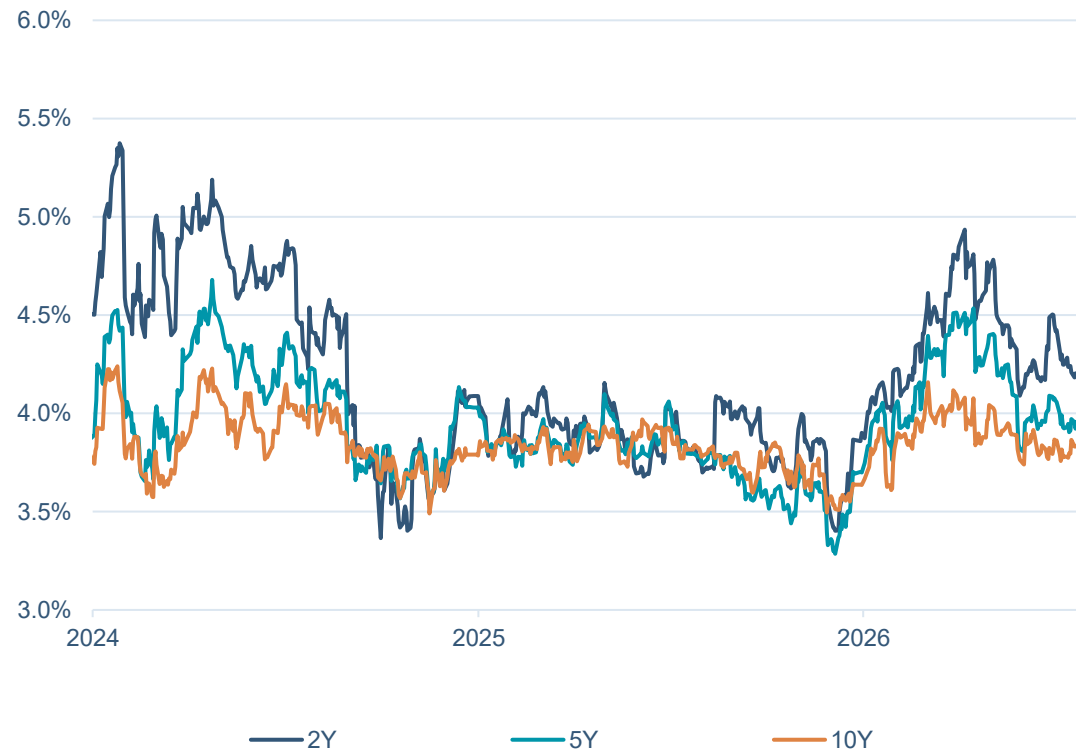
Key interest rate of the CBI



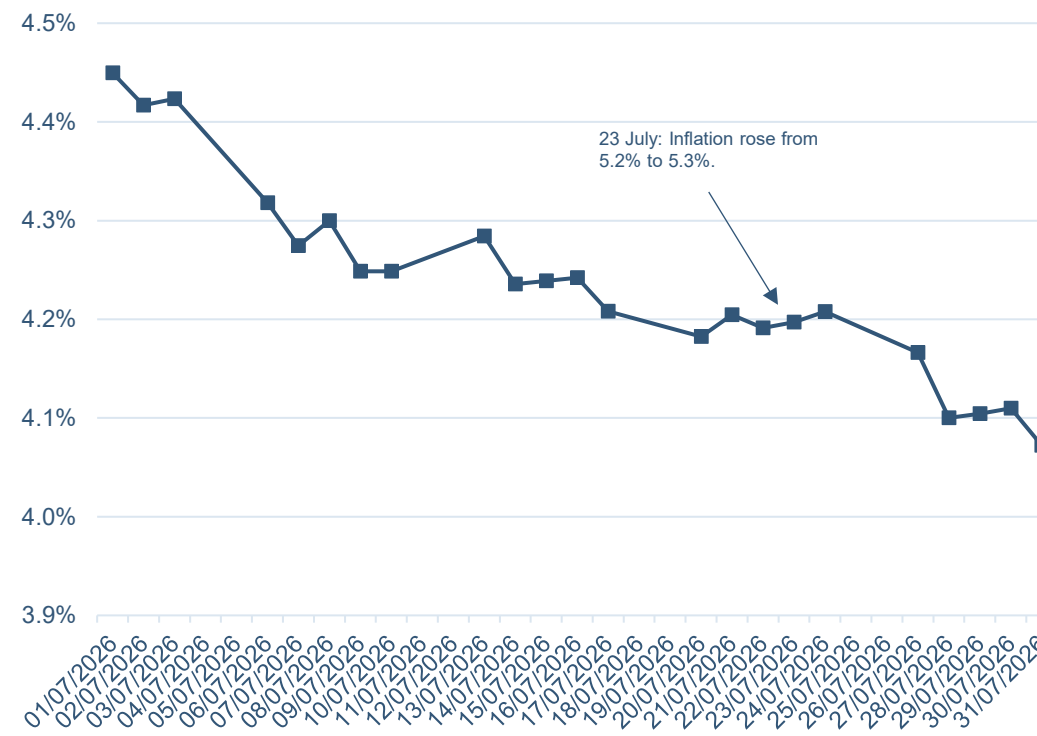
Inflation premium in the bond market

The inflation premium in the bond market increased and stood at 4.1% for the 2-year horizon, 3.9% for the 5-year horizon, and 3.8% for the 10-year horizon at the end of July. Over the course of the month, the 2-year premium declined by 0.4 percentage points, the 5-year fell by 0.1 percentage