
KAUPTHING BANK HF

CREDITORS' REPORT

- April 2011 -

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- (a) Resolution of issues regarding the quantum of claims
- (b) The realisation method(s) used over time
- (c) The impact of set off and netting including in connection with derivative contracts
- (d) Movements in currency exchange rates and interest rates
- (e) Prevailing market conditions

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The Bank's Creditors' Report

During the moratorium and the winding-up proceedings the Bank's Creditors' Report will be compiled on a regular basis and will be available on the Bank's website, www.kaupthing.com. It is for creditors and other interested parties to keep abreast of the main developments and achievements.

Major additions and amendments from previously published reports will be highlighted in blue text while all minor changes will be in black text. Text, which is not applicable anymore may be deleted without any notification to the readers of the report and can be found in older publications. Updates will continue to be published on the Bank's website to keep creditors informed of the latest progress of the Bank's operations. Further information on communications with creditors can be found in chapter 4.8 *Creditor relations*.

Readers' attention is drawn to the terms of the disclaimer concerning the content and the purpose of this report at the beginning and the end of the report.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

FME	The Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority
The ResCom	The Resolution Committee
The WuC	The Winding-up Committee
ICC	Informal Creditors' Committee
The Bank, Kaupthing	Kaupthing Bank hf.
Arion Bank	Arion banki hf. (formerly New Kaupthing)
CBI	The Central Bank of Iceland
IMF	International Monetary Fund
The Disbursement Act	Act No. 125/2008 on the Authority for Treasury Disbursements due to Unusual Financial Market Circumstances etc.
The Transfer Decision	Decision of the FME on the disposal of assets and liabilities of Kaupthing Bank hf. to Arion Bank dated 21 October 2008
The Bankruptcy Act	Icelandic Act on Bankruptcy, etc., No. 21/1991
Act on Financial Undertakings	Act on Financial Undertakings, No. 161/2002, cf. Act No. 44/2009 and subsequent amendments.

1. The Bank

1.1 The Resolution Committee - Appointment and approach

On 9 October 2008, Kaupthing Bank's board of directors resigned on its own initiative due to the Bank's financial difficulties and a Resolution Committee (the "ResCom") was appointed for the Bank by the Icelandic Financial Supervisory Authority (the "FME") in accordance with Act no. 125/2008 on the Authority for Treasury Disbursements due to Unusual Financial Market Circumstances etc. (the "Disbursement Act") passed in reaction to the collapse of the banking system in Iceland. The ResCom immediately assumed control of the Bank and wields all the authority of the Bank's board of directors. The role and duties of the ResCom are laid down in the Act on Financial Undertakings, no. 161/2002, as amended by Act no. 44/2009 and subsequent amendments, (the "Act on Financial Undertakings"), also the Act no. 21/1991 on Bankruptcy etc. (the "Bankruptcy Act"). According to Act no. 44/2009 the ResCom is given power by law to represent the Bank in all matters, safeguard its interests and maximise asset value. The provisions of articles 102 and 103 of the Act on Financial Undertakings clearly state that the ResCom has a legal obligation to maximise the value of the Bank's assets and preserving the interests of the creditor body as a whole.

The ResCom was initially appointed by FME, which is an independent government entity, but the ResCom's independence has been enhanced with the enactment of Act no. 44/2009. The ResCom is comprised of two Supreme Court attorneys and one Certified Public Accountant, namely the following:

- Steinar Thor Gudgeirsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland – Chairman
- Johannes Runar Johannsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland
- Theodor Sigurbergsson, Certified Public Accountant

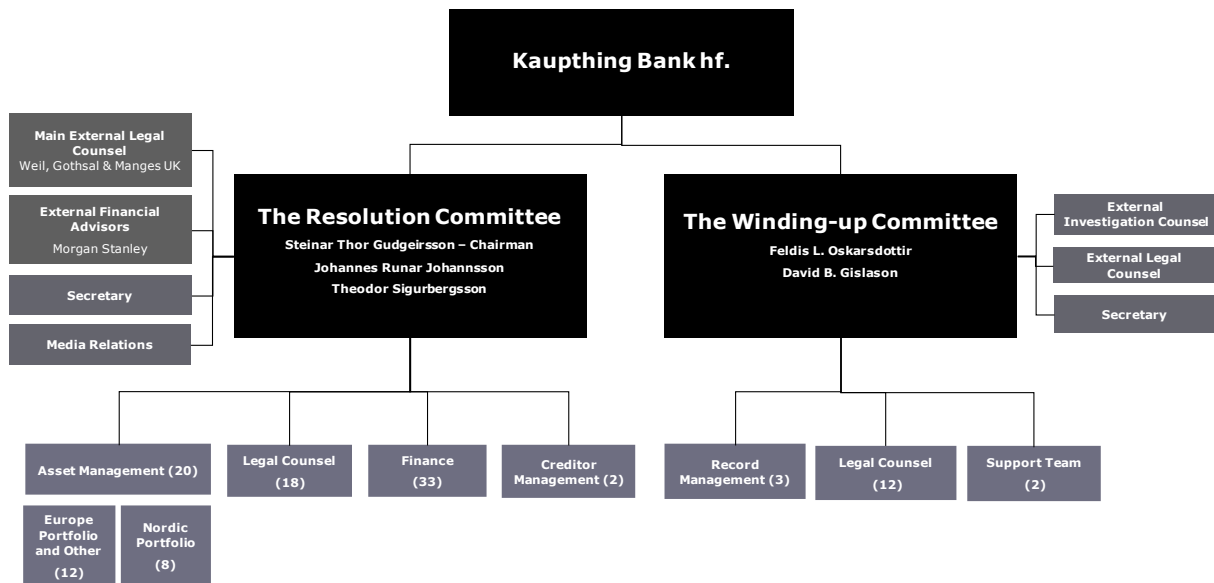
The ResCom handles the Bank's affairs, including directing its daily operations, ensuring assets are handled properly, concluding contracts and other legal instruments on its behalf, and safeguarding its interests to the utmost extent possible.

The ResCom's principal objective is to ensure proper handling of, and maximise the value of the Bank's assets to the benefit of its creditors and to return value to creditors as timely as possible.

In order to maximise the value of the Bank's assets, the Bank focuses on the following processes:

- Restructuring of non-performing assets (loans, upside participation and taking equity positions) which was largely completed in 2009
- Monetisation of current asset pool through
 - Run-down over time
 - Collection of assets
 - Disposal of certain assets
 - Continuous monitoring of assets regarding optimal timing for exit and performance
- If beneficial and required, support of current assets through prolongation of current loans, equity injection or new loans (very restrictive)
- Litigation

On 25 May 2009, the Reykjavík District Court approved a request from the ResCom and appointed a Winding-up Committee (the "WuC") for the Bank to handle the Bank's claims' process. The appointment was in accordance with the recent amendments to the Act on Financial Undertakings. In short, the ResCom is responsible for the asset side of the Bank and its daily operation, but the WuC administers the formal process of filing claims, handles all claims against the Bank and makes decisions regarding their recognition.



Organizational structure of the Bank.

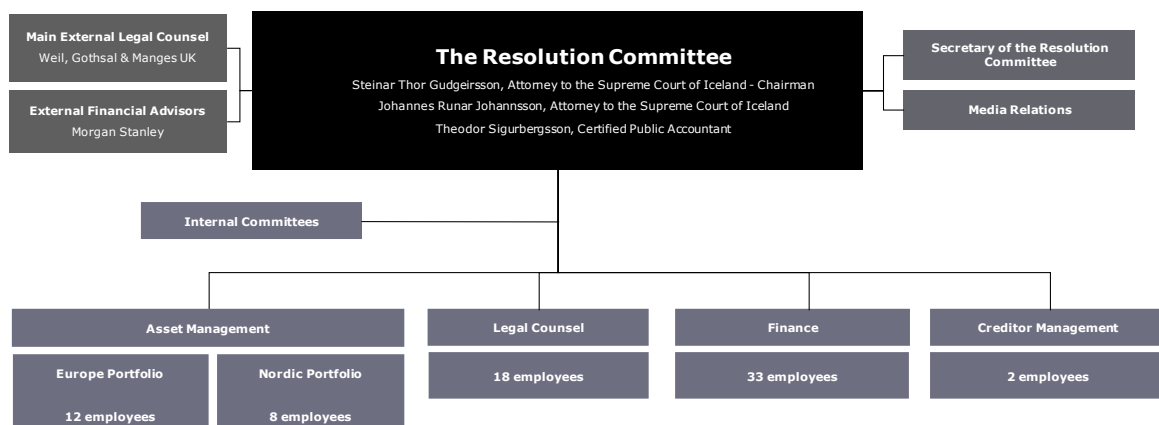
In the beginning the ResCom was up against major challenges where many borrowers were in great turmoil because of the Bank's status and the collapse of 85% of the banking system in Iceland. The main task was to stabilize the situation and to retain value wherever possible by preventing the collapse of different assets and by refusing strongly any fire sale bids. Assets were saved and transferred from branches and a subsidiary in the Nordic region to the Bank. Despite difficult circumstances in the beginning, objectives were achieved.

Other tasks completed by the ResCom during the initial phase include: maintaining the Bank's commercial banking operations in Iceland, protecting depositors both domestically and overseas in accordance with the Disbursement Act, and ensuring cash flow in all currencies both domestically and to/from foreign jurisdictions. Further information on initial tasks of the ResCom can be found in Appendix A5 *Initial tasks of the ResCom*.

1.2 The ResCom - Structure and divisions

In order to perform its primary duties and to achieve its objectives, the ResCom must possess the requisite expertise to manage the assets and to provide the necessary services. Therefore the ResCom has hired experts in various fields to manage the Bank's assets, which include portfolio of cash, loans, derivatives, securities and equity stakes in subsidiaries in addition to other assets.

Four divisions have been created which report to the ResCom and each division is headed by a managing director responsible for the operation of that division. The ResCom holds weekly update meetings with the management team to discuss important topics and review recent progresses. The ResCom also retains external advisors to ensure that creditors' interests are served at all times.



The ResCom's structure.

1.2.1 Internal committees

In addition to the four divisions and to further strengthen the infrastructure and the operations of the Bank, several working committees have been established. The ResCom or its sub committees hold regular meetings each working day and work within formal guidelines and procedures to resolve the tasks at hand.

The *Asset Committee* was established shortly after the date of the ResCom's appointment and has the role of both credit committee and investment committee in a traditional financial institution. The Asset Committee holds two regular meetings each week. It comprises three managing directors of the Asset Management team. All credit related decisions are referred to the Asset Committee. All major decisions of the Asset Committee are referred to the ResCom for approval. The ResCom makes the final decision whether to approve or decline a request.

The *Finance Committee* is responsible for the Bank's finances. Its main role is to formulate the finance division's strategy in terms of book-keeping and accounting procedures. The committee comprises one member from the ResCom and the managing director of Finance. The committee is responsible for all financial disclosure both externally and internally to the ResCom and its sub-committees. The Finance Committee defines which guidelines the Bank adheres to, both with respect to accounting rules and international standards and internal work procedures. The committee develops and oversees the execution of budgetary plans. The committee is also responsible for management of cash and cash equivalents.

The *Inspection Committee* has the role of reviewing certain transactions and to prepare and commence legal proceedings against parties that might be in debt to the Bank due to those transactions, or are alternatively responsible for potential loss of the Bank resulting from the transactions. The aim is, in other words, to realise all possible claims which the Bank might have against third parties in relation to the specific transactions mentioned above, including claims arising from unusual action by the former management of the Bank or third parties. The committee comprises two members from the ResCom. This committee is also responsible for all correspondence and communication with the Special Investigation Commission ("SIC"), operating under the provision of Act No. 142/2008, the FME and the Special Prosecutor, operating under the provision of Act No. 135/2008.

Joint Committee of the ResCom and WuC

While number of issues of the Bank concerns both the asset and the claiming side, an extensive cooperation takes place between the ResCom and the WuC. The Joint Committee convene weekly meetings where various issues at hand are discussed. Topics include the Bank's overall restructuring, matters related to derivatives and other matters of importance to the Bank.

1.2.2 Divisions

Asset management

The role of the unit is to develop the Bank's asset pool of loans and securities with the ultimate goal of securing maximum recovery from these assets. This is done by pro-active management of every asset, maintaining a cash flow plan for the Bank's loan portfolio which is updated regularly; by assessing the capital requirements of the asset portfolio and the Bank's capacity to meet this. Each loan in the loan portfolio has a designated account manager who is responsible for them.

Currently, there are 20 employees in the division, most of whom are highly experienced in the investment & corporate banking field with up to 17 years experience in the industry. The team comprises specialists with diversified background and experience, both domestically and internationally, across corporate finance, corporate banking, private equity, leverage finance, operational and capital restructuring and workouts supported with a team of legal specialists with extensive experience across all legal aspects of banking transactions.

The specialists in the asset management division lead the projects internally and the process is supported by an external advisory service as needed. Tasks where the asset management has engaged with external advisers include corporate finance advisory, due diligence reports, business verification, tax planning and appraisal and valuation.

Legal counsel

Currently, there are 18 employees in legal counsel. The division provides support and legal advice to the ResCom in general as well as in individual projects, such as the capitalisation of Arion Bank, closure and winding down the subsidiaries and branches of the Bank and the overall restructuring of the Bank. The division comprises legal experts with extensive knowledge in financial legislation, the Icelandic bankruptcy legislation and corporate law in general. In addition, the division provides support and legal advice to all the other divisions within the Bank as needed. Responsibility for each account in the loan portfolio has been allocated and employees of the team are involved in the legal aspects of all transactions.

The legal counsel division works with the Bank's external legal counsel with respect to the foreign derivatives portfolio and leads the legal work stream with respect to the Icelandic derivatives portfolio. The division is responsible for collection of claims and preparation for litigation both domestically and internationally in collaboration with external legal counsel. The division furthermore works together with external advisors on investigation and recovery in regard to unusual transactions. The division supervises the hiring of outside legal experts, both in Iceland and abroad, and monitors the quality of the work they provide and has an overview of expenses incurred by external legal advice.

Finance

The division is responsible for executing all aspects of the Bank's finances according to guidelines provided by the Finance Committee which is as mentioned above, a sub-committee of the ResCom. The finance division has four sub-divisions currently with a total of 33 employees:

Accounting and Reporting is responsible for all accounting procedures. The unit prepares the Statement of Assets which is issued in the Creditors' Report semi-annually. The unit also handles reporting to regulatory authorities and prepares other reports for internal purposes.

Portfolio management ("PM") manages and monitors specific asset classes on the balance sheet, in some cases in co-ordination with the asset management function. The unit is split into two sub-units:

- *PM – Loans*, works closely with the asset management unit. The team monitors, analyses and manages all loans and matters related to them in co-operation with the respective account managers. This entails tasks like loan administrative matters, collateral analysis, covenant monitoring, cash flow projections, credit risk analysis, internal and external reporting etc.
- *PM – Cash, securities and subsidiaries*, analysis and monitors the Bank's subsidiaries, bonds, equity stakes as well as managing the cash reserves of the bank.

The portfolio management unit co-operates extensively with the accounting and reporting unit in preparation of the Statement of Assets.

Operations is responsible for day-to-day operations, records management, and human resource matters.

Derivatives is responsible for valuations of outstanding unsettled derivative trades and management of open trades. In addition, the unit is responsible for the preparation of settlement notices to counterparties and other back office functions in relation to the settlement of the derivatives book.

Creditor Management

From the outset the ResCom has maintained a comprehensive information disclosure to all creditors which is done at the Bank's own initiative and without any legal obligations. The Creditor Management team is responsible for relations with creditors and, in addition to do so, has supervised communications with the Informal Creditors' Committee ("ICC"). Further information regarding communication with creditors and the ICC can be found in chapter 4.8 *Creditor relations*.

The team works closely with Morgan Stanley, the Bank's financial advisor, and is involved in their main projects, including the capitalisation of Arion Bank and the overall restructuring of the Bank.

The website, www.kaupthing.com is a source where creditors, the media and other parties can access regular updated information about the Bank. Material concerning the ResCom is maintained and updated by the Creditor Management team. Interested parties can send questions, read the latest announcements and updates and can keep abreast of the main developments since 9 October 2008. The users of the website can subscribe to news and updated material, such as new updates of the Creditors' Report.

To further step up relations with all creditors, the ResCom has at its own initiative started a series of Creditors' Report Update Meetings undertaken to present the Bank's matters at a regular basis open for all creditors. The first four meetings were all held in London on 15 March 2010, 7 June 2010, 12 October 2010 and 9 March 2011. Presentations from the meetings are available on the Bank's website.

1.2.3 External advisors

To uphold utmost professional standards, and in line with wishes from many of its largest creditors the ResCom deploys necessary expertise in every aspect of its operations. This entails hiring various external experts for advice on numerous on-going or stand-alone projects. The ResCom, as requested by representatives of the creditors, appointed Morgan Stanley as its main financial advisor. Amongst projects, they have advised and assisted with, is the negotiation with the Ministry of Finance and resulting agreements on the capitalization of Arion Bank and has been involved to some extent in all larger restructuring cases. Throughout the due diligence and negotiation process regarding Arion Bank the Bank used advisors as deemed necessary including Morgan Stanley, Weil, Gotshal & Manges UK and Lex.

Currently, Morgan Stanley is leading the overall restructuring work of the Bank itself and the formulation of composition proposals that may be presented to creditors at a later stage. Weil, Gotshal & Manges UK is the main external legal counsel on litigation and recovery proceedings. Alvarez and Marsal has been retained to manage the overall process of the winding down of the derivatives book and execute a plan that will maximise recoveries. Furthermore, the business law firm Olswang was appointed as an external legal counsel to work on the legal process associated with recoveries of the derivatives portfolio. Capacent and PwC Iceland have been assisting the Bank regarding valuation and accounting. The ResCom has hired a forensic team from Grant Thornton UK to examine voidable measures focusing particularly on possible rescissions and damages claims in relation to foreign parties. The Winding-up Committee has engaged PwC Iceland to do the same for domestic parties.

In all of the major restructuring cases, the Bank has hired external advisors. For specialised projects the Bank has hired the top class advisors in the respective fields with industrial know-how, expertise and domestic market knowledge. Depending on the nature of the restructuring projects, these external parties can be financial advisors, legal counsels, real estate consultants, retail experts, accountants, auditors, etc. The cost of these is in most cases paid by the respective borrower.

In addition to the experts already mentioned, the following parties have been engaged in resolving and working on various legal matters for the Bank:

- CHSH Cerha Hempel Spiegelfeld Hlawati and WOLF THEISS in Austria
- Plesner and Holts in Denmark
- Borenus, Maples and Hannes Snellman in Finland
- Herbert Smith and Allen & Overy in France
- Heuking Kühn Lüer Wojtek in Germany
- Simmons & Simmons in Hong Kong
- Juris, Lex, Landslog Law Offices and Fulltingi in Iceland
- Studio Legale Canelutti in Italy
- Molitor, Fisch & Associates, Kleyr, Grasso and Associates in Luxembourg
- Wiborg Rein in Norway
- Cuatrecasas and Goncalves Pereira in Spain

- Winge, Mannheimer Swartling, Lindahl and Frank Advokat, in Sweden
- Allen & Overy and Loyens & Loeff in the Netherlands
- DLA Piper, Slaughter and May, Hammonds, Olswang, Smith&Williamson, Rosenblatt, Heatons, Sidley Austin and Allen & Overy in the UK
- Nixon Peabody and John Day in the USA

Tasks, where the asset management has engaged external advisers include corporate finance advisory, due diligence reports, business verification, tax planning and appraisal and valuation.

- KPMG, advice on restructuring in Denmark
- Deloitte, tax advice and structuring in Finland
- PwC, valuation and business sensitivity study in Finland
- Pareto, valuation in Norway
- PwC, advice on restructuring in Sweden
- Capacent, advice on restructuring and valuation in Sweden
- Catella, advice on restructuring in Sweden
- Earnst & Young, tax advice in Sweden
- Newsec, real estate advice in Sweden
- BDO Stoy Hayward, advice on tax and restructuring and valuation in the UK
- Deloitte, valuation in the UK
- PwC, advice on tax and restructuring and business valuation in the UK

1.3 Operations of the Bank

Current operations – separation from Arion Bank

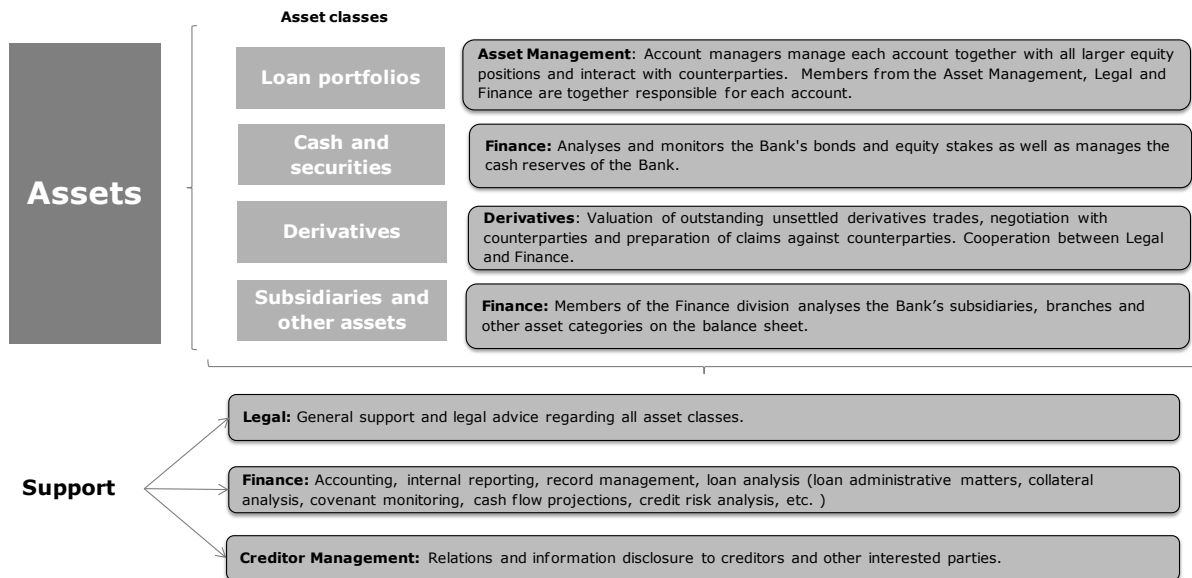
The Bank's organizational structure and separation from Arion Bank, together with highly skilled people, ensure operational independence of Kaupthing. The separation from Arion Bank and other operational improvements have resulted in decreased outsourcing requirements from Arion Bank.

Core supporting and back-office functions exist within the Bank and the appropriate IT and service support from Arion Bank is available when needed.

The final decision to move the Bank's offices was made in late in 2009 and subsequently implemented in a matter of days.

Management of assets – Internal Structure

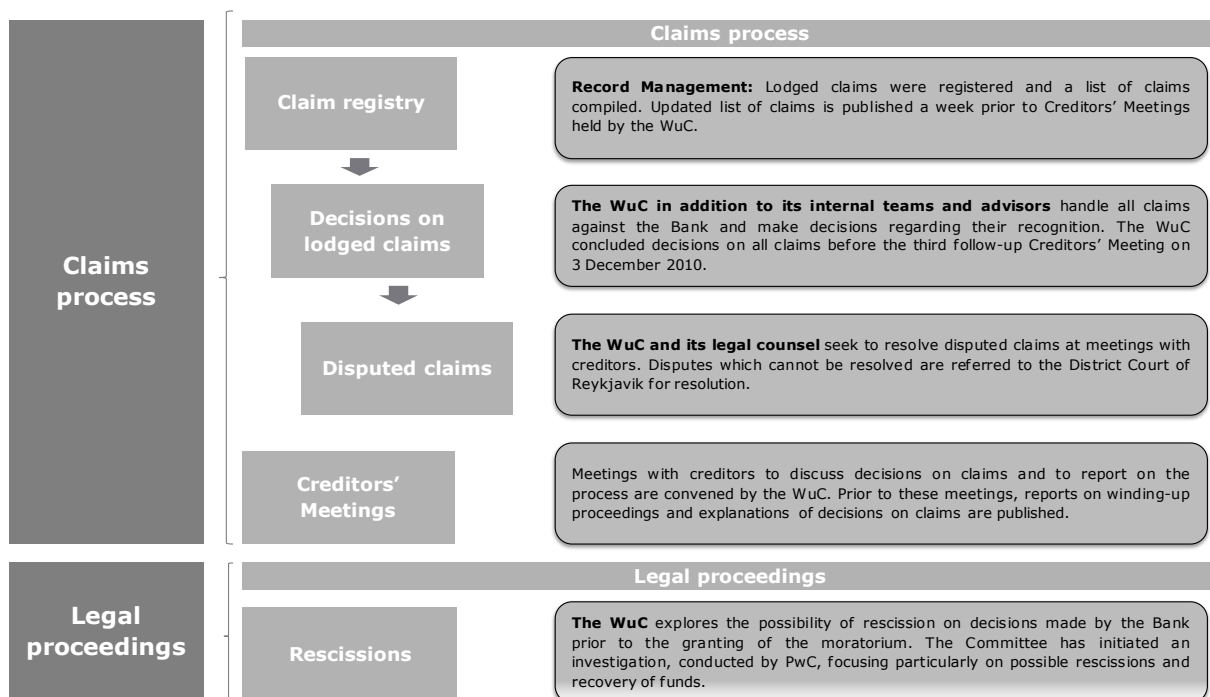
The ResCom has the objective and duty to maximize the value of the Bank's assets and takes all major decisions regarding the management of the Bank's assets. Over 70 employees are working for the ResCom. These employees are crucial to the ResCom achieving its objectives, handling the management of assets and all other recovery efforts. The divisions of the ResCom work together with the ultimate goal to maximize the value of the Bank's assets. As mentioned before, each division has special tasks and duties within the Bank. Below is a diagram to clarify the internal structure.



Extensive cooperation between all divisions of the Bank.

