
KAUPTHING HF

CREDITORS' REPORT

- December 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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Kaupthing's Creditors' Report

Kaupthing's Resolution Committee has during the moratorium and the winding-up proceedings published this Creditors' Report on a regular basis and made it available on Kaupthing's website, www.kaupthing.com. It has been for creditors and other interested parties to keep abreast of the main developments and achievements of Kaupthing to this date.

This Creditors' Report will be the last one issued by the Resolution Committee. According to amendment to Act on Financial Undertakings the Resolution Committee will be dissolved from 1st January 2012 and the Winding-up Committee is to take over respective tasks currently done by the ResCom.

Major additions and amendments from previously published reports are highlighted in blue text while unchanged text and all minor changes are 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. Further information on Resolution Committee's 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 Estate, Kaupthing	Kaupthing 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 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 Estate

1.1 The Resolution Committee - Appointment and approach

Kaupthing is incorporated and domiciled in Iceland. It is a public limited company established under the Act No 2/1995 respecting Public Limited Companies, under the laws of Iceland with ID number 560882-0419 in the Icelandic Register of Enterprises.

Kaupthing is currently in winding-up proceedings, pursuant to a decision of the District Court of Reykjavik, during which it is headed by the Resolution Committee (the "ResCom"), which is responsible for maximizing the value of Kaupthing's assets, and the Winding-up Committee (the "WuC"), which handles the claims process.

On 9 October 2008, Kaupthing Bank's board of directors resigned voluntarily due to the bank's financial difficulties and the ResCom was appointed 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 Kaupthing and currently holds all of the authority of Kaupthing's board of directors according to the provisions of the Act on Public Limited Companies in accordance with Article 100 (a) of Act No. 161/2002 as well as the power of shareholder meetings.

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 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 on Financial Undertakings the ResCom is given power by law to represent Kaupthing in all matters on the asset side, including directing its daily operations, ensuring assets are handled properly, concluding contracts and other legal instruments on its behalf, safeguarding its interests and maximise the value of the Estate's assets. 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 Kaupthing's assets and preserving the interests of the creditor body as a whole.

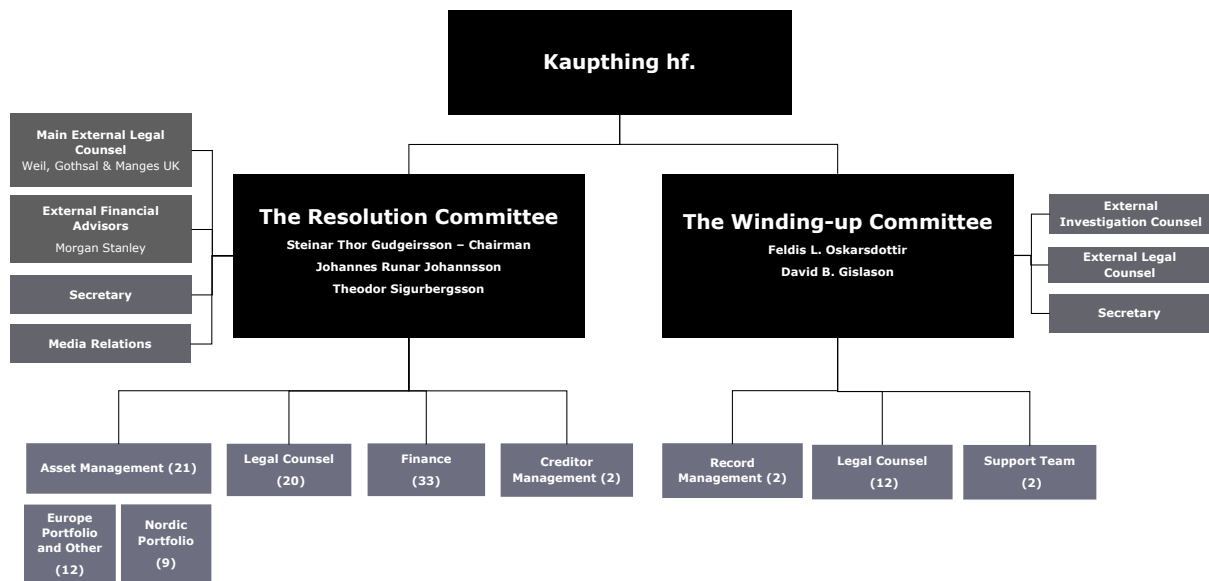
The ResCom's principal objective is to ensure proper handling of, and maximise the value of Kaupthing's assets to the benefit of its creditors and to return value to creditors as timely as possible.

On 25 May 2009, the Reykjavik District Court approved a request from the ResCom and appointed the WuC for Kaupthing to handle the claiming process as provided for in Act on Financial Undertakings

The ResCom and the WuC jointly direct Kaupthing's affairs (see also the divisions of tasks provided for in Points 3 and 4 of Temporary Provision V of the Act on Financial Undertakings), with the ResCom responsible for the asset side of Kaupthing and its daily operations and the WuC responsible for the administration of the formal claiming process, the handling all claims against Kaupthing and the making of decisions regarding such claims' recognition.

On 10 June 2011, the Icelandic parliament passed an amendment to Act on Financial Undertakings. Changes put in place through the new bill include that the ResCom will be dissolved from 1 January 2012. The WuC is to take over respective tasks currently done by the ResCom. [As a consequence, the daily operation of the ResCom and the WuC will be merged. The ResCom and WuC have been working together to ensure a smooth transition and a continuity of the operations.](#) Further information

on this amendment can be found in chapter 4.2 *The winding-up proceedings and applicable legislation*.



Organizational structure of Kaupthing.

In the beginning Kaupthing was up against major challenges where many borrowers were in great turmoil because of Kaupthing'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 Kaupthing's estate. Despite difficult circumstances in the beginning, objectives were achieved.

Other tasks completed by the ResCom during the initial phase include: maintaining Kaupthing'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

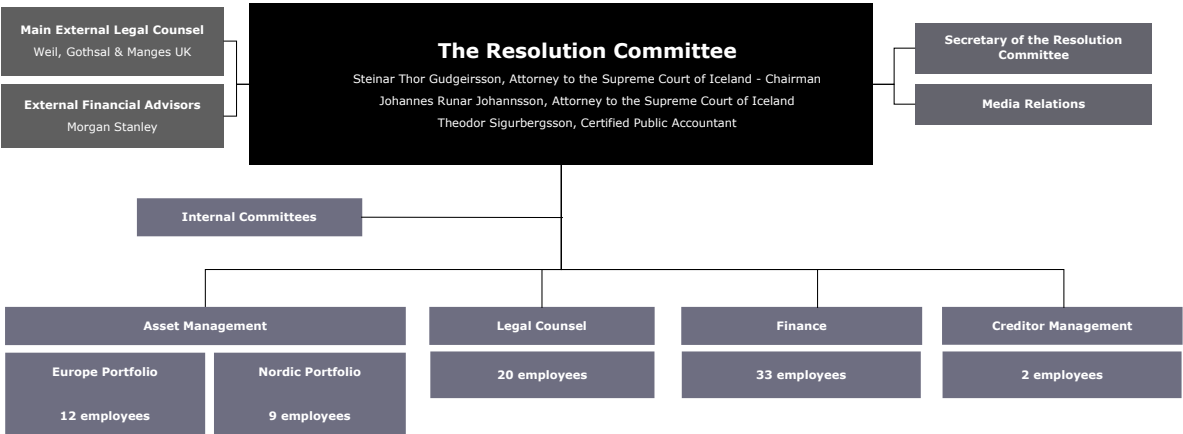
The ResCom focuses on the following processes:

- 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

In order to perform its primary duties and to achieve its objectives, Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing'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 Estate, several working committees have been established. The ResCom, the WuC and sub committees hold regular meetings 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 weekly meetings. 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.

Joint Committee of the ResCom and WuC

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

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 Kaupthing due to those transactions, or are alternatively responsible for potential loss resulting from the transactions. The aim is, in other words, to realise all possible claims which the Estate might have against third parties in relation to the specific transactions mentioned above, including claims arising from unusual action by the former management of Kaupthing or third parties. The Inspection Committee is a sub-committee of the ResCom and the WuC, and comprises one member from the ResCom and two from the WuC. 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.

1.2.2 Divisions

Asset management

The role of the unit is to develop the Estate'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 loan portfolio which is updated regularly; by assessing the capital requirements of the asset portfolio and the Estate's capacity to meet this. Each loan in the loan portfolio has a designated account manager who is responsible for them.

Currently, there are 21 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 20 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 several subsidiaries and branches of Kaupthing and the restructuring of the Estate's operations. 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 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 Kaupthing'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 executes all aspects of the Estate's finances and operations according to guidelines provided by the ResCom, both with respect to accounting rules and international standards and internal work procedures. The division is responsible for all financial disclosure both externally and internally to the ResCom and its sub-committees. Additionally, the division works extensively with the internal legal counsel on collection of claims, primarily with respect to the unwinding of the derivatives book. 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 have been 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 Kaupthing's subsidiaries, bonds, equity stakes as well as managing the cash reserves of the Estate.

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 at its 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 Estate's main financial advisor, and is involved in many of their core projects, including the capitalisation of Arion Bank and the restructuring of the Estate's operations.

The website, www.kaupthing.com which is maintained and updated by the Creditor Management team is a source where creditors, the media and other parties can access regular updated information about the Estate. 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 held a series of Creditors' Report update meetings 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 Kaupthing'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 strives to deploy 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 ResCom used advisors as deemed necessary including Morgan Stanley, Weil, Gotshal & Manges UK and Lex.

Throughout 2011, Kaupthing has been working on the preparation for the potential restructuring of the Estate's operations and the formulation of a proposal that may be presented to creditors at a later stage. In this work Morgan Stanley has acted as financial advisor, White & Case LLP as legal advisor and Deloitte as advisor on accounting and tax matters.

Weil, Gotshal & Manges UK is the main external legal counsel on litigation and recovery proceedings. Alvarez and Marsal was 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 Estate 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 WuC engaged PwC Iceland to do the same for domestic parties.

In all of the major restructuring cases, the ResCom has hired external advisors. For specialised projects Kaupthing 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 are among those who have been engaged in resolving and working on various legal matters for the Estate:

- 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 Carnelutti 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
- Ernst & 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 Estate

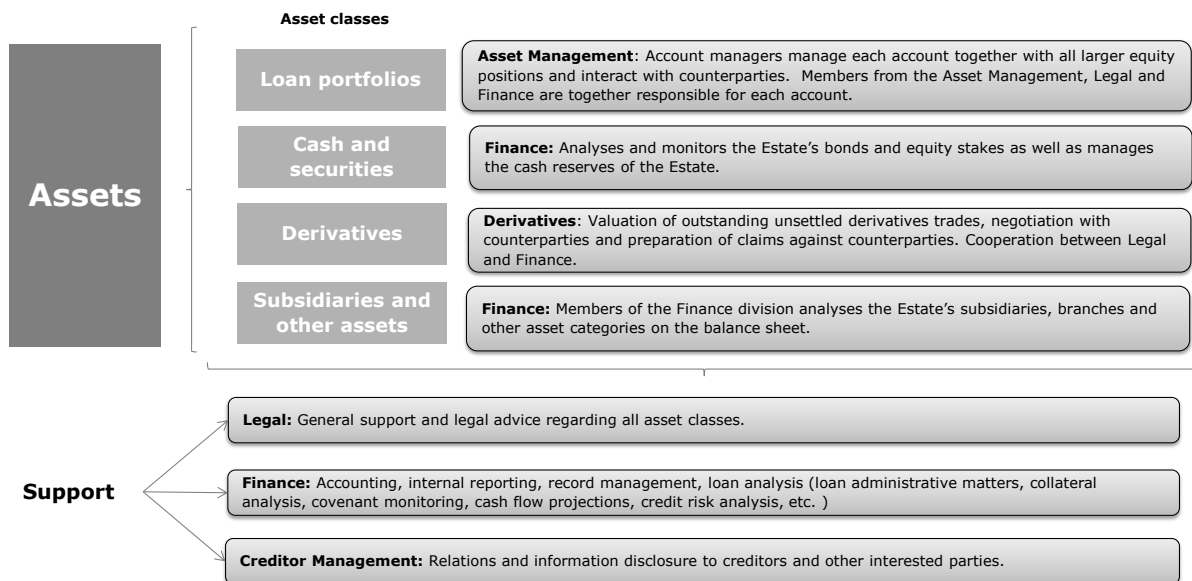
Current operations – separation from Arion Bank

The Estate'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 Estate and the appropriate IT and service support from Arion Bank is available when needed. The final decision to move the Kaupthing's offices was made in late in 2009 and subsequently implemented in a matter of days.