points, while the 10-year remained unchanged. There was virtually no change in the 2-year premium on the day the July inflation figures were released, as the figures were broadly in line with expectations.

Inflation premium in the bond market



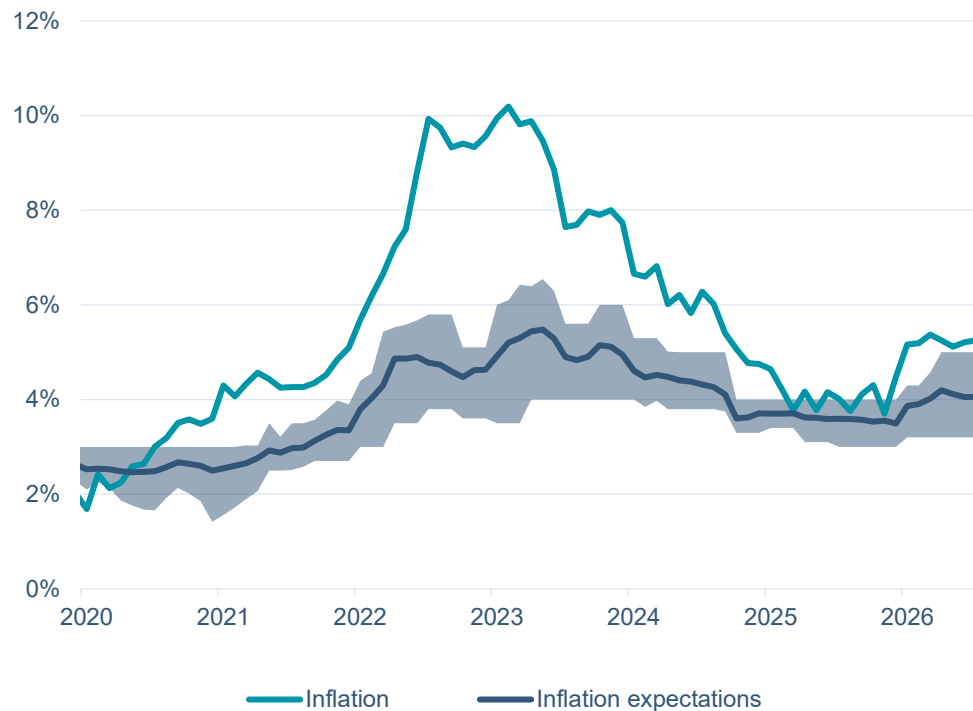
2Y inflation premium (break-even rate)



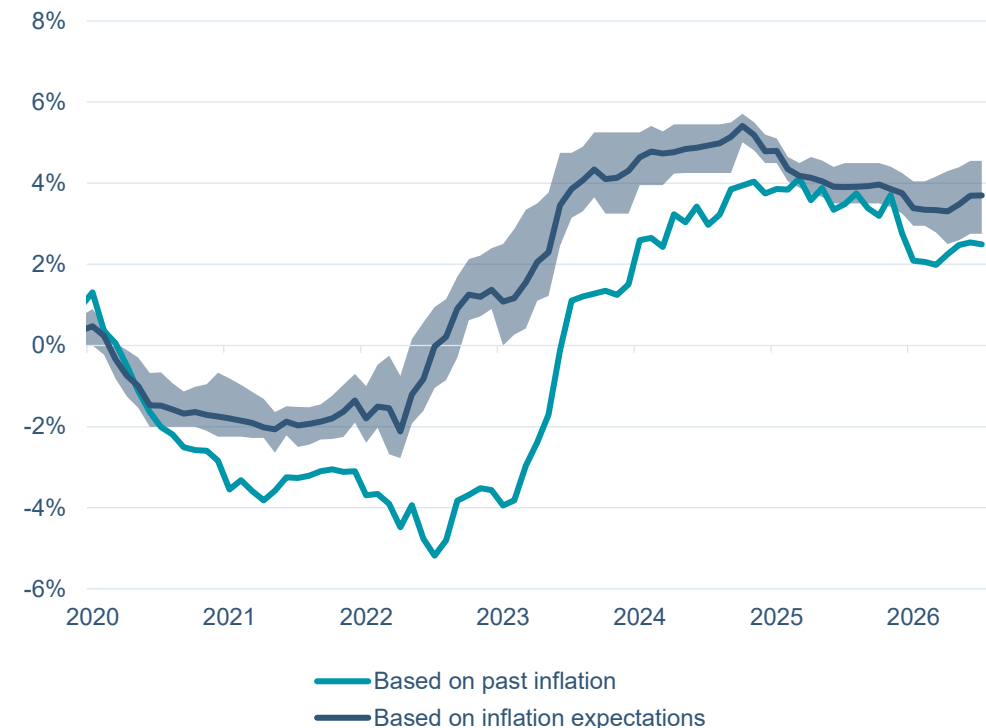
Inflation, inflation expectations and the real key interest rate