The claims process – Internal Structure

The WuC administers the formal process of filing claims, handles all claims against the Bank and makes decisions regarding their recognition. 17 employees are working for the WuC. Below is a diagram to clarify the internal structure and tasks of the WuC.



Operating costs

The table below sets out the operating costs of the Bank in 2010, i.e. for both the ResCom and the Winding-up Committee.

(ISKm)	H1 2010	H2 2010	Total
Salaries and salary related cost	474	494	968
Thereof, salary related taxes	149	173	322
Administrators' cost	141	128	269
External advisors	2.407	1.549	3.956
Domestic	511	468	979
Foreign	1.896	1.081	2.977
Other expenses	395	384	779
VAT	286	229	515
Total	3.703	2.784	6.487

- The operating costs in 2010 were approx. 0,29% of the total carrying value
- Fee income generated from Loans to customers amounted to ISK 1,3bn in 2010 and fully covered salaries and salary related cost of the Bank's employees and administrators' cost in 2010
- ISK 837 million, or 13% of the Bank's operating costs in the period, is in the form of VAT and other taxes
- The largest items in external advisory costs are related to the activities of the Bank's financial advisor, forensic work conducted by the Inspection Committee and the settlement of the derivatives book
- Other expenses include expenses related to IT services, housing, offices, custody services, travelling and other staff and administration items

1.4 Timeline of events

6 – 9 October 2008

- Icelandic parliament passes the Disbursement Act
- FSA in the UK succeeds in having administrators appointed over KSF
- The Bank's board of directors requests that the FME take control of the Bank pursuant to the Disbursement Act

9 October – 22 October 2008

- FME appoints a ResCom which immediately assumes control of the Bank
- Arion Bank established
- Certain domestic assets and domestic deposits transferred to Arion Bank in accordance with the decision of the FME on the disposal of assets and liabilities of Kaupthing Bank hf. to Arion Bank dated 21 October 2008 (the "Transfer Decision")

22 October 2008 – 30 December 2009

- The ResCom establishes communications with creditors for consultation and feedback
- Moratorium granted and Olafur Gardarsson appointed as the Moratorium Supervisor
- Moratorium is recognized as a foreign main proceeding under Chapter 15 of the US Bankruptcy Code
- Morgan Stanley appointed as the main financial advisor
- Creditors' meeting convened by the Moratorium Supervisor on **5 February 2009**
- Moratorium of the Bank extended by the District Court of Reykjavik to **13 November 2009**
- Important amendments made to the Act on Financial Undertakings on **22 April 2009**
- The Bank's Winding-up Committee appointed on **25 May 2009**
- The formal claim process administered by the Winding-up Committee started on 30 June 2009 and last for 6 months, or until **30 December 2009**
- **20 July 2009**: The agreement between the ResCom and the Government on the capitalization of Arion Bank announced
- **14 August 2009**: The Government capitalized Arion Bank with approx. ISK 72bn in common equity which allows Arion Bank to function as a fully operational bank
- **3 September 2009**: The Bank's ResCom and the Government signed an agreement on settlement between the Bank and Arion Bank in accordance with the agreement announced on 20 July 2009
- A creditors' meeting jointly held by the ResCom and the Moratorium Supervisor on **20 October 2009** to discuss the agreement between the ResCom and the Government on Arion Bank and to discuss the possible extension of moratorium on debt payments.
- **13 November 2009**: A nine months extension of moratorium was requested at the District Court of Reykjavik. The Bank was granted an extension of moratorium on debt payments until **13 August 2010**
- **1 December 2009**: The ResCom announced it would acquire 87% share in Arion Bank
- **30 December 2009**: The formal claim registration process ended

1 January 2010 to date

- **On 11 January 2010:** FME granted the Bank's subsidiary, Kaupskil ehf., permission to own a qualifying holding in Arion Bank on behalf of Kaupthing.
- **On 22 January 2010:** The list of claims made available to creditors
- **29 January 2010:** Creditors' meeting held by the WuC. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the list of claims and decisions by the WuC on claims lodged; to the extent available at the date of the meeting.
- **15 March 2010:** Creditors' Report update meeting held by the ResCom in London
- **18 May 2010:** A follow-up creditors' meeting from 29 January 2010 held by the Winding-up Committee. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The purpose of the meeting was to give a general overview of the WuC's recognition of claims completed prior to the meeting.
- **7 June 2010:** Creditors' Report Update Meeting held by the ResCom in London.
- **9 August 2010:** The Moratorium Supervisor of the Bank called for a Creditors' Meeting. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The sole purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possible extension of moratorium on debt payments.
- **13 August 2010:** The moratorium period ended. A hearing to consider an extension was held on 13 August 2010 at the District Court of Reykjavik.
- **18 August 2010:** The District Court of Reykjavik granted an extension of the moratorium until 24 November 2010
- **21 September 2010:** A second follow-up creditors' meeting from 29 January 2010 and 18 May 2010 held by the Winding-up Committee. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The purpose of the meeting was to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims completed prior to the meeting.
- **12 October 2010:** Creditors' Report Update Meeting held by the ResCom in London.
- **22 November 2010:** With a ruling of the District Court of Reykjavik the Bank formally entered winding-up procedure. Icelandic law provides for automatic end of the moratorium period upon entering into winding-up procedure. The ResCom and the WuC jointly applied to the District Court of Reykjavik to formally recognise that the Bank is in a winding-up procedure to ensure the Bank enjoys the same protections from litigation, collection measures and other depletion of assets as it has had during the moratorium. After amendments made to the Act on Financial Undertakings on 22 April 2009 this change in legal status will not affect current operations of the Bank. The ResCom continues to operate under a winding-up proceedings with the same aim as before to maximise the value of assets. That may include waiting for the maturity of assets rather than disposing of them immediately. For further information on this insignificant difference in legal status see chapter 4 Legal status and process going forward.
- **3 December 2010:** A third follow-up creditors' meeting from 29 January 2010, 18 May 2010 and 21 September 2010 held by the WuC. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The purpose of the meeting was to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims completed prior to the meeting.
- **9 March 2011:** Creditors' Report Update Meeting held at 3pm London time at the offices of Morgan Stanley, 6th floor, 20 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 4AD.
- **13 April 2011:** The WuC held a Creditors' Meeting. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Bank. The purpose of the meeting was to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims.
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Next steps

- As part of the ongoing restructuring process, see chapter 4.7 *Overall restructuring and distribution to creditors*, independent creditors' advisors have been appointed to undertake diligence on and provide analysis of the Bank's assets as at YE 2010. The advisors have full access to Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review and have engaged in extensive Q&A sessions with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees.

2. Statement of Assets

A supplementary material to this Statement of Assets can be found in a presentation which is published on the Bank's website in connection with the publication of the Creditors' Report.

2.1 Valuation of the Bank's assets

The financial information in this subchapter as at 31 December 2010, 30 June 2010 and 31 December 2009 was prepared by the ResCom and employees of Kaupthing with the assistance of external advisors where appropriate for Kaupthing Bank hf., the parent company. The financial information is neither audited nor reviewed by independent auditors. The financial information is presented in Icelandic krona ("ISK"), rounded to the nearest million.

The ResCom emphasizes that the valuation herein is a historic valuation only, and one which only takes into account the Bank's current strategy, to safeguard and increase the value of the Bank's assets achieved to 31 December 2010 and not thereafter. No attempts were made to assess the possible future value of assets, or to estimate likely recovery of creditors' claims. Whilst significant data is included in this report, readers are cautioned against estimating the likely level of recoveries as material uncertainties exist regarding, inter alia, the level of realizations and eventual level of recognized claims.

A formal process for the creditors of the Bank to file claims against the Bank began on 30 June 2009 and ended on 30 December 2009. The liabilities of the Bank are currently being determined through a formal process administered by the Winding-up Committee. The Winding-up Committee completed its decision on all claims by the Creditors' Meeting on 3 December 2010. However, as many objections were filed, the decisions in question are not final. Until all disputes have been settled, the real and accurate amount of liabilities is uncertain. According to Act no. 44/2009, claims should generally have been filed as at 22 April 2009 in the relevant currency and converted into ISK at the exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Iceland on 22 April 2009. Hence, the liability side has been fixed in ISK as at that date for all relevant claims.

In the event there are discrepancies between the liabilities estimate presented by the ResCom and the accepted claims finally determined by the Winding-up Committee, the determination of the latter prevails. The chapter 3.2 *Summary of claims* includes information from the Winding-up Committee's List of Claims as at year-end 2010.

The Bank continues work on further confirming and ascertaining earlier accounting of the Bank's assets. In some cases, however, the data and information used in this work is incomplete or insufficient. In such cases the Bank uses best efforts and cautious valuation methods in determining asset value. Due to the aforesaid, some discrepancies are inevitable when comparing earlier financial statements published by the Bank. The Bank endeavours to use the most accurate information available at any given time for the preparation of financial information and reserves the right to make any necessary amendments to the financial information from time to time to reflect any changes.

The valuation of assets does not fully take into account the impact of set-off. Set-off impact could clearly make a material difference to overall creditor recoveries. Further information on set-off is provided in note 26. Further information will be provided on this matter as it becomes available.

As noted in this report's disclaimer, the actual realisable value of the Bank's assets and liabilities may differ materially from the values set forth herein. Factors which may lead to material differences include:

- (a) Resolution of issues regarding the quantum of claims
- (b) The realisation method(s) used over time
- (c) The impact of set off and netting including in connection with derivative contracts
- (d) Movements in currency exchange rates and interest rates
- (e) Prevailing market conditions

The financial information as it appears may be a redacted version and should be viewed as such. Readers' attention is drawn to other terms of the disclaimer at the beginning and the end of this report.

2.1.1 Valuation methodology

The valuation methodology for each asset class is abbreviated below.

Cash in hand	The balance of all cash accounts as at 31 December 2010 without any discount and including accrued unpaid interest up to 31 December 2010.
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	Loans to and claims against credit institutions are valued at estimated fair value. Estimated credit risk of the counterparty has been taken into account in provisions for losses. Set-off, which is further discussed in note 26, may significantly affect this asset class both on pledged and unpledged basis.
Loans to customers	Loans to customers are valued at estimated fair value. The methods of assessing the fair value of the loans are based on the principles presented in the August 2010 edition of the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (can be found at www.evca.eu), the official website of European Private Equity & Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The fair value derived is an estimate of the hypothetical price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants at the reporting date and not the price the Bank could expect to receive in a forced transaction, insolvent liquidation or a distressed sale. However, the hypothetical price takes into account the market conditions as at the reporting date. The methods applied for valuation are the following (in order of importance): 1) Valuation of loans that have traded recently is based on the transaction value (i.e. last price). The background to the respective transaction and any substantial price fluctuations (general and abstract) that may have characterized such a trade are taken into consideration; 2) Received recent offers for loans or known recent trades of comparable loans; 3) The value of the underlying collateral, in particular for asset backed loans, using 3rd party valuations of the collateral where applicable; and 4) 3rd party valuations of loans. 5) When nothing of the above was available, the Bank applied one of the following methods: a) for loans of carrying value, i.e. notional value including accrued interests, exceeding ISK 2 billion, a judgment is made of the value of individual loans applying an appropriate and reasonable valuation multiples or other valuation techniques likely to be used by a prospective purchaser of the loan and for comparable loans, taking into account ranking of the relevant loans in the capital structure, or; b) for loans with carrying value of less than ISK 2 billion a categorization into good-, medium-, and poor assets based on each account managers judgment and the data at hand. The categories were assigned with the following valuations: "Poor asset" valued at 20% of carrying value, "medium asset" valued at 50% of carrying value, and finally a "good asset" valued at 75% of carrying value. The values assigned reflect the loan market in general by taking into account various loan indices with appropriate discounts for the Bank's portfolio due to lack of liquidity and the small-scale size of these exposures. For loans with less than ISK 2 billion carrying value but where information according to valuation method 5 a) has been gathered then valuation according method 5 a) is used.
Bonds and debt instruments	Listed and liquid: The assets in this asset category are valued at estimated fair value based on the quoted closing price on 31 December 2010. Unlisted and listed illiquid: The assets in this asset category are valued at estimated fair value. The methods of assessing the fair value are based on the principles presented in the August 2010 edition of the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines and are similar to the methodology applied to Loans to customers as described above. Illiquidity discount was applied to less liquid positions. Pledged positions: The pledged positions are represented at the assumed market value of the underlying collateral as at the Bank's interpretation of the valuation date of the underlying agreements.
Shares and instruments with variable income	Listed and liquid: The assets in this asset category are valued at estimated fair value based on the quoted closing price on 31 December 2010. Unlisted and listed illiquid: The assets in this asset category are valued at estimated fair value. The methods of assessing the fair value are based on the principles presented in the August 2010 edition of the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines and are similar to the methodology applied to Loans to customers as described above. Illiquidity discount was applied to less liquid positions. Pledged positions: The pledged positions are represented at the assumed market value of the underlying collateral as at the Bank's interpretation of the valuation date of the underlying agreements.

Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	This category includes mainly terminated trades but some trades are still open. Terminated trades are converted to the determined termination currency as at the termination date where relevant, e.g. for ISDA counterparties, if a settlement currency has been otherwise agreed upon and for most asset swap contracts. Other contracts are booked in accordance with the original contract currencies. The calculated amount of derivatives before provisions is based on the Bank's own valuations, which may differ significantly from the final settlement amounts. When determining the value of more complex derivatives and structured products, the Bank is using the services of external advisors as appropriate who specialize in derivative valuations and risk management services. Derivative assets, liabilities and collateral with the same legal entity are netted and hence, each counterparty is accounted for either on the asset side or on the liability side. In cases where multiple entities/branches of a counterparty are being settled under a single legal agreement the respective positions are netted. For example if the Bank's exposure to a counterparty consists of positions held under a single ISDA with e.g. two branches where one is an asset for the Bank and one a liability, these positions are netted into a single exposure equal to the resultant asset or liability. Most of the derivatives are not quoted in active markets but in those cases the valuation is based on quoted prices. A market is considered active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For all other derivatives fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for the common and simpler derivatives like options and interest rate and currency swaps. For more complex instruments, the Bank uses proprietary models, which usually are developed from recognised valuation models. Some of the inputs into these models may not be directly observable from market data but are commonly derived from market observables, e.g. from market prices or rates. Default valuation rules under the ISDA framework generally favour the non-defaulting counterparty which may result in adverse effect on the value of the derivatives. Once ISDA derivative contracts have been terminated, the non-defaulting counterparty must determine the net amounts owed by or to the defaulting counterparty. Close-out notices providing details of such calculations enable the Bank to reconcile amounts. Some provisions were made to the Bank's valuation of ISDA derivatives to account for potential disputes in valuation. For non-ISDA counterparties, a significant valuation adjustment was made on derivative assets to account for credit, and settlement risk. Foreign exposures in this category on the asset side are converted to ISK as at the date of this account, 31 December Set-off, which is further discussed in note 26, may significantly affect this asset class.
Investments in subsidiaries	Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by an equity method where value is derived from the subsidiaries net assets as at 31 December 2010 or the most recent financial information available at the date of this report.
Other assets	Other assets are valued at estimated fair value. Estimated credit risk of the counterparty is taken into account in provisions for losses.
Coordinated sectoral classification	The financial information features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA") which is mapped to an international industry code system (NACE code Rev. 2 of 2007, Eurostat). An overview of EVCA sectoral classification and its mapping to the NACE standardized sectoral classification of Eurostat (NACE Rev. 2, 2007) can be found at www.evca.eu, the official website of EVCA. In addition, in order to provide more descriptive information on certain aspects of the asset base, the following sector clusters were added to the classification presented by EVCA; Holding companies, Individuals, Governments and Government Agencies. The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this Statement of Assets.

2.1.2 Statement of Assets

Statement of Assets 31 December 2010

	Notes	31.12.2010	30.06.2010	31.12.2009
Assets				
Cash in hand	3	231.128	195.456	176.066
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	4-7	213.285	219.419	231.553
Loans to customers	8-13	279.249	304.013	450.948
Bonds and debt instruments	14-15	54.385	56.108	63.025
Shares and instruments with variable income	16-18	187.266	197.485	178.379
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	19-21	95.166	114.476	118.812
Investments in subsidiaries	22	128.155	216.114	141.626
Other assets	23	2.438	2.522	7.540
Total Assets		1.191.072	1.305.593	1.367.949
Total Assets in mEUR		7.743	8.327	7.609
Other information	24-27			

All amounts in ISK million unless otherwise specified.

2.1.3 Notes on the Statement of Assets

Notes to the Statement of Assets

- Statement of Assets net of pledged assets, claims for the administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee:

	31.12.2010		30.06.2010		31.12.2009	30.06.2009
	Fair value	Pledged positions	Fair value (net)	Fair value (net)	Fair value (net)	Fair value (net)
Assets						
Cash in hand	231.128	-	231.128	195.456	176.066	98.799
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	213.285	(179.149)	34.136	38.650	53.481	42.899
Loans to customers	279.249	-	279.249	304.013	366.894	357.259
Bonds and debt instruments	54.385	(46.929)	7.456	7.178	9.539	12.344
Shares and instruments with variable income	187.266	(131.796)	55.470	57.521	28.849	35.055
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	95.166	-	95.166	114.476	118.812	102.556
Investments in subsidiaries	128.155	(16.216)	111.939	113.663	27.276	26.077
Other assets	2.438	-	2.438	2.522	7.540	9.102
Total assets at fair value	1.191.072	(374.090)	816.982	833.479	788.457	684.091
Less: Claims for Bank's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after commencement of ResCom*			(26.038)	(30.960)	(45.545)	(53.022)
Total			790.944	802.519	742.912	631.069
Total in mEUR			5.142	5.118	4.132	3.525

* Claims for the administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee represent priority liabilities which are listed by the Resolution Committee in note 24.

The Winding-up Committee completed its decision on all claims by the Creditors' Meeting on 3 December 2010. However, as many objections were filed, the decisions in question are not final. Priority claims accepted by the Winding-up Committee that have been finally accepted or are in dispute are not presented in the table above. These claims are further listed in note 24. General claims accepted by the Winding-up Committee, finally accepted or are in dispute are not presented in the table above. Further information on the claim registry and outstanding claims can be found in chapter 3 The claiming process. Until all claims have been recognized and disputes settled by the Winding-up Committee, the real and accurate amount of liabilities is uncertain.

The valuation herein of the Bank's assets is based on the methodology described in chapter 2.1.1 Valuation methodology and is a historical valuation only. No attempts were made to assess the possible future value of assets or to estimate likely recovery of creditors' claims.

The pledged positions categorized in bonds and debt instruments and shares and instruments with variable income ("pledged positions") are represented at the assumed market value of the underlying collateral as at the Bank's interpretation of the valuation date of the underlying agreements. For further information, see overview of pledged assets in chapter 2.2. Overview of FY 2010 Statement of Assets.

The table above does not fully take into account the impact of set-off as further described in note 26.

It should also be noted that there were significant movements in foreign exchange rates in 2010. Table of foreign currency conversion rates can be found in note 27.

- Statement of assets at carrying value and fair value:

	31.12.2010			Fair value (net)
	Carrying value	Carrying value (unpledged)	Provision	
Cash in hand	231.128	231.128	-	231.128
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	246.588	67.439	(33.303)	34.136
Loans to customers*	1.148.911	1.148.911	(869.662)	279.249
Bonds and debt instruments	54.385	7.456	-	7.456
Shares and instruments with variable income	187.266	55.470	-	55.470
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	183.586	183.586	(88.420)	95.166
Investments in subsidiaries	128.155	111.939	-	111.939
Other assets	71.109	71.109	(68.671)	2.438
Total assets	2.251.128	1.877.038	(1.060.056)	816.982
Total assets in mEUR	14.635	12.203	(6.891)	5.312

* Late in 2010, the Bank's financing of the Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) was sold for a 50% interest in a joint venture partnership ("JV"). The compensation has lower carrying value than the carrying value of the initial financing which the Bank provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value at 31 December 2010 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 13.760 million, in Loans to customers above.

Cash in hand

3. Cash in hand specified by currency:

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Total	Total	Total
EUR	67.432	56.661	40.865
GBP	48.560	50.193	41.353
SEK	46.983	26.810	24.730
NOK	28.196	27.498	26.441
USD	25.391	22.935	17.240
ISK	9.212	7.475	22.999
Other	5.354	3.884	2.438
Cash in hand	231.128	195.456	176.066
Cash in hand in m EUR	1.503	1.247	979

Loans to and claims against credit institutions

ISDA collateral, i.e. cash collateral associated with derivative liabilities posted by the Bank with ISDA counterparties, has been shown in previous financial statements as pledged in this asset class, under the sub class collateral accounts. In this statement, the ISDA collateral accounts have been moved from this asset class and netted against the underlying derivative liabilities they are connected with. The same has been done for past periods to facilitate like-for-like comparison. Included in pledged Bank accounts below is collateral posted by the Bank to counterparties in secured funding agreements, primarily repurchase agreements.

4. Loans to and claims against credit institutions specified by types of loans and claims at carrying value:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Bank accounts	17.355	54.991	72.346	186.865
Subordinated loans to subsidiaries	44.202	124.158	168.360	172.861
Other loans	5.882	-	5.882	5.946
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	67.439	179.149	246.588	367.672
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	438	1.165	1.603	2.045

5. Loans to and claims against credit institutions specified by types of loans and claims at fair value:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Bank accounts	17.355	54.991	72.346	89.680
Subordinated loans to subsidiaries	15.392	124.158	139.550	140.965
Other loans	1.389	-	1.389	908
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	34.136	179.149	213.285	231.553
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	222	1.165	1.387	1.288

6. Loans to and claims against credit institutions specified by geographical location of the counterparty at carrying value:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Domestic	5.422	124.158	129.580	128.590
Foreign	62.017	54.991	117.008	239.082
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	67.439	179.149	246.588	367.672
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	438	1.165	1.603	2.045

7. Loans to and claims against credit institutions specified by geographical location of the counterparty at fair value:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Domestic	1.157	124.158	125.315	123.889
Foreign	32.979	54.991	87.970	107.664
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	34.136	179.149	213.285	231.553
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	222	1.165	1.387	1.288

Loans to customers

* Late in 2010, the Bank's financing of the Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) was sold for a 50% interest in a joint venture partnership ("JV"). The compensation has lower carrying value than the carrying value of the initial financing which the Bank provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value at 31 December 2010 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 13.760 million.

8. Loans to customers specified by portfolios:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Europe*	196.506	141.460	243.421	146.604	325.803	176.033
Nordic	157.169	98.688	179.489	120.627	231.377	152.294
NOA**	795.236	39.101	810.806	36.782	707.983	38.567
Pledged***	-	-	-	-	107.917	84.054
Loans to customers	1.148.911	279.249	1.233.716	304.013	1.373.080	450.948
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.469	1.815	7.869	1.939	7.638	2.508

** Non-operating assets

*** Includes a portfolio of ISK mortgage loans, FX mortgage loans and loans to Icelandic municipalities, organisations and other government related entities, which had previously been pledged by the Bank to the Central Bank of Iceland. In January 2010, this portfolio, ISK 84.054 million (at fair value) along with ISK 28.771 million (at fair value) of loans from Nordic and Europe portfolios, was injected into Arion Bank as part of the Bank's capitalization of Arion Bank.

9. Loans to customers specified by sectors:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Business and Industrial Products	69.211	53.015	65.293	52.430	72.648	55.000
Consumer Goods and Retail	71.104	52.509	71.315	53.558	134.900	65.422
Consumer Services: Other	32.772	24.776	39.082	30.900	52.053	43.206
Holding Company	678.626	43.425	708.194	50.613	615.637	58.715
Individuals	94.721	11.385	99.676	23.874	196.805	91.891
Real Estate*	104.112	61.390	146.321	64.073	172.888	83.457
Other	98.365	32.749	103.835	28.565	128.149	53.257
Loans to customers	1.148.911	279.249	1.233.716	304.013	1.373.080	450.948
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.469	1.815	7.869	1.939	7.638	2.508

This Statement of Assets features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this Statement of Assets. For further information refer to chapter 2.1.1 Valuation Methodology.

10. Loans to customers specified by geographical location:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Scandinavia**	291.756	118.566	312.077	142.472	388.201	257.497
UK*/***	629.692	131.421	665.555	136.434	709.573	153.308
Other	227.463	29.262	256.084	25.107	275.306	40.143
Loans to customers	1.148.911	279.249	1.233.716	304.013	1.373.080	450.948
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.469	1.815	7.869	1.939	7.638	2.508

** Scandinavia includes Iceland

*** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

In almost all cases, the geographical location is determined by using the registration country of the underlying operation.

11. Ten largest loans in Loans to customers at fair value - sector and geographical location:

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
Real estate/UK***	10%	8%	5%
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***	9%	9%	7%
Holding company/UK***	8%	8%	6%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	6%	6%	4%
Real estate/Other	5%	6%	4%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	5%	4%	3%
Real estate/Scandinavia**	4%	4%	3%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	3%	3%	2%
Other/Scandinavia**	3%	3%	2%
Consumer Services: Other/UK***	3%	3%	2%
Ten largest loans of total Loans to customers	57%	55%	39%

** Scandinavia includes Iceland

*** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

In almost all cases, the geographical location is determined by using the registration country of the underlying operation.

This Statement of Assets features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this Statement of Assets. For further information refer to chapter 2.1.1 Valuation Methodology.

12. Loans to customers at carrying value* - portfolios specified by performance:

	31.12.2010							
	Europe*		Nordic		NOA		Total	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value*	Fair value
Performing loans	78,0%	95,1%	79,3%	81,4%	0,0%	0,0%	24,2%	77,0%
Loans on view list	0,0%	0,0%	11,7%	12,6%	0,0%	0,0%	1,6%	4,4%
Loans on watch list	22,0%	4,9%	9,0%	6,0%	100,0%	100,0%	74,2%	18,6%
	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

The performance categories are defined as follows:

Performing loans: Loans to entities where cash flow is sufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments, and no breaches in agreements are foreseeable in the future.

Loans on view list: Loans to entities where cash flow is sufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments, but agreements have been breached or are likely to be breached in the foreseeable future. Some banks include this category in performing loans.