Management of assets – Internal Structure

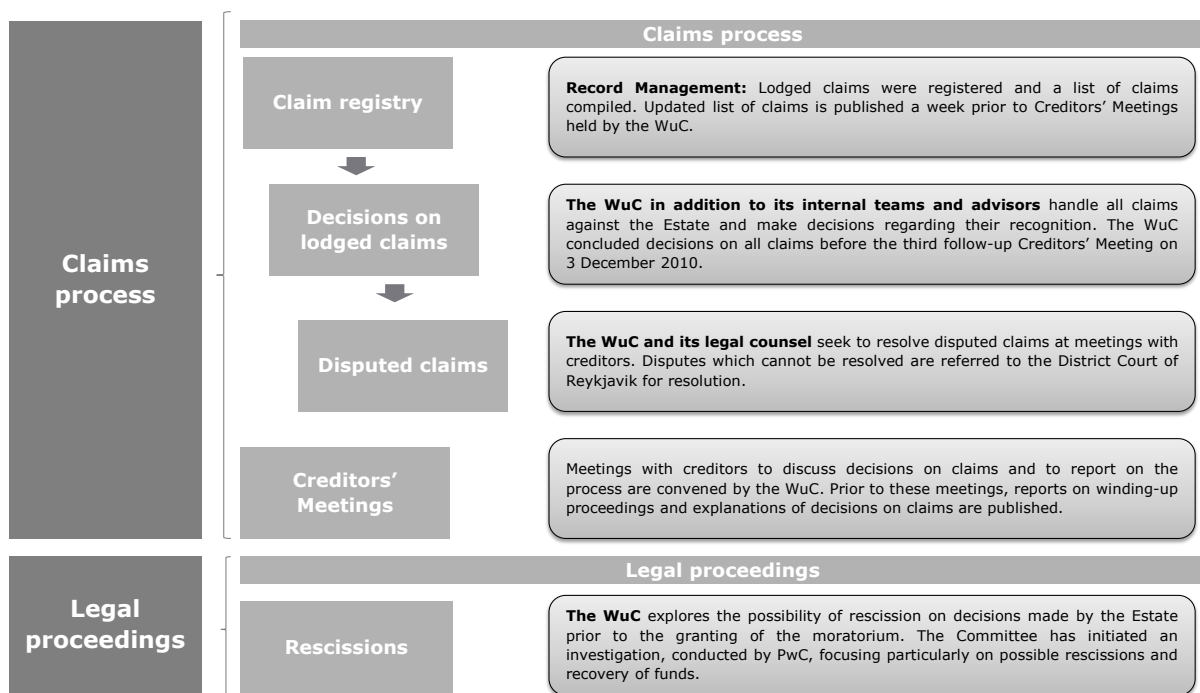
The ResCom has the objective and duty to maximize the value of the Estate's assets and takes all major decisions regarding the management of the assets. Over 70 employees are working for the ResCom. These employees are crucial to the ResCom achieving its objectives, handling the management of assets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



Extensive cooperation between all divisions of the Estate.

The claims process – Internal Structure

The WuC administers the formal process of filing claims, handles all claims against the Estate 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 Estate in H1 2011, i.e. for both the ResCom and the Winding-up Committee.

(ISKm)	H1 2011
Salaries and salary related cost	536
Thereof, salary related taxes	178
Administrators' cost	111
External advisors	1.892
Domestic	353
Foreign	1.539
Other expenses	553
VAT	188
Total	3.280

- Total annualized operating costs in H1 2011 were approx. 0,30% of the total carrying value as at H1 2011.
- ISK 366 million or 11% of the Estate's operating costs in the period (H1 2011), is in the form of VAT and other taxes.
- The largest items in external advisory costs are related to the activities of the Estate'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
- Kaupthing'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 – 31 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 extended by the District Court of Reykjavik to **13 November 2009**
- Important amendments made to the Act on Financial Undertakings on **22 April 2009**
- Winding-up Committee appointed on **25 May 2009**
- Formal claim process administered by the Winding-up Committee started on 30 June 2009 and lasted for 6 months, or until **30 December 2009**
- **20 July 2009**: 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 ResCom and the Government signed a settlement agreement in accordance with the agreement announced on 20 July 2009
- 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**: Nine months extension of moratorium was requested at the District Court of Reykjavik. An extension of moratorium on debt payments was granted until **13 August 2010**
- **1 December 2009**: The ResCom announced it would acquire 87% share in Arion Bank
- **30 December 2009**: The formal claim process ended

1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

- **On 11 January 2010:** FME granted Kaupthing'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 Estate. 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 Estate. 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 Estate called for a Creditors' Meeting. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Estate. 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 Estate. 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 Estate 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 Estate is in a winding-up procedure to ensure the Estate 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 Estate. 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 about Kaupthing's 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 Estate. The purpose of the meeting was to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims completed prior to the meeting. Creditors were invited to provide feedback concerning the desired future organisation of the Estate and the timing for such.

1 January 2011 to date

- **9 March 2011:** Creditors' Report update meeting held by the ResCom in London where Kaupthing presented Statement of Assets as at 31/12/2010. Creditors were requested to provide feedback on the Estate's alternatives concerning the desired future organisation of the Estate and the timing for such.

- **13 April 2011:** The WuC held a Creditors' Meeting. This meeting is part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Estate. The purpose of the meeting was mainly to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims but also to present an update of the Estate's potential restructuring. It was presented that the feedback received so far from the creditors supports a composition. Creditors were again encouraged to provide feedback and express their opinions regarding the future organisation of the Estate. The Winding-up Committee stated that it expects that Kaupthing'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.
- **June 2011:** As part of the restructuring of Kaupthing, independent creditors' advisors Houlihan Lokey (Europe) Limited and Deutsche Bank AG Risk Advisory Services were appointed to undertake diligence on and provide analysis of Kaupthing's assets as at YE 2010 and to complete a report (the "Asset Review Report") on their findings. The advisors had full access to Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review and engaged in extensive Q&A sessions with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees. The Asset Review Report was completed in June 2011 and is available through the Kaupthing's Data Room (the "Data Room").
- **21 July 2011:** The FME announced it had withdrawn Kaupthing's banking licence where the withdrawal took effect on 19 July 2011. This is not expected to have any effects on the current operations of the Estate.
- **July 2011:** Compensation instrument with Arion Bank settled.
- **30 August 2011:** The WuC convened a Creditors' Meeting. This meeting was part of the formal winding-up procedure of the Estate. The purpose of the meeting was to give further overview of the WuC's recognition of claims, in addition and to present an update of the potential restructuring of the Estate.

Next steps

- **14 December 2011:** The WuC will hold a Creditors' Meeting on Wednesday 14 December 2011 at 10:00 GMT at Hilton Reykjavik Nordica, Sudurlandsbraut 2, Reykjavik, Iceland. At the meeting the Winding-up Committee will give a further overview of its decisions on claims.
- In line with feedback from those creditors who have expressed their opinions so far, work on a potential composition is in process and in close consultation with the ICC. The final timing of the changes made to the Estate's future organisation, if any, will depend primarily on creditors' wishes and views. For further information see chapter 4.7 *Overall restructuring and distribution to creditors*.

2. Statement of Assets

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

2.1 Valuation of Kaupthing's assets

The financial information in this subchapter as at 30 June 2011 and 31 December 2010 was prepared by the ResCom and employees of Kaupthing with the assistance of external advisors where appropriate for Kaupthing hf., the parent company. The figures herein were not audited by an independent auditor. 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 Estate's current strategy, to safeguard and increase the value of its assets achieved to 30 June 2011 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. Further information on valuation methodology for each category on the Statement of Assets is provided in chapter 2.1.1 *Valuation methodology*.

A formal process for the creditors to file claims against Kaupthing began on 30 June 2009 and ended on 30 December 2009. The liabilities of Kaupthing 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 ResCom and the accepted claims finally determined by the WuC, the determination of the latter prevails. The chapter 3.2 *Summary of claims* includes information from the WuC's List of Claims as at August 2011.

The Estate continues work on further confirming and ascertaining earlier accounting of Kaupthing's assets. In some cases, however, the data and information used in this work is incomplete or insufficient. In such cases the Estate 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 Estate. The Estate 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 25. 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 Estate'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
- (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 30 June 2011 is without any discount and including accrued unpaid interest up to 30 June 2011.
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 25, 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 Estate 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 Estate 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 Estate'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 30 June 2011. 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. When determining the value of structured bonds, the Estate is using the services of external advisors as appropriate who specialize in structured bonds valuations and risk management services.
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 30 June 2011. 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.

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 Estate's own valuations, which may differ significantly from the final settlement amounts. When determining the value of more complex derivatives and structured products, the Estate 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 Estate'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 Estate 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 Estate uses widely recognised valuation models for the common and simpler derivatives like options and interest rate and currency swaps. For more complex instruments, the Estate 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 Estate to reconcile amounts. Some provisions are made to the Estate's valuation of ISDA derivatives to account for potential disputes in valuation. For non-ISDA counterparties, a significant valuation adjustment is made on derivative assets to account for credit, legal and settlement risk. Foreign exposures in this category on the asset side are converted to ISK as at the date of this account, 30 June 2011, while foreign exposures in this category on the liability side are converted into ISK as at 22 April 2009. No interests are calculated on this category neither on the asset side nor on the liability side. Set-off, which is further discussed in note 25, 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 30 June 2011 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	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") 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.

2.1.2 Statement of Assets

Statement of Assets 30 June 2011

	Notes	30.06.2011	31.12.2010
Assets			
Cash in hand	3	319.349	231.128
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	4-7	157.034	166.132
Loans to customers	8-13	257.703	279.249
Bonds and debt instruments	14-15	27.177	7.456
Shares and instruments with variable income	16-18	54.446	55.470
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	19-20	89.569	95.166
Investments in subsidiaries	21	133.574	128.155
Other assets	22	1.495	2.438
Total Assets		1.040.347	965.194
Total Assets in mEUR		6.273	6.275
Other information	23-26		

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 Estate and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee:

	30.06.2011		31.12.2010		30.06.2010	31.12.2009	30.06.2009
	Pledged						
Assets	Fair value	positions	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Cash in hand	319.349	-	319.349	231.128	195.456	176.066	98.799
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	157.034	(134.937)	22.097	34.136	38.650	53.481	42.899
Loans to customers	257.703	-	257.703	279.249	304.013	366.894	357.259
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	-	27.177	7.456	7.178	9.539	12.344
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	-	54.446	55.470	57.521	28.849	35.055
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	89.569	-	89.569	95.166	114.476	118.812	102.556
Investments in subsidiaries	133.574	(16.810)	116.764	111.939	113.663	27.276	26.077
Other assets	1.495	-	1.495	2.438	2.522	7.540	9.102
Total assets at fair value	1.040.347	(151.747)	888.600	816.982	833.479	788.457	684.091
Less: Claims for Estate's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after commencement of ResCom*			(910)	(26.038)	(30.960)	(45.545)	(53.022)
Total	887.690		790.944	790.944	802.519	742.912	631.069
Total in mEUR			5.353	5.142	5.118	4.132	3.525

* Claims for the administration of the Estate 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 23.

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 settled the real and accurate amount of liabilities is uncertain. Claims accepted by the Winding-up Committee are not presented in the table above. Further information on accepted and outstanding claims can be found in chapter 3 *The* The valuation herein of the Estate'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 table above does not fully take into account the impact of set-off as further described in note 25.

It should also be noted that there were significant movements in foreign exchange rates in H1 2011. Table of foreign currency conversion rates can be found in note 26.

- Statement of assets at carrying value and fair value:

	30.6.2011			
	Carrying value	Carrying value (unpledged)	Provisions	Fair value
Cash in hand	319.349	319.349	-	319.349
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	190.172	55.235	(33.138)	22.097
Loans to customers*	1.200.019	1.200.019	(942.316)	257.703
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	27.177	-	27.177
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	54.446	-	54.446
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	175.524	175.524	(85.955)	89.569
Investments in subsidiaries	133.574	116.764	-	116.764
Other assets	74.804	74.804	(73.309)	1.495
Total assets	2.175.065	2.023.318	(1.134.718)	888.600
Total assets in mEUR	13.115	12.200	(6.842)	5.358

* Late in 2010, the Estate'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 Kaupthing provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value as at 30 June 2011 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 14.333 million, above. For the same reasons, the carrying value as at 31 December 2010 was adjusted downwards by ISK 13.760 million.

Cash in hand

3. Cash in hand specified by currency:

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
	Total	Total
EUR	100.743	67.432
SEK	74.096	46.983
GBP	57.800	48.560
USD	35.066	25.391
NOK	33.196	28.196
ISK	11.183	9.212
Other	7.265	5.354
Cash in hand	319.349	231.128
Cash in hand in mEUR	1.926	1.503

Loans to and claims against credit institutions

ISDA collateral, i.e. cash collateral associated with derivative liabilities posted by Kaupthing with ISDA counterparties, has been shown in previous Statements of Assets as pledged in this asset class. 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 Kaupthing 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:

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Bank accounts	16.680	7.750	24.430	25.193
Subordinated loans to subsidiaries	29.901	127.187	157.088	168.360
Other loans	8.654	-	8.654	5.882
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	55.235	134.937	190.172	199.435
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	333	814	1.147	1.297

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

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Bank accounts	16.680	7.750	24.430	25.193
Subordinated loans to subsidiaries	-	127.187	127.187	139.550
Other loans	5.417	-	5.417	1.389
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	22.097	134.937	157.034	166.132
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	133	814	947	1.080

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

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Domestic	4.182	127.187	131.369	129.580
Foreign	51.053	7.750	58.803	69.855
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	55.235	134.937	190.172	199.435
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	333	814	1.147	1.297

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

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Domestic	967	127.187	128.154	125.315
Foreign	21.130	7.750	28.880	40.817
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	22.097	134.937	157.034	166.132
Loans to and claims against credit institutions in mEUR	133	814	947	1.080

Loans to customers

* Late in 2010, the Estate'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 Kaupthing provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value as at 30 June 2011 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 14.333 million, above. For the same reasons, the carrying value as at 31 December 2010 was adjusted downwards by ISK 13.760 million.