The average of the main measures of inflation expectations was 4.1% in July (unchanged MoM). The real key interest rate compared to past inflation was 2.5% (unchanged MoM) and based on the average of key measures of inflation expectations the real key interest rate was 3.7% (unchanged MoM).

Inflation and inflation expectations



Real key interest rate



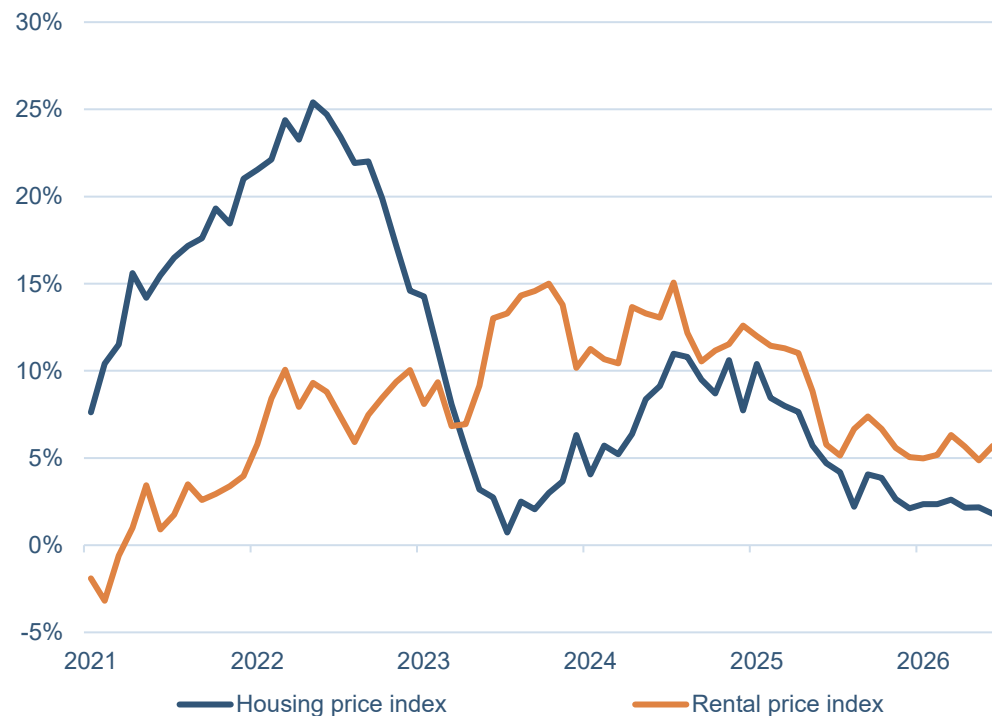
Monthly average. Inflation expectations are the average of the 2Y and 5Y inflation premium on the bond market, the results of a market expectation survey for 1Y and 5Y, household expectations for the next 5Y and companies for the next 5Y. The shaded area shows the highest and lowest values. Source: Central Bank of Iceland, Statistics Iceland, Landsbankinn Economic Research