Loans on watch list: Loans to entities where cash flow is insufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments and agreements have been breached repeatedly.

13. Loans to customers at carrying value* - portfolios specified by maturity profiles:

	31.12.2010			
	Europe*	Nordic	NOA	Total
In default	10.531	28.533	795.236	834.300
2011	46.829	37.256	-	84.085
2012	72.890	19.867	-	92.757
2013	16.605	17.451	-	34.056
2014	11.227	41.841	-	53.068
2015	27.026	3.555	-	30.581
2016+	11.398	8.666	-	20.064
Loans to customers	196.506	157.169	795.236	1.148.911
Loans to customers in mEUR	1.278	1.022	5.170	7.469

As customary in traditional loan portfolios, some loan agreements have extension clauses. The table above is based on contractual maturity specified in the underlying loan agreements unless an acceleration event has occurred. Due to restructurings and refinancing the maturity profile may change over time.

Bonds and debt instruments

The pledged positions are represented at the assumed market value of the underlying collateral as at the Bank's interpretation of the valuation date of the underlying agreements. For further information, see overview of pledged assets in chapter 2.2. Overview of FY 2010 Statement of Assets.

14. Bond and debt instruments are specified as follows:

	31.12.2010			30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total	Total
Listed	6.480	41.625	48.105	49.712	56.442
Unlisted	976	5.304	6.280	6.396	6.583
Bonds and debt instruments	7.456	46.929	54.385	56.108	63.025
Bonds and debt instruments in mEUR	48	305	354	358	351

15. Bonds and debt instruments specified by issuer:

	31.12.2010			30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total	Total
Financial Services	374	24.476	24.850	25.366	28.272
Government Agencies	4.851	7.803	12.654	13.162	13.485
Governments	1.780	5.305	7.085	7.424	10.303
Holding Companies	451	4.794	5.245	5.478	6.162
Energy and Environment	-	2.635	2.635	2.635	2.635
Communications	-	1.916	1.916	2.043	2.168
Bonds and debt instruments	7.456	46.929	54.385	56.108	63.025
Bonds and debt instruments in mEUR	48	305	354	358	351

This Statement of Assets features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this statement of assets. For further information refer to chapter 2.1.1 Valuation Methodology.

Shares and instruments with variable income

The pledged positions are represented at the assumed market value of the underlying collateral as at the Bank's interpretation of the valuation date of the underlying agreements. For further information, see overview of pledged assets in chapter 2.2. Overview of FY 2010 Statement of Assets.

16. Shares and instruments with variable income are specified as follows:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Listed	6.123	131.796	137.919	154.648
Unlisted	49.347	-	49.347	23.731
Shares and instruments with variable income	55.470	131.796	187.266	178.379
Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR	361	857	1.217	992

17. Unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income specified by sectors:

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
Consumer Goods and Retail	37.510	39.481	14.371
Financial Services	7.354	6.637	4.722
Energy and Environment	3.487	3.464	3.152
Consumer Services: Other	3.332	1.981	203
Real Estate	2.402	4.613	4.400
Life Sciences	1.210	984	1.257
Other	175	362	744
Unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income	55.470	57.521	28.849

Unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR 361 367 160
This Statement of Assets includes features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this Statement of Assets. For further information refer to chapter 2.1.1 Valuation Methodology.

18. Ten largest unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income - sector and geographical location:

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***	18.807	20.046	1.824
Consumer Goods and Retail/Other	11.758	10.900	6.671
Financial Services/Other	6.905	6.428	4.494
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***	6.014	7.541	5.674
Consumer Services: Other/UK***	3.314	1.966	203
Energy and Environment/Other	3.276	3.266	2.929
Life Sciences/UK***	1.019	848	760
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***	931	993	203
Real Estate/UK***	891	779	809
Real Estate/USA	551	383	125
Ten largest unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income	53.464	53.151	23.692
Ten largest unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR	348	339	132

*** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

This Statement of Assets features coordinated sectoral classification between asset classes which is based on sectoral classification by European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association ("EVCA"). The relevant financial figures for past periods have also been reclassified to facilitate like-for-like comparison of sectors throughout this Statement of Assets. For further information refer to chapter 2.1.1 Valuation Methodology.

Derivatives and unpaid derivatives - assets

A derivative contract is accounted for as an asset if the carrying value net of collateral of all derivative contracts of the counterparty is in the Bank's favour.

Collateral has been shown in previous Statements of Assets as pledged and comprises cash collateral associated with derivative assets posted by ISDA counterparties with the Bank. This collateral was part of the Bank's own funds and had been re-used or re-invested prior to the Bank's collapse. Derivatives and unpaid derivatives carrying value after collateral includes collateral amounting to ISK 5.826 million held in excess by ISDA counterparties. In addition, ISK 760 million has been posted as collateral by non-ISDA counterparties. This non-ISDA collateral is off-balance sheet items which are currently being held in the name of the counterparty but have been pledged to the Bank. Therefore, this off-balance sheet collateral is not included in the total collateral amount.

19. Derivatives and unpaid derivatives specified by status:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Carrying value net of coll.	Provision	Fair value net of coll.	Fair value net of coll.
Derivatives	2.567	(1.275)	1.292	6.556
Unpaid derivatives*	181.019	(87.145)	93.874	112.256
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	183.586	(88.420)	95.166	118.812
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives in mEUR	1.194	(575)	619	661

20. Derivatives and unpaid derivatives specified by type:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009
	Carrying value net of coll.	Provision	Fair value net of coll.	Fair value net of coll.	Fair value net of coll.
Unpaid FX Trades, Asset Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps & FX Options*	178.322	(87.140)	91.182	108.519	110.018
Open FX Trades, Asset Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps & FX Options	2.567	(1.275)	1.292	4.111	6.442
Unpaid Credit Derivatives*	(3.140)	648	(2.492)	(2.682)	(2.775)
Unpaid Equity Options*	2.845	(610)	2.235	3.540	4.267
Open Caps, Floors, Barriers	-	-	-	-	115
Unpaid Caps, Floors, Barriers*	2.992	(43)	2.949	988	745
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	183.586	(88.420)	95.166	114.476	118.812
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives in mEUR	1.194	(575)	619	730	661

* Matured and terminated trades, and unpaid cash flow from open trades

21. Derivatives specified by ISDA and non-ISDA counterparties:

	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009
	Carrying value net of coll.	Provision	Fair value net of coll.	Fair value net of coll.	Fair value net of coll.
ISDA counterparties	63.194	(13.134)	50.060	42.011	52.934
Non-ISDA counterparties	120.392	(75.286)	45.106	72.465	65.878
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	183.586	(88.420)	95.166	114.476	118.812
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives in mEUR	1.194	(575)	619	730	661

Investments in subsidiaries

22. Investments in subsidiaries specified by entities and geographical location:

	Functional currency	Own- er- ship	31.12.2010		30.6.2010		31.12.2009
			Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total	Total
Kaupskil ehf. (Arion Bank), Iceland*	ISK	100,0%	92.191	-	92.191	88.520	-
Kaupthing Mortgages Inst. Investor Fund, Iceland	ISK	100,0%	-	16.216	16.216	16.216	17.303
Norvestia Oyj, Finland**	EUR	32,7%	7.816	-	7.816	7.525	8.776
Kaupthing Sverige AB, Sweden	SEK	100,0%	4.792	-	4.792	4.769	5.103
Kirna ehf., Iceland	ISK	100,0%	4.122	-	4.122	4.123	3.557
FIH Erhvervsbank, Denmark***	DKK	0,0%	-	-	-	86.235	97.047
NBS Diversified Credit Fund, UK - in winding-up proceedings	EUR	99,9%	-	-	-	5.463	6.264
Other	-	-	3.018	-	3.018	3.263	3.576
Investments in subsidiaries			111.939	16.216	128.155	216.114	141.626
Investments in subsidiaries in mEUR			728	105	833	1.378	788

* Kaupskil ehf. owns 87% in Arion Bank on behalf of Kaupthing.

** The Bank controls 56.0% of the votes in Norvestia Oyj despite holding only 32.74% of outstanding shares, and the company is thus considered to be a subsidiary of the Bank.

*** On 18 September 2010, the Central Bank of Iceland as a pledgee of the Bank's shares (99,9% of outstanding shares) in FIH Erhvervsbank entered into an agreement to sell the shares to a consortium of funds. The equity stake in FIH, which has in prior Statement of Assets been shown as fully pledged against a loan with the Central Bank of Iceland at the estimated value of the claim at that time has therefore been excluded in the Bank's Statement of Assets. This claim against the Bank was fully settled with this transaction and the Central Bank of Iceland does not have a deficiency claim against the Bank in relation to this transaction. In case the eventual sale price exceeds the claim by the Central Bank of Iceland, the surplus will be available to the Bank. However, a large portion of the achieved sale price is deferred until 2014/2015 and subject to the future development of FIH.

Other assets

23. Other assets are specified as follows:

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
	Total	Total	Total
Accounts receivables	37.494	37.717	40.549
Accepted claims on bankrupt entities	28.843	-	-
Sundry assets	4.772	4.264	4.003
Other assets at carrying value	71.109	41.981	44.552
Provisions	(68.671)	(39.459)	(37.012)
Other assets at fair value	2.438	2.522	7.540
Other assets at fair value in mEUR	16	16	42

Other Information

Further information on the claim registry and outstanding claims can be found in chapter 3 The Claiming Process.

24. Claims for administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee:

The breakdown below is put forth for illustrative purposes only and represents claims for the administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee. Until all claims have been recognized and disputes settled by the Winding-up Committee, the real and accurate amount of liabilities is uncertain. It should also be noted that this table is put forth by the Resolution Committee and does not reflect the decisions of the Winding-up Committee on individual claims.

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
Compensation instrument with Arion Bank hf.*	24.188	29.917	44.927
Accounts payable - costs related to managing the Bank while in winding-up proceedings	958	775	612
Other	892	268	6
Claims for the administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee	26.038	30.960	45.545
Claims for the administration of the Bank and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee in mEUR	169	197	253

* In October 2008, all of the Bank's deposit liabilities in Iceland were transferred to Arion Bank hf. (previously New Kaupthing Bank hf.), and also the bulk of the Bank's assets that relate to its Icelandic operations. This transfer was done according to the FME's Transfer Decision dated 21 October 2008. Negotiations on the valuation of the assets and liabilities were concluded on 3 September 2009 when the Government and the Bank agreed not to conclude the valuation of the assets at present but in 3 years time. This solution allows the Bank to capture further upside in the valuation of the assets.

The Bank is to provide cover for any negative initial value ("valuation gap") from the transfer of assets and liabilities from the Bank to Arion Bank; the valuation gap was assessed at ISK 38.358 million as at 22 October 2008. The value of the assets is guaranteed for the time period of the agreement which ends 30 June 2012. The valuation gap amounted to ISK 24.188 million as at 31 December 2010. The valuation gap is denominated 50% in EUR and 50% in ISK. The current decrease in the valuation gap is due to revaluation of the underlying assets, currency movements and accrued interests. The size of the valuation gap will be reassessed at least annually. Therefore, the size of the valuation gap can decrease but has been capped at the initial value save for currency movements and accrued interests.

25. Statement of Assets (unpledged) at fair value specified by currency:

	31.12.2010								Fair Value
	EUR	GBP	NOK	SEK	USD	ISK	DKK	Other	
Cash in hand	67.432	48.560	28.196	46.983	25.391	9.212	-	5.354	231.128
Loans to and claims									
against credit institutions	25.231	155	-	9	568	2.666	1.284	4.223	34.136
Loans to customers	46.329	136.208	7.581	47.733	31.247	25	3.071	7.055	279.249
Bonds and debt instruments	-	-	-	-	451	7.005	-	-	7.456
Shares and instruments with variable income	18.855	34.266	488	472	1.152	20	217	-	55.470
Derivatives and unpaid									
derivatives	24.690	12.920	-	33	11.435	45.838	79	171	95.166
Investments in subsidiaries	8.352	2.474	-	4.792	-	96.321	-	-	111.939
Other assets	210	122	-	-	-	370	62	1.674	2.438
Total	191.099	234.705	36.265	100.022	70.244	161.457	4.713	18.477	816.982
Total in mEUR	1.242	1.526	236	650	457	1.050	31	120	5.311

26. Set-off

The valuation of assets in this report does not take fully into account the impact of set-off.

The real and accurate amount of finally accepted set-off claims, remains uncertain until all claims have been recognized and disputes settled by the Winding-up Committee. The Winding-up Committee received set-off claims from close to 100 counterparties amounting to approximately ISK 650 billion. This number was later corrected by the Winding-up Committee to ISK 537 billion due to double counting of a large set-off claim. It should be noted that set-off claims are lodged in different ways and many of them are lodged at a maximum level. Not all claims regarding set-off fulfill the conditions that a declaration for set-off must fulfill according to Icelandic law and in some cases creditors only reserve the rights to a possible set-off. All amounts regarding set-off must be reviewed bearing the aforesaid in mind. In some cases the relevant asset has been transferred to Arion Bank hf. and the liability sits with the Bank.

The Resolution Committee has independently reviewed the list of set-off claims provided by the Winding-up Committee and currently estimates, on a preliminary basis, total set-off effects on unpledged assets at fair value to be in the order of ISK 40-85 billion. This set-off analysis is based on number of assumptions including Winding-up Committee's decisions, as at the reporting date, with regards to the validity of the relevant claim and rights to set-off where applicable. As the Resolution Committee has noted before, the exact set-off effects on the assets and liabilities side will differ since some of the assets that are subject to set-off have already been provisioned for. It should also be stressed that this estimation is put forth by the Resolution Committee and does not reflect the decisions of the Winding-up Committee on individual claims.

Set-off impacts can make a material difference to overall creditor recoveries. Further information will be provided on this matter as it becomes available.

27. Foreign exchange rates

The foreign exchange rates used in the Statement of Assets as at 31 December 2010 are based on Reuters foreign exchange rates as at 16:30 on that date. The table below shows the relevant foreign exchange rates as at 31 December 2010 and the foreign exchange rates for past comparison period.

	31.12.2010	30.6.2010	31.12.2009
AUD	117,39	108,10	112,53
CAD	115,32	120,37	119,74
CHF	122,79	118,49	121,18
DKK	20,64	21,05	24,16
EUR	153,82	156,79	179,78
GBP	179,11	190,92	202,65
JPY	1,41	1,44	1,35
NOK	19,72	19,69	21,63
SEK	17,07	16,46	17,54
USD	114,71	127,66	125,43

2.2 Overview of FY 2010 Statement of Assets

Results

- Excluding FX fluctuations, the real value increase of the Bank's total assets* amounted to ISK 135,1bn in 2010
- The Bank's functional currency is the Icelandic krona (ISK). The ISK appreciated by 11,9% in 2010. The sharp appreciation of the ISK has significant negative impact on the Bank's reported asset values
- Including FX fluctuations, the value of the Bank's total assets* increased by ISK 48bn in 2010
- Primary contributors to the real value increase in 2010 are Loans to customers, Shares and instruments with variable income and Investments in subsidiaries
- Fee income generated from Loans to customers amounted to ISK 1,3bn in 2010 and fully covered salaries and salary related cost of the Bank's employees and administrators' cost in 2010
- Cash in hand amounted to ISK 231,1bn at YE 2010 and increased by ISK 55bn in 2010 despite negative impact from FX fluctuations of ISK 16,6bn and ISK 14,5bn cash payment as part of Arion Bank's capitalization
- Total operating costs in 2010 were approx. 0.29% of the total carrying value as at YE 2010

* Total assets at fair value net of pledged positions, claims for the Bank's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the ResCom.

Statement of Assets on Carrying Value and Fair Value as at YE 2010

Assets	Carrying value 31.12.2010			Fair value 31.12.2010	
	Total	Unpledged	Provision	Unpledged	Weighted average
Cash in hand	231.128	231.128	-	231.128	100,0%
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	246.588	67.439	(33.303)	34.136	50,6%
Loans to customers*	1.148.911	1.148.911	(869.662)	279.249	24,3%
Bonds and debt instruments	54.385	7.456	-	7.456	100,0%
Shares and instruments with variable income	187.266	55.470	-	55.470	100,0%
Derivatives	183.586	183.586	(88.420)	95.166	51,8%
Investments in subsidiaries	128.155	111.939	-	111.939	100,0%
Other assets	71.109	71.109	(68.671)	2.438	3,4%
Total assets	2.251.128	1.877.038	(1.060.056)	816.982	43,5%
Total assets (mEUR)	14.635	12.203	(6.891)	5.312	43,5%

All amounts in table in mISK and mEUR.

- Total assets under management as at YE 2010 amounted to ISK 2.251bn at carrying value*, including assets pledged to counterparties amounting to ISK 374bn.
- Unpledged total assets amounted to ISK 1.877bn at carrying value* and ISK 817bn at fair value.

* Late in 2010, the Bank's financing of the Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) was sold for a 50% interest in a joint venture partnership ("JV"). The compensation has lower carrying value than the carrying value of the initial financing which the Bank provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value for Loans to customers at 31 December 2010 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 13.760 million.

Development of the Bank's Asset Base* Fair Value in 2010

Assets	ISK million				EUR million			
	31.12.2010	30.06.2010	31.12.2009	% change (YoY)	31.12.2010	30.06.2010	31.12.2009	% change (YoY)
Cash in hand	231.128	195.456	176.066	31,3%	1.503	1.247	979	53,4%
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	34.136	38.650	53.481	-36,2%	222	247	297	-25,4%
Loans to customers	279.249	304.013	366.894	-23,9%	1.815	1.939	2.041	-11,0%
Bonds and debt instruments	7.456	7.178	9.539	-21,8%	48	46	53	-8,6%
Shares and instruments with variable income	55.470	57.521	28.849	92,3%	361	367	160	124,7%
Derivatives	95.166	114.476	118.812	-19,9%	619	730	661	-6,4%
Investments in subsidiaries	111.939	113.663	27.276	310,4%	728	725	152	379,6%
Other assets	2.438	2.522	7.540	-67,7%	16	16	42	-62,2%
Total assets at fair value	816.982	833.479	788.457	3,6%	5.312	5.316	4.386	21,1%
Less: Claims for the Bank's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the ResCom.....	(26.044)	(30.960)	(45.545)	-42,8%	(169)	(197)	(253)	-33,2%
Total assets*	790.938	802.519	742.912	6,5%	5.142	5.118	4.132	24,4%

All amounts in table in mISK and mEUR.

The value of the Bank's total assets* increased in 2010 by ISK 48bn or 6,5% and by EUR 1.010m or 24,4% in EUR.

*Total assets at fair value net of pledged positions, claims for the Bank's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the ResCom.

A supplementary material to this Statement of assets can be found in a presentation which is published on the Bank's website in connection with the publication of the Creditors' Report. The supplementary material contains further analysis on each asset class.

Overview of pledged assets

As stated in Kaupthing's presentation for the Creditors' Report Update Meeting on 7 June 2010, most of the Bank's counterparties in the larger secured funding agreements seized the pledged assets at or shortly after the Bank collapsed as payments under the agreements. Secured creditors, who held a pledge over certain assets and have enforced the pledge under the agreement, were not required to file a claim against the estate to obtain ownership over the pledged assets. Instead, they may have, if considered applicable, filed potential deficiency claims net of the pledged collateral based on their own calculation. The estate includes pledged assets in its accounts even if the counterparty has enforced the pledge over the respective asset, if the underlying agreement has not yet been settled with the estate. That means that these assets are included in the Bank's Statement of Assets at the perceived market price as at the perceived settlement date of the agreement and deducted at the same value in the pledged positions column. When settling the agreement the estate would be entitled to a surplus under the agreement, while in case of a deficiency the creditor has only the entitlement to a general claim under Art. 113 and not a priority claim under Art. 111 of the Icelandic bankruptcy act. Over-collateralized positions (i.e. a surplus) resulting from secured funding agreements are rare and are not likely to have significant impact on eventual level of creditors' recoveries.

The positions marked as pledged in the Statement of Assets (ISK 374bn as at YE 2010) are included in the following categories:

- **Bonds and debt instruments and Shares and instruments with variable income.** Majority of the pledged assets in these categories are related to various secured funding agreements including repo's the Bank had entered into prior to the collapse of the Bank. The vast majority of the counterparties have enforced on the underlying securities but the settlements of the underlying agreements are still being negotiated.
- **Loans to and claims against credit institutions** includes Bank accounts and Subordinated loans to subsidiaries. As stated in the Statement of Assets as at 31 December 2009, the pledged bank accounts represent to large extent collateral posted under derivative trades and repo's. Of Subordinated loans to subsidiaries, the asset marked as pledged is a loan to Kaupthing Mortgage Institutional Investor Fund ("KMIIF") which is subject to set-off.

- ***Investments in subsidiaries*** This asset class includes the Bank's equity stake in KMIIF.

According to the claim registry, outstanding claims against pledged or third party assets amounted to ISK 48bn as at 31 December 2010. This category includes secured claims which have been accepted by the WuC and rejected by the WuC but objected by the claimant. This further includes:

- i) claims related to secured funding agreements which have already been accounted for in the subtraction of the pledged assets in the Bank's Statement of Assets.
- ii) bonds claims that have been rejected and in the WuC view should not have been filed as secured claims but rather as general claims under Art. 113.
- iii) claims related to assets in the name of 3rd parties which are pledged to the Bank and are not part of the Bank's assets and therefore not accounted for in the subtraction of the pledged assets in the Bank's Statement of Assets.

2.3 The Loans to customers portfolio

2.3.1 The loan portfolios - overview

Loans to customers are divided into three portfolios:

- **Nordic portfolio:** the vast majority of loans to customers in the Nordic region.
- **Europe portfolio:** the vast majority of loans to customers in Europe.
- **NOA portfolio:** mainly non-operating assets.

The Nordic and Europe portfolios are actively managed by the asset management team and the vast majority of the stakes in these portfolios have underlying operations or assets.

The loans in the NOA portfolio are under the supervision and management of the Inspection Committee and undergo thorough revision by the Committee.

- Real value increase in 2010, excluding FX fluctuations, related to Loans to customers amounted to ISK 27,9bn
 - Europe portfolio: ISK 141,4bn at fair value – real value increase in 2010 ISK 9,5bn
 - Nordic portfolio: ISK 98,7bn at fair value – real value increase in 2010 ISK 12,3bn
 - NOA portfolio: ISK 39,1bn at fair value – real value increase in 2010 ISK 6,1bn

2.3.2 Positions under Asset Management – Process and Procedures

As mentioned before, the Nordic and Europe portfolios are actively managed by the asset management team and the vast majority of the stakes in these portfolios have underlying operations or assets.

The mandate of the asset management division can be divided into five steps: stabilization, consolidation, full overview, which leads to the ordinary management of the position and ends with an exit strategy.

Stabilization: The asset management team was up against major challenges in the beginning. The main task was to stabilize the situation and to retain value wherever possible by preventing the collapse of different assets and by refusing strongly any fire sale bids.

Consolidation: The Bank protected assets in its foreign entities in the Nordic region and finally managed to transfer assets back to the parent company. Loans were transferred from branches and a subsidiary in the Nordic region to the parent company.

Full overview: Once the initial challenges had been overcome, a more comprehensive and thorough approach was taken on the portfolio. Responsibility was allocated between employees from asset management, portfolio management, finance and legal counsel. Positions were analyzed and prioritized by urgency and size. A detailed facility by facility review was carried out and strategies for all exposures and their recovery were formulated.

Management: With a full overview of all the positions, the Bank went into ordinary management and relevant actions were taken for each asset. The aim is to secure maximum recovery with pro-active management. Further objectives for each exposure above ISK 1bn were set and, when appropriate, external advisors and consultants hired to ensure top class expertise.

Exit strategy: When previous steps were completed a solid foundation had been set up for the development of a medium to long term strategy for each position with the aim of ensuring realization of its maximum value.

The ultimate goal is to develop the optimal solution for each position and thereby maximize recovery value for the creditors of the Bank.

Asset Disposal Process

Overview

From the outset the Bank has followed a structured process when and how decisions are being made regarding potential asset disposals. The Bank is not actively trying to sell off assets and has strongly refused any fire sale bids; however, all reasonable potential monetization possibilities are examined. To that end, all loan and equity positions managed by the asset management team have a dedicated account- and portfolio manager who constantly monitors the performance and monetization opportunities for each asset.

As a part of a continuous company analysis and monitoring, future target values for year-end 2012 have been established by Kaupthing for all loan and equity positions exceeding ISK 1bn. The Bank has carried out a detailed review for each of these exposures to derive the 2012 target values. The target values are based on tailored strategies for recovery of the exposures with the aim of ensuring maximum recovery within a reasonable timeframe. Further objectives including operating plans and milestones, risk limitations, update reporting and monitoring for each exposure are set and, when appropriate, external advisors and consultants are engaged to provide input on valuation and counsel in analysing potential options available to the Bank.

Although the Bank is not actively seeking to dispose of its assets, it remains open to direct approaches from interested parties and is willing to consider offers should valuation levels be acceptable (e.g. loan repayment at par). However, when assets are not put in a formal sales process, interested parties have to make their own review and due diligence based on available public information. All offers are evaluated based on an established framework (see below) and e.g. compared with updated target values before a decision is taken.

Framework and process for potential asset monetization

To date, the asset management team has been focused on value creation and to support and restructure the loan portfolio as needed while very few assets have been sold. To ensure value maximization, all assets are constantly monitored and potential monetization opportunities assessed. To this end, the Bank established an asset monetization framework. The following are the main consideration that could trigger a potential asset monetization for a particular asset:

- estimated current value/potential disposal value > future target value
- unfavourable risk/return to hold and support asset
- too large/expensive to support asset, e.g. major refinancing need, large payout or investments needed
- restrictions to hold on to an asset due to e.g. regulatory / legal reasons
- bids for loan exposure at par, full repayment plus interest

If one or more of the above conditions are fulfilled with respect to a particular asset, a proposal outlining the main pros and cons of holding or monetizing the asset, may be submitted to the Asset Committee.

The Asset Committee's decision criteria

The principal criteria for potential monetization are based on the Bank's target valuation of assets. The Asset Committee has established certain criteria to evaluate proposals for a potential asset disposal. Decisions are made with advice from external advisors in all larger cases and as needed in the case of smaller exposures.