8. Loans to customers specified by portfolios:

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Europe*	182.597	130.935	196.506	141.460
Nordic	123.351	80.382	157.169	98.688
NOA**	894.071	46.386	795.236	39.101
Loans to customers	1.200.019	257.703	1.148.911	279.249
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.236	1.554	7.469	1.815

** Non-operating assets

9. Loans to customers specified by sectors:

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Real Estate*	109.343	64.177	104.112	61.390
Business and Industrial Products	67.223	53.593	69.211	53.015
Holding Company	770.191	46.835	678.626	43.425
Consumer Goods and Retail	55.533	42.142	71.104	52.509
Consumer Services: Other	22.599	21.775	32.772	24.776
Individuals	93.542	5.130	94.721	11.385
Other	81.588	24.051	98.365	32.749
Loans to customers	1.200.019	257.703	1.148.911	279.249
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.236	1.554	7.469	1.815

10. Loans to customers specified by geographical location:

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
UK*/***	641.953	123.574	629.692	131.421
Scandinavia**	321.185	101.095	291.756	118.566
Other	236.881	33.034	227.463	29.262
Loans to customers	1.200.019	257.703	1.148.911	279.249
Loans to customers in mEUR	7.236	1.554	7.469	1.815

** Scandinavia includes all the Nordic countries

*** 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:

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
Real Estate/UK***	11%	10%
Holding company/UK***	9%	8%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	7%	6%
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***/*	6%	0%
Real Estate/Other	6%	5%
Other/Other	5%	3%
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK***	5%	9%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	5%	5%
Real Estate/Scandinavia**	5%	4%
Business and Industrial Products/Scandinavia**	4%	3%
Ten largest loans of total Loans to customers	63%	53%

** Scandinavia includes all the Nordic countries

*** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

**** A new borrower formed by a demerger from another borrower who also appears under the same sector and country in the table above

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

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

	30.6.2011							
	Europe		Nordic		NOA		Total	
	Carrying value*	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value*	Fair value
Performing loans	74,5%	95,6%	68,0%	73,2%	0,0%	0,0%	18,3%	71,4%
Loans on view list	0,0%	0,0%	14,6%	15,7%	0,0%	0,0%	1,5%	4,9%
Loans on watch list	25,5%	4,4%	17,4%	11,1%	100,0%	100,0%	80,2%	23,7%
	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:

	30.6.2011			
	Europe*	Nordic	NOA	Total
In default	27.194	30.383	894.071	951.648
H2 2011	34.589	16.206	-	50.795
2012	49.146	19.264	-	68.410
2013	28.881	13.530	-	42.411
2014	10.185	31.360	-	41.545
2015	28.402	3.707	-	32.109
2016	4.200	4.675	-	8.875
2017+	-	4.226	-	4.226
Loans to customers	182.597	123.351	894.071	1.200.019
Loans to customers in mEUR	1.101	744	5.391	7.236

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

Pledged bonds and debt instruments, i.e. collateral posted by Kaupthing before the collapse to counterparties in secured funding agreements, primarily repurchase agreements, have been shown in previous Statements of Assets as pledged in this asset class. In this statement, the pledged bonds and debt instruments have been moved from this asset class and netted against the underlying secured funding agreements they are connected with in contractual agreements made between counterparties and Kaupthing. The same has been done for past periods to facilitate like-for-like comparison.

14. Bond and debt instruments are specified as follows:

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
	Total	Total
Listed	6.588	6.480
Unlisted	20.589	976
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	7.456
Bonds and debt instruments in mEUR	164	48

15. Bonds and debt instruments specified by issuer:

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
	Total	Total
Financial Services	11.189	374
Consumer Goods and Retail	5.539	-
Government Agencies	4.996	4.851
Holding Companies	2.522	451
Governments	1.747	1.780
Energy and Environment	1.184	-
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	7.456
Bonds and debt instruments in mEUR	164	48

Shares and instruments with variable income

Pledged shares and instruments with variable income, i.e. collateral posted by Kaupthing before the collapse to counterparties in secured funding agreements, primarily repurchase agreements, have been shown in previous Statements of Assets as pledged in this asset class. In this statement, the pledged shares and instruments with variable income have been moved from this asset class and netted against the underlying secured funding agreements they are connected with in contractual agreements made between counterparties and Kaupthing. The same has been done for past periods to facilitate like-for-like comparison.

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

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
	Total	Total
Listed	6.342	6.123
Unlisted	48.104	49.347
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	55.470
Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR	328	361

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

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
Consumer Goods and Retail	32.397	37.510
Financial Services	7.764	7.354
Real Estate	5.458	2.402
Consumer Services: Other	3.928	3.332
Energy and Environment	3.253	3.487
Life Sciences	1.411	1.210
Other	235	175
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	55.470
Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR	328	361

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

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
Consumer Goods and Retail/Other	12.382	11.758
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK*/**	11.300	-
Financial Services/Other	7.210	6.905
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK*/**	5.866	-
Consumer Services: Other/UK**	3.915	3.313
Energy and Environment/Other	3.180	3.276
Real Estate/UK**	2.573	-
Consumer Goods and Retail/UK**	2.205	-
Real Estate/USA	1.165	551
Real Estate/UK**	1.155	891
Ten largest positions in Shares and instruments with variable income	50.951	26.694
Ten largest positions in Shares and instruments with variable income in mEUR	307	174

* In previous Statements of Assets these two positions were considered as one position which was as at 31.12.2010 valued at ISK 18,807 million.

** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

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 Estate's favour.

Collateral comprises cash collateral associated with derivative assets posted by ISDA counterparties with Kaupthing. This collateral was part of Kaupthing'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 3.010 million held in excess by ISDA counterparties. In addition, ISK 1.880 million has been posted as collateral by non-ISDA counterparties. This non-ISDA collateral is a part of off-balance sheet items which are currently being held in the name of the counterparty but have been pledged to the Estate.

19. Derivatives and unpaid derivatives specified by status:

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Carrying value	Provisions	Fair value	Fair value
Derivatives	1.509	(302)	1.207	1.292
Unpaid derivatives*	174.015	(85.653)	88.362	93.874
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	175.524	(85.955)	89.569	95.166
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives in mEUR	1.058	(518)	540	619

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

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

	30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Carrying value	Provisions	Fair value	Fair value
ISDA counterparties	56.292	(11.242)	45.050	50.060
Non-ISDA counterparties	119.232	(74.713)	44.519	45.106
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	175.524	(85.955)	89.569	95.166
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives in mEUR	1.058	(518)	540	619

Investments in subsidiaries

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

			30.6.2011		31.12.2010	
	Functional currency	Ownership	Unpledged	Pledged	Total	Total
Kaupskil ehf. (Arion Bank), Iceland*	ISK	100,0%	95.524	-	95.524	92.191
Kaupthing Mortgages Inst. Investor Fund, Iceland	ISK	100,0%	-	16.810	16.810	16.216
Norvestia Oyj, Finland**	EUR	32,7%	7.814	-	7.814	7.816
Kaupthing Sverige AB, Sweden	SEK	100,0%	5.089	-	5.089	4.792
Kirna ehf., Iceland	ISK	100,0%	4.954	-	4.954	4.122
Kaupthing Holding Isle of Man, UK***	DKK	0,0%	2.801	-	2.801	2.474
Other			582	-	582	544
Investments in subsidiaries			116.764	16.810	133.574	128.155
Investments in subsidiaries in mEUR			704	101	805	833

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

** The Estate 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 Estate.

*** UK includes UK overseas territories and Crown dependencies

Other assets

22. Other assets are specified as follows:

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
	Total	Total
Accounts receivables	38.433	37.494
Accepted claims on bankrupt entities	28.838	28.843
Sundry assets	7.533	4.772
Other assets at carrying value	74.804	71.109
Provisions	(73.309)	(68.671)
Other assets at fair value	1.495	2.438
Other assets at fair value in mEUR	9	16

Other Information

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

23. Claims for administration of the Estate 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 Estate and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee. Until all disputes have been settled, 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.

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
Compensation instrument with Arion Bank hf.*	-	24.188
Accounts payable - costs related to managing the Estate while in winding-up proceedings	910	958
Other	-	892
Claims for the administration of the Estate and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee	910	26.038
Claims for the administration of the Estate and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the Resolution Committee in mEUR	5	169

* In October 2008, all of the Estate's deposit liabilities in Iceland were transferred to Arion Bank hf. (previously New Kaupthing Bank hf.), and also the bulk of the Estate'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 Estate agreed not to conclude the valuation of the assets at present but in 3 years time. This solution allowed the Estate to capture further upside in the valuation of the Estate as to provide cover for any negative initial value ("valuation gap") from the transfer of assets and liabilities from the Estate to Arion Bank; the valuation gap was assessed at ISK 38.358 million as at 22 October 2008 and had decreased to ISK 24.188 million as at 31 December 2010.

In H1 2011, settlement and release of claims agreement was signed between Kaupthing and Arion Bank to finalize the settlement of the Compensation instrument and various other claims lodged by Arion Bank against Kaupthing. In the settlement, the valuation gap is reassessed and it is agreed to terminate the Compensation instrument. As a result of the settlement, neither party shall have any payment obligations towards the other under the Compensation instrument.

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

	30.06.2011								
	EUR	GBP	NOK	SEK	USD	ISK	DKK	Other	Fair Value
Cash in hand	100.743	57.800	33.196	74.096	35.066	11.183	3.518	3.747	319.349
Loans to and claims									
against credit institutions	10.696	159	-	9	412	967	5.497	4.357	22.097
Loans to customers	40.853	134.606	6.915	32.844	33.412	560	2.986	5.527	257.703
Bonds and debt instruments	12.863	5.539	-	-	440	8.335	-	-	27.177
Shares and instruments with variable income	20.056	31.973	359	555	1.274	19	210	-	54.446
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	26.781	14.852	-	35	3.156	43.631	85	1.029	89.569
Investments in subsidiaries	8.126	3.066	-	5.089	-	100.483	-	-	116.764
Other assets	573	22	-	227	206	399	68	0	1.495
Total	220.691	248.017	40.470	112.855	73.966	165.577	12.364	14.660	888.600
Total in mEUR	1.331	1.495	244	680	446	998	75	88	5.358
% of Total assets	24,84%	27,91%	4,55%	12,70%	8,32%	18,63%	1,39%	1,65%	

25. Set-off

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

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 fulfil the conditions that a declaration for set-off must fulfil according to Icelandic law and in some cases creditors only reserve the rights to a possible set-off. In addition, several counterparties who have not lodged a set-off claim or not formally requested a set-off in their filed claim have indicated their intention to set-off. All amounts regarding set-off must be reviewed bearing the aforesaid in mind.

preliminary basis, total set-off effects on unpledged assets to be in the order of ISK 35-70 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. 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.

26. Foreign exchange rates

The foreign exchange rates used in the Statement of Assets as at 30 June 2011 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 30 June 2011 and the foreign exchange rates for past comparison period.

	30.6.2011	31.12.2010
AUD	122,49	117,39
CAD	118,46	115,32
CHF	135,77	122,79
DKK	22,24	20,64
EUR	165,85	153,82
GBP	187,78	179,11
JPY	1,42	1,41
NOK	21,25	19,72
SEK	18,11	17,07
USD	114,19	114,71

2.2 Overview of H1 2011 Statement of Assets

Results

- Including FX fluctuations, the value of the total assets* increased by ISK 97bn in H1 2011.
- The value of the total assets* increased in real terms by ISK 48bn in H1 2011.
- Kaupthing's functional currency is the Icelandic krona (ISK). The ISK depreciated by 5,5% in H1 2011 which has significant positive impact on the reported asset values.
- Primary contributors to the real value increase in H1 2011 are the termination of the compensation instrument and real value increase in the Loans to customers portfolio.
- Cash in hand amounted to ISK 319bn at the end of H1 2011 and increased by ISK 88bn in H1 2011 primarily due to loan repayments.
- Total annualized operating costs in H1 2011 were approx. 0,3% of the total carrying value as at H1 2011.