The real estate market

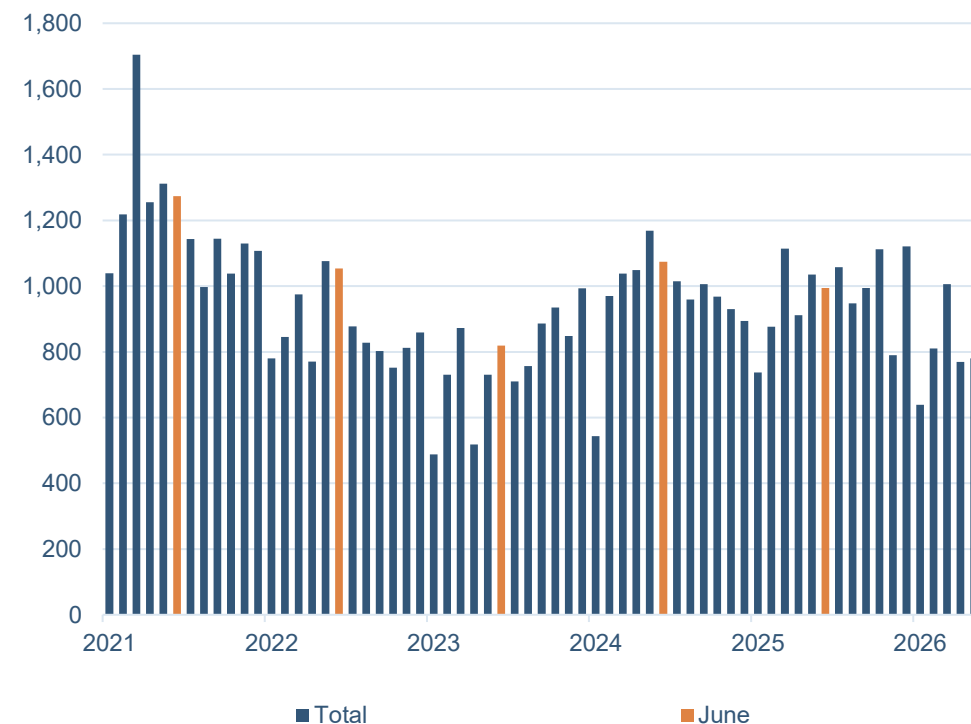
The housing price index rose by 0.09% between months in June and the 12-month change receded from 2.2% to 1.8%. The rental price index rose by 0.39% bringing the 12-month increase 5.7%. A total of 846 purchase contracts for real estate were signed in June, around 15% fewer than in June 2025. June is the eighth consecutive month with fewer concluded purchase contracts as compared to the previous year.

Housing and rental price index

YoY change



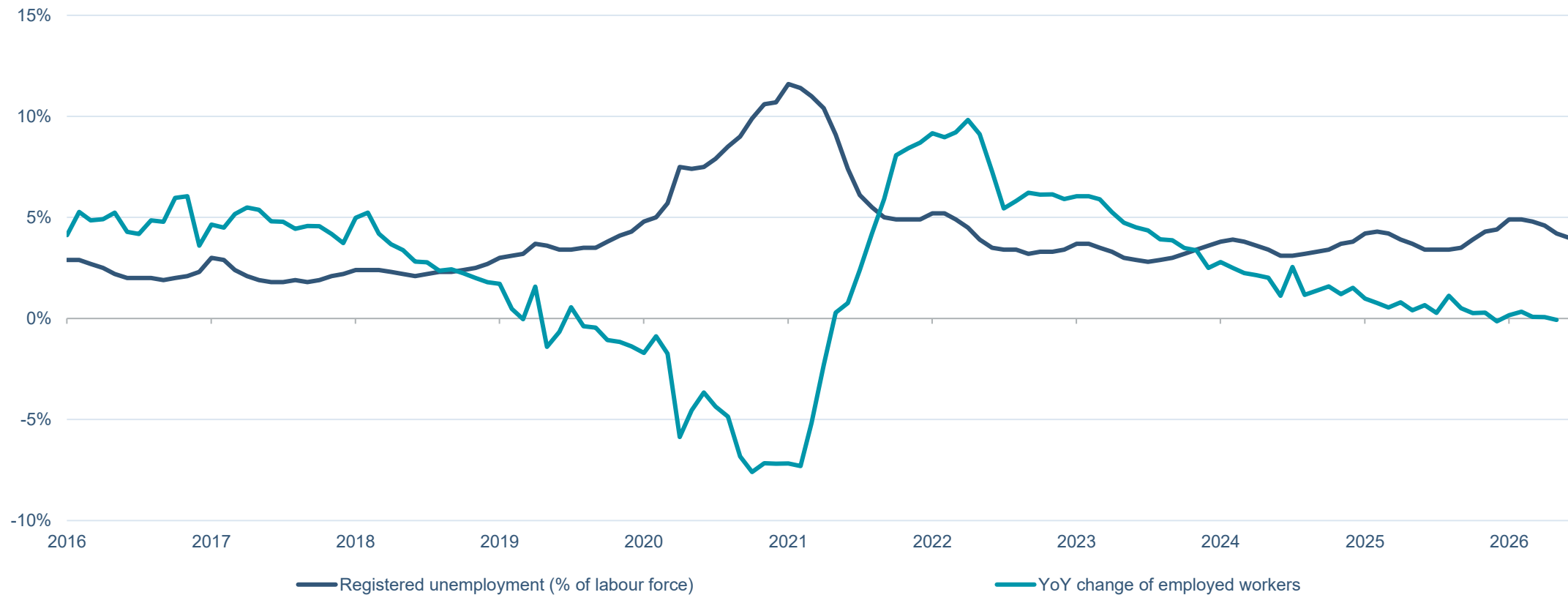
Signed purchase contracts *)