Among the most significant issues:

- Thorough analysis of potential options based on most recent obtainable information.
- Expected value achieved through disposal compared to the expected value if retained including certainty of achieving such a value.
- Proposal considered within the context of current valuation, market interest, trading levels in the market and future target value.

The Bank always has the option to hold and support assets if it is deemed more favourable. The Asset Committee with the support of relevant advisors can either accept or reject the submitted proposal.

Process design

If a proposal to monetize an asset is considered acceptable by the Asset Committee, a final sales process is designed and executed by the asset management and the legal teams. Decisions are made on deadlines, timeline and documentation are finalised internally with external legal advice as needed.

It is the ResCom's general procedure that larger equity positions are sold in a formal sales process (i.e. mostly through auctions) or public placements.

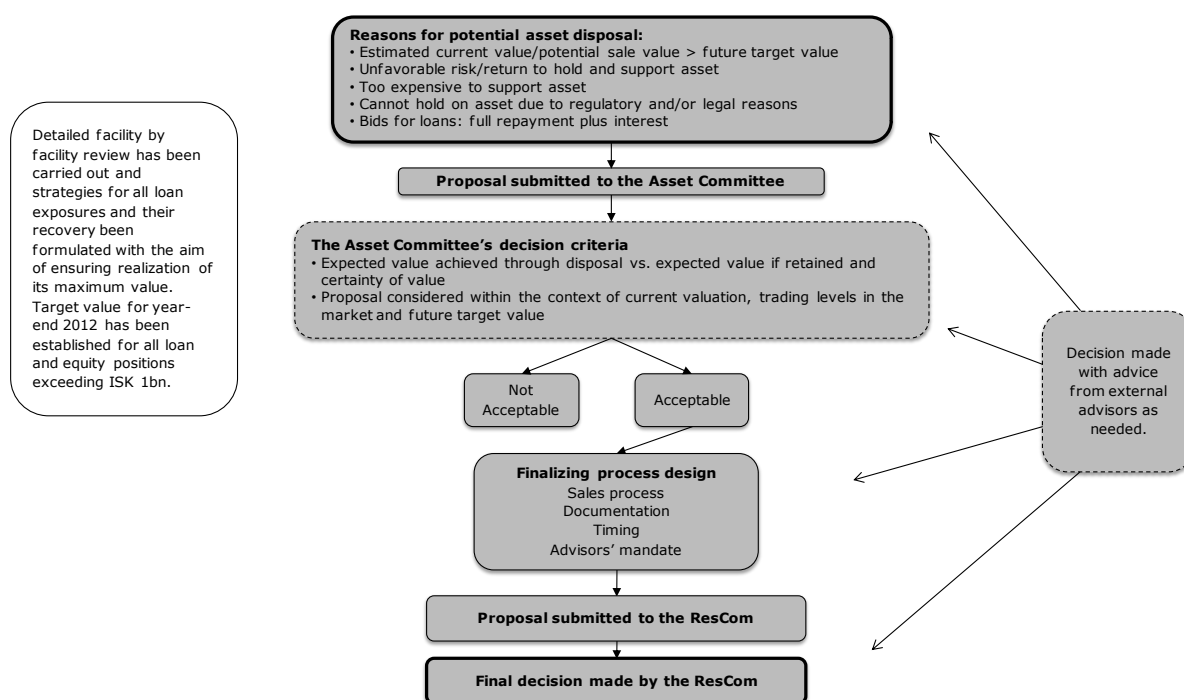
- The objective is that all formal asset sales will be announced publicly on the Bank's website.
- If deemed more favourable, equity positions may be sold through a different process.

However, loan positions are generally sold in private placements, to date mainly leading to full repayments.

For larger equity positions, the asset management team appoints an external advisor to run a sales process where conventional tools, such as financial, legal and commercial due diligence is carried out. The internal asset management and legal teams work closely with the relevant advisor throughout the process.

If the proposal to monetize an asset is considered acceptable by the Asset Committee the account manager together with the relevant managing director in the asset management team submits a proposal to the ResCom for final approval. A final decision on asset disposal is always made by the ResCom.

Asset monetization framework



2.3.3 Restructuring

In 2008 and 2009, the majority of the loan portfolio in active management (i.e. Europe and Nordic) was restructured. The restructuring projects required a significant time and effort from the asset management team, the internal legal counsel and the members of the ResCom. As most of the active portfolios have now been restructured, the Bank does not anticipate many restructuring exercises to be completed going forward. When restructuring assets, the debt level is set at a level not lower than perceived enterprise value at restructuring. This leaves little leeway for unfavourable development of any particular asset. It can therefore be expected that ultimately some assets that have undergone restructuring might drop again to the watch list and be in a need for further reorganisation.

Progress in restructuring work

In December 2008, 76% of Europe portfolio and 41% of the Nordic portfolio (since April 2009) was on the Bank's watch list (or had the risk of getting there). Those are loans whereby cash flow is insufficient to service debt and there are (repeated) covenant breaches. Some of which (a) are in industries badly hit by recession; or (b) had owners that were distressed because of the financial crises and unable to support their assets; or (c) had the wrong capital structure to start with.

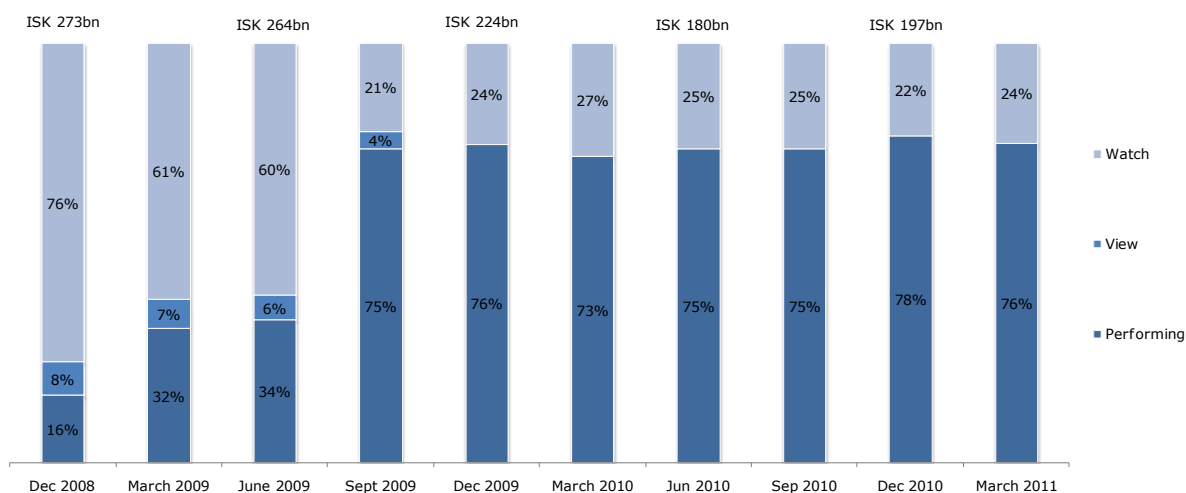
A considerable part of the Nordic and Europe loan portfolio has undergone restructuring. [As at 31 March 2011, only 24% of the Europe and 13% of the Nordic loan balance were still on the watch list.](#) The status of loan portfolios is categorised in the following manner:

- *Performing loans:* Loans to entities where cash flow is sufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments and no breaches in agreements are foreseeable in the future.
- *Loans on view list:* Loans to entities where cash flow is sufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments, but agreements have been breached or are likely to be breached in the foreseeable future. Some banks include this category within performing loans.
- *Loans on watch list:* Loans to entities where cash flow is insufficient to service debt, i.e. interest and principal repayments and agreements have been breached repeatedly.

The graphs below shows the portfolios based on the carrying value in the respective month.

The increase in performance is mainly driven by an extensive financial restructuring work, covenant resets, active management and improved market conditions.

Europe portfolio*

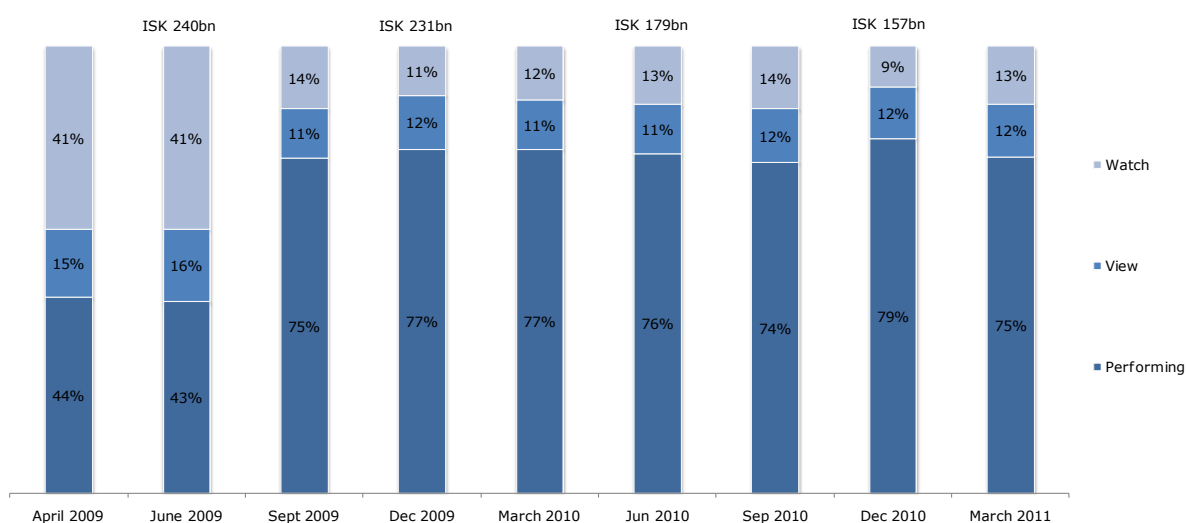


*The Bank's financing of the former Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) was excluded in previous periods as the Bank held also all the equity. The carrying value for the Middlesex project is included in Dec 2010 and March 2011, but is adjusted downwards by ISK 13.760 million as explained in the Statement of Assets at YE 2010, note 8.

Debt to equity conversion of approximately ISK 80bn is a major factor in increased performance in 2009 and contributes to the decrease in carrying value in 2009.

In the last quarter of 2009 certain option value assets were transferred back to the Bank from Arion Bank as part of the capitalization agreement. These assets had low fair value ascribed to them and sometimes high carrying value. Option value assets are valued at insignificant amount as at 31 December 2010, but ResCom believes there is a possible future upside of few million Euros. The transfer of the option value assets back to the Bank was a part of the overall aim of the ResCom to make sure that value of all assets was being maximised. This transfer explains the increase in the watch list between September 2009 and December 2009.

Nordic portfolio



Majority of the loans in the Nordic portfolio were transferred from the respective countries in Q1 2009.

Additional observations on performance in the Europe and Nordic Portfolios

- Mainly performing loans have been repaid
 - Therefore, since the Bank's Loans to customers' portfolio is a static portfolio, it is expected that the portfolio shows declining performance through time - everything else being equal
- Arion Bank was recapitalised with performing loans
 - Transfer of performing assets in the recapitalization of Arion Bank skews the comparison between periods
- Substantial parts of the loans that are now on the watch list are expected to remain on the watch list for some time.
 - These loans (including some option value assets transferred from Arion Bank to Kaupthing in Q4 2009 at Kaupthing's request) will only become performing after a formal composition has taken place
- Sometime after restructuring one should expect some setback in performance of a static portfolio.
 - Even though this has not been the experience so far, one should keep in mind that when restructuring assets, the debt level is set at a level not lower than perceived enterprise value at restructuring. This leaves little leeway for unfavourable development of any particular asset. It can therefore be expected that ultimately some assets might drop to the watch list and that the assets will be in a need for further reorganisation.
- Many of the loans on the watch list are accruing default interest which inflates the carrying value of watch list assets.

Equity value being created

The Bank has acquired a controlling interest in several companies and the Bank has, as an equity holder, tried to make sure that its views are presented by nominating board members while also making sure to retain other board members with industrial know-how and expertise. The Bank has already started to see equity value being created in some of the restructuring cases. Equity acquired through debt for equity swaps is classified as *Shares and instruments with variable income* in the Bank's financial information.

In all of the major restructuring cases, the Bank has hired external advisors. Depending on the nature of the restructuring projects, these external parties can be financial advisors, legal counsels, real estate consultants, retail experts, accountants, auditors in the relevant countries etc. The cost of these is in most cases paid by the respective borrower.

Restructuring – case studies

The objective of all restructuring efforts is to maximize the likelihood of recouping the Bank's previous full exposure, protecting the Bank's interests and the company value going forward. Before restructuring the account is analyzed extensively, taking into account various other options, other creditors, collateral position etc.

Common scenarios where restructuring is a real option:

- Insufficient cash flow to service the debt, the company has no real equity and there is a risk of management behaving irrationally.
- Potential equity value and the Bank gain a legal avenue to the asset due to e.g. covenant breaches.

Following are important practicalities which the Bank takes into account when executing a capital restructuring. The aim is to find the right balance between:

- Operational disruptions and the possible outcome of the restructuring exercise.
- The costs associated with the financial restructuring and its complications, against future cost savings while bearing in mind how easily the structure can be managed.
- What incentives to give to other stakeholders: sound understanding of the company's future prospects and its value are of utmost importance in this respect.
- The aim is to set the debt level not lower than perceived enterprise value at restructuring.

Following is list of some restructuring cases implemented by the Bank. This list cannot be taken as conclusive.

Aurora Fashions / Karen Millen

Background and performance

The Bank and the former senior management of Mosaic Fashions established Aurora Fashions Limited ("Aurora") in Q1 2009 to take over the retail brands Karen Millen, Coast, Warehouse and Oasis, which previously belonged to Mosaic Fashions Limited ("Mosaic"). The administrators which were appointed to Mosaic sold in an asset deal parts of Shoe Studio to Dune and parts of the Principles assets to Debenhams. This operation was completed with considerable efforts from Deloitte, DLA Piper and BDO Stoy Hayward.

Mosaic had been experiencing significantly deteriorating earnings due to the UK recession compounded by financial difficulties. After attempts to restructure the business in consultation with key stakeholders, Mosaic's board of directors decided on 1 March 2009 to request that the company be put into administration. This step was necessary as it seemed clear that Mosaic would not be able to meet its obligations to its creditors. Furthermore, attempts to restructure the business with a view to securing its continued operations had failed.

To date this extensive restructuring transaction, which was the largest pre-pack administration within retail in 2009, has proved successful and the performance has been in line with the Bank's plan as set out at Aurora's inception in March 2009, although the UK retail environment still remains challenging.

Aurora filed its financial results for the H1 2010 ending 31 July 2010. The company reports global retail sales of GBP 362 million and EBITDA up 36% to GBP 17,8 million. Other key figures reported:

- LFL sales up 5%
- 37 new stores opened
- On-line sales grow by 34%

In Q1 2011 Aurora announced proposed changes to its organizational structure by demerging Karen Millen from the group. Under the plans Karen Millen will be established as a separate company with Coast, Oasis and Warehouse continuing as part of the Aurora Fashions Group. As a result of these changes, Aurora Fashions operates in 33 countries with global turnover of over GBP 500m and 6.900 employees. Karen Millen operates in 40 countries with global retail sales of approx. GBP 250m and employs over 1.800 people.

The plan is to restructure its support functions, including outsourcing IT functions and distribution services with the intention to support the development and growth of all of its brands and maximise the benefits of its shared services infrastructure.

Kaupthing has a long-term strategic plan for both Karen Millen and Aurora Fashions. With these organizational changes, which diversify the business, Kaupthing believes it has increased substantially its options as shareholder.

The changes are expected to take effect during 2011.

Further information on Aurora Fashions' operations and performance can be found at www.aurorafashions.com.

All Saints

To protect the Bank's exposure to a shareholder loan and to remove the uncertainty at that time over the company's shareholding and funding, the Bank reached an agreement in March 2009 with the main shareholders of the retail chain All Saints. New investment equivalent to ISK 600 million, valued at ISK 7.541million as at end of H1 2010, was made in H1 2009 to protect the Bank's assets and its interests in a holding structure.

All Saints put in a sales process

All Saints has an ambitious growth plan and is seeking funding to support its further development. As stated previously, Kaupthing as part of the shareholder group is looking whether to exit its investment. Ernst & Young has been appointed as advisors in the ongoing sales process.

Former Middlesex Hospital Site

The former Middlesex Hospital site on Mortimer Street in Fitzrovia, was bought for GBP 175m in June 2006 in a joint venture by Kaupthing and the CPC Group. In Q4 2008, Kaupthing swapped its shares in another project (the 9900 Wilshire project in Beverly Hills, a luxury residential scheme) with the CPC Group in exchange for their shares in the Middlesex project. Both sites had been held in joint ventures by Kaupthing and the CPC group.

From the outset the Bank has followed a structured process when and how decisions are made regarding potential asset disposals. The Bank applied the standard asset disposal process framework (see chapter 2.3.2 *Positions under Asset Management – Process and Procedures*) for the Middlesex Site. CB Richard Ellis was engaged to handle the sales process in light of their extensive knowledge of the site and their previous work for the Bank during 2H 2009 as co-advisor. A satisfactory opinion was received from an experienced third party on the engagement agreements.

Following a detailed strategy review and in light of positive trends in the Central London property market, the Bank decided to put the site in the core of West End in London into a formal sales process which commenced in Q2 2010. An announcement on the sales process was published 2 March 2010 on the Bank's website, www.kaupthing.com, and incorporated in the Creditors' Report 9 March 2010. This was overall a good sales process, which lead to competitive bidding. After receiving first round of bids by 18 May 2010 the Bank together with its advisors investigated several different options, including straight sale, sale with an overage and a joint venture partnership ("JV").

The conclusion following a rigorous process was, as announced on the Bank's website 10 December 2010, to enter into a 50/50 JV partnership with Aviva Investors and appoint Exemplar Properties as development manager for the site. Kaupthing will put in the land but Aviva will fund the planning and the development costs up to the land value. The bid that came from Aviva and Exemplar was deemed the strongest one in terms of financials, vision and experience. Additionally, the scheme produced by Exemplar and Aviva was in the Bank's view the best and most thoroughly considered proposal for the site. Kaupthing is bound by confidentiality and will therefore not disclose details of the JV agreement.

The three-acre site will be transformed into an integrated sustainable, mixed-use community centred on a new landscaped public realm that embraces the listed hospital chapel. The practical completion of the construction of the high-quality scheme is expected in late 2014.

To be designed by leading architectural practice Sheppard Robson, the site's new master plan will include a mix of open market residential apartments, affordable homes, retail, Grade A commercial space, and amenity for local occupiers including a health centre and an education facility. Kaupthing, Aviva Investors and Exemplar Properties intend to submit a new planning application to Westminster City Council in mid-2011. Following the grant of planning permission, work will commence on site immediately.

The ResCom's principal objective is to ensure proper handling of, and to maximise the value of the Bank's assets to the benefit of its creditors. The Bank's long term JV objectives are maximization of the market value of the commercial property, capital receipts of the residential property and the project IRR. The Bank deems that the development of the site through the JV with Aviva will maximise the value to the Bank's creditors.

CB Richard Ellis and Olswang acted as advisors for the Bank during the sales process.

Further information on the Middlesex project can be found in an announcement on the Bank's website.

Huurre Group Oy

The Bank supported a major restructuring of one of North-Europe's leading commercial refrigeration companies, Huurre Group Oy (HQ in Finland) to strengthen the Group's financial position in the current challenging economical climate. As a result of this, the equity ratio of the Group substantially improved. Simultaneously, the loan facilities were extended; having a maturity of three years secured the Group's financing to mid 2012. Following the restructuring, the Bank owns 100% of the Group's equity. For the restructuring, PwC participated in the valuation and regarding business sensitivity study. Deloitte advised on tax and structuring and Olswang and Borenus gave advice on legal issues and documentation.

Bay Restaurant Holdings Limited ("Bay") and Town & City Pub Company Limited ("Town & City")

After capital restructuring in July 2009, Kaupthing Bank and another bank became major shareholders in Plato Company 3 which is the 100% holding company of Bay and sister company Town & City. The combined group was highly leveraged and the Bank owned a substantial part of its debts or close to 60%. The rest of the debt was owned by a single bank. The group agreed with its banks, on a partial debt-for-equity swap conversion which reduced its debt by approx. GBP 90m. For this transaction, PwC gave advice on tax and restructuring and Slaughters & May on legal issues and documentation.

Sale of 22 ha ha bar & grill restaurants

Bay Restaurant Group announced on 17 September 2010 the sale of 22 ha ha bar & grill restaurants ("ha ha") to Mitchells & Butlers for a consideration of GBP 19.5m. This part of Bay's operations EBITDA amounted to GBP 2.6m in the fiscal year ending in February 2010.

Following thorough analysis of potential options and in light of strong interest received through reversed enquires, a number of highly regarded advisory firms were approached and had the opportunity to pitch for an advisory role. As part of the mandate process the advisory firms were asked to produce a desk top valuation of the brands within Plato Company 3 and give their recommendation. The previous enquires for ha ha and the valuation received indicated that potential sale value could be in line with the future target value of the Bank (see chapter 2.3.2 *Positions under Asset Management – Process and Procedures*). McQueen was appointed as an advisor based on their comprehensive experience of the industry.

Subsequently, it was decided to start a formal auction process for ha ha in April 2010. Vendor due diligence was conducted and around 20 offers were received. The final price negotiated is at the top end of the valuations received and in line with the Bank's future target value.

The Bank's ResCom is of the opinion that the sales price is strong and that selling ha ha restaurants at this point in time provides more benefits to the creditors of the Bank than a later exit. EBITDA multiples in the sale around 7.5x which the ResCom considers particularly good for a leasehold business. The alternative was an extensive and costly roll-out of the brand in the next few years.

Furthermore, the disposal of ha ha enables Bay to sharpen the focus on the remaining La Tasca operations, which comprises 75 restaurants, mainly in the UK. It is anticipated that although the vast majority of the sale proceeds will be used to repay the two banks, some of the proceeds will be reinvested in the La Tasca business as Bay embarks on a two year investment programme in the brand.

Further information can be found in announcement from Bay Restaurant Group, and also in a news release from Mitchells & Butlers.

De-Merger of La Tasca

The Directors of Bay have announced that with effect from 28 February 2011, La Tasca will be de-merged from Bay Restaurant Company to be incorporated as a standalone business, La Tasca Holdings plc. La Tasca, comprising c. 67 Spanish tapas restaurants, remains the leading operator of authentic Spanish casual dining cuisine in the UK. In addition, there are five La Tasca restaurants in the USA. Current trading across the La Tasca estate continues to be robust in a challenging market.

Further information on La Tasca can be found on <http://www.latasca.co.uk>.

PMS properties

In 2009 the Bank finished the restructuring of a SEK 1,1bn portfolio of twelve properties in Sweden. Eleven out of the twelve properties were refinanced in cooperation with the previous owners, the P.M.S. Group Ltd. in Israel, while one of the assets was refinanced through a bankruptcy process. A proactive approach taken by the Bank secured a considerable equity injection by the owners in both processes and a profit sharing structure.

Celsius portfolio

The Bank agreed with the shareholders of the Celsius property portfolio to extend the maturity of the EUR 142m facility for 24 months. This is a portfolio of French properties on long term lease contracts to the likes of Carrefour and Arriva. The portfolio has benefitted from a strong rental income that has

enabled full payment of interest and some amortisation of principal over the term. The Bank believes the extension is a good result for both the Bank and the shareholders as asset values are likely to improve in the near future.

Acta

In 2007, Kaupthing Bank Sverige AB granted loans of approx. SEK 1.2bn (ca. EUR 120m) to approx. 3,200 customers of Acta Kapitalförvaltning ("Acta") to invest in bonds issued by Lehman Brothers Treasury Co. B.V. ("Lehman bonds") and guaranteed by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. Customers were advised by external party Acta. These loans were transferred to the Bank from its subsidiary in Sweden when it was sold to Ålandsbanken. In February 2010, Kaupthing entered into an agreement with Acta which involves an offer to the relevant customers.

The offer was based on the following:

- Repayment of 60% of nominal amount.
- Transfer Lehman bonds to Kaupthing. The value of the bonds in this transaction was set at 30% of nominal amount.
- Accordingly, the value to Kaupthing of the accepted offer at the time of the offer amounted to 90% of the nominal amount of the loans.
- For the accepting clients, the due dates were postponed for three months. For non-accepting customers, Kaupthing proceeded with collection of original loan amount (maturing during Q1 – Q2 2010).
- The accepting clients agreed not to direct any lawsuits against Acta, Kaupthing or Ålandsbanken.

On 11 May 2010, approx. 85% had accepted the offer, by amount and number.

Compared to transfer value to Kaupthing, taking into consideration other related transactions, the accepted offers result in approx. full recovery for the Bank, based on the current market value of Lehman Treasury bonds.