* Total assets at fair value net of pledged positions, claims for the Estate'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 H1 2011

Assets	Carrying value 30.06.2011			Fair value 30.06.2011	
	Total	Unpledged	Provision	Unpledged	Weighted average
Cash in hand	319.349	319.349	-	319.349	100,0%
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	190.172	55.235	(33.138)	22.097	40,0%
Loans to customers*	1.200.019	1.200.019	(942.316)	257.703	21,5%
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	27.177	-	27.177	100,0%
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	54.446	-	54.446	100,0%
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	175.524	175.524	(85.955)	89.569	51,0%
Investments in subsidiaries	133.574	116.764	-	116.764	100,0%
Other assets	74.804	74.804	(73.309)	1.495	2,0%
Total assets	2.175.065	2.023.318	(1.134.718)	888.600	43,9%
Total assets (mEUR)	13.115	12.200	(6.842)	5.358	43,9%

All amounts in table in mISK and mEUR.

- Total unpledged assets under management as at the end of H1 2011, amounted to ISK 2.023bn at carrying value* and ISK 889bn at fair value.

* Late in 2010, the Kaupthing'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 Kaupthing provided in 2006. Subsequently, the carrying value as at 30 June 2011 has been adjusted downwards by the difference, i.e. ISK 14.333 million, above. For the same reasons, the carrying value as at 31 December 2010 was adjusted downwards by ISK 13.760 million.

Development of Kaupthing's Asset Base* Fair Value in H1 2011

Assets	ISK million			EUR million		
	30.06.2011	31.12.2010	% change	30.06.2011	31.12.2010	% change
Cash in hand	319.349	231.128	38,2%	1.926	1.503	28,1%
Loans to and claims against credit institutions	22.097	34.136	-35,3%	133	222	-40,0%
Loans to customers	257.703	279.249	-7,7%	1.554	1.815	-14,4%
Bonds and debt instruments	27.177	7.456	264,5%	164	48	238,1%
Shares and instruments with variable income	54.446	55.470	-1,8%	328	361	-9,0%
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	89.569	95.166	-5,9%	540	619	-12,7%
Investments in subsidiaries	116.764	111.939	4,3%	704	728	-3,3%
Other assets	1.495	2.438	-38,7%	9	16	-43,1%
Total assets at fair value	888.600	816.982	8,8%	5.358	5.311	0,9%
Less: Claims for the Estate's admin cost and claims relating to agreements entered into after the commencement of the ResCom.....	(910)	(26.038)	-96,5%	(5)	(169)	-96,8%
Total assets	887.690	790.944	12,2%	5.353	5.142	4,1%

All amounts in table in mISK and mEUR.

The value of the total assets* increased in H1 2011 by ISK 97bn or 12,2% and by EUR 210m or 4,1% in EUR.

*Total assets at fair value net of pledged positions, claims for the Estate'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 Kaupthing's website in connection with the publication of the Creditors' Report. The supplementary material contains further analysis on each asset class.

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

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

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 Estate 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 Estate 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 Estate.

Asset Disposal Process

Overview

From the outset the Estate has followed a structured process when and how decisions are being made regarding potential asset disposals. The Estate 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 Estate 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 Estate.

Although Kaupthing 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, Kaupthing established an asset monetization framework. The following are the main considerations 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 Estate'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 Estate 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.

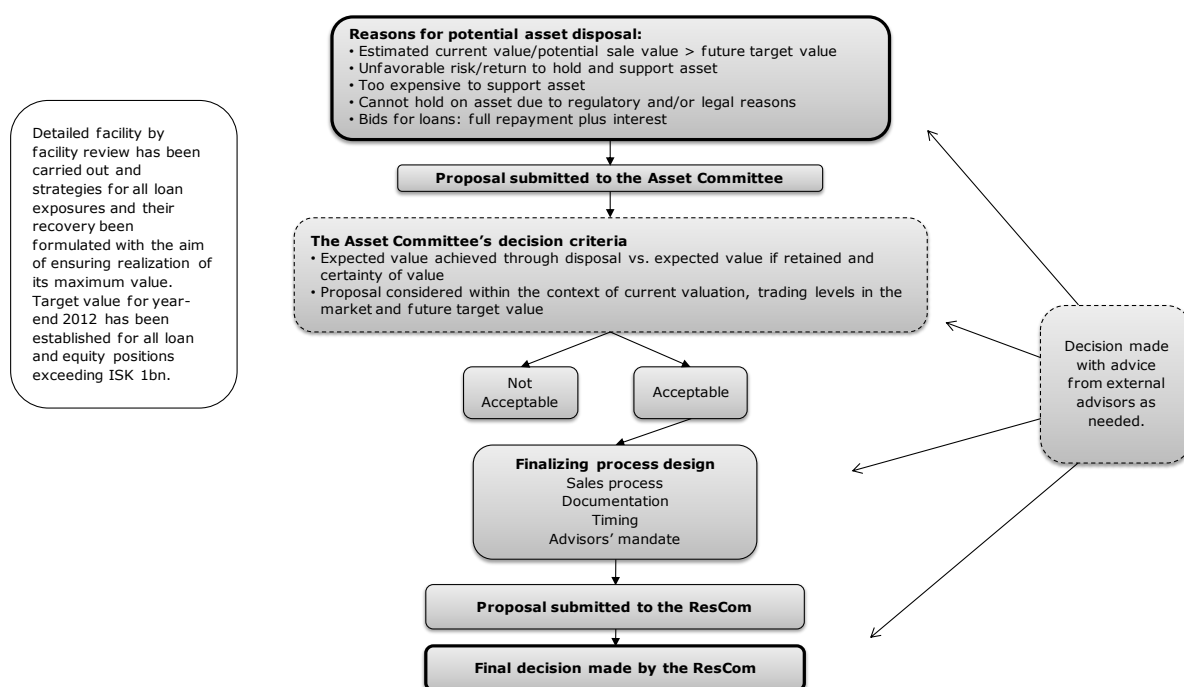
- The objective is that all formal asset sales will be announced publicly on Kaupthing's website.
- If deemed more favourable, equity positions may be sold through a different process.

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 Estate 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 some assets that have undergone restructuring may drop again to the watch list and be in a need for further reorganisation.

Progress in restructuring work

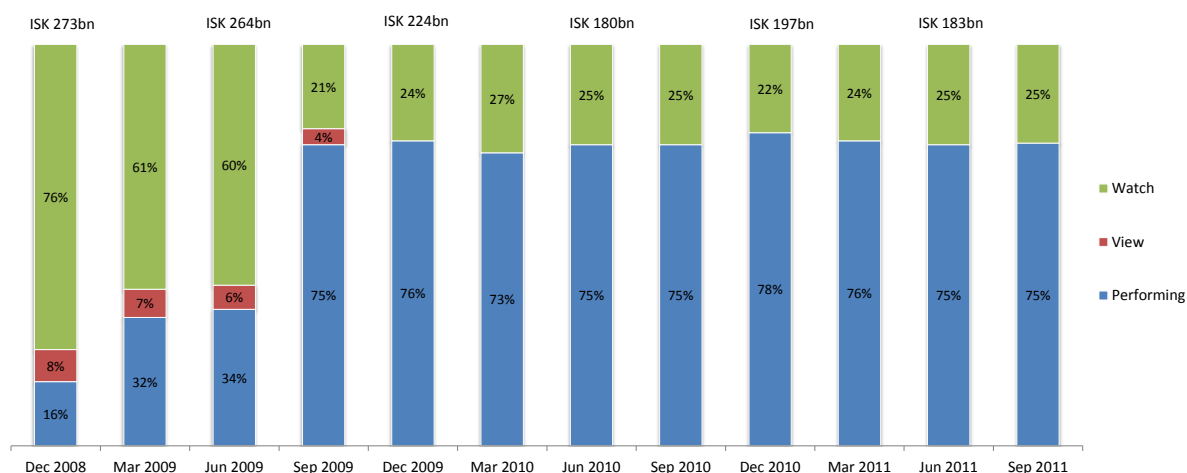
In December 2008, 76% of Europe portfolio and 41% of the Nordic portfolio (since April 2009) was on the Estate's watch list. Those are loans whereby cash flow is insufficient to service debt and there are (repeated) covenant breaches.

A considerable part of the Nordic and Europe loan portfolio has undergone restructuring. 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.

Europe portfolio*

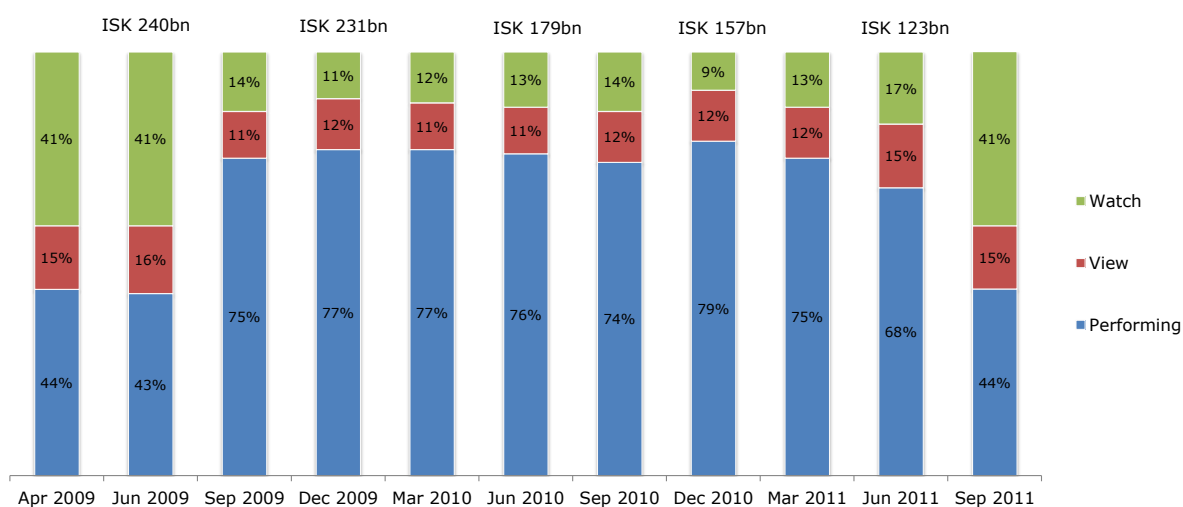


* Kaupthing's financing of the former Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) was excluded in previous periods as Kaupthing held also all the equity. The carrying value for the Middlesex project is included in Dec 2010, but is adjusted downwards by ISK 13.760 million as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

The increase in performance is mainly driven by an extensive financial restructuring work, covenant resets, active management and improved market conditions. 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 Estate 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 30 June 2011, but ResCom believes there is a possible future upside of few million Euros. The transfer of the option value assets back to Kaupthing 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



The main reason for the significant drop in performing loans in Q3 2011 is due to one account moved from Performing to Watch in Q3 2011. Additionally, a few smaller performing loans have been repaid.

Additional observations on performance in the Europe and Nordic Portfolios

- Mainly performing loans have been repaid
 - Since Kaupthing'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 in the performance graphs
- 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 within underlying operations of the asset 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 until now, 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 may 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.
- The inclusion of Kaupthing's financing of the former Middlesex Hospital site (real-estate development in Fitzrovia, London) does have a substantial impact on the December 2010 performance analyses of the European portfolio, both total carrying value and performance.

Equity value being created

Kaupthing has acquired a controlling interest in several companies and Kaupthing 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. Kaupthing has 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 financial information.

In all of the major restructuring cases, Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing's previous full exposure, protecting the Estate'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 Estate gain a legal avenue to the asset due to e.g. covenant breaches.

Following are important practicalities which the Estate 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 Estate. This list cannot be taken as conclusive and may not always reflect the latest development of each particular account.

Aurora Fashions / Karen Millen

Background and performance

The Estate 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 Estate's plan as set out at Aurora's inception in March 2009, although the UK retail environment still remains challenging.

In Q1 2011 Aurora announced changes to its organizational structure by demerging Karen Millen from the group. Under the plans Karen Millen was 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.

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.

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

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 Estate has followed a structured process when and how decisions are made regarding potential asset disposals. The standard asset disposal process framework (see chapter 2.3.2 *Positions under Asset Management – Process and Procedures*) was applied 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 Estate during H2 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 Estate 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 Kaupthing'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 Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing'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 puts 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 Kaupthing'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 ResCom's principal objective is to ensure proper handling of, and to maximise the value of the Estate's assets to the benefit of its creditors. The Estate'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 Estate deems that the development of the site through the JV with Aviva will maximise the value to Kaupthing's creditors. CB Richard Ellis and Olswang acted as advisors for the Estate during the process.

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 Lifschutz Davidson Sandilands and 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.

As announced on Kaupthing's website, Kaupthing and its partners Exemplar and Aviva Investors, held a second public exhibition presenting the latest re-development proposals that were submitted for planning on the 14th September 2011.

The previous exhibition, held from the 27th June to the 2nd July, attracted nearly 500 visitors over six days so clearly the future of this site is very important to the local community. The latter exhibition held from 29th September to 1st October attracted nearly 550 visitors and the feedback received was largely positive. This exhibition provided the opportunity for the public to see more detailed imagery and indeed the improvements that were made to the scheme since the previous exhibition, following the feedback received and further consultation with stakeholders.