*) January 2024 to September 2024 is less Thórkatla buy-ups and purchases by the Grindavík populace
Source: The Housing and Construction Authority

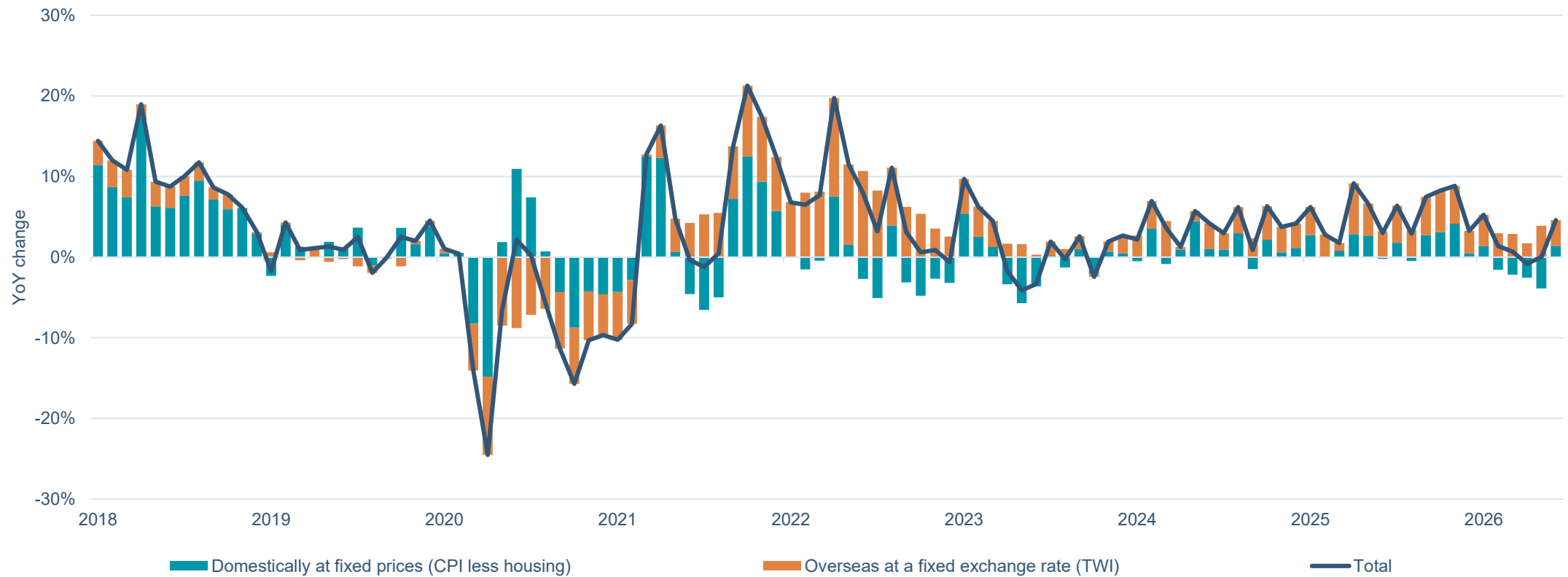
Unemployment and employed workers

Both figures on registered unemployment and employed workers based on the withholding tax register indicate that the labour market is slowing down. Registered unemployment was 4.0% in June, 0.6 percentage points higher than June last year. Registered employed workers are down by 0.1% between years in May.