2.3.4 Repayments and exits

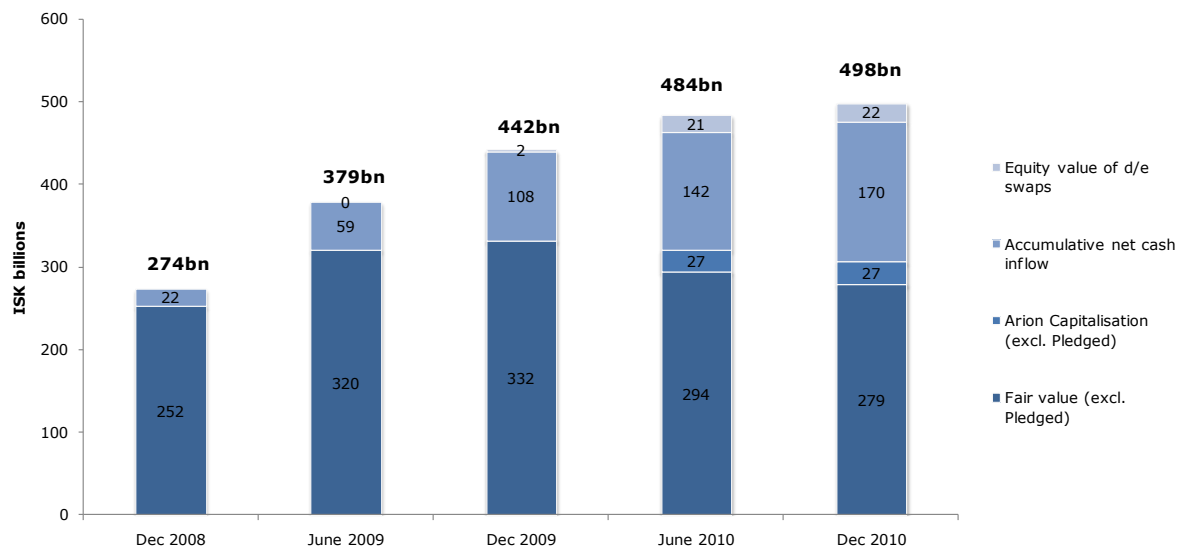
The Bank is not actively trying to sell off assets and strongly refuses any fire sale bids. From October 2008 to the end of Q1 2011, 52 loans have been realised with a total cash flow amounting to approx. ISK 93bn, thereof 42 loans have been paid in full, amounting to approx. ISK 78bn. Numbers are converted to ISK as at the end of each relevant quarter.

Quarter	Number of loans	Amount (mISK)*	Recovery
Q1 2011	5 Loans	8.728	100,0%
Q4 2010	5 loans	8.680	100,0%
Q3 2010	2 loans	2.640	100,0%
Q2 2010	5 loans	4.728	90,4%
Q1 2010	5 loans	9.147	94,0%
Q4 2009	8 loans	22.912	97,2%
Q3 2009	5 loans	7.549	100,0%
Q2 2009	12 loans	9.409	95,4%
Q4 2008	5 loans	19.351	77,7%
Total	52 loans	93.143	92,3%

In total from October 2008 the weighted average recovery of realised loans has been 92%, in 2010 alone it was 96% and 97% in 2009.

2.3.5 Development of fair value and accumulative net cash inflow

The picture below shows the fair value in addition to the accumulative net cash inflow and equity value created from the Loans to customers' portfolio since December 2008. The picture is shown net of pledged assets and is converted to ISK as at 31.12.2010 FX rate.



Hands-on asset management and loan restructurings together with improved market conditions continue to create value in loans and equity positions. It is the ResCom's view that the ability of the customers to repay debt has on average improved over the period.

2.3.6 NOA portfolio

The Non Operating Assets portfolio ("NOA") is part of the Loans to customers' portfolio. As at YE 2010 NOA portfolio amounted to ISK 795bn at carrying value and ISK 39bn at fair value. The NOA portfolio is under the supervision of a sub-committee of the ResCom, the Inspection Committee ("IC") and comprises loans, securities and transactions under examination. The IC comprises two people, both of whom are members of the ResCom. A number of internal employees are working for the IC. Each account/project is handled by a dedicated team of at least an account manager and a lawyer. These teams are responsible for managing the matters within the NOA portfolio on a day-by-day basis with the support of various internal departments and staff.

Vast majority of the loans in the NOA portfolio is to holding companies and other SPV's, mainly non-domestic entities. Most of the loans in the portfolio are in default. The portfolio currently comprises 28 entity groups which are all under examination. They are all categorised as being under watch until the IC has concluded its examination. The number of entities in each group under examination ranges from 1 to more than 250. Loans and historical transactions in this portfolio are scrutinized and dealings and documents for each borrower are thoroughly examined.

The primary aspects of its work are: reviewing and investigating these transactions, and preparing and commencing legal proceedings and collection against parties that might be liable to the Bank as a result of those transactions. With some degree of simplification it can be said that the NOA portfolio contains:

- Loans or transactions made to related parties, such as shareholders, subsidiaries and senior management
- Loans where large exposures yield low or no direct recovery
- Loans made into complex structures or non-operational SPVs
- Other irregular loans or transactions

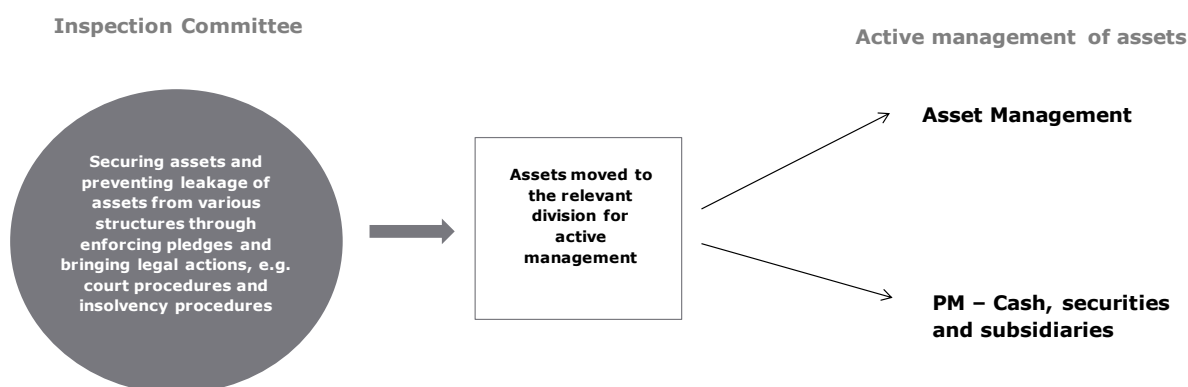
The main objective of the IC is to continue to focus on the maximisation of the recovery of assets in the portfolio, including by bringing damages claims where appropriate.

Having exercised security over the majority of liquid assets secured, the IC intends to finalise the exercise of security over the remaining assets. Receiverships and liquidations which have been commenced or are about to commence will continue in order to realise assets in the companies under receivership and also to access information which will enable the IC to investigate additional potential claims for recovery. The IC also intends to continue or commence legal proceedings for recovery and damages claims as and when sufficient information and evidence can be collected and the potential recovery under such claims can be properly identified.

External advisors to the IC consists of several law firms and accounting firms, including expert forensic auditors from Grant Thornton UK and counsel from Weil, Gotshal & Manges UK and Olswang which both provide expert legal advice and litigation services to the IC, and Conyers Dill & Pearman, a leading law firm with expertise in offshore jurisdictions. These parties have very diverse and international experience of handling insolvencies and investigating cases of this type.

Many of the loans and transactions in the NOA portfolio have in common that legal proceedings may increase recovery for the Bank. Legal collection proceedings and/or enforcement actions have been commenced against entities in 11 of the structures. The committee has been successful in securing the assets and prevent leakage of assets from various structures through enforcing pledges and bringing legal actions (for example court procedures and commencing insolvency procedures). The committee has obtained repayments (both full and partial) from a number of entities under examination and has also taken control of some assets through the enforcement of securities.

The IC is not managing operating assets. When assets are acquired, e.g. by enforcing pledges; those assets are moved to the relevant divisions for active management.



In autumn 2008, the ResCom, at the request of the FME, engaged PwC Iceland to investigate whether the Bank or parties connected to it, had in the weeks before the collapse of the bank deviated from its internal rules or violated the rules governing the activities of financial undertakings, the securities transactions act or the general penal code. A detailed report was submitted to the FME on 30 December 2008 and it has already become the basis for further investigations.

The Winding-up Committee has engaged PwC Iceland to investigate measures taken by the Bank before it was granted a moratorium and the IC will be working closely with the Winding-up Committee and PwC Iceland who are focusing particularly on possible rescissions and damages claims in relation to domestic parties. The Winding-up Committee has already referred cases to the relevant authorities based on this investigation, and a number of rescission and other actions are under preparation and will be put into effect in the near future.

Settlement of proceedings regarding Somerfield

In June 2010, the ResCom, the trustees of the Tchenguiz Discretionary Trust ("TDT"), namely Investec Trust Guernsey and Bayeux Trustees, and other parties reached a settlement of the proceedings issued by Isis Investments against Kaupthing, the trustees of TDT and other parties in the High Court

of England and Wales ("the English Proceedings"). The parties also reached a settlement of the related proceedings brought by Kaupthing and others against the trustees of TDT and others in the High Court of the British Virgin Islands ("the BVI Proceedings").

The terms of the settlement are confidential between the parties, save the following:

- the monies subject to the dispute, being monies arising out of the sale of the Somerfield supermarket chain to the Co-operative Ventures Limited, are released and the due amount will be paid ultimately to the Liquidator of Oscatello Investments Limited
- this is a full and final settlement of all claims raised in the English Proceedings and the BVI Proceedings between Kaupthing and the trustees of TDT
- the trustees of TDT have undertaken to withdraw the part of their claim filed in the winding-up of Kaupthing in respect of the monies arising out of the sale of the Somerfield supermarket chain to the Co-operative Ventures Limited

The ResCom believes that this is a very satisfactory outcome for the Bank and that the terms of the settlement are in the best interest of Kaupthing and therefore its creditors.

Weil, Gotshal & Manges represented Kaupthing in the English Proceedings and advised the ResCom on the settlement.

Special Investigation Commission's Report

The IC oversees and is responsible for all communications with external investigation agencies, such as the FME, the Special Investigation Commission and the Special Prosecutor as well as the Serious Fraud Office in the UK.

Following the publication of the Special Investigation Commission's report, the ResCom and its employees went over and analysed the information in the report concerning Kaupthing to assess whether all questionable aspects of Kaupthing activities referred to in the report had been examined by the ResCom or its sub-committees. The conclusion was that all cases related to Kaupthing which are discussed in the report of the Special Investigation Commission have been examined by the Bank.

As provided for by law, the main objective of the ResCom is to maximise the recovery of assets belonging to Kaupthing Bank and its creditors. In those instances where the ResCom has in the course of its work become aware of events which could give rise to grounds for suspicion of criminal behaviour, it is obliged by law to notify the competent authorities thereof. Since it commenced work on 9 October 2008, the ResCom has co-operated extensively and successfully with the authorities and has turned over a large quantity of data concerning dozens of cases, which have been under examination by the authorities. These involve various transactions which in some instances amount to tens or even hundreds of billions of ISK. The examination by ResCom has, for instance, been directed at lending to related parties and to the Bank's largest clients, extraordinary transactions and transactions with and through the bank's subsidiaries abroad.

The Bank has in all instances notified competent authorities immediately of all incidents of possible misconduct or events which could give cause for grounds for suspicion of criminal behaviour. Such incidents are also being reviewed by the IC for potential damages claims where such claims may maximize the value of the Bank's assets. It should be pointed out that the ResCom is not obliged to seek such knowledge beyond what it acquires through the gathering of information in the course of its work.

The ResCom has provided those parties investigating events in the wake of the Banks' collapse, including the Special Prosecutor, the Financial Supervisory Authority, the Special Investigation Commission, the Director of Internal Revenue and the Directorate of Tax Investigations in Iceland, with all assistance requested in investigating cases. Furthermore, the ResCom has willingly provided the investigators concerned with ready access to all its data and such information as has been requested. The ResCom has responded to all queries and requests addressed to it by the above-mentioned parties and set up special facilities to facilitate their work. The ResCom has also offered investigators access to the information and data which it has gathered and compiled with the assistance of its foreign advisors.

2.3.7 Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review

In H1 2010, Morgan Stanley, the Bank's main financial advisor, completed a detailed report on the Bank's operations and performance. The report and its extensive summary provide a detailed overview of the Bank's asset base and an independent assessment of the 2009 valuation level including indication of potential upside. Furthermore, the report provides an assessment and overview on restructurings performed by the Bank since October 2008. The contractual cash flow profile from the asset base is summarized along with the costs associated with running the administration. Finally the report illuminates the Bank's current strategy for value maximization and monetization. [The report was updated by Morgan Stanley in March 2011 for recent developments and valuation levels as at YE 2010.](#)

Following publications, the ResCom has reviewed and analysed the information in the reports. The ResCom has come to the conclusion that overall the restructurings have been carried out on a solid and thorough basis compared to best practice international standards including analyzing options available to the Bank and consulting advisers as needed and that no immediate different actions is necessary.

ICC members and other private creditors with significant and valid interest have access to an extensive summary of the Morgan Stanley report, subject to the signing of hold harmless letter with Morgan Stanley and NDA with Kaupthing.

Members of the ICC and all other groups of creditors with significant interest have had the opportunity to appoint an independent advisor. Appointed financial advisors have full access to the Morgan Stanley report and have had group Q&A meetings with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees.

2.4 Derivatives

Overview

Derivatives and unpaid derivatives - Assets	Carrying value net of collateral	Provision	Fair value net of collateral	Fair value net of collateral	Fair value net of collateral
		31.12.2010		30.06.2010	31.12.2009
Derivatives	2.567	(1.275)	1.292	4.111	6.556
Unpaid derivatives*	181.019	(87.145)	93.874	110.365	112.256
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	183.586	(88.420)	95.166	114.476	118.812
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives (mEUR)	1.194	-575	619	730	661

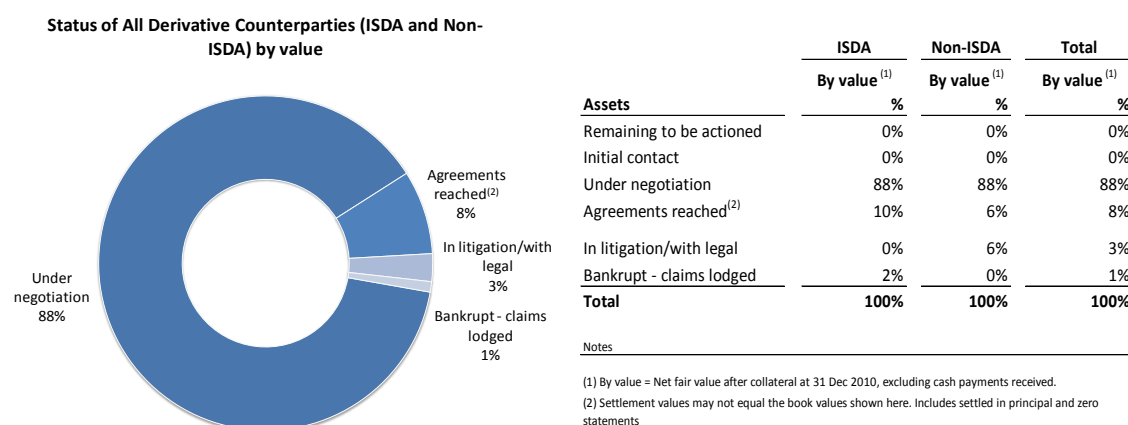
*Matured and terminated trades, and unpaid cash flow from open trades.

As shown in the table above, the fair value of derivatives net of collateral as at 31 December 2010 amounts to ISK 95,2bn, thereof are Non-ISDA counterparties amounting to ISK 45,1bn and ISDA counterparties ISK 50,1bn.

The vast majority of transactions with foreign counterparties were traded under the ISDA agreements, most of which have been terminated by the counterparty, while vast majority of transaction with domestic counterparties are traded under general market agreements and a minority under ISDA agreements.

Progress by value

Status of all derivatives counterparties by value as at 31 December 2010 can be found below.



Progress by number of counterparties since January 2010

The table below shows the progress of the derivative portfolio since January 2010 by number of counterparties.

ISDA

	January 2010	May 2010	August 2010	Nov 2010	Feb 2011
Status by counterparty	%	%	%	%	%
Remaining to be actioned	64%	10%	3%	0%	0%
Initial contact	26%	39%	7%	2%	0%
Under negotiation	9%	34%	57%	52%	43%
Agreements reached	1%	6%	20%	33%	49%
In litigation/with legal	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Bankrupt - claims lodged	0%	10%	10%	10%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Non-ISDA

	January 2010	May 2010	August 2010	Nov 2010	Feb 2011
Status by counterparty	%	%	%	%	%
Remaining to be actioned	29%	27%	1%	1%	0%
Initial contact	14%	9%	2%	1%	0%
Under negotiation	41%	26%	33%	31%	30%
Agreements reached	12%	30%	48%	51%	59%
In litigation/with legal	5%	6%	12%	13%	9%
Bankrupt - claims lodged	0%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

External advisors

Alvarez & Marsal ("A&M") manages the overall process of the winding down of the derivatives book with the aim to maximise recoveries. To do this A&M works with and coordinates the work of the employees of the Bank along with external derivatives valuation specialists. Furthermore, the business law firm Olswang acts as an external legal counsel associated with recoveries of the derivatives portfolio.

The process

A predefined process is strictly followed with counterparties being prioritised based on their importance to the estate. Four work streams have been defined for the derivatives recovery: Counterparty interaction, Valuations, Legal and Back office-Treasury. A further distinction was made between parties operating under ISDA agreements (predominantly international counterparties) and the Bank's General Terms (predominantly domestic counterparties).

Each stream is predominantly staffed by employees of the Bank supported by external advisors where specialist expertise is required. All streams follow a narrowly defined process to achieve resolution of the exposures involving systematic checks on the streams' output and a full audit trail to ensure all factors are considered and checked in arriving at initial valuations. After legal due diligence and valuation analysis each individual proposal is submitted to the Bank's management for approval before proceeding. There are two major gateways in the process; firstly, before commencing interaction with the counterparty and; secondly, before commencing settlement negotiations. Finally, once a value has been agreed in principal with the counterparty, this will be approved by the ResCom and/or the Winding-up Committee.

Thus, oversight and control of the derivatives process is ensured by the requirement to have the Bank's management sign-off at these key stages in the interaction with counterparties, i.e. strategy for

recovery, initiation of contact, agreement of amounts with counterparty and a decision to litigate. A full audit trail is maintained per counterparty.

Open derivatives

There are open derivatives both in the domestic and the foreign derivatives book and the total number of open derivatives contracts is less than 200. The transactions concern mainly plain vanilla interest rate swaps (IRS) and long term FX/Currency swaps with non-ISDA domestic counterparties. Process has been set up for a regular review in order to determine whether the positions should be kept or terminated in order to maximise the recovery of the contracts.

Status update

The derivatives team continues to deal with the primary barriers to rapid settlement:

- Wide discrepancies in ISK rates used leading to protracted analysis and ongoing negotiations escalating to the highest levels in our counterparties
- Set-off now well progressed but continues to stall while counterparty's object to decisions
- Greater level of legal dispute (especially where there are wide valuation spreads) than anticipated coupled to absence of legal precedent

2.5 Overview of the Bank's branches and subsidiaries

The ResCom has conducted a substantial amount of work to: i) secure the future business of entities, ii) restructure and sell off entities, iii) close down entities. Furthermore, members of the ResCom or its representatives have been nominated to replace former representatives of the Bank in subsidiaries which are still effectively controlled by the Bank.

2.5.1 Subsidiaries: Current status

The table below summarizes the status of subsidiaries that are mentioned in note 22 of chapter 2.1.3 *Notes on the Statement of Assets* in addition to Arion Bank.

Name of subsidiary	Current status
Kaupskil (Arion Bank)	Operational and owns 87% of share capital in Arion Bank
FIH	Has been sold
Kaupthing Mortgage Institutional Investor Fund	Operational and wholly owned by the Bank
Norvestia	Operational and 32.7% owned by the Bank. The Bank holds 56% of the voting rights
NBS Diversified Credit Fund	In liquidation
Kaupthing Bank Sweden (subsidiary)	Partially sold and in the process of being wound down. Wholly owned by the Bank
Kirna	A holding company and wholly owned by the Bank
Other	Companies wholly owned by the Bank and in the process of being wound down

More details on the subsidiaries are provided below.

Kaupskil, the purpose of the entity is to own 87% of Arion Bank's share capital. Kaupskil was established in 2009 and is fully owned by the Bank.

Arion Bank, a commercial bank with operations in Iceland is a subsidiary of the Bank. On 6 October 2008 the Disbursement Act was passed by the Icelandic parliament, providing the FME with the authority and power to intervene in the operations of financial undertakings in order to respond to the unusual circumstances in the Icelandic financial sector. On 9 October 2008, in accordance with the same act, the FME appointed the ResCom to take control of the Bank. On 21 October 2008, the FME issued the Transfer Decision, by which it determined that certain specific assets of the Bank and certain specific obligations of the Bank were transferred to Arion Bank. According to the FME, these actions were taken to secure the continuation of vitally important domestic banking and payment services.

Under the Transfer Decision, Arion Bank took over the entire Bank's deposit liabilities in Iceland, and also the bulk of the Bank's assets that relate to its Icelandic operations, such as loans and other claims. Other assets and liabilities remained in the Bank and therefore under the control of the ResCom. The FME appointed Deloitte to prepare an independent net asset valuation for Arion Bank and Oliver Wyman was appointed to co-ordinate the valuation process and review the valuation. The valuation of the net assets by Deloitte and the review of the valuation by Oliver Wyman took longer than initially envisaged but was completed towards the end of April 2009.

PwC audited the asset transfer from the Bank to Arion Bank to ensure that it was completed in full accordance with the FME transfer decision. PwC concluded that some assets that were initially moved to Arion Bank should have stayed with the Bank. Hence, this was corrected and these assets increased the size of the corporate loan portfolio of the Bank. It should be added that all cash flow to and from the assets since the FME transfer decision was made were corrected for between the two banks. ResCom supported these amendments as they are in full accordance with the FME transfer decision and the Committee consider these assets to be above average quality of the Bank's assets.

Total of approx. ISK 190bn in assets at book value were transferred back, thereof approx. ISK 90bn which were unpledged. These assets presented additional value to the creditors, but instead negatively affected the size of the compensation instrument. The liabilities related to the pledged assets had remained within the Bank based on the preliminary balance sheets.

ResCom with its financial advisor, Morgan Stanley and creditors' representatives, negotiated with the Government during the summer 2009 on the disposition of the assets and liabilities taken over by Arion Bank in October 2008. ResCom entered into a Heads of Terms Agreement with the Government on 17 July 2009 and signed binding agreements on 3 September 2009.

On 1 December 2009 ResCom announced its decision regarding Arion Bank. ResCom, in consultation with the creditors and supported by its financial advisor throughout the process, decided that the Bank and thereby its creditors acquires 87% of common equity in Arion Bank. The Government will continue to own 13% of common equity. ResCom believes that active ownership of Arion Bank will maximize the value of assets which were transferred between the banks. As part of the agreement ResCom contributed ISK 66 billion to the capitalization.

The assets used for the capitalization can be seen in note 27 in chapter 2.1.3 Notes on the Statement of Assets. The assets were valued at the transfer prices to Arion Bank. The valuation was conducted by a third party.

Kaupthing capitalization assets

Amounts in ISKmn	Carrying Value	Market Value	Transfer %
Corporate Loans	29.424	28.771	98%
Other Loans	107.917	84.054	78%
Cash (ISK)	14.428	14.428	100%
Liability to the ICB	(61.253)	(61.253)	100%
	90.516	66.000	

Key points of the agreement:

- The Bank acquired 87% of the share capital in Arion Bank and 13% remain under Government ownership.
- ResCom contributed ISK 66 billion in common equity instead of the Government.
- Arion Bank remains governed by Icelandic law and Icelandic supervisory institutions ensuring deposits held in the bank remain as secure as before.
- Arion Bank is an independent operating subsidiary of Kaupskil.
- Kaupskil holds Kaupthing's voting rights in Arion Bank and appoints three members to the board of Arion Bank and the Government one.

Arion Bank has published its financial results for YE 2010. Information on the financial results can be found on Arion Bank's website, www.arionbanki.is.

FIH was a subsidiary acquired by Kaupthing in 2004. FIH, which is regulated by Danish Banking legislation, supervised by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authorities and headquartered in Copenhagen, is the sixth largest bank in Denmark with assets of DKK 125 billion. Kaupthing owned 99.89% of the share capital in FIH. The entire share capital of FIH owned by Kaupthing was pledged to the CBI under a pledge agreement related to a EUR 500 million loan granted by the CBI to Kaupthing in the beginning of October 2008, a few days prior to the collapse of the Bank.

On 18 September 2010 the CBI as a pledgee of the Bank's shares in FIH entered into an agreement to sell the shares in FIH to a consortium consisting of ATP, PFA, Folksam and CPDyvig ("the Consortium").

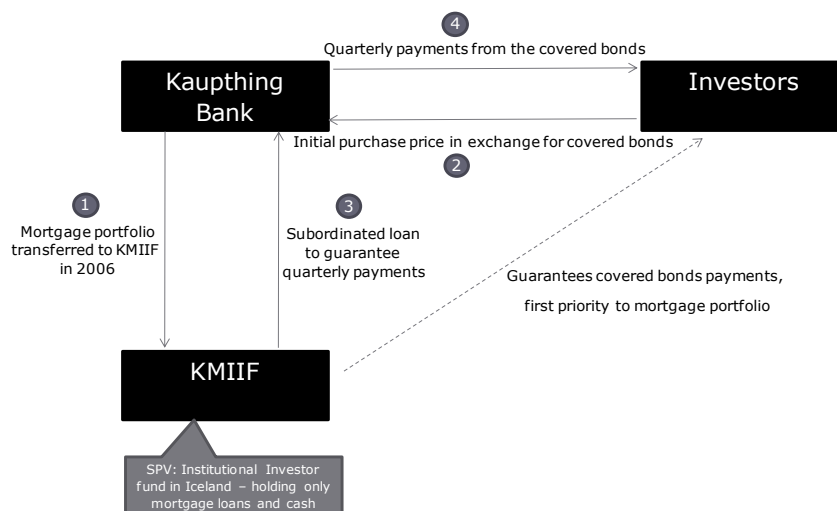
In co-operation with the CBI, FIH and the Danish Financial Stability Company, Kaupthing initiated a sales process of FIH in May this year. Morgan Stanley was engaged to advise Kaupthing and to conduct an extensive sales process where a broad range of strategic and financial investors was contacted. The CBI as a pledgee agreed to sell the shares in FIH to the Consortium. The CBI's claim against Kaupthing is fully settled with this transaction and the CBI will not have a deficiency claim against Kaupthing.

As part of this transaction the repayment of Kaupthing's EUR 100 million subordinated loan granted to FIH in 2005 was agreed and was completed on 22 March 2011.