Further information is available on the project website at www.themiddlesex.com.

AllSaints

To protect the Kaupthing's exposure to a shareholder loan and to remove the uncertainty at that time over the company's shareholding and funding, the Estate reached an agreement in March 2009 with the main shareholders of the retail chain AllSaints.

AllSaints had been seeking funding to support its future development. In February 2011, a funding and sales process was initiated. As announced on Kaupthing's website on 5 May 2011 Kaupthing as part of the shareholder group, decided to exit its investments, following a thorough analysis of its options, and sell its interests in AllSaints to a private equity consortium of Lion Capital LLP and Goode Partners LLP. DLA Piper acted as legal advisor to Kaupthing in the sales process.

Huurre Group Oy

The Estate 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 a challenging economical climate. As a result of this, the equity ratio of the Group substantially improved. Simultaneously, the loan facilities were extended. Following the restructuring, Kaupthing 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 and Commerzbank 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 Kaupthing owned a substantial part of its debts or close to 60%. 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 Estate (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 was at the top end of the valuations received and in line with the Estate's future target value.

The 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 Kaupthing's creditors 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 press release from Mitchells & Butlers.

De-Merger of La Tasca

La Tasca has been de-merged from the Bay Restaurant Company and incorporated as a standalone business, La Tasca Holdings plc, from Q1 2011. 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. Further information on La Tasca can be found on <http://www.latasca.co.uk>.

Merger of Town & City and Stonegate

The owners of Town & City announced 23 June 2011 that they had agreed to a merger of Town & City and Stonegate Pub Company Limited ("Stonegate"). As mentioned above, following a capital restructuring in July 2009, Kaupthing and Commerzbank became the major shareholders of Town & City. The business has received support and investment since this time, yielding a good return on investment for the shareholders. The business has traded relatively well against a difficult market backdrop.

Stonegate was formed by TDR Capital, a leading European private equity firm, by acquiring pubs from Mitchells & Butlers plc in November 2010. The merged entity is called Stonegate Pub Company Limited, with TDR Capital as the majority owner. Kaupthing and Commerzbank hold minority stakes and provide debt facilities to the new enlarged business.

The combination of Stonegate and Town & City significantly extends the customer offer and allows the group to build on the best practices of each business. It creates the largest privately held managed pub operator in the UK. The combined group has 560 pubs with revenues approaching half a billion pounds and employs over 10,000 people. The senior management team of Town & City will take key roles in the combined business, a vote of confidence in their track record and experience.

Following a thorough analysis of potential options, the ResCom concluded that the merger provides a better opportunity to maximize the value of assets for creditors than a later exit. Deloitte and Slaughter & May advised Kaupthing on the transaction.

The transaction has been completed. The terms of the transaction were not disclosed. Further information can be found in an announcement published on Stonegate's website, <http://www.stonegatepubs.co.uk>.

PMS properties

In 2009 the Estate 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 Estate secured a considerable equity injection by the owners in both processes and a profit sharing structure.

Celsius portfolio

In 2009, Kaupthing 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 ResCom believes the extension is a good result for both the Estate 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 Estate 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.
- 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.

Sale of Lehman bonds

After the Lehman bonds were transferred to Kaupthing, Kaupthing followed the market in Lehman bonds closely. Kaupthing was in discussions and received indicative quotes from few selected banks and brokerage firms which have a significant experience in trading and selling Lehman bonds. An agreement was reached with Morgan Stanley which successfully executed the sale through a competitive auction process amongst end-investors.

Arguments for selling the bonds at this time include:

- Ability to sell at an established target price.
- A legal obligation to establish a market price for the enforced bonds.

2.3.4 Repayments and exits

The Estate is not actively trying to sell off assets and strongly refuses any fire sale bids. From October 2008 to the end of Q3 2011, 62 loans have been realised with a total cash flow amounting to approx. ISK 133bn, thereof 50 loans have been paid in full, amounting to approx. ISK 113bn. Numbers are converted to ISK as at the end of each relevant quarter.

Quarter	Number of loans	Amount (mISK)	Recovery
Q3 2011	4 loans	10.726	100,0%
Q2 2011	6 Loans	29.214	97,2%
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	62 loans	133.083	93,9%

Weighted average recovery in the first three quarters of 2011 of realised loans has been 98,3%. In total from October 2008 the weighted average recovery of realised loans has been 94%, in 2010 alone it was 96% and 97% in 2009.

2.3.5 NOA portfolio

The Non Operating Assets portfolio ("NOA") is part of the Loans to customers' portfolio. As at H1 2011, the NOA portfolio amounted to ISK 894bn at carrying value and ISK 46bn at fair value. The NOA portfolio is under the supervision of the Inspection Committee ("IC"), a sub-committee of the ResCom and the WuC, and comprises loans, securities and transactions under examination. The IC comprises three members, two from the WuC and one from 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 Estate 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

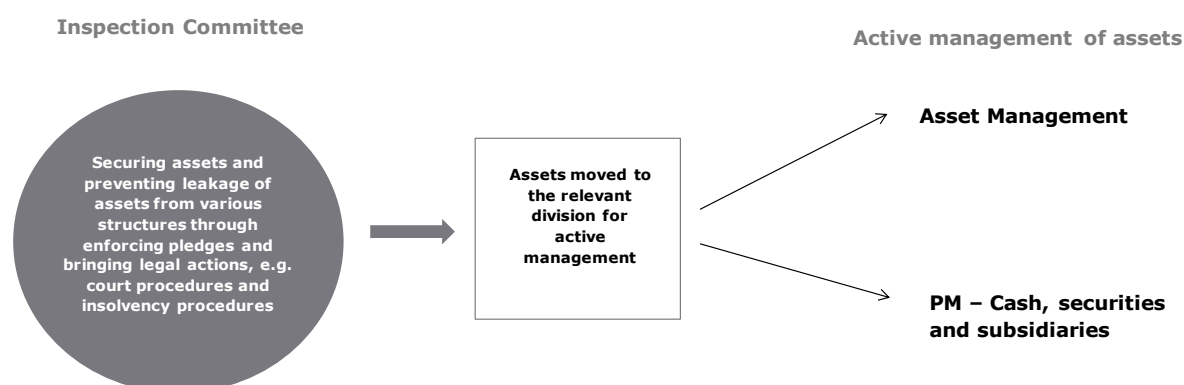
The main objective of the IC is to continue to focus on the maximisation of the recovery of assets in the portfolio, including by bringing damages claims where appropriate.

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 Estate. 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 Kaupthing 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 WuC has engaged PwC Iceland to investigate measures taken by Kaupthing before it was granted a moratorium and the IC will be working closely with PwC Iceland who is focusing particularly on possible rescissions and damages claims in relation to domestic parties. The WuC 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.

Rawlinson & Hunter withdraw claims against Kaupthing

On 19 September 2011, the ResCom and the WuC of Kaupthing confirmed that all claims against Kaupthing lodged by the trustee of the Tchenguiz Family Trust (the "Trustee") have been withdrawn pursuant to an agreement made between Kaupthing and the Trustee. The Trustee's claims against Kaupthing were rejected by the WuC of Kaupthing in March 2010, who referred the dispute to the Reykjavik District Court in Iceland, on 3 August 2010. The Trustee commenced litigation proceedings in the High Court of England on 1 July 2010. Both sets of proceedings were withdrawn on the same basis.

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 Estate 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 Estate.

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 largest clients, extraordinary transactions and transactions with and through Kaupthing's subsidiaries abroad.

The Estate 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 Estate'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.

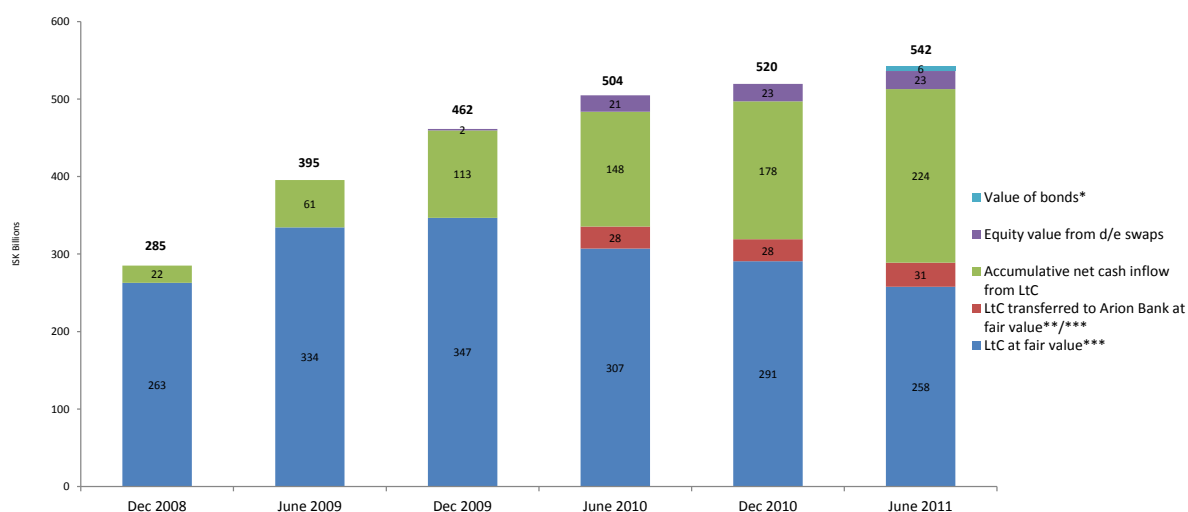
The ResCom has provided those parties investigating events in the wake of Kaupthing's collapse, including the Special Prosecutor, the Financial Supervisory Authority, the Special Investigation Commission, the Director of Internal Revenue and the Directorate of Tax Investigations in Iceland, with all 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.

2.3.6 Development of fair value and accumulative net cash inflow

The histogram 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 histogram is shown net of pledged assets and is converted to ISK as at 30.06.2011 FX rate.



*Value of bonds which were previously included in L to C and then equity.

**ISK 28bn is related to the capitalization of Arion Bank in January 2010, and ISK 3bn is related to the settlement and release of claims agreements made in H1 2011.

**Excludes any pledged positions.

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.

2.4 Derivatives

Overview

Derivatives and unpaid derivatives - Assets	Carrying value	Provision 30.06.2011	Fair value	Fair value 31.12.2010
Derivatives	1.509	-302	1.207	1.292
Unpaid derivatives*	174.015	-85.653	88.362	93.874
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives	175.524	-85.955	89.569	95.166
Derivatives and unpaid derivatives (mEUR)	1.058	-518	540	619

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

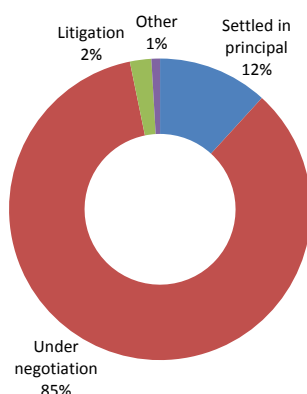
As shown in the table above, the fair value of derivatives net of collateral as at the end of H1 2011 amounted to ISK 89,6bn, thereof are Non-ISDA counterparties amounting to ISK 44,5bn and ISDA counterparties ISK 45,1bn.

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 net fair value* as at the end of H1 2011 can be found below.

Status of All Derivative Counterparties (ISDA and Non-ISDA) by value



*Net fair value after impairment and collateral, before cash payments and set-off.

External advisors

The derivatives unwind process continues with the aim to maximise recoveries. To do this Alvarez & Marsal ("A&M") was retained to work with and coordinate the work of the employees of the Estate 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 Kaupthing's General Terms and Conditions (predominantly domestic counterparties).

Each stream is predominantly staffed by employees of the Estate 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 Estate'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 WuC.

Thus, oversight and control of the derivatives process is ensured by the requirement to have the Estate'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.

Status update

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

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

2.5 Overview of Kaupthing'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 Kaupthing in subsidiaries which are still effectively controlled by the Estate.

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
Kaupthing Mortgage Institutional Investor Fund	Operational and wholly owned by the Estate
Norvestia	Operational and 32.7% owned by the Estate. Kaupthing holds 56% of the voting rights
NBS Diversified Credit Fund	In liquidation
Kaupthing Sweden (subsidiary)	Partially sold and in the process of being wound down. Wholly owned by the Estate
Kirna	A holding company and wholly owned by the Estate
Other	Companies wholly owned by the Estate 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 Estate.