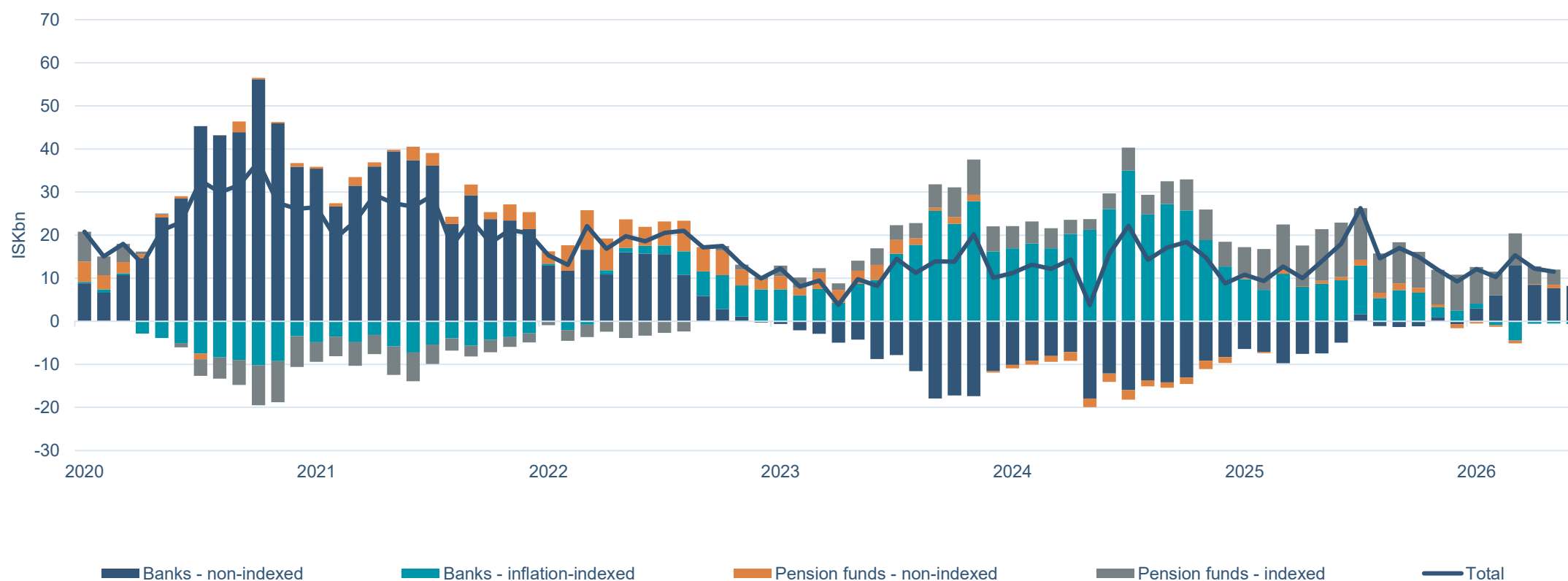
Payment card turnover of Icelandic households

The payment card turnover of Icelandic households grew by 4.6% in real terms between years in June. The increase was 1.9% domestically and 13% overseas.



Net new housing mortgages

Net new mortgages by the commercial banks amounted to ISK 7.6 bn in June, whereof net new non-indexed mortgages were ISK 8.2 bn and net retirement of inflation-indexed mortgages ISK 0.6 bn. June is the sixth month in a row where household borrowing from commercial banks is mainly non-indexed.