Morgan Stanley acted as exclusive financial advisor to Kaupthing in this transaction.

Further information on the transaction can be found in announcement from the CBI. Further information on FIH operations and performance can be found at www.fih.dk and www.fih.com.

Kaupthing Mortgage Institutional Investor Fund ("KMIIF") is an operational subsidiary 100% owned by the Bank. The fund was established in 2006 when KMIIF acquired a large part of Kaupthing's mortgage portfolio financed via subordinated loan and an equity contribution by Kaupthing. Kaupthing issued covered bonds which are guaranteed by KMIIF. Purpose of the covered bonds was to fund Kaupthing's mortgage portfolio. The terms and conditions of the covered bonds reflect the terms and conditions of the underlying mortgages. Covered bonds are indexed linked, ISK denominated with two maturities, 25-year and 40-year (originally) – most in the 40-year maturity class (now WAL 32.5-year). The fund is performing and services all outstanding debt. The underlying mortgages are serviced by Arion Bank and the covered bonds are serviced by Stefir, a subsidiary of Arion Bank. All board members are appointed by Stefir and are independent from the Bank.



Flow of funds: On a quarterly basis, the Bank pays interest and principal to investors, and receives the same amounts from the fund (subordinated loan has exactly the same terms as the covered bonds). Fund receives proceeds from mortgage payments.

Norvestia is a Finnish publicly listed Investment Company. The entity comprises of the subsidiaries Norvestia Industries and Norventures Ltd and mainly invests in Nordic shares, equity funds, money market loans and in other securities. The Bank owns 32.7% of the outstanding shares and holds 56% of the voting rights. ResCom has two representatives on the board: Steinar Thor Gudgeirsson and Hilmar Thor Kristinsson. Initially, the ResCom received offers for the Bank's shares in Norvestia which were about 40% lower than the net asset value at that time. The ResCom concluded that the offered price was unacceptable and decided to hold on to the shares. Since then, the Bank has received in total EUR 3.76m dividend payments in 2009 and 2010 and has repeatedly received offers for its shares which are much more feasible.

Further information on this entity can be found at www.norvestia.fi.

NBS Diversified Credit Fund was Irish open-ended investment fund and Kaupthing was the sole investor. The fund was established in 2006 in co-operation with New Bond Street Asset Management and invested in a variety of instruments. The ResCom has no board members and the investment adviser was New Bond Street Asset Management. In October 2010, a liquidator was appointed in respect of the company. Since the appointment of the liquidator, c. EUR 35m in cash has been transferred from the fund to Kaupthing in respect of Kaupthing's equity interest in the fund. This payment has increased Kaupthing's *Cash in hand* and simultaneously decreased the equity value of the fund on Kaupthing's balance sheet (categorized under *Investments in subsidiaries*).

Kaupthing Bank Sweden was an operational subsidiary 100% owned by the Bank that has been wound down. After 9 October 2008, ResCom managed to keep the entity operational. Without ResCom's co-operation with Riksbanken, the Swedish Central Bank, and the Swedish Financial Authorities (Finansinspektionen), the entity would most likely have been closed down and the assets sold at a fire sale to cover the liabilities. Instead the ResCom managed to dispose of certain assets after a structured sales process while other assets were transferred to the Bank.

Shortly after the collapse of the Bank, Kaupthing Pension Consulting and Kaupthing Finans were sold as these business lines did not constitute a core business for Kaupthing Sweden. At the end of March 2009, the ResCom closed a transaction with Ålandsbanken. The ResCom believes that the transaction with Ålandsbanken constitutes a good deal for the Bank as the sale price was reasonable and enabled Kaupthing Bank Sweden to pay 100% of subordinated loans to the Bank of some SEK 6bn (through transfer of assets worth SEK 6bn) and around 50% of its equity. This transaction also freed up cash for the Bank since Riksbanken returned to the Bank EUR 170m it had pledged, plus Icelandic government bonds and bonds issued by the Icelandic Housing Financing Fund of ISK 9.5bn.

The corporate loan portfolio and some other loans and equity positions were moved to the Bank as a payment for the subordinated loan and are now under management by the Nordic asset management team of the Bank. These assets fit well with the other asset pools the Bank is currently managing. This portfolio accounted for the majority of the Swedish corporate banking assets of the Bank.

Deposits held by Kaupthing Sweden have been repaid to depositors. The repayment was originally funded with a loan from Riksbanken, the Swedish Central Bank, but the above mentioned sale to Ålandsbanken allowed for immediate repayment of the facility. This facility was put in place in early October 2008 by Riksbanken in order for Kaupthing Bank Sweden to be able to pay back all deposits. Riksbanken was very co-operative but a repayment was required at the earliest convenience.

If the entity had not been sold, there was a substantial risk that only the deposits which had already been paid and perhaps the Riksbanken's facility could be repaid. However, this solution enabled the Bank to settle the Riksbanken facility as well as retrieving a sizable loan portfolio. In case of a bankruptcy of the entity, the recovery of the subordinated loan had presumably been very low, there would have been uncertainty over how much the Bank had retrieved from the Swedish Central Bank and the equity would have been worthless. The result of the transaction is therefore that assets of approx. EUR 800m at nominal value were retrieved.

Currently, the entity's primary assets are bank accounts, both on demand and escrow accounts.

The Res Com has one representative on the board: Orn Gudmundsson, Deputy Managing Director of Kaupthing's asset management team.

Further information on this entity can be found at www.kaupthing.se.

Kirna is an Icelandic holding company and is wholly owned by the Bank. The entity was established 1990 and owns 100% of outstanding shares in three companies; Aircraft Financing, ISIS Investments and Kaupthing fjarmagnun. The ResCom has all representatives on the board in these companies.

Other subsidiaries are all wholly owned by the Bank. All are in the process of being wound down with the net assets distributed to the Bank. Total net asset value of these entities is ISK 3.018m as at 31 December 2010.

2.5.2 Subsidiaries/Branches in administration, wound down or in the process of being wound down by the Bank

The table below summarizes entities that have been wound down or are in the process of being deregistered and are not part of the subsidiaries mentioned in note 22 of chapter 2.1.3 *Notes on the Statement of Assets*

Name of entity (subsidiary/branch)	Current status
Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander ("KSF")	In administration
Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander (Isle of Man)	In liquidation
Kaupthing Bank Luxembourg ("KT Lux")	Dissolved
Kaupthing New York	Dissolved
Kaupthing Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan)	Has been wound down
Kaupthing (Hong Kong)	In liquidation
Kaupthing EDGE Austria	Has been wound down and is in the process of being deregistered
Kaupthing Bank Finland	Has been wound down and assets transferred to the Bank
Kaupthing EDGE Germany	Has been wound down and deregistered
Kaupthing Bank Norway	Under administration and assets transferred to the Bank
Kaupthing Bank Sweden (branch)	Is being wound down and has been deregistered
Kaupthing Bank Dubai and Qatar	Has been wound down and is in the process of being deregistered

Furthermore, the Bank had branches in Italy, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Spain and the Faroe Islands. These branches were not conducting banking operation in October 2008 and what limited functions they had at that time have since been wound down in all material respects.

According to the Disbursement Act, deposits made by private individuals and companies are priority claims. Whether the legislation applies to depositors depends on which entity in the Kaupthing Group they were deposited with. The legislation only applies to Icelandic financial undertakings. The Bank has repaid all deposits made at foreign branches belonging to the Bank which are defined by Icelandic law as priority claims.

More details on the subsidiaries and branches are provided below.

Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander ("KSF") was a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, acquired in 2005. It was an established bank in the UK offering integrated financial services to companies, institutional investors and individuals. These services included corporate banking, investment banking, treasury services, and comprehensive wealth management services for private banking clients.

On 8 October 2008, KSF was taken into administration and Maggie Mills, Tom Burton, Alan Bloom and Patrick Brazzill of Ernst & Young, UK, were appointed as administrators. Kaupthing EDGE UK was transferred by the UK Treasury to ING Group and later the same day, the entity was put into administration on the application of the FSA.

The assets and liabilities of KSF are not part of the estate and the ResCom is not responsible for the administration. Further information on this entity can be found on the liquidators' website www.kaupthingsingers.co.uk.

On 20 October 2009, the High Court of England handed down its decision on the judicial review of the legitimacy of the decision taken by the UK Treasury to transfer assets and deposits from Kaupthing Edge accounts at KSF in October 2008.

The Bank's ResCom has since last autumn been of the opinion that it was necessary to let the court judge whether or not the UK Treasury's actions were just and legal. The sole objective of this litigation was to bring all existing and available information to the surface so that the ResCom would know on what grounds the UK Treasury based its actions.

By its application for judicial review, Kaupthing Bank claimed that the UK Treasury had exceeded its powers. It was Kaupthing's case that the transfer order had been made for the purpose of protecting KSF's depositors in the UK rather than for maintaining the stability of the UK financial system as a whole.

In a preliminary ruling on 3 March 2009, Kaupthing was given permission to proceed with the application for judicial review, and, at that stage, the court expressly recognised the importance of the case to the nation of Iceland as a whole.

The Court heard the main application on 10 July 2009, when evidence and arguments concerning the UK Treasury's intervention into the operations of KSF were presented.

The court considered contemporaneous documents as well as witness statements submitted by the UK Treasury and the Bank. The court concluded that, although the contemporaneous documents provided only an incomplete statement of the UK Treasury's reasoning process, it was satisfied that a proper process had been followed. The court held that the UK Treasury had acted within its statutory powers and there had been no error in its decision-making process.

Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander (Isle of Man) was a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank. The entity carried out traditional banking activities as well as asset management activities for a broad spectrum of corporate and private customers along.

At a hearing in the Isle of Man High Court on Wednesday 27 May 2009, a Winding-up Order was made placing the Company into liquidation. Michael Simpson of PricewaterhouseCoopers and Peter Spratt of PricewaterhouseCoopers (London) were appointed as joint provisional liquidators of the entity and Joint Deemed Official Receiver at that time.

The assets and liabilities of KSF IoM are not part of the estate and the ResCom is not responsible for the administration. Further information on this entity can be found on the administrators' website www.kaupthingsingers.co.im.

Kaupthing Bank Luxembourg ("KT Lux") was a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank. *Kaupthing Bank Belgium* and *Kaupthing Bank Luxembourg, Geneva Branch* were branches of KT Lux. The main services offered at KT Lux were private banking and wealth management. On 9 October 2008, KT Lux's board of directors applied for a suspension of payments status with the Luxembourg District Court sitting in commercial matters. KT Lux was granted this status and its management was monitored by administrators. The Court appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers Luxembourg, represented by Mrs Emmanuelle Caruel-Henniaux and Mr Franz Fayot, to act as KT Lux's administrators. This decision also applied to the Belgian branch of KT Lux.

KT Lux together with its management designed a restructuring plan approved by its creditors and the Luxembourg District Court. The plan involved a corporate restructuring of KT Lux, resulting in dividing

it up. As of 13 July 2009 the banking operations were transferred to Banque Havilland S.A., a newly-created Luxembourg company which provides private banking service. Furthermore, some of KT Lux assets and liabilities were moved to a securitisation company called Pillar Securitisation S.à r.l. Due to this division, KT Lux was dissolved without being liquidated and the administration period is therefore over.

The assets and liabilities of KT Lux are not part of the estate and the ResCom is not responsible for the administration.

Kaupthing New York was a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank established in 2000. The entity focused on securities brokerage and investment banking. The entity, as well as two other subsidiaries of the Bank in the United States, has been dissolved.

Kaupthing Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan) has been wound down without the need for any insolvency proceeding.

Kaupthing (Hong Kong) is in insolvent liquidation.

Kaupthing EDGE Austria was a branch of the Bank. It was established in 2008 and offered competitive solutions for depositors. Depositors have now been paid back. The entity has been wound down and is in the process of being deregistered.

Kaupthing Bank Finland was a branch of the Bank. The branch offered a wide range of investment banking services to companies, institutions and wealthy private individuals. Following the appointment of the ResCom the Finnish FSA took charge of the branch on 9 October 2008.

A few days after 9 October 2008, ResCom managed to prevent the entity from going into administration along with the associated potential fire sale of assets to protect the asset base of the Bank. In co-operation with the Finnish authorities, the ResCom negotiated loans to the entity with three commercial banks in Finland which were guaranteed in part by the Finnish authorities. This enabled the entity to repay deposits in the branch. The credit portfolio and certain other assets of Kaupthing Bank Finland were pledged against these loans. There was a pressure to sell assets to repay the loans from the local banks and the Bank's local operations were disrupted and proactive management of assets suffered. The asset management operation was sold as well as a part of the loan portfolio. The remaining part of the loan portfolio has been transferred to the Bank and is now managed by the asset management team. The branch was closed down at the end of January 2009. Had the entity ended up in administration, the assets of the entity would have been sold in order to pay back depositors and it is unlikely that any assets would have been transferred to the Bank in Iceland. Therefore, ResCom believes that this was the best solution for the Bank as it prevented potential fire sale of assets and instead, assets of approx. EUR 107m at nominal value were transferred and consolidated on the balance sheet in Iceland.

Kaupthing EDGE Germany was a branch of the Bank. It was established in 2008 and offered competitive solutions for depositors. The operation was seized by the German government, and its assets frozen by the German Financial Regulatory Authority, BaFin. On 22 June 2009 the BaFin lifted its freeze on the assets of the Bank.

Since 2008, the Bank worked hard in co-operation with the German authorities to develop a solution which fully ensured the secure repayment of deposits to the Bank's customers.

DZ Bank AG, which was appointed as the payment agent for the entity's customers, seized EUR 55m, which in the opinion of the Bank should have been used to reimburse the entity's depositors. Litigations on this matter are ongoing.

In mid-April 2009, the Bank announced that it had secured sufficient funds to reimburse all Edge deposits in Germany. In mid-May the Bank was ready to start the repayment process and sent letters to more than 34,000 depositors.

On 22 June 2009, the repayment process commenced and was completed by the end of the year 2009. Repayments to Edge depositors in Germany amounted to approx. EUR 322m.

Kaupthing Bank Norway was a branch of the Bank. Kaupthing entered the market in Norway in 2003, when the Bank acquired Tyren Holding AS, an asset management company. The branch provided

comprehensive financial services including asset management, in a separate entity, and private banking to wealthy private individuals, investment banking and capital markets services to companies, institutional investors and private clients. In addition, it had started to provide their clients with banking services, adding retail banking and corporate banking to its range of services.

On 11 October 2008, the Norwegian government placed a freezing order on the assets of the entity and related companies and placed the operation of the branch under administration. In co-operation with the Norwegian government, ResCom managed to prevent the immediate sale of assets from the entity, including the Bank's position in Storebrand, which would have been done to pay back depositors. Instead, the deposits held by the branch were repaid to depositors by the Norwegian Banks' Guarantee Fund. In February, the ResCom and the administrators in Norway reached an amicable agreement which included release of the assets which were under administration in Norway. As a result, the majority of the corporate loan portfolio has been transferred to the Bank in Iceland and other assets saved from imminent fire sale. This agreement also prevented lengthy and very costly process of dealing with the administrators and netting the entity. If the ResCom had not managed to prevent the immediate sale of assets from the entity, the entity had presumably only been able to pay back part of the deposits and no assets would have been left to be transferred to the parent company. The result is that imminent fire sale of assets was prevented which resulted in retrieval of assets of approx. EUR 365m at nominal value.

Kaupthing Bank Sweden was a branch of the Bank in Sweden. It held the EDGE deposits in Sweden which have been repaid as described above in the clause on the Swedish subsidiary. The branch is in the process of being wound down and has been deregistered.

Kaupthing Bank Dubai and Qatar were two branches of the Bank, one in the Dubai International Financial Centre and one in the Qatar Financial Centre, both established in 2007. The branches focussed on providing investment banking services in the region. The ongoing operations of the branches have been sold to the Bank's previous management in Dubai and Qatar. The proceeds from the sale are held by the Bank.

2.6 Development of certain equity and equity related stakes

Refresco

Refresco is a European market leader of fruit juice and soft drink production for private label and contract manufacturing. Refresco is a well run and profitable company with proven track record of implementing buy and build strategy. In 2009, Refresco's revenue was EUR 1.140m, with EUR 120m in EBITDA and net debt of EUR 497m. Without further capital injection, Refresco did not have the ability to continue its buy & build strategy going forward. Controlling owner of Refresco is Ferskur Holding 1 BV, a consortium of Icelandic investors, Stodir, Kaupthing and Vifillfell. Kaupthing's ownership was 21.7% pre-transaction.

Ferskur initiated a full scale sales process in 2008 inviting vast number of investors. The process was aborted early 2009, with the support of Kaupthing after it failed to crystallize what Kaupthing believed was a fair value for its stake. The experience of 2008 sales process helped to identify a handful of strong, reputable investors which the owners believed could become valuable minority investors and who understand the strengths of the business. In late March 2010, the shareholders and the management reached an agreement with 3i an international private equity investor where 3i would subscribe for new shares in Refresco (directed share issue) worth EUR 84m for a 20% minority stake in the share capital of Refresco. The total value of the equity injection will be fully utilized to realize further growth of the company. 3i's investment in Refresco is a clear vote of confidence in Refresco's management, strategy and the company's majority shareholder

Kaupthing's rationale and conclusion

Based on reasonable assumptions, Refresco is more valuable if it continues its buy & build strategy which it has been implementing successfully. The financing of continued buy & build strategy was doable at an implied reference price of EV/EBITDA 6.5x which benefited all shareholders, taking the dilution into account. The financing of continuing buy and build was not doable by Ferskur, as such.

Investment made by third party is also expected to bring added benefits to the investment in Refresco:

- 3i's investment brought a benchmark valuation to the asset, future exit attempts should have more chance of being viewed as being based on strengths (rather than weaknesses like the 2008 exit attempt);
- acts as a final blow to any rumour of instability and financial difficulties as a company completely run by troubled Icelandic investors;
- 3i is a reputable investor which has good network and in-depth understanding of the business from its previous ownership.

Refresco has ambitious growth plan, bringing in 3i as minority investor to provide the equity funding needed allows for this support which the Bank believes will lead to more value creation for creditors without any capital outflow from Kaupthing. Kaupthing's post transaction ownership is 16.9% of the ordinary share and Kaupthing's economical interest as an owner of shares is never less.

An announcement on the Refresco transaction was published 25 March 2010 on the Bank's website, www.kaupthing.com and incorporated in the Creditors' Report 30 April 2010.

Refresco's recent acquisitions

Refresco announced on 17 August 2010 its intention, subject to approval by the German competition authority, to acquire Soft Drinks International GmbH & Co., a German producer of soft drinks and water.

Refresco announced on 17 January 2011 its intention to acquire Spumador, the largest producer of private label carbonated soft drinks (CSDs) and mineral water in Italy. The acquisitions of Spumador and Soft Drinks International fits in with Refresco's Buy & Build strategy, which is geared towards further strengthening and expanding Refresco's leading position in the area of non-alcoholic beverages in Europe.

Further information on Refresco can be found on its website, www.refresco.com.

Storebrand

In December 2009 the Bank sold its 24,700,000 shares in Storebrand ASA representing an aggregate of 5.5% of the share capital of the company. The selling price was determined in an accelerated book built offering. The shares were sold to institutional investors. Following the transaction, the Bank and its affiliates do not own any further shares in Storebrand.

The imminent potential asset sales in October 2008 would have included the Bank's position in Storebrand (approx. 5.5% of outstanding shares) at NOK 10 per share. However, the ResCom managed to reach an agreement with the Norwegian administrators allowing the Bank to hold on to its shares for more than a year.

The ResCom followed the movements of the stock very closely during the year. When the price approached NOK 40 per share the ResCom sought advice from banks and securities firms on potential sale of the shares. At that time analysts had set a target price for the stock in the range of NOK 40-45 per share and by setting its target price at NOK 40 per share the ResCom was securing a 3 fold return on what otherwise would have been cash deposits if the Norwegian administrator had completed his sales process. In a favourable market trend, the ResCom finally sold its shares successfully on 1 December 2009.

The selling price was NOK 39 per share (only 2.5% discount to closing of NOK 40 per share). The price was below NOK 40 per share for the following month but has in the past weeks risen above that level.

If the shares had been sold by the administrator in late 2008, the proceeds would have amounted to NOK 247m or EUR 25m (2008 year-end FX). However, the proceeds when the ResCom sold the shares in December 2009 amounted to NOK 963m or EUR 116m (2009 year-end FX).

Therefore, the gain of holding on to the shares is approx. 290% measured in NOK and approx. 360% if measured in EUR.

The Bank received quotes from large banks and brokerage firms on the potential sale of its holding. An agreement was reached with Morgan Stanley which engaged Carnegie and Enskilda to assist in the sales process.

Shares and Instruments with Variable Income – 10 Largest Unpledged Positions

Shares and instruments with variable income	Unpledged 31.12.2010	Unpledged 30.06.2010	Unpledged 31.12.2009
Consumer Goods and Retail	37.510	39.481	14.371
Financial Services	7.354	6.637	4.722
Energy and Environment	3.487	3.464	3.152
Consumer Services: Other	3.332	1.981	203
Real Estate	2.402	4.613	4.400
Life Sciences	1.210	984	1.257
Other	175	362	744
Unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income ..	55.470	57.521	28.849
Unpledged positions in Shares and instruments with variable income (mEUR)	361	367	160

Shares and instruments with variable income amounted to ISK 187,3bn at YE 2010 at fair value
Unpledged Shares and instruments with variable income amounted to ISK 55,5bn and increased by ISK 26,7bn in 2010.

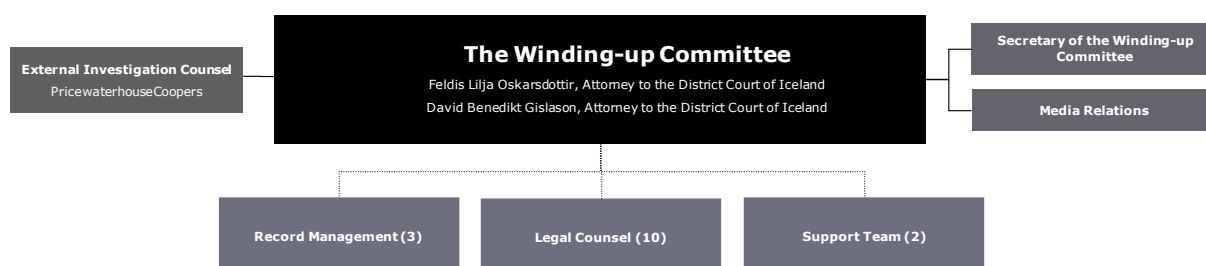
- The increase is driven by real value increase of ISK 37,3bn, thereof, ISK 33,5bn in H1 2010
- FX fluctuations amounting to ISK 7,6bn have a negative impact on the shares and instrument with variable income as it is reported in ISK

3. The Claiming Process

3.1 The Winding-up Committee

On 25 May 2009, the Reykjavík District Court approved a request from the ResCom and appointed a WuC for the Bank, as provided for in Act No. 44/2009, amending the Act on Financial Undertakings. The WuC comprises two District Court Attorneys, Feldis Lilja Oskarsdóttir and David Benedikt Gislason. The ResCom and the WuC jointly direct the Bank's affairs, cf. the divisions of tasks provided for in Points 3 and 4 of Temporary Provision V of the Act on Financial Undertakings. The appointment of the WuC allowed the formal claiming process to begin, while the ResCom continues to perform its role of safeguarding the Bank's assets in order to ensure that as much as possible is received for claims.

Below is an organization chart for the WuC.



The WuC administers the formal claiming process, handles all claims against the Bank and makes decisions regarding their recognition. The WuC invited creditors of Kaupthing Bank to lodge their claims in writing within six months of the first publication of a formal notice in the Icelandic Legal Gazette (*Lögbirtingablaðið*) on 30 June 2009. Accordingly, the deadline to lodge claims was 30 December 2009. Once the time limit for lodging claims expired the WuC compiled a list of claims lodged. The list of lodged claims was made available to creditors one week prior to the meeting, on 22 January 2010, on a secure website and at the offices of the WuC at Borgartun 26 in Reykjavík. An updated list of claims is published on a secure website for creditors a week prior to Creditors' Meetings convened by the WuC.

The WuC shall make independent decisions on recognising claims, including the priority given to them. Having regard for the final sentence of the first paragraph of Art. 119 of the Bankruptcy Act, no decisions will be taken on deferred claims pursuant to Art. 114 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The WuC held a creditors' meeting on 29 January 2010 where it presented its decisions on lodged claims as it was available at that time. Follow-up creditors' meetings were held on 18 May 2010, 21 September 2010 and 3 December 2010 where the WuC discussed further the list of claims and decisions taken by the WuC on claims lodged.

At the Creditors' Report meeting in London on 15th March 2010, the Bank's WuC laid out its target to complete its review of all claims by 3 December 2010. That objective has been reached as the WuC has finalized its assessment and decision on all the claims lodged against the Bank before the Creditors' Meeting 3 December 2010.

3.2 Summary of claims

The liabilities of the Bank are currently being determined through a formal process administered by the WuC. The WuC completed its decision on all claims by the Creditors' Meeting on 3 December 2010. However, as many objections were filed, the decisions in question are not final. Until all disputes have been settled, the real and accurate amount of liabilities is uncertain. According to Act no. 44/2009, claims should generally have been filed as at 22 April 2009 in the relevant currency and converted into ISK at the exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Iceland on 22 April 2009. Hence, the liability side has been fixed in ISK as at that date for all relevant claims. In the event there are discrepancies between the liabilities estimate presented by the Resolution Committee and the accepted claims finally determined by the WuC, the determination of the latter prevails.

A total of 28.167 claims were lodged against the deadline at 30 December 2009, amounting to ISK 7.316bn. However, as at 6 April 2011 the total amount of claims, registered in the list of claims, amounted to ISK 6.155bn. The list of claims includes all claims lodged against the Bank except those claims which have been filed and later withdrawn by creditors.