Arion Bank, a commercial bank with operations in Iceland is a subsidiary of Kaupskil. 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 Kaupthing Bank. On 21 October 2008, the FME issued the Transfer Decision, by which it determined that certain specific assets of Kaupthing Bank and certain specific obligations of Kaupthing 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 deposit liabilities of Kaupthing Bank in Iceland, and also the bulk of Kaupthing Bank's assets that relate to its Icelandic operations, such as loans and other claims. Other assets and liabilities remained within the Estate 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 Kaupthing 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 Estate. Hence, this was corrected and these assets increased the size of the corporate loan portfolio of the Estate. 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 entities. ResCom supported these amendments as they are in full accordance with the FME transfer decision and considers these assets to be above average quality of the Estate'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 at that time, but instead negatively affected the size of the compensation instrument. The liabilities related to the pledged assets had remained within the Estate 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 Estate and thereby its creditors acquires 87% of common equity in Arion Bank. The Government will hold 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 effective capitalization date was 8 January 2010. 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 ISKm	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:

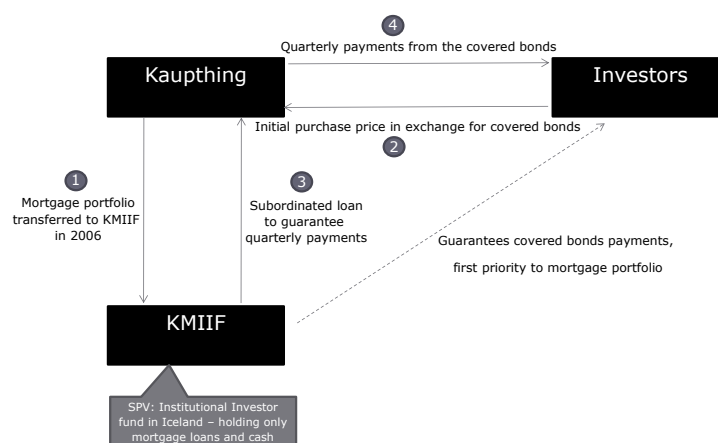
- The Estate acquired 87% of the share capital in Arion Bank and 13% remain under Government ownership.
- ResCom contributed ISK 66 billion in common equity instead of the Government.
- Arion Bank remains governed by Icelandic law and Icelandic supervisory institutions ensuring deposits held in the bank 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.

Compensation instrument with Arion Bank

As described further in chapter 2 *the Statement of Assets*, note 24 the Estate was to provide cover for the negative valuation gap from the transfer of assets and liabilities from Kaupthing to Arion Bank ("compensation instrument"). The size of the valuation gap is re-assessed regularly and can decrease but has been capped at the initial value safe for currency movements and accrued interests. The valuation gap was assessed at ISK 38.358 million as at 22 October 2008 and amounted to ISK 24.188 million as at 31 December 2010. The compensation instrument was denominated 50% in EUR earning 1m euribor + 175bps and 50% in ISK earning interest at the ISK deposit rate. The compensation instrument with Arion Bank was settled in H1 2011.

Arion Bank has published its financial results for H1 2011 which can be found, in addition to further information about the bank on Arion Bank's website, www.arionbanki.is.

Kaupthing Mortgage Institutional Investor Fund ("KMIIF") is an operational subsidiary 100% owned by the Estate. 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 Stefmir, a subsidiary of Arion Bank. All board members are appointed by Stefmir and are independent from the Estate.



Flow of funds: On a quarterly basis, the Estate 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 Estate owns 32.7% of the outstanding shares and holds 56% of the voting rights. ResCom has two representatives on the board. Initially, the ResCom received offers for the Estate'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 Estate has received in total EUR 6,26m dividend payments in 2009 - 2011 and has repeatedly received offers for its shares which are much more feasible. Further information on Norvestia can be found on its website, www.norvestia.fi.

NBS Diversified Credit Fund was Irish open-ended investment fund and Kaupthing Bank 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 Kaupthing 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 Estate.

Shortly after the collapse of Kaupthing 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 Estate as the sale price was reasonable and enabled Kaupthing Bank Sweden to pay 100% of subordinated loans to the Estate of some SEK 6bn (through transfer of assets worth SEK 6bn) and around 50% of its equity. This transaction also freed up cash since Riksbanken returned to the Estate 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 Estate as a payment for the subordinated loan and are now under management by the Nordic asset management team. These assets fit well with the other asset pools the Estate is managing. This portfolio accounted for the majority of the Swedish corporate banking assets of Kaupthing 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 Estate 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 Estate 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. Further information on this entity can be found at www.kaupthing.se.

Kirna is an Icelandic holding company and is wholly owned by the Estate. 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 Estate. All are in the process of being wound down with the net assets distributed to the Estate.

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

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
FIH	Has been sold
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 Estate
Kaupthing EDGE Germany	Has been wound down and deregistered
Kaupthing Bank Norway	Under administration and assets transferred to the Estate
Kaupthing Swedish 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, Kaupthing 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 Estate has repaid all deposits made at foreign branches belonging to the Estate 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 Kaupthing 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 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 Estate. 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 Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing 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.

FIH was a subsidiary acquired by Kaupthing Bank 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 125bn. 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 500m loan granted by the CBI to Kaupthing in the beginning of October 2008, a few days prior to the collapse of Kaupthing Bank.

On 18 September 2010 the CBI as a pledgee of the Estate'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 100m 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 New York was a wholly owned subsidiary of Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing 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 Estate. 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 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 Estate 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 Estate in Iceland.

Therefore, ResCom believes that this was the best solution for the Estate 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 Kaupthing 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.

Since 2008, the ResCom worked hard in co-operation with the German authorities to develop a solution which fully ensured the secure repayment to depositors. DZ Bank AG, which was appointed as the payment agent for the entity's customers, seized EUR 55m, which in the opinion of the Estate should have been used to reimburse the entity's depositors. Litigations on this matter are ongoing. In mid-April 2009, the Estate announced that it had secured sufficient funds to reimburse all Edge deposits in Germany. In mid-May the Estate 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 Kaupthing Bank. Kaupthing Bank entered the market in Norway in 2003, when Kaupthing 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 Estate'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 Estate 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 Swedis Branch was a branch of Kaupthing 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 Kaupthing 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 previous management in Dubai and Qatar. The proceeds from the sale are held by the Estate.

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 Vifilfell. 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 was to 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 rational and conclusion

Based on reasonable assumptions, the ResCom is of the opinion that 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 Estate 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 Kaupthing'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.

Refresco successfully closes EUR 660m senior secured notes offering

Refresco announces 16 May 2011 that it had successfully closed its senior secured notes offering. The notes total an amount of EUR 660m. Of this amount EUR 360m is fixed (7NC3) at 7,375% and EUR 300m floating (7NC1) at 3month EURIBOR + 400bps. The notes are due in 2018.

The proceeds of the issuance was used to refinance in full Refresco's existing credit facilities totalling EUR 618m and for general corporate purposes. The notes were placed with European as well as US

institutional investors. Refresco decided to issue the bonds in order to optimize its capital structure at a time when market circumstances seemed favourable.

Following the offering on 16 May 2011 Kaupthing got fully repaid its loans to Refresco. Kaupthing's exposure, mainly in the form of junior debt, was less than 5% of Refresco's total credit facilities.

Refresco has published its financial results for Q3 2011 which can be found, in addition to further information on Refresco, on its website, www.refresco.com.

Storebrand

In December 2009 Kaupthing 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, Kaupthing and its affiliates do not own any further shares in Storebrand.

The imminent potential asset sales in October 2008 would have included the Estate'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 Estate 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. 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).

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 Estate 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.

2.7 Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review

In H1 2010, Morgan Stanley, Kaupthing's main financial advisor, completed a detailed report on the Estate's operations and performance. The report and its extensive summary provide a detailed overview of the Estate'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 Estate 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 Estate'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 Estate 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.

3. The Claiming Process

3.1 The Winding-up Committee

On 25 May 2009, the Reykjavik District Court approved a request from the ResCom and appointed a WuC for the Estate, as provided for in Act No. 44/2009, amending the Act on Financial Undertakings. The WuC comprises two District Court Attorneys, Feldis Lilja Oskarsdottir David Benedikt Gislason. The ResCom and the WuC jointly direct the Estate'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 has continued to perform its role of safeguarding the Estate'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 Estate 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 Reykjavik. 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, 3 December 2010, 13 April 2011 and 30 August 2011 where the WuC discussed further the list of claims and decisions taken by the WuC on claims lodged.

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

3.2 Summary of claims

The liabilities of the Estate 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 ResCom and the accepted claims finally determined by the WuC, the determination of the latter prevails.

A continuous effort is being made by the Estate to settle disputed claims. This work has progressed well and already resulted in significant reduction of claims in addition to the increase of finally recognized claims and as a result reduction of disputed claims.

A total of 28.167 claims were lodged before the deadline at 30 December 2009, amounting to ISK 7.316bn. However, as at 18 September 2011, the total amount of claims registered in the list of claims, amounted to ISK 5.570bn. The list of claims however incorporates all claims lodged against the Estate except those claims which have been filed and later withdrawn by creditors and therefore includes claims which have been finally rejected by the WuC. The information on the claims below are based on the Claim Registry as at 18 September 2011.

Adjusted outstanding claims as at 18 September 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	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Total Lodged	58.488	959	97.076	272.738	4.654.408	486.633	5.570.302
Total Adjusted	38.516	12.126	24.397	61.438	4.947.192	486.633	5.570.302
Accepted	1	11.478	0	16	2.924.219	0	2.935.714
Thereof, finally*	1	11.478	0	16	2.000.886	0	2.012.381
Thereof, in dispute	0	0	0	0	923.333	0	923.333
Rejected**	38.516	648	24.396	61.422	2.022.973	486.633	2.634.588
Thereof, finally	10.295	422	18.137	48.592	453.807	328.766	860.019
Thereof, in dispute	28.221	226	6.259	12.830	1.569.166	157.867	1.774.569
Adjusted outstanding claims	28.222	11.704	6.259	12.846	4.493.385	157.867	4.710.283
Thereof, rejected duplicates/triplicates in dispute	1.307	0	1.096	2.622	696.610	27.197	
Adjusted outstanding claims - excluding rejected duplicated/triplicated claims in dispute, and claims lodged under Art. 114	26.915	11.704	5.163	10.224	3.796.775		3.850.781

Amounts in ISKm.

* Claims which have been accepted but are still in dispute and objected only by the respective claimant but not other creditors are included as finally accepted claims as the accepted amount in these cases will never be lower than what has been accepted by the WuC. In these cases, there can still be a dispute between the WuC and individual creditors regarding priority status of claims. The priority of a finally accepted claim can therefore change, from Art. 113 to Art. 109-112, in accordance with final outcome of that claim. Claims lodged under Art. 109-112 but have been categorized as finally accepted under Art. 113 (only disputed by the claimant itself) amounted to ISK 207bn.

** Claims that have been rejected, moved under Art. 114 or where no decision will be taken. With reference to the final sentence of the first paragraph of Article 119 of the Act on Bankruptcy, etc., No. 21/1991, no decisions will be made on subordinate claims.

The total amount of claims, registered in the list of claims, amounted to ISK 5.570bn as at 18 September 2011. When excluding finally rejected claims, total claims amounted to ISK 4.710bn as can be seen in the line for adjusted outstanding claims in the table above. The adjusted outstanding claims includes rejected disputed claims which have been lodged in duplicate and or triplicate amounting to ISK 729bn.

When excluding rejected duplicate/triplicate claims in dispute and claims lodged under Art. 114, adjusted outstanding claims amounted to ISK 3.851bn.

Overview of accepted claims as at 18 September 2011

Total amount of accepted claims as at 18 September 2011 amounted to ISK 2.935bn, thereof ISK 2.012bn finally accepted and ISK 923bn in dispute. The tables below show the breakdown of finally accepted claim and accepted claims in dispute by type and article.

Breakdown of finally accepted claims* under each article and type

Type	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Guarantees	0	0	0	0	6.539	0	6.539
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	30.760	0	30.760
Miscellaneous	1	11.450	0	0	9.711	0	21.162
Deposit Agreements	0	0	0	0	256.715	0	256.715
Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0	0	16	564	0	580
Loan Agreements	0	0	0	0	393.253	0	393.253
Invoices	0	21	0	0	1.622	0	1.643
Contracts	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Damages	0	7	0	0	215	0	222
Bonds	0	0	0	0	1.300.234	0	1.300.234
Interests	0	0	0	0	1.263	0	1.263
Total	1	11.478	0	16	2.000.886	0	2.012.381

Amounts in ISKm.

* Claims which have been accepted but are still in dispute and objected only by the respective claimant but not other creditors are included as finally accepted claims as the accepted amount in these cases will never be lower than what has been accepted by the WuC. In these cases, there can still be a dispute between the WuC and individual creditors regarding priority status of claims. The priority of a finally accepted claim can therefore change, from Art. 113 to Art. 109-112, in accordance with final outcome of that claim. Claims lodged under Art. 109-112 but have been categorized as finally accepted under Art. 113 (only disputed by the claimant itself) amounted to ISK 207 billion.

Breakdown of accepted claims in dispute under each article and type

Type	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Guarantees	0	0	0	0	12.993	0	12.993
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	54.825	0	54.825
Deposit Agreements	0	0	0	0	1.776	0	1.776
Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Agreements	0	0	0	0	25.126	0	25.126
Invoices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds	0	0	0	0	828.587	0	828.587
Interests	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
Total	0	0	0	0	923.333	0	923.333

Amounts in ISKm.