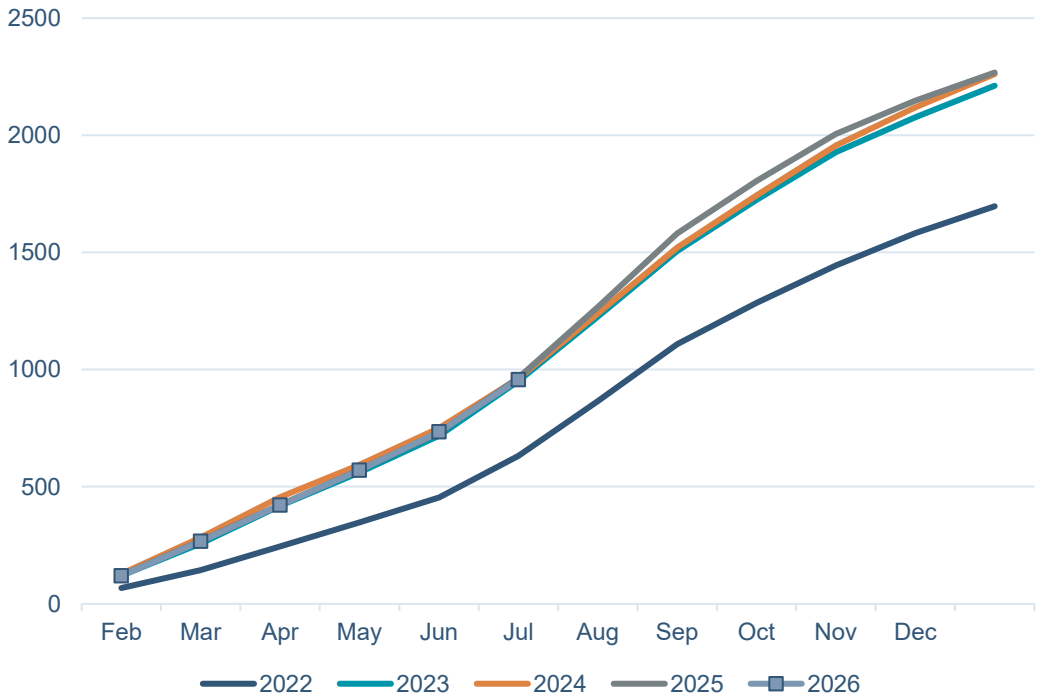


The travel sector

Around 223,000 non-domestic travellers passed through Leifsstöð International Airport in June, 4.8% fewer than in June 2025. The number of foreign travellers this year to date is almost the same as in the same period last year, or 0.9% higher. Non-domestic payment card turnover contracted by 1.1% between years at fixed prices but increased by 3.2% at a fixed exchange rate in June. Overnight hotel stays by non-domestic travellers decreased by 0.5% between years.