Adjusted outstanding claims as at 6 April 2011

In several cases the WuC accepts a claim with different priority than lodged. *Adjusted amounts* in the table below are based on the WuC's decisions and represent the total amounts of all claims that decisions have been made under respective article, i.e. accepted or rejected. *Adjusted outstanding claims* represent the *Adjusted amounts* under each article excluding finally rejected claims.

Article	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114
Total lodged	6.154.639	77.361	221.849	109.948	277.686	4.915.908	551.886
Adjusted amount	6.154.639	55.457	233.000	26.486	58.314	5.229.495	551.886
Accepted	2.920.679	1	11.478	11.654	13	2.897.533	-
Thereof, finally	647.012	1	-	-	2	647.009	-
Thereof, in dispute	2.273.667	-	11.478	11.654	11	2.250.524	-
Rejected*	3.233.960	55.456	221.522	14.832	58.301	2.331.962	551.886
Thereof, finally	754.605	8.177	86	7.401	40.363	371.172	327.405
Thereof, in dispute	2.479.355	47.280	221.436	7.431	17.938	1.960.789	224.481
Adjusted outstanding claims	5.400.034	47.280	232.913	19.085	17.951	4.858.323	224.481

Amounts in ISKm.

*Claims that have been rejected, moved under Art. 114 or where no decisions will be taken.

As at 6 April 2011, the total amount of claims registered in the list of claims, amounted to ISK 6.155bn. The list of claims includes all claims lodged against the Bank except those claims which have been filed and later withdrawn by creditors. When excluding finally rejected claims, total claims amounted to ISK 5.400bn as can be seen in the line for adjusted outstanding claims in the table above.

Total amount of accepted claims as at 6 April 2011 amounted to ISK 2.921bn, thereof ISK 647bn finally accepted and ISK 2.274bn in dispute. Accepted priority and secured claims (Art. 109- Art. 112) amounted to ISK 23bn. As at 6 April 2011, rejected claims amounted to ISK 3.234bn, thereof ISK 755bn finally rejected and ISK 2.479bn in dispute.

As can be seen in the table above, adjusted outstanding priority and secured claims (Art. 109- Art. 112) as at 6 April 2011 amounted to ISK 317bn, thereof are secured claims (Art. 111) amounting to ISK 19bn. Adjusted outstanding priority claims against unpledged assets amounted therefore to ISK 298bn as at 6 April 2011, but in addition, ISK 227bn of claims lodged under Art. 109, Art. 110 and Art. 112 have been moved under Art. 113 but objected by claimant and could therefore be recognized as priority claims.

Furthermore, priority claims (against pledged assets) or third party assets already included which would not be repaid prior to general claims from the pool of unpledged assets in the case they were recognized amounted to ISK 17bn. Therefore, maximum amount of potential priority claims under Art. 109, 110 and 112 against unpledged assets as at 6 April 2011 amounted to ISK 508bn.

Adjusted outstanding claims by type and article

Type	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114
Guarantees	239.403	962	-	-	4.464	233.895	82
Derivatives	484.502	13.144	170	5.112	117	447.110	18.848
Miscellaneous	169.981	4.759	12.805	-	-	152.416	1
Deposit Agreements	310.891	-	-	-	5.265	300.942	4.684
Deposits	29.069	88	-	-	5.181	23.773	28
Reimbursements	950	-	-	-	140	806	4
Loan Agreements	446.282	-	-	12.872	-	429.658	3.751
Invoices	3.205	58	641	-	-	2.476	30
Contracts	47.738	-	-	-	-	47.738	-
Damages	517.431	25.138	219.297	-	929	211.115	60.952
Bonds	3.147.176	3.129	-	1.101	1.738	3.005.135	136.072
Interests	3.406	2	-	-	117	3.259	29
Total	5.400.034	47.280	232.913	19.085	17.951	4.858.323	224.481

Amounts in ISKm.

Claims recognized by the WuC – accepted

The tables below are based on the adjusted amounts (see definition) and show the total amount of claims that have been accepted by the WuC, by type and article. [Total amount of accepted claims as at 6 April 2011, amounted to ISK 2.921bn, thereof, ISK 647bn finally accepted and ISK 2.274bn in dispute.](#)

In general, WuC's decisions are based on several factors, including, i.a. validity and appropriateness of information received from a claimant. In several cases in the past, the WuC has altered its previous decisions on claims post settlement meetings or after receiving necessary information from claimants. This can be expected in several instances going forward and may significantly alter the eventual quantum of creditors' claims.

Accepted claims – final

The WuC's decision is deemed final if the claimant accepts the WuC's decision on its claim and the respective claimant or other creditors do not object to that decision. [As at 6 April 2011, total amount of finally accepted claims amounted to ISK 647bn as laid out below.](#)

Type	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113
Guarantees	1.892	-	-	-	-	1.892
Derivatives	13.029	-	-	-	-	13.029
Miscellaneous	1.586	1	-	-	-	1.585
Deposit Agreements	4.565	-	-	-	-	4.565
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements	457	-	-	-	2	455
Loan Agreements	235.614	-	-	-	-	235.614
Invoices	639	-	-	-	-	639
Contracts	2	-	-	-	-	2
Damages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	388.451	-	-	-	-	388.451
Interests	777	-	-	-	-	777
Finally accepted	647.012	1	-	-	2	647.009

Amounts in ISKm.

Accepted claims in dispute

Accepted claims in dispute, are claims that have been accepted by the WuC but that decision has been objected by the respective claimant or a third party. [As at 6 April 2011, total amount of accepted claims in dispute amounted to ISK 2. 274bn as laid out below.](#)

Type	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113
Guarantees	17.636	-	-	-	-	17.636
Derivatives	22.258	-	-	-	-	22.258
Miscellaneous	73.899	-	11.450	-	-	62.449
Deposit Agreements	230.595	-	-	-	-	230.595
Deposits	0	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements	101	-	-	-	11	89
Loan Agreements	190.090	-	-	11.654	-	178.436
Invoices	137	-	21	-	-	116
Contracts	8	-	-	-	-	8
Damages	80	-	7	-	-	73
Bonds	1.738.352	-	-	-	-	1.738.352
Interests	513	-	-	-	-	513
Accepted disputed	2.273.667	-	11.478	11.654	11	2.250.524

Amounts in ISKm.

Claims recognized by the WuC – rejected

The tables below are based on the adjusted amounts (see definition) and show the total amount of claims that have been rejected by the WuC, by type and article. [Total amount of rejected claims as at 6 April 2011 amounted to ISK 3.234bn, thereof ISK 755bn finally rejected and ISK 2.479bn in dispute.](#)

Rejected claims – final

The WuC's decision is deemed final if the claimant accepts the WuC's decision on its claim and the respective claimant or other creditors do not object to that decision. [As at 6 April 2011, total amount of finally rejected claims amounted to ISK 755bn as laid out below.](#)

Type	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114
Guarantees	37.831	325	-	-	36.006	223	1.276
Derivatives	5.871	960	-	-	-	4.897	14
Miscellaneous	149	77	4	-	12	57	-
Deposit Agreements	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Deposits	16.809	1.611	-	-	3.132	12.063	3
Reimbursements	681	-	-	-	298	378	5
Loan Agreements	13.881	-	-	-	-	11.993	1.888
Invoices	564	-	4	-	8	335	217
Contracts	11	-	1	-	-	9	-
Damages	2.093	16	77	-	5	1.971	25
Bonds	674.327	5.122	-	7.355	440	337.497	323.914
Interests	2.386	65	-	46	463	1.749	63
Rejected finally	754.605	8.177	86	7.401	40.363	371.172	327.405

Amounts in ISKm.

Rejected claims in dispute

Rejected claims in dispute, are claims that have been rejected by the WuC but that decision has been objected by the respective claimant or a third party. [As at 6 April 2011, total amount of rejected claims in dispute amounted to ISK 2.479bn as laid out below.](#)

Type	Total	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114
Guarantees	219.875	962	-	-	4.464	214.367	82
Derivatives	449.215	13.144	170	5.112	117	411.823	18.848
Miscellaneous	94.496	4.759	1.355	-	-	88.382	1
Deposit Agreements	75.731	-	-	-	5.265	65.782	4.684
Deposits	29.069	88	-	-	5.181	23.773	28
Reimbursements	392	-	-	-	127	261	4
Loan Agreements	20.578	-	-	1.218	-	15.609	3.751
Invoices	2.430	58	621	-	-	1.721	30
Contracts	47.729	-	-	-	-	47.729	-
Damages	517.351	25.138	219.290	-	929	211.041	60.952
Bonds	1.020.373	3.129	-	1.101	1.738	878.333	136.072
Interests	2.116	2	-	-	117	1.969	29
Rejected (in dispute)	2.479.355	47.280	221.436	7.431	17.938	1.960.789	224.481

Amounts in ISKm.

4. Legal status and process going forward

4.1 Introduction

On 24 November 2008, the Bank entered into moratorium proceedings. Post several extensions in 2009 and 2010, the moratorium period ended on 22 November 2010.

Following a ruling of the District Court of Reykjavik on 22 November 2010, the Bank formally entered winding-up proceedings. Icelandic law provides for automatic end of the moratorium period upon entering into winding-up proceedings. The ResCom and WuC jointly applied to the District Court of Reykjavik to formally recognize that the Bank is in a winding-up proceedings. This was done in order to ensure that the Bank continues to enjoy the same protections from litigation, collection measures and other depletion of assets as it has had during the moratorium.

4.2 The winding-up proceedings and applicable legislation

On 17 November 2010, the ResCom and WuC jointly applied to the District Court of Reykjavik for the Bank to enter into winding-up proceedings. The ResCom and WuC decided that it would be prudent to submit an application for *the Bank* to enter winding-up proceedings before 24 November 2010 (the maximum moratorium date) in order to ensure a smooth transition from the moratorium proceedings.

There were no significant changes in the legal status or operations of the Bank because of this transition. Indeed, for creditors and counterparties, the change was hardly noticeable.

In the winding-up proceedings, the ResCom continues to manage the interests of the Bank with the same aim as before to maximise the value of assets. That includes waiting for the maturity of assets if deemed beneficial rather than disposing of them immediately.

The ResCom continues to hold the powers of the board of directors as well as the powers of the Bank's shareholders' meeting.

Article 103 of the Act on Financial Undertakings stipulates that during winding-up proceedings the ResCom shall manage the interests of the Bank according to the same rules as a trustee would be subject to according to the Bankruptcy Act, although with some exceptions. The exceptions mainly concern the objective for the ResCom to maximise the value of the Bank's assets which includes waiting for the Bank's outstanding claims to mature, instead of realising them immediately. To this end, the ResCom is allowed to disregard a decision of a creditors' meeting if the ResCom deems such a decision contrary to its objective of maximizing asset value. This means that the ResCom has ample time to safeguard the interests of the Bank and its creditors.

The reference to provisions governing the actions of a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act entail that the ResCom has the capacity to manage the Bank's assets and it alone can dispose of its assets and answer for its obligations. The ResCom acts for the Bank in court and executes agreements on behalf of the Bank as before. The ResCom shall make sure that all assets are disposed of in the most efficient manner possible and shall enforce all claims owned by the Bank. The ResCom furthermore takes such actions as necessary to prevent losses to the Bank's interests.

The ResCom can convene creditors' meetings as appropriate to introduce measures taken in regard to the Bank's interests. In such meetings suggestions or decisions may be sought from creditors in regard to measures which have yet to be taken and suggestions may be sought on matters regarding the management of the Bank's interests. The creditors' meeting cannot influence measures which have already been taken by the ResCom, only such measures which have yet to be realised. The ResCom is allowed to consult with individual creditors in matters concerning the relevant creditor's interests.

A petition for the Bank to enter insolvent liquidation cannot be filed nor can its assets become subject to an attachment, an execution or a forced sale while the winding-up proceedings remain in effect. No law suit can be commenced against the Bank while the winding-up proceedings are in effect unless such action is specifically provided for by law or relates to criminal proceedings.

The ResCom is committed to protecting the interests of creditors by preventing the provisional attachment or freezing of assets. The winding-up proceedings, like the moratorium before, provides the Bank with appropriate protection from legal actions, such as the freezing of assets. In the European Economic Area the Bank shall seek recognition for the winding-up proceedings on a case-by-case basis on grounds of the EU Winding-Up Directive No. 2001/24/EC. The Bank has also been granted recognition and injunctive relief under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. This has provided the Bank with protection for its assets in the United States. The ResCom has successfully opposed freezing orders in the United States, Luxembourg, Germany, Finland, Austria and the Netherlands. Without the moratorium before and now the winding-up proceedings, preventing proposed freezing orders could be considerably more difficult for the Bank.

During the winding-up proceedings, the WuC shall continue to decide the recognition of claims and resolve disputes with creditors on recognition of claims.

4.3 Overview of the moratorium

As stated above, the Bank entered moratorium proceedings on 24 November 2008 pursuant to chapters III-IV of the Bankruptcy Act, cf. also Act 129/2008 amending the Act on Financial Undertakings no 161/2002. Following an amendment to the rules applicable to the moratorium by way Act no. 44/2009, the moratorium, which ended on 22 November 2010, was based on the main rules, principles and characteristics of winding-up proceedings.

The moratorium ended, and the winding-up proceedings began, on 22 November 2010. Because of the legislative amendments by way of Act 44/2009, there is only a negligible difference in legislation applying to Kaupthing whether in moratorium or winding-up proceedings. The end of the moratorium has therefore not affected the operations of the Bank.

Applying for the moratorium in November 2008 was, in the opinion of the ResCom, a necessary step to gain protection from litigation, collection measures and other depletion of assets and to ensure that all creditors of the Bank are treated fairly and appropriately in accordance with Icelandic law through the protection of the Bank's assets.

4.4 Closing of the winding-up proceedings

As previously outlined, the Bank was first granted a moratorium on debt payments and a license for financial reorganization in a court hearing on 24 November 2008. The District Court could never authorize a moratorium lasting longer than a total of 24 months from the court hearing, i.e. until 24 November 2010. The Bank entered winding-up proceedings pursuant to a decision of the District Court of Reykjavik on 22 November 2010.

The current winding-up proceedings are however in essence a temporary period for the estate. Article 103a of Act no. 161/2002 on Financial Undertakings implies that the estate can only remain in winding-up proceedings as long as a composition is targeted or achievable as the WuC is otherwise obliged, according to fourth paragraph of Article 103a, to put the estate into liquidation. The winding-up proceedings of the Bank shall conclude by means of one of the following:

i) Insolvent liquidation

In insolvent liquidation, the management of the assets of the Bank would vest in a liquidator. According to the Bankruptcy Act, the trustee in bankruptcy shall ensure that the winding-up is concluded without undue delay, although there may be some room for value maximisation by way of reference from Article 103 a. of Act no. 161/2002 on Financial Undertakings. In addition, a Bank in insolvent liquidation would forfeit its banking license, could face forced asset sales, and have less flexibility to support its assets.

ii) Composition with Creditors (Scheme of Arrangement)

A composition with creditors seeks to solve a debtor's financial difficulties by proportionally reducing creditors' claims but at the same time allows the debtor to stay solvent. This arrangement endeavours to maximize debt recovery and preserves creditors' interest by granting the debtor the opportunity to be restructured and support assets instead of being forced into an immediate sale of assets. If the winding-up proceedings of the Bank were to be concluded by arrangement composition with creditors, potential restructuring options of the Bank can be considered and evaluated.

The minimum creditor support required for a scheme of arrangement is 60% in terms of value (minimum) and 60% by number of creditors voting. Claims are converted into Icelandic krona as of 22 April 2009 but distributions can be in any currency specified under the scheme.

It should be pointed out that the ResCom is working towards a solution whereby the restructuring of the Bank will be completed by a Composition with creditors.

4.5 Icelandic composition legislation overview

4.5.1 Introduction

The composition with creditors in the Bank's case follows largely the same legal approach as if it were conducted under insolvency proceedings. The main difference being that there is no requirement for Kaupthing to seek prior approval of at least 25% of creditors' by the total value of claims.

This overview, focuses exclusively on the rules applicable to Kaupthing and general rules applicable to compositions of creditors shall not be considered except as they apply to Kaupthing.

The key concept of the composition with creditors is that it is an agreement on the payment or release of debt obligations which is binding on all creditors, provided that certain majority of creditors holding composition claims has approved the composition proposal. The composition with creditors seeks to make the Bank solvent through the release of debt obligations or debt to equity conversion, rather than disposition of assets and financial reorganisation which the moratorium was intended to provide for.

4.5.2 Composition Claims

Calculation of Composition Claims

Composition claims shall be calculated as at 22 April 2009, including accrued interest, indexation, foreign exchange effects and other ancillary claims accumulated at that time. According to the aforesaid, the calculation of claims should be in line with the claims as submitted in the claim filing process where 22 April 2009 was the cut-off date for interest etc.

4.5.3 Composition Proposal

The Bank will prepare a composition proposal. It must state to what extent the debtor offers payment and the form of payments, the dates of the payments, whether interest, and if so, at what rate, will be paid on claims from the date a composition agreement is concluded and until the date of payment, if deferred payment is envisaged, whether security, and if so of what kind, will be placed to secure performance of the composition agreement.

4.5.4 Creditors' Meeting to consider Composition Proposal

Convening of Creditors' Meeting

Once the Bank is satisfied that the composition proposal can be put to a vote by creditors, a special creditors' meeting shall be summoned by the publishing of a notice to that effect at least two weeks prior to the Creditors' Meeting. The notice shall be published in the Icelandic Legal Gazette (*Lögbirtingablaðið*).

The WuC shall prepare a register of the rights to vote on the proposal, specifying the voting rights attached to composition claims. The number of creditors shall be stated as well as the percentage

amounts attached to each composition claim. The register shall include only the claims that have been recognised and to which voting rights are attached in the opinion of the WuC.

Voting

The composition proposal must be approved by the same proportion of votes by value as the proportion of composition claims to be released according to the composition proposal, but never less than 60% of votes by value. The composition proposal must in any event be approved by 60% of creditors by number. If neither proportional nor total release of debt obligations is proposed, the composition proposal must be approved by 60% of all voting creditors by number as well as of the 60% amounts of composition claims belonging to voting creditors.

Example: If 75% of all composition claims shall be released according to the composition proposal, then the composition proposal must be approved by at least 75% by value and 60% of creditors by number.

Voting creditors can vote on the composition proposal in writing and shall such votes be tallied if they reach the WuC before end of voting at the creditors' meeting, so long as no one is present on behalf of the creditor to vote on his behalf. A vote submitted in writing must fulfil certain requirements, such as signatures having been witnessed etc. Creditors can grant a power of attorney to a representative as well.

Effects of Disputed Votes

If disputed votes can affect the voting results, the WuC shall endeavour to resolve the dispute if all the disputing parties are present. If they are not present, then the WuC shall convene a separate meeting with the disputing parties in an effort to solve the dispute. If the dispute cannot be solved, the WuC shall forward the argument to the District Court of Reykjavík to be ruled on.

Forwarding disputes to the District Court of Reykjavík can delay the process but, depending on when the composition proposal will be voted on, the court will already have decided on a number of claims through the claims filing process before the composition proposal is voted on.

4.5.5 Legal Effect of Composition

If the composition proposal is approved by the creditors, the WuC must obtain a confirmation of the District Court of Reykjavík of the composition agreement. The composition agreement shall take effect when WuC's submission for confirmation has been approved by a final court decision, by the District Court of Reykjavík or the Supreme Court of Iceland.

The composition agreement shall be binding on creditors and their successors in regard to their claims. The composition agreement does not affect a creditors' right to enforce security or guarantees granted by third parties.

4.6 Creditors' meetings

It derives from Act no. 44/2009 the matters considered at creditors' meetings are mainly twofold, firstly there are matters concerning the management of the ResCom of the interests of the Bank and secondly, the recognition of claims by the WuC.

The ResCom can convene creditors' meetings, as it deems appropriate, to introduce measures taken in regard to the Bank's interests. The ResCom may seek proposals or decisions regarding measures that have yet to be taken, and provide for opportunities for making such proposals. The creditors' meeting cannot affect measures already carried out by the ResCom. The ResCom is allowed to confer with individual creditors in matters concerning the relevant creditors' interests.

A creditor is entitled to attend a creditors' meeting if the creditor has filed a claim against the Bank with the WuC and if such claim has not been finally dismissed by the WuC. Creditors' meetings regarding the management of the Bank's interests and the recognition claims will not be held until the deadline for filing claims has passed. If a creditor does not attend a meeting, the relevant creditor may lose the right to oppose matters or present claims regarding matters which were decided or presented at the meeting.

A creditor who wants to lodge an objection to a decision made by the WuC, to be discussed at the creditors' meeting, must deliver objections in writing to the WuC no later than at the creditors' meeting.

If objections against the WuC's recognition of a claim are not raised either before or at that meeting, the WuC's recognition of the claim may be considered final according to Paragraph 3 of Article 120 of the Bankruptcy Act.

However, if objection is raised to a decision by the WuC, the WuC will attempt to resolve the dispute and invite the parties involved to a special meeting to seek to resolve the dispute. If the dispute cannot be resolved at such a meeting it will be referred to the Reykjavik District Court for resolution, cf. Articles 120 and 171 of the Act on Bankruptcy etc. No. 21/1991. Parties to such disputes are the creditor(s) against whom an objection is raised; creditor(s) who have raised the objection on the decision concerning the claim; and the WuC. Chapter XXIV of the Bankruptcy Act, applies to the handling of such disputes by the District Court. Rulings by the District Court in such disputes may be appealed against to the Supreme Court within two weeks of their pronouncement. Appeals to the Supreme Court of Iceland against rulings are normally presented in writing, but the Court may decide to allow oral proceedings as well, if it deems necessary. A court resolution of a dispute comprises a final outcome on the amount of a claim and its priority and will serve as the basis for disbursements.

Voting rights are determined by the amount of each creditors claim if matters regarding the management of the Bank's interests are put to a vote. For a creditors' meeting to be quorate, creditors holding at least a third of the total voting rights must be present at the meeting. To disregard a decision of the majority of creditors, the ResCom must in most cases have specific reasons for doing so. The ResCom can thus disregard decisions of a creditors' meeting if they are contrary to law, dishonest, cannot be executed, contrary to interests of creditors not attending, discriminate against the minority or if the decisions are contrary to the goal of maximising the value of the Bank's assets.

4.7 Overall restructuring and distribution to creditors

As mentioned before, the winding-up procedure can end either through composition with creditors or insolvent liquidation of the Bank. The ResCom believes that the interests of the creditors are best served by restructuring the Bank's operations and has together with Morgan Stanley its financial advisor been working on developing structuring solutions on how the assets can be passed over to creditors. The aim is to ensure ongoing support to the assets and build a structure where creditors can exit their holdings over time.

Work streams

Work has commenced on the various parts of the restructuring (see work streams below). The eventual timing is subject to the progress of the winding-up proceedings and depends on how substantial disputed claims will be and the time it will take to settle these disputes.



Work streams.

Target structure for the Bank

- After composition with creditors the Bank operates as a parent company or as new SPV as ongoing asset management company.
- Value realization for creditors through convergence of claims into cash distribution and issuance of instruments.
- Strategy focused on value maximization through cash collection, separate monetization of holdings and work out of other assets.

Overall Restructuring of Kaupthing

Since their appointment, the Bank's ResCom and WuC have been focused on finding the best possible closure for all relevant parties in a realistic time frame and distributing the resulting value to creditors. Any payment of general claims cannot be made until resolution of major priority claims disputes is concluded. This creates an uncertainty when distribution or partial payments can be made to creditors. The WuC is doing its utmost to expedite the process both through the court system and by resolving issues outside of the courts. Further information on issues concerning the process of lodging claims and decisions by the WuC on claims lodged can be found on the WuC's secure website for creditors.

As presented at the Creditors' Meeting on 3 December 2010, following alternatives can be explored according to Icelandic law:

1) Composition

- a) Status Quo as continuation of winding-up proceedings with a composition as a final target
- b) Interim structure with increased creditor involvement while remaining in winding-up proceedings with a composition as a final target
- c) Composition with general creditors which would make the bank solvent and give control and governance to creditors

2) Insolvent liquidation

If the Bank enters into liquidation the duties of the ResCom and the WuC will come to an end and the District Court of Reykjavik will appoint the estate a Liquidator.

Main considerations when evaluating Kaupthing alternatives may include value maximization, governance/control, time to payout, instruments for creditors/trading ability, tax implications, legal structure and future activities. More information on this topic will be disclosed in future monthly updates of the Creditors' Report.

As stated before, the ResCom and the WuC appreciate all feedback and guidance from the Bank's creditors, particularly on timing and the suggested route going forward.

- The Bank's creditors are welcome to state their views and provide feedback through all applicable communication channels, including the Bank's e-mail address, creditorcontact@kaupthing.com which remains, as always, open for creditors' feedback.
- Morgan Stanley, the Bank's financial advisor, remains available for discussions upon requests.

The ResCom and the WuC do not have a preferred alternative and are seeking feedback from creditors thereof. Any timing for adopting an alternative remains unclear at this stage.

As the WuC has completed its decision on all claims lodged, a basis for creditors is established to give feedback on the alternatives above. However, uncertainties remain with regard to the outcome of ongoing disputes and resulting impact on available assets for general creditors. This will need to be taken into account when evaluating the abovementioned alternatives. Disputed claims have been/ will be settled in settlement meetings or referred to the Icelandic courts for determination where necessary.

Feedback from creditors

At meetings with creditors in Reykjavík on 3 December 2010 and in London on 10 March 2011 the ResCom and WuC explained the situation and the views of creditors were requested concerning the desired future organisation of the Bank and the timing for such.

Those creditors who have expressed their opinions to the ResCom and WuC considered it most desirable for the bank to seek composition as soon as possible and, further, liquidation as least desirable. Some of the creditors have, in addition, declared themselves to be in favour of composition but wish to acquaint themselves better with the matter before taking a formal position regarding the alternatives.

As part of this restructuring process, independent creditors' advisors have been appointed to undertake diligence on and provide analysis of the Bank's assets as at YE 2010. The advisors have full access to Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review and have engaged in extensive Q&A sessions with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees.