Overview of rejected claims as at 18 September 2011

As at 18 September 2011, rejected claims amounted to ISK 2.635bn, thereof ISK 860bn finally rejected and ISK 1.775bn in dispute. After excluding rejected duplicated/triplicated claims in dispute, rejected disputed claims amounted to ISK 1.046bn, thereof ISK 873bn under Art. 113.

Breakdown of finally rejected claims under each article and type

Type	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Guarantees	325	0	3	36.006	4.812	1.276	42.423
Derivatives	1.408	0	3.669	19	5.762	1.002	11.861
Miscellaneous	1.580	27	0	12	224	0	1.844
Deposit Agreements	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Deposits	1.611	0	0	7.641	35.704	25	44.981
Reimbursements	0	0	0	667	69	9	746
Loan Agreements	0	0	7.056	18	7.460	4.260	18.793
Invoices	0	311	0	12	838	247	1.407
Contracts	0	1	0	0	56	0	57
Damages	80	82	0	52	2.159	27	2.400
Bonds	5.214	0	7.363	2.140	396.288	321.833	732.838
Interests	75	0	46	2.025	435	87	2.667
Total	10.295	422	18.137	48.592	453.807	328.766	860.019

Amounts in ISKm.

Breakdown of all registered rejected claims in dispute under each article and type

Type	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Guarantees	962	0	0	4.464	209.600	75	215.101
Derivatives	8.214	170	5.157	136	280.723	1.336	295.737
Miscellaneous	1.860	0	0	0	86.388	1	88.248
Deposit Agreements	0	0	0	4.837	38.546	4.684	48.068
Deposits	0	0	0	150	131	1	282
Reimbursements	0	0	0	143	136	0	279
Loan Agreements	0	0	0	0	13.071	1.379	14.451
Invoices	58	0	0	0	111	0	169
Contracts	0	0	0	0	47.682	0	47.682
Damages	14.088	55	0	923	156.631	16.760	188.458
Bonds	3.037	0	1.101	469	736.115	133.625	874.348
Interests	1	0	1	1.708	31	5	1.746
Total	28.221	226	6.259	12.830	1.569.166	157.867	1.774.569

Amounts in ISKm.

After excluding rejected duplicated/triplicated claims in dispute, rejected disputed claims amounted to ISK 1.046bn, thereof ISK 873bn under Art. 113. The table below shows the breakdown of rejected claims in dispute under each article and type excluding rejected duplicated/triplicated claims.

Breakdown of rejected claims in dispute under each article and type (excluding rejected duplicated/triplicated claims)

Type	Art. 109	Art. 110	Art. 111	Art. 112	Art. 113	Art. 114	Total
Guarantees	962	0	0	1.992	93.826	75	96.855
Derivatives	8.214	170	5.157	136	280.723	1.336	295.737
Miscellaneous	1.860	0	0	0	86.388	1	88.248
Deposit Agreements	0	0	0	4.837	38.546	4.684	48.068
Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0	0	143	136	0	279
Loan Agreements	0	0	0	0	13.071	1.379	14.451
Invoices	58	0	0	0	111	0	169
Contracts	0	0	0	0	47.682	0	47.682
Damages	14.088	55	0	923	156.631	16.760	188.458
Bonds	1.730	0	6	469	155.409	106.430	264.044
Interests	1	0	1	1.708	31	5	1.746
Total	26.914	226	5.163	10.208	872.556	130.670	1.045.737

Amounts in ISKm.

Disputed priority claims summary

As at 18 September 2011, maximum amount of potential disputed priority claims against unpledged assets* amounted to ISK 223bn. This number is adjusted for lodged priority claims that have been finally rejected (not disputed) or finally accepted as general claims with reference to Art. 113. Also, the number is adjusted for priority claims against pledged assets or third party assets which would not be repaid prior to general claims from the pool of unpledged assets, in case recognized.

* After adjusting for lodged priority claims that have been finally rejected (not disputed) or finally accepted as general claims with reference to Art. 113. Adjusted for priority claims against pledged assets or third party assets which would not be repaid prior to general claims from the pool of unpledged assets, in case recognized.

US MTN Program - The Supreme Court of Iceland confirms WuC decision

On the 12 October 2011 the Supreme Court of Iceland confirmed the decision made by the WuC to reject all claims filed by beneficial owners under the US\$10,000,000,000 Senior/Subordinated Medium-Term Note Program (The "US MTN Program"). The Supreme Court further accepted the decision of the WuC to allow Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("DBTCA") to file global claims on account of the Global Notes issued under the US MTN Program. The DBTCA global claims were filed for the benefit of owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes issued, in accordance with the program's Senior Indenture and supporting documents. The Supreme Court decision is the final conclusion of the disagreement which arose from the aforementioned decisions by the WuC.

Landsbanki's and Glitnir's Case Decision on Priority and Impact

On Friday 28 October 2011, the Supreme Court of Iceland handed down its decision on the wholesale depositors' priority claims in both the Landsbanki and Glitnir cases. The Supreme Court upheld the conclusion of the Reykjavík District Court that wholesale deposits were considered deposits according to Act No. 98/1999, on Deposit Guarantees and an Investor-Compensation Scheme.

Following a detailed examination the WuC of Kaupthing has altered its decision on the priority of disputed interest claims on EDGE savings accounts. The WuC of Kaupthing had previously recognised

deposit interest as general claims, with reference to Art. 113 of Act. No. 21/1991, on Bankruptcy etc. In view of the precedent which it considers the above-mentioned verdicts comprise, the WuC will alter its decision on the disputed interest claims and recognise them as priority claims based on Art. 112 of Act No. 21/1991.

This change will apply to all the disputed deposit interest claims on EDGE savings accounts lodged as priority claims in Kaupthing's winding-up proceedings where creditors objected to the WuC's previous decision. These creditors can expect a notification from the WuC on its altered decision before the Creditor's Meeting on 14 December 2011.

With this decision on disputed interest claims on EDGE savings accounts, the WuC considers that the amount of recognized interest claims should not be disputed, as the contractual interest provided for in the Terms and Conditions of the savings accounts is recognized until 22 April 2009 as a priority claim with reference to Art. 112 of Act No. 21/1991, as previously mentioned.

The total number of disputed EDGE claims changed from Art. 113 to Art. 112 is 4.656 for a total amount ISK0,57bn.

3.3 *Late Filed Claims*

The Reykjavik District Court ruled on 19 July 2011 that late claims filed by Stapi Pension Fund against ALMC (former Straumur) are valid subsequent to ALMC's composition and will enjoy similar position as claims lodged before the bar date. ALMC has announced that it disagrees with the ruling and that it intends to appeal the District Court ruling to the Supreme Court.

Late filed claims against Kaupthing are currently not accepted by the WuC and not included in the list of claims against Kaupthing.

Known potential impacts on claims against Kaupthing by the Straumur vs. Stapi decision if the District Court ruling will be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

- Late filed claims amounting to approx. **ISK 14bn.***
- Other known unfilled senior liabilities amounting to approx. ISK 11,7bn.**
- Total approx. ISK 25,7bn.

*Claims against the Estate that were received by the WuC after the deadline of filing claims, 30 December 2009. Subordinated claims and claims lodged in duplicate are excluded. No consideration has been given to the validity, amount and appropriateness of the underlying late filed claims. The actual impact of these claims on Kaupthing in the event that the above ruling will be confirmed by the Supreme Court is therefore uncertain.

**Liabilities that are known to the Estate but have not to date been filed by any claimant but could potentially become part of claims against the Estate in the event that the above ruling will be confirmed by the Supreme Court. As no claim has been received by the WuC before or after the deadline in relation to these potential liabilities, it is uncertain whether these liabilities will ever be filed. Furthermore, as this estimate is only based on liabilities that are known to the Estate the WuC cannot rule out the possibility that further claims could be received, i.e. in relation to off-balance sheet items.

4. Legal status and process going forward

4.1 Introduction

On 24 November 2008, the Estate 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 Estate formally entered winding-up proceedings. Icelandic law provides for automatic end of the moratorium period upon entering into winding-up proceedings.

4.2 The winding-up proceedings and applicable legislation

On 17 November 2010, the ResCom and WuC jointly applied to the District Court of Reykjavík for the Estate to enter into winding-up proceedings. This was done in order to ensure that the Estate continues to enjoy the same protections from litigation, collection measures and other depletion of assets as it has had during the moratorium. There were no significant changes in the legal status or operations of the Estate 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 Estate 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 Estate'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 Estate 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 Estate's assets which includes waiting for the Estate'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.

The reference to provisions governing the actions of a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act entail that the ResCom has the capacity to manage the Estate's assets and it alone can dispose of its assets and answer for its obligations. The ResCom acts for the Estate in court and executes agreements on behalf of the Estate 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 Estate. The ResCom furthermore takes such actions as necessary to prevent losses to the Estate's interests.

The ResCom can convene creditors' meetings as appropriate to introduce measures taken in regard to the Estate'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 Estate'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 Estate 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 Estate 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 Estate with appropriate protection from legal actions, such as the freezing of assets. In the European Economic Area the Estate 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 Estate has also been granted recognition and injunctive relief under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. This has provided the Estate 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 Estate.

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

On 10 June 2011, the Icelandic parliament passed an amendment to Act on Financial Undertakings. Changes put in place through the new bill include, among other things:

- No interim payment to creditors, with claims under Art. 113 of the Bankruptcy Act, is possible during winding-up proceedings. Payments are as before possible during liquidation and as part of or after a composition.
- The ResCom will be dissolved from 1st January 2012. The WuC is to take over respective tasks currently done by the ResCom.
- When counting votes per capita, the proposed approval ratio, set at 70%, will solely be based on those who demonstrably take part in the vote, instead of the previous rule, which was based on the percentage of all general creditors irrespective of if they take part in the vote or not.
- Other minor amendments.

4.3 *Overview of the moratorium*

As stated above, Kaupthing 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. 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 Estate are treated fairly and appropriately in accordance with Icelandic law through the protection of the Estate's assets. 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 Estate.

4.4 *Creditors' meetings*

Creditors' meetings derive 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 Estate 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 Estate'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 Estate with the WuC and if such claim has not been finally dismissed by the WuC. Creditors' meetings regarding the management of the Estate'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 is deemed 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 Estate'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 Estate's assets.

4.5 Closing of the winding-up proceedings

As previously outlined, the Estate 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 Estate 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. According to Article 103a of Act No. 161/2002, on Financial Undertakings, a company can only be in winding-up proceedings as long as the intention is to achieve a composition with creditors. If it is clear that there is no likelihood of a composition with creditors, the WuC is obliged, according to the fourth paragraph of Art 103a of the Act on Financial Undertakings, to request liquidation. Therefore, the ResCom and WuC have requested the ICC and other creditors of the Estate to provide feedback on the perceived way forward.

According to the abovementioned article 103a of the Act on Financial Undertakings the winding-up proceedings of the Estate shall conclude by means of one of the following:

i) Insolvent liquidation

In insolvent liquidation, a liquidator would be vested with the management of the assets of the Estate. 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, an entity in insolvent liquidation could face forced asset sales, and have less flexibility to support its assets.

ii) Composition with Creditors (Scheme of Arrangement)

- Agreement by general creditors to restructure the liability side of the Estate.
- ResCom and WuC being replaced by an elected Board of the creditors.
- Kaupthing would become an ongoing Asset Holding Vehicle.
- Ability to get out of current legal restrictions enabling the value maximization of assets without the restrictions of the legal framework of the winding-up process, e.g.
 - increased flexibility to maximize yield on cash reserves given certain risk constraints

- settling of claims out of courts

The minimum creditor support required for a composition is 60% in terms of value (minimum) and 70% by number of creditors attending the creditor meeting or voting by proxy. Claims are converted into Icelandic krona as of 22 April 2009 but distributions can be in any currency specified under the scheme.

- Thus far, those creditors who have expressed their opinions support a composition and the liquidation route has not been favoured.

4.6 Icelandic composition legislation overview

4.6.1 Introduction

The composition with creditors in the Estate'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 in case a composition is entered into and general rules applicable to compositions of creditors shall not be considered except as they apply to Kaupthing.

4.6.2 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.

4.6.3 Composition Proposal

If a composition is entered into the Estate will prepare a composition proposal. A composition proposal 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. The WuC expects that Kaupthing's winding-up proceedings can be concluded using a composition in a relatively short time if creditors so desire, although the resolution of individual disputed claims will naturally take a longer time. Work on a potential composition is in progress in close consultation with the ICC. The final timing of the changes made to the Estate's future organisation will depend primarily on creditors' wishes and views.

4.6.4 Creditors' Meeting to consider Composition Proposal

Convening of Creditors' Meeting

Once the Estate 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 each creditors' 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

On 10 June 2011, the Icelandic parliament passed an amendment to the Act on Financial Undertakings amending the current rule with respect to acceptance of voting creditors by number. The new rule, entails that that when counting votes per capita, the proposed approval ratio, set at 70%, will solely be based on those who demonstrably take part in the vote, instead of the previous rule, which was based on the percentage of all general creditors irrespective of if they take part in the vote or not.