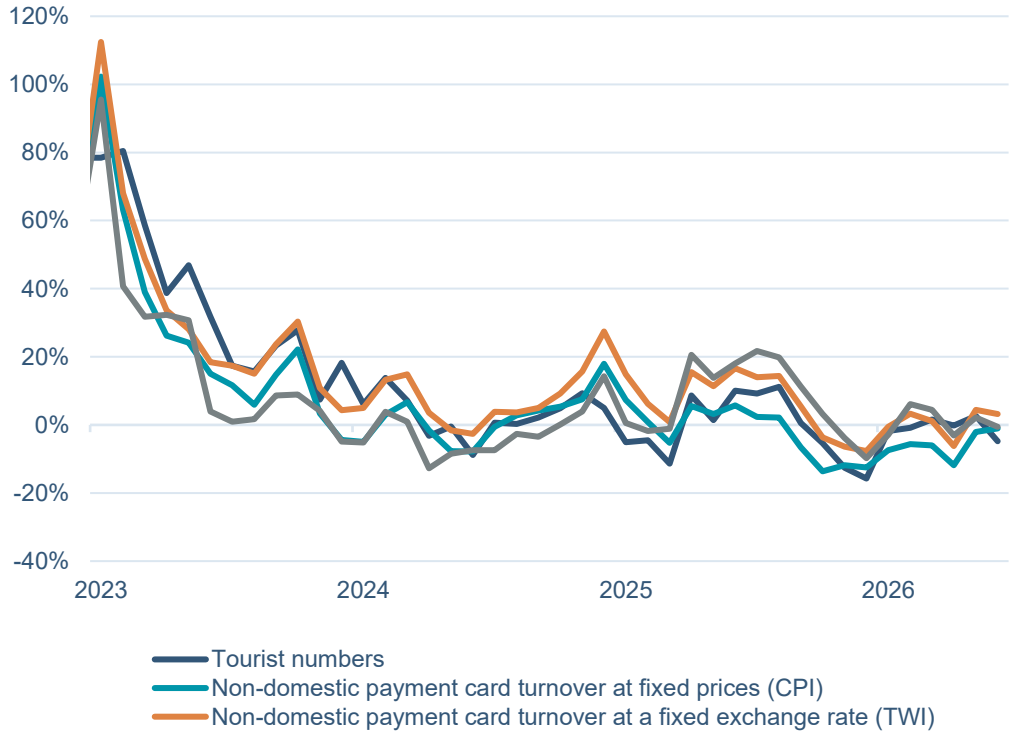
Acc. tourist numbers

Thousand individuals



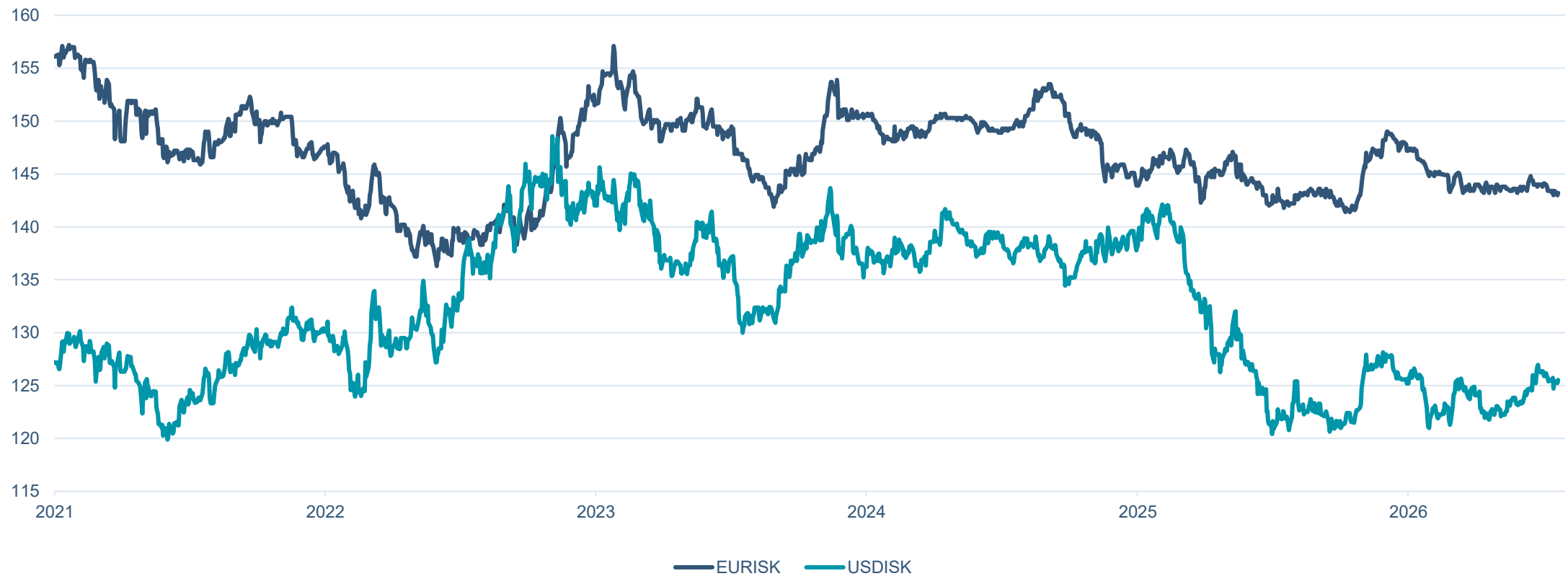
Development of key indicators

YoY change



ISK exchange rate

The ISK has been very stable against the EUR in the past months. The ISK slightly against the EUR in July and stood at 142.6 (-1.4 intramonth) at month end. The ISK also appreciated against the USD and stood at 124.3 (-2.1 intramonth) at month end.



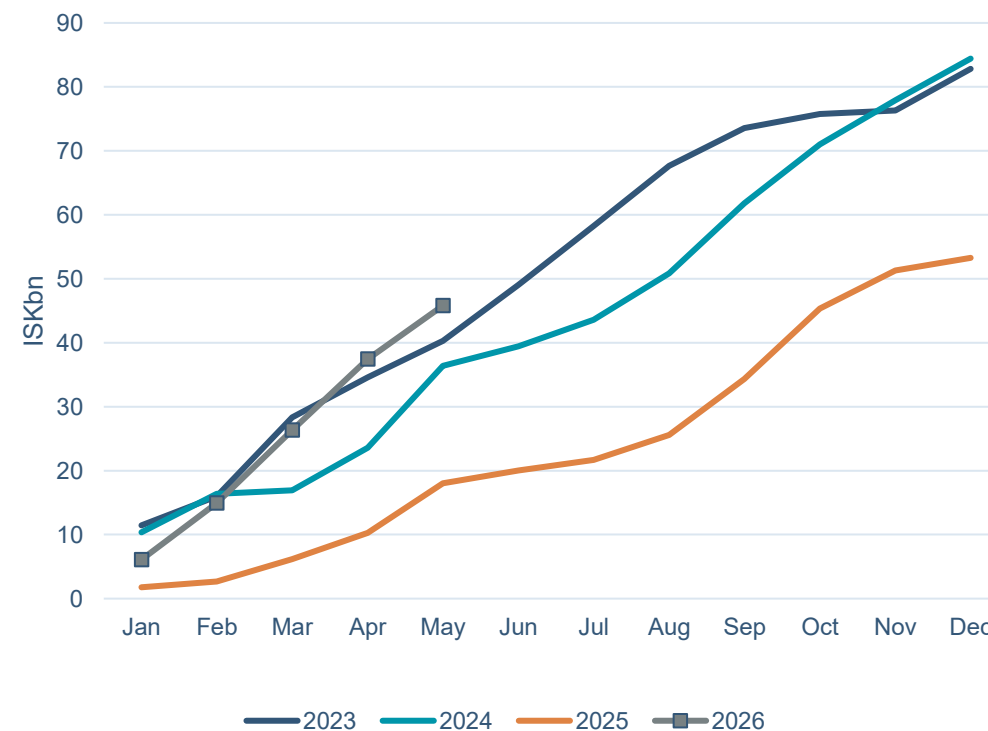
FX trade of the CBI and pension funds

With the exception of scheduled purchases, the CBI did not enter the FX market in July. Total FX acquired by the CBI since it began its scheduled purchases in May amounts to ISK 10.4 bn. The pension funds purchased currency for ISK 45.8 bn in the first five months of the year, the highest amount since the same period in 2019.

Activity by the Central Bank of Iceland



Acc. annual FX purchases of pension funds



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