The WuC expects that Bank's winding-up proceedings can be concluded in a relatively short time if creditors so desire, although the resolution of individual disputes will naturally take a longer time. Work on a potential composition has begun in close consultation with the ICC. The final timing of the changes made to the bank's future organisation will depend primarily on creditors' wishes and views.

4.8 *Creditor relations*

Communication with all creditors

The ResCom and the employees of the Bank have from the outset carried out ambitious and extensive disclosure to all creditors. In fact, information available for creditors is far beyond any legal obligation to do so and it is the Bank's opinion that disclosure is more extensive than could be expected from most banks in similar position. The Bank is determined to maintain this comprehensive information disclosure to all creditors.

The Bank will continue to publish information to creditors through the following channels:

The website www.kaupthing.com

The website, www.kaupthing.com is a source where creditors, the media and other parties can access regular updated information about the Bank. Interested parties can send questions, read the latest announcements and updates and can keep abreast of the main developments since 9 October 2008. The users of the website can subscribe to news and updated material, such as new updates of the Creditors' Report.

The Bank has launched a new website. In addition to a visual makeover, the purpose of launching the new website is to enhance information disclosure to creditors and other stakeholders. The website is now more accessible and user-friendly.

Creditors that have a claim against the Bank have access to the creditors' secure website. An updated list of claims is published on a secure website for creditors a week prior to Creditors' Meetings convened by the WuC.

Creditors' Report

This Creditors' Report will continue to be published on regular basis on the Bank's website. The report is intended to keep creditors informed of the latest progress of the Bank's operations. The report includes e.g. comprehensive financial information (published twice a year), description of main processes and procedures (i.e. detailed Asset Disposal Process), updated information on performance and repayments of the loan portfolio, case studies on the largest loan restructuring cases as well as updates on other asset classes. In addition, the report gives updated summary of the claims lodged against the Bank.

E-mail

Creditors are invited to direct any general questions they may have to a specific e-mail addresses. General questions pertaining to the Bank's general operation should be sent to

creditorcontact@kaupthing.com. Questions to the WuC regarding claims and the claiming process should be sent to: winding-up@kaupthing.com.

Creditors' Meetings

The Bank has held numerous meetings with creditors, including:

General Creditors' Meetings held as legally obliged as part of the winding-up proceedings to present the progress of the claiming process and in relation to the extension of the moratorium period.

Creditors' Report Update Meetings open for all creditors are convened by the ResCom to present the Bank's matters on regular basis. The ResCom anticipates convening 3-4 Creditors' Report Update Meetings per year following the publications of the Creditors' Report. The first three meetings were held 15 March 2010, 7 June 2010 and 12 October 2010 in London. Presentations from the meetings are available on the Bank's website.

ICC Meetings are convened by the Resolution Committee as a platform for communications with the Informal Creditors' Committee ("ICC"). The ICC is a structured forum, and provides ongoing dialogue with key creditors and creditors' groups to take their views into account.

The WuC has, as part of the winding-up proceedings, held meetings to give a general overview of its decisions on claims. Presentations from Creditors' Meetings held by the WuC are available on WuC's Creditors' Secure Website.

Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review

In H1 2010, Morgan Stanley, the Bank's main financial advisor, completed a detailed report on the Bank's operations and performance. The report and its extensive summary provide a detailed overview of the Bank's asset base and an independent assessment of the 2009 valuation level including indication of potential upside. Furthermore, the report provides an assessment and overview on restructurings performed by the Bank since October 2008. The contractual cash flow profile from the asset base is summarized along with the costs associated with running the administration. Finally, the report illuminates the Bank's current strategy for value maximization and monetization. The report was updated by Morgan Stanley in March 2011 for developments and YE 2010 valuation levels.

ICC members and other private creditors with significant and valid interest have access to an extensive summary of the Morgan Stanley report, subject to the signing of hold harmless letter with Morgan Stanley and NDA with Kaupthing Bank.

Members of the ICC and all other groups of creditors with significant interest have had the opportunity to appoint an independent financial advisor. Appointed financial advisors have full access to the Morgan Stanley report and have had group Q&A meetings with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees.

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Appointment of the ICC

The Informal Creditors' Committee ("ICC") is provided as a structured forum, and ongoing dialogue, for the ResCom with key creditors and creditors' group to take views from creditors into account including in relation to the composition to be proposed. Other important objective, of establishing the ICC, is to get direct feedback from creditors on key decisions and developments for the estate.

The ICC does not have any formal decision power and is purely consultative in nature. Parties of the ICC do not represent other creditors unless such creditors have formed a group under which they have elected a representative of their group.

Initially, the ICC was established at ResCom's own initiative, it composed of representatives of the Bank's largest known creditors and included a broad cross section of financial institutions. The members of the ICC were chosen in co-operation with the ResCom's former advisor Deloitte LLP. The claims registration process was completed in January 2010 and a significant change in the composition of the group of creditors was noticeable. In the beginning of February 2010 the ResCom invited all creditors who are interested in participating in the ICC to apply.

Overview of some conditions and requirements for joining the ICC:

- Members were required to sign non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements as material non-public information is likely to be disclosed which may affect their ability to trade.
- Signing of Morgan Stanley hold harmless letter.
- Representatives are required to attend committee meetings and conference calls.
- No compensation is paid to members of the Creditors' Committee for travelling or other incurred expenses.
- Members acting for a group of creditors can pass on information to already disclosed parties they represent provided that these parties have signed respective non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements and other undertakings that might be required.

The ResCom received several applications from creditors and creditors' groups. The selection was based on total size of represented claims and overall representation of type of creditors in the Creditors' Committee.

Four members were appointed, they are:

- Bingham McCutchen (London) LLP, the legal advisor to an ad hoc committee of holders of certain notes and other debt obligations issued by Kaupthing.
- International Commercial Lenders Group (ICLG), representing a group of unsecured loan creditors and commercial banks.
- Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as a trustee of certain classes of US notes issued by Kaupthing.
- The Asset Holding Company of the Central Bank of Iceland.

The ResCom extends gratitude to all ICC members for their active participation and helpful contribution to date.

Appendices

A1 Meeting minutes: Creditors' Meeting held 5 February 2009

Minutes recorded by Kaupthing Bank's Moratorium Supervisor at a creditors' meeting, cf. Art. 14 of the Icelandic Act no. 21/1991 on Bankruptcy etc.

A meeting was held on Thursday 5 February 2009 at 10:00 a.m. at Hilton Reykjavík Nordica, Sudurlandsbraut 2 in Reykjavík, with the creditors of Kaupthing Bank hf., Borgartún 19, 105 Reykjavík, ID-No. 560882-0419, concerning the bank's authorisation for a moratorium.

Olafur Gardarsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland, Moratorium Supervisor, chaired the meeting and recorded the minutes, cf. Art. 14 paragraph 2 of Icelandic Act no. 21/1991. The meeting was called in accordance with the provisions of Article 98, paragraph 3 of the Act no.161/2002 on Financial Undertakings, cf. Act no 129/2008.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the bank's creditors, a total of 250 people. Given that the majority of those present did not speak Icelandic it was decided that the main section of the meeting would be held in English. Tomas Jonsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland, helped the Moratorium Supervisor chair the meeting. The Bank's ResCom was also present to answer questions.

The Moratorium Supervisor gave a report on the assets and liabilities as of the reference date, explained how he believed the debtor's finances could be reorganised and described what measures had already been taken in this respect. Those attending the meeting received a copy of a presentation, and a detailed summary in English and Icelandic by the Moratorium Supervisor was also distributed.

The Moratorium Supervisor announced his proposal that an application be made to extend the moratorium by nine months at the next hearing of the Reykjavík District Court which is to be held on 13 February at 2:00 p.m.

The Moratorium Supervisor then sought the views of the creditors on his actions and proposals for action. When the Moratorium Supervisor had finished, creditors were given the opportunity to ask questions and put across their points of view. Twenty-one people raised questions.

Questions were raised concerning various topics which had been discussed in the Moratorium Supervisor's presentation and the Moratorium Supervisor and members of the ResCom answered these questions as far as they were able. A summary of the questions raised and the committee members' replies is enclosed with these minutes. A German investor speaking on behalf of more than 800 German deposit holders declared the group's support for the extension of the bank's moratorium. A letter was also presented from two creditors in which they agreed to the extension but only for a further three months.

No objections were raised to the extension of the moratorium. The Moratorium Supervisor asked the meeting twice whether anybody objected to applying for an extension to the moratorium. No objections were raised.

At the end of the meeting the Moratorium Supervisor presented the main points from the minutes to the meeting and invited those present to add any remarks they may have. The minutes were approved in their current form.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.15 p.m.
Ólafur Gardarsson

A2 Meeting minutes: Creditors' Meeting held 20 October 2009

registration no. of Kaupthing Bank hf. 560882-0419;

meeting jointly held by

i) Kaupthing Bank's ResCom, according to Article 103, Paragraph 3 of Act no. 161/2002 on Financial Undertakings, cf. Act no. 44/2009 and Temporary Provisions to Act no. 44/2009;

ii) and Kaupthing Bank's Moratorium Supervisor cf. Chapter 2 of Act no. 21/1991 on Bankruptcy etc., cf. Article 2 and 4 of Act no. 129/2008, still in effect according to the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 2, of Act no. 44/2009 (both Acts amending Act no. 161/2002 on Financial Undertakings).

The meeting was held at Hilton Reykjavik Nordica, Suðurlandsbraut 2 in Reykjavík, on October 20, 2009, and commenced at 10 am.

Registered at the meeting were 104 representatives of creditors.

Members of the panel at the meeting were:

Tómas Jónsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court, Chairman of the meeting.

Ólafur Gardarsson, the Moratorium Supervisor and member of Kaupthing's Bank WuC.

Steinar Thór Gudgeirsson, Chairman of the ResCom.

Knútur Thórhallsson, Deputy Chairman of the ResCom (during items 1, 2)

Theodór Sigurbergsson, member of the ResCom.

Eva Sóley Guðbjörnsdóttir, Managing Director of Finance, Kaupthing Bank.

Kolbeinn Árnason, Managing Director of Legal, Kaupthing Bank.

Dieter Turowski, representative of Kaupthing's exclusive financial advisor Morgan Stanley.

Karsten Hofacker, representative of Kaupthing's exclusive financial advisor Morgan Stanley.

Halldór Bjarkar Lúdvígsson, Managing Director of Asset Management – Nordic Portfolio, Kaupthing Bank (during items 1-2, 6).

Dominic McCahill, representative of Weil Gotshal & Manges, legal advisors to Kaupthing (during items 1-2, 4-6).

Finnur Sveinbjörnsson, CEO of Arion Bank (during items 3-6).

Björk Thórarinsdóttir, Managing Director of Credit, Arion Bank (during item 4-6).

1. Introduction

Ólafur Gardarsson welcomed the creditors.

The main purpose of the meeting is to provide creditors with an update on key events and activities since the last meeting in February, to provide creditors with the latest financial information on the Bank, to provide creditors with an overview of the processes and a summary of the Capitalization Agreement on Arion Bank, to outline the next steps and restructuring options of the Bank and to discuss the possible extension of the Bank's moratorium on debt payments. According to Icelandic law, no binding decisions can be made at the meeting.

Tómas Jónsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland, was asked to serve as chairman of the meeting. He assumed the duties of the chairman and confirmed that the meeting was called as prescribed by law. Given that the majority of those present did not speak Icelandic it was decided that the meeting would be held in English.

2. Key Events and Progress during the Moratorium

2.A. Key Milestones

Steinar Thór Gudgeirsson presented key milestones. Steinar discussed the general approach of the ResCom, which ultimate task and duty is to maximize the value of the Bank's assets and pass on the value to its creditors. Steinar presented a summary of the Bank's balance sheet and the status of maximizing the value of the assets. Steinar furthermore discussed the status of the Bank's subsidiaries and branches and the organizational structure of the Bank.

2.B. Loan Restructuring / Europe and Nordic

Halldór Bjarkar Lúdvígsson presented an overview of the loan restructuring in the Europe portfolio (fair value as at 30 June 2009 approx. 140 bn ISK) and Nordic portfolio (fair value as at 30 June 2009 approx. 170 bn ISK). The mandate of the asset management division can be broken into five steps, which were discussed: stabilization, consolidation, full overview, which leads to management of the assets and ends with *value optimization and exit strategy*. Halldór presented an overview of loans to customers by portfolio and sector, as well as a past cash-flow analysis. According to his presentation, a considerable part of the Nordic and Europe portfolios has undergone major restructuring and Halldór discussed the Bank's restructuring principles and core values. In all major cases the Bank has relied on valuation work or input by third party advisors. Halldór furthermore discussed actions taken on the portfolios and the progress with the restructuring work, as well as giving an overview of full repayments and exits.

2.C. Financial Information Update

Eva Sóley Guðbjörnsdóttir presented an update on the financial information of the Bank, including information on the Bank's balance sheet, cash in hand, development of loans to customers at fair value and information on derivatives.

3. Capitalisation Agreement on Arion Bank

3.A. Overview of Agreements with the Government

Kolbeinn Árnason presented an overview of the agreements with the Government relating to Arion Bank and discussed the two options available to the Bank. The ResCom has the sole power to decide whether to choose option 1 (Kaupthing to acquire Arion Bank) or option 2 (Government retains Arion Bank). Kolbeinn presented a summary of the key terms of both options. According to option 1, Kaupthing would receive an 87% ownership following a capitalization contribution of 65% (ISK Cash and Icelandic related assets), approx. equalling 66 bn ISK (ownership might possibly be increased to 90% under option 1). According to option 2, Kaupthing would have the right to repurchase 90% of the equity from the Government during the exercise period of one month following the publication of the annual report for the years 2010-2014. Kolbeinn also discussed Kaupthing's consultation with creditors and creditors' due diligence. For further details, reference is made to Kolbeinn's presentation and further publicly available information.

3.B. Presentation of Arion Bank

Finnur Sveinbjörnsson presented an overview of Arion Bank. Finnur presented the balance sheet and income statement of Arion Bank, as well as a cash flow analysis. He also discussed Arion Bank's five year business plan and presented an analysis of the loan portfolio. Finnur furthermore discussed the recovery process within Arion Bank, including a breakdown of recovery cases by sectors. Finnur discussed the current liquidity position of Arion Bank and the FX imbalance. Finally Finnur discussed the upside potential of Arion Bank and the importance of ownership for the next few months.

3.C. Due diligence and Summary / Review of Capitalisation Options

Karsten Hofacker presented a summary of due diligence on Arion Bank carried out by Kaupthing and its advisors. Due diligence is ongoing, as audit of financials is not yet completed. Due diligence to date has focused on balance sheet analysis / net asset valuation of Arion Bank, detailed analysis of the business plan, liquidity risk and profit improvement measures. Karsten discussed a summary of the valuation and a returns profile with regards to the two options.

Dieter Turowski presented an overview of the pros and cons with regards to the two options.

3.D. Creditor Consultation Process

Max Ziff, representative of Houlihan Lokey, discussed the due diligence on Arion Bank assets and the choice between the two options previously presented (option 1 and option 2).

Chip Fisher from Bingham McCutchen, representing a group of bond holders, and a member of the Informal Creditors' Committee (ICC) and the ICC Sub-Committee, discussed Kaupthing Bank's creditor consultation process. Chip expressed his view that he was happy with the work of the ResCom with respect to guarding the interests of creditors.

A lunch break was made at 12.45 pm.

During the lunch break creditors were invited to submit written questions for the following Q&A session.

The meeting commenced again at 1.20 pm.

4. Morgan Stanley overview

John Hepburn, from Morgan Stanley, discussed the role of Morgan Stanley with regards to the work of the ResCom.

5. Next Steps and Restructuring Options

5.A. Legal Overview

Ólafur Gardarsson discussed the Bank's moratorium and gave a legal overview of the moratorium process. The first moratorium was granted from 24 November 2008 until 13 February 2009. According to the Icelandic legislation, the moratorium can be granted for up to 24 months. An extension was granted from 13 February 2009 until 13 November 2009 and another extension of 9 months will be requested on 13 November 2009. The moratorium can be concluded in the following ways, which were discussed by Ólafur: (1) Winding-up process pursuant to Act no. 44/2009; (2) Composition of creditors (Scheme of arrangement); (3) Insolvent liquidation.

5.B. Overall Restructuring

Dieter Turowski discussed the work streams of the restructuring process of Kaupthing Bank.

Karsten Hofacker discussed the target structure for the Bank, the current legal paths for restructuring as well as the liability restructuring.

5.C. Moratorium Extension

Ólafur Gardarsson announced his proposal that an application be made to extend the moratorium by nine months at the next hearing of the Reykjavik District Court which is to be held on 13 November 2009. The arguments presented included the fact that a Chapter 15 protection in the USA might be terminated should the moratorium not be extended. Ólafur then sought the views of the creditors on this proposal, in accordance with the Act on Bankruptcy etc.

Arnar Thór Jónsson from the law firm Réttur, acting on behalf of more than twenty bank creditors, presented concerns and objections to the capitalisation agreement. A formal letter to the ResCom was also received by the chairman from the law firm, detailing the concerns and objections further.

No objections were made to the extension of the moratorium.

6. Q&A

Questions submitted during the lunch break were addressed by panellists (one question was also addressed by Gisli Óttarsson, Managing Director of Risk Management at Arion Bank). Any remaining questions will be dealt with in due course and published on the website. Unanswered questions directed to Arion Bank regarding SPM will be dealt with by Arion Bank.

Following this Dominic McCahill discussed the ruling of the High Court of England today, relating to Kaupthing's application for judicial review of the legitimacy of the decision taken by the UK Treasury to transfer assets and deposits from Kaupthing Edge accounts at Kaupthing Singer and Friedlander in October 2008. The Court held that the UK Treasury had acted within its statutory powers and there had been no error in its decision-making process.

The chairman of the meeting presented the main points from the minutes to the meeting and invited those present to comment on them. No comments were made.

Steinar Thór Gudgeirsson adjourned the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 pm.

Minutes recorded by Kaupthing Bank's Moratorium Supervisor, cf. Act no. 21/1991 on Bankruptcy etc.

A3 Meeting minutes: Creditors' Meeting held 9 August 2010

Minutes recorded by Kaupthing Bank's Moratorium Supervisor at a Creditors' Meeting 9 August 2010, cf. Art. 14 of the Icelandic Act no. 21/1991 on Bankruptcy etc.

A meeting was held 9 August 2010 at 10:00 a.m. at Grand Hotel Reykjavik, Sigtun 38 in Reykjavik, open for all creditors of Kaupthing Bank hf. ("the Bank"), Borgartún 26, 105 Reykjavík, ID-No. 560882-0419, concerning the Bank's authorisation for extension of moratorium on debt payments.

Olafur Gardarsson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland, Moratorium Supervisor, chaired the meeting and recorded the minutes, cf. Art. 14 paragraph 2 of Icelandic Act no. 21/1991. The meeting was called in accordance with the provisions of Article 98, paragraph 3 of the Act no.161/2002 on Financial Undertakings, cf. Act no 129/2008.

Vidar Ludviksson, Attorney to the Supreme Court of Iceland, was appointed as independent chairman for the meeting.

Members of the panel at the meeting were:

Vidar Ludviksson, Attorney to the Supreme Court, Chairman of the meeting.

Olafur Gardarsson, the Moratorium Supervisor and member of the Winding-up Committee of Kaupthing Bank.

Steinar Thor Gudgeirsson, Chairman of the Resolution Committee of Kaupthing Bank.

Eva Soley Gudbjornsdottir, Managing Director of Finance, Kaupthing Bank.

Throstur Rikhardsson, Legal Counsel of the Winding-up Committee

Those attending the meeting received a copy of the presentation, and the Bank's Creditors' Report July 2010 Update was available in English and Icelandic at the meeting.

The Moratorium Supervisor gave a short summary of the purpose of this Creditors' Meeting which was to discuss the possible extension of the Bank's moratorium on debt payments and to provide creditors with an update on key events and activities since November 2009 when the moratorium was last extended.

The Moratorium Supervisor summarized the similarities between moratorium and winding-up proceedings and presented the main reasons for applying for moratorium. The Moratorium Supervisor believes it is prudent to utilize all legal means possible to preserve the interest of creditors. Therefore, as a precaution, and for added certainty at this point in time the Bank proposed to request for an extension of moratorium throughout the maximum period. Timeline of events throughout the moratorium period from 2008-2010 was presented.

Steinar Thor Gudgeirsson, the chairman of the Resolution Committee gave overview of key milestones and summarized the key events since November 2009 when the moratorium was last extended. Steinar also discussed a report completed by Morgan Stanley in 1H 2010 on asset valuation and restructuring review performed by the Bank.

Eva Soley Gudbjornsdottir, Managing Director of Finance, gave overview of the latest financial information as at YE2009. Eva presented overview of each asset class as at YE2009 and the development of the Bank's asset base in 2009. Furthermore, Eva announced that updated statement of assets as at 30 June 2010 is being prepared and expected to be released in the September Update of the Creditors' Report.

Olafur, the Moratorium Supervisor, introduced overview of key figures in the list of lodged claims. Olafur announced that the current claim registry amounts to ISK 6.895bn. Olafur presented the progress made by the Winding-up Committee to date and that decisions had been made on 71% of all lodged priority claims by amount. Furthermore, Olafur announced that the stated objective is to conclude decisions on all lodged claims before the Creditors' Meeting held on 3 December 2010.

Olafur presented that the Bank is focused on finding the best possible closure for all relevant parties in a realistic time frame and distributing the resulting value to creditors. Whereas the total amount of claims lodged as priority claims (Art. 109-112) is well above the total fair value of the Bank's unpledged

assets as at 31 December 2009 the timing of distribution to creditors and possible partial payments to creditors are uncertain and therefore, an accurate timing cannot be given.

In the end, Olafur discussed next step regarding the extension of moratorium and stated that for added certainty at this point in time, it is the opinion of the Moratorium Supervisor that it is prudent to utilize all legal means possible to preserve the interest of creditors. Therefore, as a precaution, the Bank proposed to request for an extension of moratorium throughout the maximum period.

The Moratorium Supervisor announced his proposal that an application be made to extend the moratorium until 24. November 2010 at the next hearing of the Reykjavik District Court which is to be held on 13 August at 11:30 a.m.

The Moratorium Supervisor then sought the views of the creditors on his actions and proposals for action. When the Moratorium Supervisor had finished, creditors were given the opportunity to provide their opinions on the proposed extension of moratorium until 24 November 2010.

No objections were raised to the extension of the moratorium. The Moratorium Supervisor asked the meeting whether anybody objected to applying for an extension to the moratorium. No objections were raised.

At the end of the meeting the Moratorium Supervisor presented the main points from the minutes to the meeting and invited those present to add any remarks they may have. The minutes were approved in their current form.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

Olafur Gardarsson

A4 Initial tasks of the ResCom

At its inception, the ResCom had the objectives laid out below. Some of these objectives were set with reference to the Disbursement Act. However, it should be noted that the ResCom played no part in determining the creation of Arion Bank.

Maintaining the Bank's commercial banking operations in Iceland in line with the Disbursement Act. The ResCom worked hard to ensure that the daily operations of the Bank's branches were not significantly affected. This objective was reached when Arion Bank was formally established on 18 October 2008 and took over the Bank's commercial banking operation in Iceland on 22 October 2008.

Protecting depositors both domestically & overseas in accordance with the Disbursement Act. The ResCom co-operated abroad with governments, financial authorities and central banks. This objective was achieved domestically, where Arion Bank is now responsible for domestic deposits and, abroad where According to the Disbursement Act, deposits received by the Bank or its branches are priority claims against the Bank. The Bank is thus under an obligation to repay these deposits prior to non-priority claims. Icelandic law does not affect the repayment of deposits received by subsidiaries or their branches. Possible repayment of those deposits is the concern of the boards of directors or administrators of the relevant subsidiaries.

Ensuring cash flow in all currencies both domestically and to/from foreign jurisdictions. The difficulties that were experienced with payments to and from Iceland were primarily due to the actions of foreign governments and foreign currency restrictions imposed by the CBI. Efficient movement of capital was vital for the Icelandic economy. These difficulties were resolved in part with the Transfer Decision.

Ensuring expertise and knowledge by hiring key employees. One of the main tasks of the ResCom is to safeguard the value of the Bank's assets until they have been transferred to creditors. In order to achieve this aim, there must be sufficient expertise in place to manage the assets and provide the necessary services. This objective was achieved through the appointment of several qualified full-time and part-time employees. Around 75 employees now work for the ResCom, supported by an external advisory service as needed to ensure expertise in every case.

Finalizing the Bank's balance sheet. The aggregate balance sheet has been divided between the Bank and Arion Bank as at 22 October 2008. Separate balance sheets for the Bank and Arion Bank had to be prepared. Financial disclosure and financial information is an ongoing process, financial information for the Bank is published twice a year in the Creditors' Report.

Preserving the interests of creditors. The ResCom has focused from the outset on protecting the assets of the Bank and preserving value for creditors. Creditors have been informed of developments via the Bank's website, creditor contact address and press releases. This objective is an ongoing task and will not be fully attained until a permanent solution for the assets, satisfactory to the creditors of the Bank has been identified and executed.

Prevent the provisional attachment of assets and facilitate the retrieval of the Bank's assets

The ResCom is committed to protect the interests of creditors by preventing litigations, the provisional attachment or freezing orders on assets. In the European Economic Area the Bank seeks recognition of the moratorium on a case-by-case basis on grounds of the EU Winding-Up Directive No. 2001/24/EC. The Bank has also been granted an injunctive relief and the moratorium recognized as a foreign main proceeding under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. This has provided the Bank with protection for its assets in the United States. The ResCom has also facilitated the release of assets through negotiations with local authorities or private parties in several countries.

Collecting claims and enforcing securities

The Bank continues to enforce rights against its debtors in case of non-performance of obligations. That includes enforcing pledges and other securities, taking control of relevant entities etc.

Disclaimer

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- (a) Resolution of issues regarding the quantum of claims
- (b) The realisation method(s) used over time
- (c) The impact of set off and netting including in connection with derivative contracts
- (d) Movements in currency exchange rates and interest rates
- (e) Prevailing market conditions when assets are sold

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