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.

Voting creditors can vote on the composition proposal in writing, by submitting a postal vote prior to the meeting, and such votes shall be tallied if they reach the WuC before the end of voting at the creditors' meeting, so long as no one is present on behalf of the creditor and votes on his behalf. A postal 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.

De Minimis Cash Payment

A De Minimis Cash Payment is a payment that all creditors holding accepted Art. 113 claims receive when a potential composition becomes effective. According to point 6 of paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Bankruptcy Act, any claims which are paid in full in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Bankruptcy Act will be specifically exempt from the effects of a composition proposal.

In light of the vast number of creditors holding relatively small claims, a De Minimis Cash Payments could potentially be made in order to (i) facilitate and simplify the administration of the composition proposal process since this would reduce the number of creditors who are required to vote on the composition proposal and those who are entitled to composition entitlements and (ii) enable Kaupthing to avoid of certain exemptions from securities laws in various jurisdictions to the extent that such laws may be relevant to the distributions of any securities in connection with the composition.

It should be noted that paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Bankruptcy Act stipulates that if the same creditor possesses, or has possessed, more than one claim against Kaupthing, which has been transferred to another party, as referred to in the 4th paragraph of article 30, the claims shall be added together in order to ascertain whether a provision of this nature applies to them. According to the 4th paragraph of article 30, if a creditor possesses more than one composition claims against a debtor, the claims shall be added together and regarded as one single composition claim, without regard to their origin or other facts. If a creditor possessing more than one claim against the debtor, has assigned such a claim to another party three months before the reference date or later, the claims, added together, shall also be regarded as one composition claim, but the assignee shall be entitled to a share of the composition claim in proportion to his share. The 4th paragraph of article 30 stipulates that the same procedure shall be applied in the event of any other transfer. The respective claims falling under these provisions would thus collectively benefit from a De Minimis Cash Payments but not individually. For instance, if a creditor possessed two claims and assigned one of those claims to another party within the referred time period they would collectively and proportionally receive 1 De Minimis Cash Payment. The same would apply to individual claims that have been assigned in part within the abovementioned time period, i.e. they would collectively and proportionally receive 1 De Minimis Cash Payment.

In order to provide an example of the potential costs of any De Minimis Cash Payments (if any are made), Kaupthing has included an indicative table below, using a number of assumed De Minimis Cash Payments. The table should be considered an example only, it is subject to the assumptions outlined below and may not be relied on by any creditor or any other party for any purposes.

Remaining numbers of claimants post assumed De Minimis Cash Payments	Estimated effective cost of assumed De Minimis Cash Payments*	Thereof, estimated effective cost of assumed De Minimis Cash Payments to claimants holding total accepted claims below the assumed De Minimis Cash Payment**
3.300	ISK 2,8bn	ISK 0,7bn
2.700	ISK 5,8bn	ISK 1,4bn
2.100	ISK 9,8bn	ISK 3,0bn
1.600	ISK 13,3bn	ISK 5,4bn
1.100	ISK 19,1bn	ISK 9,8bn

*The estimated effective cost of the assumed De Minimis Cash Payments in this table is calculated based on the assumption that without any De Minimis Cash Payments all general creditors were to receive recovery of 25%. The estimated effective cost calculates the estimated aggregated cost for all the creditors that receive less than the assumed recovery due to the assumed De Minimis Cash Payments (thus, the delta between the assumed recovery with and without a De Minimis Cash Payments).

**The portion of the estimated effective cost of the assumed De Minimis Cash Payments to those claimants that hold in aggregate accepted claims below the assumed De Minimis Cash Payments and therefore as a result would be paid in full, if implemented.

The assumption of 25% recovery is based on the current approx. trading level of Kaupthing claims in the secondary market. This is however not an indicator or an estimate of the likely level of recoveries for creditors and must not be relied on by creditors or any other person. Very material uncertainties continue to exist regarding the timing and realisable value of assets and the eventual level of creditors' claims. The estimated cost is furthermore calculated based on the level of accepted claims under Art. 113 from Kaupthing's claim registry as at November 2011, which is subject to change. Further details will be available in Kaupthing's Data Room soon.

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 resolve the dispute. If the dispute cannot be resolved, 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.

4.6.5 Legal Effect of Composition

If a composition proposal is approved by the creditors, the WuC will seek to obtain a confirmation of the District Court of Reykjavík of the composition agreement. The composition agreement will take effect when WuC's submission for confirmation has been approved by a final court decision, by the District Court of Reykjavík or, in the case of an appeal, by the Supreme Court of Iceland.

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

4.7 Overall restructuring and distribution to creditors

4.7.1 Introduction

From the outset, the ResCom and WuC have been focused on finding the best possible closure in a realistic time frame and distributing the resulting value to creditors.

As mentioned before, the winding-up procedure can end either through composition with creditors or insolvent liquidation of the Estate. The ResCom and the WuC believe that the interests of the creditors are best served by restructuring the Estate'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.

Feedback from creditors

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

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

Alternatives were presented publicly at ResCom's first open creditor meeting in February 2009 and at the same time in Kaupthing's Creditors' Report. More developed alternatives were presented by the ResCom and the WuC at meetings with creditors on 3 December 2010, 10 March 2011 and 13 April 2011 where feedback of creditors were requested concerning the desired future organisation of the Estate and the timing for such.

Those creditors who have expressed their opinions to the ResCom and the WuC considered it most desirable for the Estate to seek composition and, further, liquidation to be least desirable.

As part of the restructuring of Kaupthing, independent creditors' advisors Houlihan Lokey (Europe) Limited and Deutsche Bank AG Risk Advisory Services were appointed to undertake diligence on and provide analysis of Kaupthing's assets as at YE 2010 and to complete a report on their findings. The advisors had full access to Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review and engaged in extensive Q&A sessions with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees. The Asset Review Report was completed in June 2011 and has been available through the Kaupthing's Data Room since 8 July 2011.

Creditors (or its representatives) holding general claims against the Estate with reference to Art. 113 under the Bankruptcy Act and parties (or its representatives) demonstrating a genuine interest to imminently purchasing Kaupthing Art. 113 claim(s), can submit a request to access the Data Room. Access to the Data Room is in any case subject to the acceptance of and agreement to the relevant terms and conditions, which will be presented upon attempting to gain access to the Data Room.

Those creditors who would like to be granted access to the Data Room should send requests to creditorcontact@kaupthing.com with relevant contact information which should consist of the name of the claimant, as currently registered in the WuC's list of claims, contact email address (this will also serve as a part of login details to the Data Room) and information about current holdings of general claims against the estate with reference to Art. 113.

Interested parties (or its representatives) who are not currently Kaupthing Art. 113 claimants, that intend to be granted access to the Kaupthing Data Room should send an e-mail to creditorcontact@kaupthing.com confirming their genuine interest to imminently purchase Kaupthing Art. 113 claim(s), describing the specific Art. 113 claim(s) they are interested in purchasing, together with their relevant contact information, which should consist of their contact name, contact e-mail address (which will form part of the login details to the Data Room), contact telephone number and jurisdiction.

4.7.2 Further Restructuring Considerations

Work streams

- Work has progressed considerably on the various parts of a potential restructuring. Independent creditors' advisors Houlihan Lokey (Europe) Limited and Deutsche Bank AG Risk Advisory Services were appointed to undertake due diligence on and provide analysis of Kaupthing's assets as at YE 2010 and the respective findings being considered for any potential restructuring proposal. The advisors had full access to Morgan Stanley asset valuation and restructuring review and engaged in extensive Q&A sessions with Morgan Stanley and relevant Kaupthing employees. The Asset Review Report was completed in June 2011 and has been available through Kaupthing's external data room since 8 July 2011.
- The Estate with its various advisors has investigated commercial (asset review and potential capital instruments), legal (composition procedures and implications, international composition recognition, securities law, structuring, licensing), tax and accounting aspects of a potential composition. Any potential composition proposal would reflect such considerations.
- Claims: Core objectives has been to increase the number and value of finally accepted claims for voting purposes and reduce the disputed priority claims while also finalizing remaining disputes.
- Size of any initial payments to general creditors are contingent upon the progress in resolving major priority claims disputes. However, as at 14 September 2011 the cash reserve stands at ISK 322bn while disputed priority claims against unpledged assets stand at ISK 223bn as at 18 September 2011.

Objectives of a potential restructuring

Value creation:

- Maximize expected recovery for creditors through restructuring and operational development of assets for value maximizing monetization of assets over time including targeted new investment and support of current assets as well as preservation of tax losses carried forward.

Operations:

- Increase operating and legal flexibility for the estate.

Governance:

- Give control and governance to creditors as soon as possible.

Timing:

- Accelerate time to payout and flexibility to pay in an international currency.

Trading:

- Maintain trading ability for claims/creditor instruments.

Potential restructuring would further entail the following effects:

- Change in legal status for the Estate.
 - Termination of winding-up proceedings.
 - The Estate becomes an ongoing Asset Holding Vehicle.
 - Further restructurings of ongoing activities can be carried out.
- Legal Structure.
 - The Estate is contemplated to be the Parent Company located in Iceland which issues the new instruments and becomes an asset holding company.
 - Any potential 3rd party asset management services activities beyond management of current assets could be carried out of another vehicle driven by licensing requirements and future activities.
 - An international re-domiciliation could be implemented at a later point in time if deemed feasible by creditors.
- Restructuring of the governance at acceptance of the composition proposal by creditors with ResCom and WuC being replaced by an elected Board.

- Ability to get out of the current legal restrictions enabling the value maximization of assets without the restrictions of the legal framework of the winding-up proceedings.
- For e.g., increased flexibility to maximize yield on cash reserves given certain risk constraints and settling of claims out of courts.
- Capital Instruments - structure and terms driven by the status of the claims and collection of cash. Current working assumptions is based upon:
 - Initial payment to general claimholders provided that priority claims have been fully provisioned for.
 - Proposal for capital instruments included: Senior Debt to the extent priority claims have been reduced and supporting assets remain available, Convertible Debt and Equity.

Summary

- Kaupthing becomes an ongoing Asset Holding Vehicle.
- The ResCom and the WuC being replaced by an elected Board of creditors.
- Ability to exit current legal restrictions enabling the value maximization of assets without the restrictions of the legal framework of the winding-up process.
- Increased flexibility to maximize yield on cash reserves given certain risk constraints.
- More flexibility in settling of claims.
- 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.

Next steps

The Estate and its advisors will continue working in close consultation with the ICC on preparing a potential restructuring proposal which is intended to be published in due course. The WuC expects that current winding-up proceedings can be concluded in a relatively short time, although the resolution of individual disputes will naturally take a longer time.

4.8 *Creditor relations*

Communication with all creditors

The ResCom and the employees of the Estate 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 Estate's opinion that disclosure is more extensive than could be expected from most banks in similar position. The Estate is determined to maintain comprehensive information disclosure to all creditors.

The Estate has published 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 Estate. 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.

Creditors have access to a secured website managed by the WuC. An updated list of claims is published on the secured website a week prior to Creditors' Meetings convened by the WuC.

Creditors' Report

Kaupthing's ResCom has during the moratorium and the winding-up proceedings published this Creditors' Report on a regular basis and made it available on Kaupthing's website, www.kaupthing.com. It has been for creditors and other interested parties to keep abreast of the main developments and achievements of Kaupthing to this date. The report includes e.g. comprehensive financial information (which has been 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 Estate. [This Creditors' Report will be the last one issued by the ResCom. According to amendment to Act on Financial Undertakings the ResCom will be dissolved from 1st January 2012 and the WuC is to take over respective tasks currently done by the ResCom.](#)

E-mail

Creditors are invited to direct any general questions they may have to a specific e-mail addresses. General questions pertaining to the Estate'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 Estate 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 have been convened by the ResCom to present the Estate's matters on regular basis. Four meetings have been 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 Kaupthing's website.

ICC Meetings are convened by the ResCom 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.

Appointment of the ICC

The 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 potential restructuring of the Estate. Other important objectives, 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 Estate'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 Reykjavik 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 Corporate Banking, 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, Sigtún 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 H1 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 Kaupthing 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 Estate or its branches are priority claims against the Estate. The Estate 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 Estate'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 Estate's balance sheet. The aggregate balance sheet has been divided between the Estate and Arion Bank as at 22 October 2008. Separate balance sheets for the Estate and Arion Bank had to be prepared. Financial disclosure and financial information is an ongoing process, financial information for the Estate 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 Estate and preserving value for creditors. Creditors have been informed of developments via the Estate'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 Estate has been identified and executed.

Prevent the provisional attachment of assets and facilitate the retrieval of the Estate'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 Estate seeks recognition of the moratorium on a case-by-case basis on grounds of the EU Winding-Up Directive No. 2001/24/EC. Kaupthing 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 Estate 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 Estate 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.

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- (b) The realisation method(s) used over time
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