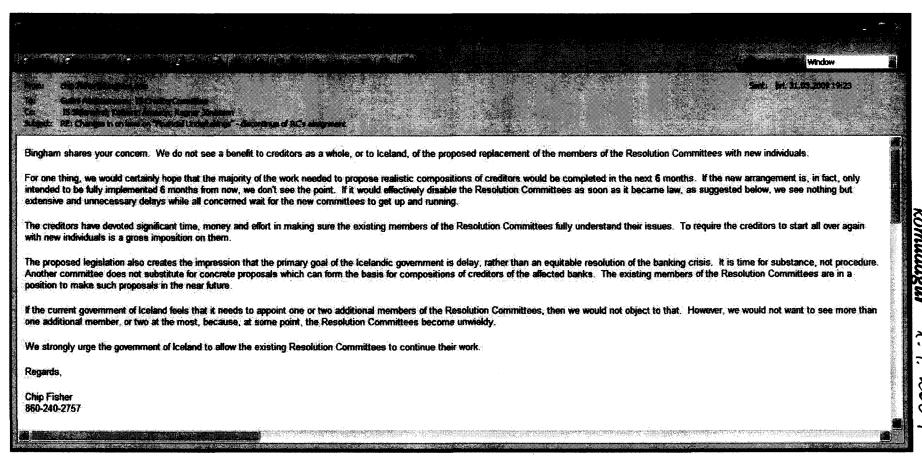
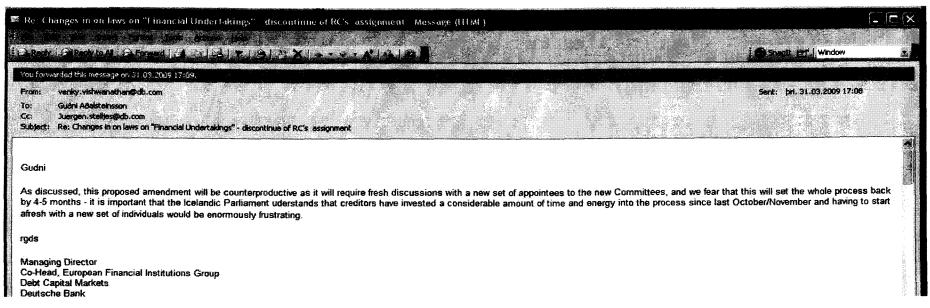
Hér að neðan má sjá viðbrögð stærstu lánadrottna og helstu ráðgjafa Kaupþings við breytingartillögunni á frumvarpi um fjármálafyrirtæki sem lögð var fram 30. mars sl. þar sem lagt var til að skilanefnd ljúki störfum 6 mánuðum eftir að lögin ganga í gegn og slitastjórn taki við.

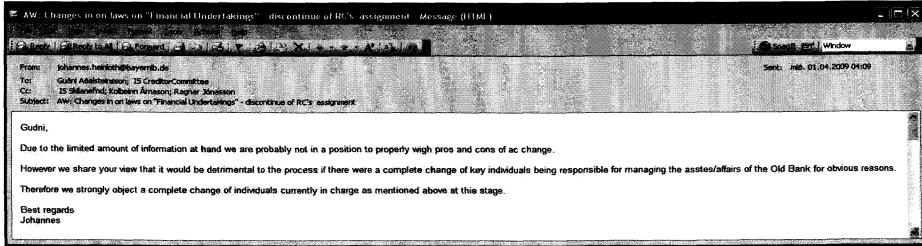
Bingham er bandarískt lögfræðifyrirtæki sem starfar fyrir hönd fjölmargra af stærstu skuldabréfaeigendum bankans:



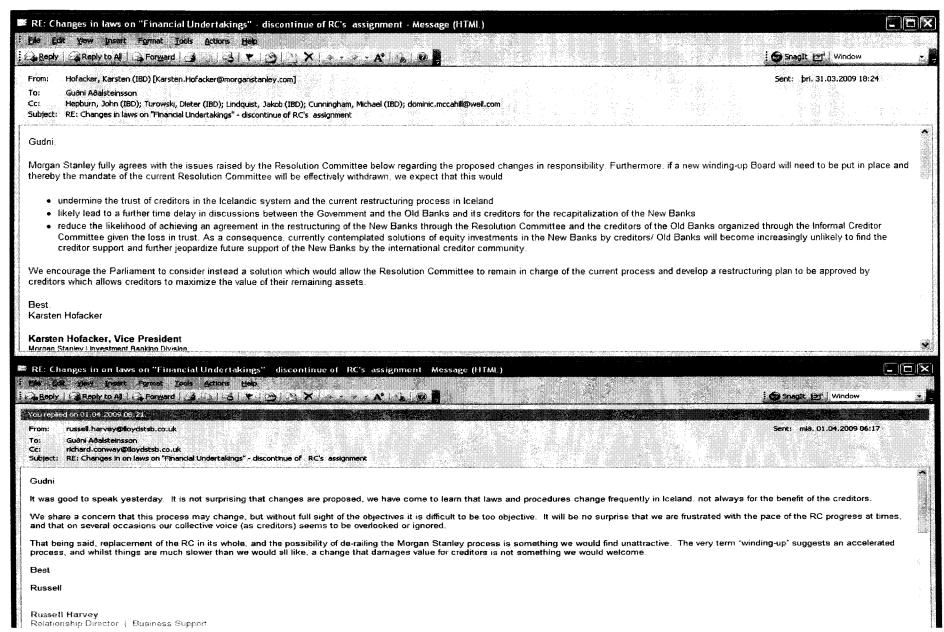
Alþingi Erindi nr. Þ. 136/1516

Þýsku fjármálafyrirtækin, Deutsche Bank og Bayern LB eru á meðal stærstu lánveitenda og skuldabréfaeigenda bankans:





Morgan Stanley er einn helsti ráðgjafi bankans og breska fjármálafyrirtækið Lloyds TSB er á meðal stærstu lánveitenda bankans:



Alþjóðlega lögfræðifræðifyrirtækið Weil Gotshal & Manges er helsti lögfræðiráðgjafi bankans:

Weil Gotshal & Manges

A CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR A Window e: PMO: Chings in column to Thurstill Undertaining - d Attachments: 4 Changes (ERS) Gentlemen Well Gotshal & Manges (WGM) fully supports the position taken by the Resolution Committee in the face of the proposed changes to the draft legislation. In addition to the points made by you in the email to the ICC. I would 1. WGW has wide experience of acting in major insolvencies with international elements. For example we are acting for Lehman Brothers in its US bankruptcy case and we also acted for Enron, Eurotumnel and Parmalat. A failure by a basiness maturally impacts on the creditors, employees, suppliers and shareholders. However, depending on the nature and scale of the failure, the effects can be extremely far-reaching. The failure of the three Icelandic banks amid the effective collapse of the financial services sector in Iceland has brought economic and political disruption perhaps unequalled across the developed world. 2. The conduct of the process will therefore have massive implications not just for the immediate stakeholders but also for the recovery of Iceland itself in the coming months and years. 3. Having spent many weeks in Iceland working at Kaupthing, I can personally vouch for the dedication of the Resolution Committee and their team.. This has involved dealing with a broad range of creditors in multiple jurisdictions, government agencies at home and abroad, international counterparties, and the bringing and defending of lawsuits around the world. 4. The Resolution Committee are entrusted currently with the sufeguarding of the estate and the maximisation of their value. While no sales are undertaken at distressed values, some assets have required active management. 5. Requiring the management of the banks to be transferred to a completely different group of individuals will likely have the following consequences: A). Value will be lost through delay, the effects of having a management vacuum or interregram and a gradual handover. B). The process will be considerably more expensive, not merely in terms of renumeration of board members but more significantly because of the additional advisory costs which will be needed. C). The buy in of international creditors will be jeopardised. The mood of creditors has been generally deeply sceptical. The Resolution Committee has done a tremendous job of building up a meaningful working relationship with the informal Creditors' Committee. Faced with the inevitable prospect of further delay, I would expect many creditors to disengage from the process and seek self-help remedies abroad. All of this will cause further value to leak from the estate. 6. Making this change will not bring any significant benefits to compensate for the serious damage that will be suffered. Any perceived or actual conflicts on the part of the Resolution Committee can be managed as indeed happens frequently in other major international cases. 7. It is critical that legislative changes facilitate and do not hinder a reorganisation. For example, when Parasslat collapsed in Italy in 2003, the government introduced a new law swiftly to empower a special administrator to take control and push through a restructuring proposal that respected creditor rights while at the same time preserving value and jobs. Had this not been done. I have no doubt that the group would have collapsed even further with dramatically worse outcomes for all concerned. We at Weil Gotahul have had a role in legislative changes in the bankruptcy laws of Italy, Ireland and Poland. We could not have countenanced advocating the changes now under consideration. We would of course be more than happy to assist in the finalisation of the changes if this would be helpful. Regards Dominic McCahill