

ENRON CORP.

Enron Corp. (NYSE: ENE) is providing information to investors concerning several important matters:

- o A required restatement of prior period financial statements to reflect: (1) recording the previously announced \$1.2 billion reduction to shareholders' equity reported by Enron in the third quarter of 2001; and (2) various income statement and balance sheet adjustments required as the result of a determination by Enron and its auditors (which resulted from information made available from further review of certain related-party transactions) that three unconsolidated entities should have been consolidated in the financial statements pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles. The restatement is outlined in TABLE 1;

- o Enron intends to restate its financial statements for the years ended December 31, 1997 through 2000 and the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2001. As a result, the previously-issued financial statements for these periods and the audit reports covering the year-end financial statements for 1997 to 2000 should not be relied upon;

- o The accounting basis for the \$1.2 billion reduction to shareholders' equity mentioned above;

- o The Special Committee appointed by Enron's Board of Directors to review transactions between Enron and related parties;

- o Information regarding the LJM1 and LJM2 limited partnerships formed by Enron's then Chief Financial Officer, the former CFO's role in the partnerships, the business relationships and transactions between Enron and the partnerships, and the economic results of those transactions as known thus far to Enron, which are outlined in TABLE 2; and

- o Transactions between Enron and other Enron employees.

The restatements discussed below affect prior periods. After taking into account Enron's previously disclosed \$1.2 billion adjustment to shareholders' equity in the third quarter of 2001, these restatements have no effect on Enron's current financial position.

As used herein, "Enron" means Enron Corp. or one or more of its subsidiaries or affiliates. The dollar amounts and percentages set forth herein are rounded amounts and percentages.

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1. Background on Special Purpose Entities and Related-Party Transactions

Enron, like many other companies, utilizes a variety of structured financings in the ordinary course of its business to access capital or hedge risk. Many of these transactions involve "special purpose entities," or "SPEs." Accounting guidelines allow for the non-consolidation of SPEs from the sponsoring company's financial statements in certain circumstances. Accordingly, certain transactions between the sponsoring company and the SPE may result in gain or loss and/or cash flow being recognized by the sponsor, commonly referred to by financial institutions as "monetizations."

LJM Cayman, L.P. ("LJM1") and LJM2 Co-Investment, L.P. ("LJM2") collectively "LJM" are private investment limited partnerships that were formed in 1999.

Andrew S. Fastow, then Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Enron, was (from inception through July 2001) the managing member of the general partners of LJM1 and LJM2. Enron believes that the LJM partnerships have as limited partners a significant number of institutions and other investors that are not related parties to Enron. These partnerships are a subject of the Special Committee's investigation and it is possible that the Committee's review will identify additional or different information concerning matters described herein.

2. Restatement of Prior Period Financial Statements

Enron will restate its financial statements from 1997 to 2000 and the first and second quarters of 2001 to: (1) reflect its conclusion that three entities did not meet certain accounting requirements and should have been consolidated, (2) reflect the adjustment to shareholders' equity described below, and (3) include prior-year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications (which were previously determined to be immaterial in the year originally proposed). Specifically, Enron has concluded that based on current information:

- o The financial activities of Chewco Investments, L.P. ("Chewco"), a related party which was an investor in Joint Energy Development Investments Limited Partnership ("JEDI"), should have been consolidated beginning in November 1997;

- o The financial activities of JEDI, in which Enron was an investor and which was consolidated into Enron's financial statements during the first quarter of 2001, should have been consolidated beginning in November 1997; and

- o The financial activities of a wholly-owned subsidiary of LJM1, which engaged in derivative transactions with Enron to permit Enron to hedge market risks of an equity investment in Rhythms NetConnections, Inc., should have been consolidated into Enron's financial statements beginning in 1999.

The effects of the restatements are outlined in Table 1. A description of the restatements follows the table.

TABLE 1

ENRON CORP.
RESTATEMENTS

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS
UNAUDITED

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1ST QTR 2001	2ND QTR 2001	3RD QTR 2001
Net income as reported	\$ 105(a)	\$ 703	\$ 893	\$ 979	\$ 425	\$ 404	\$ (618)
Restatements:							
Consolidation of JEDI and Chewco	(45)	(107)	(153)	(91)	--	--	--
Consolidation of LJMI subsidiary	--	--	(95)	(8)	--	--	--
Raptor equity adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prior year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications	(51)	(6)	(2)	(33)	17	5	(17)
NET INCOME RESTATED	9	590	643	847	442	409	(635)
Diluted EPS as reported	0.16	1.01	1.10	1.12	0.49	0.45	(0.84)
DILUTED EPS RESTATED	(0.01)	0.86	0.79	0.97	0.51	0.46	(0.86)
Recurring net income as reported	515	698	957	1,266	406	404	393
Restatements:							
Consolidation of JEDI and Chewco	(45)	(107)	(153)	(91)	--	--	--
Consolidation of LJMI subsidiary	--	--	(95)	(8)	--	--	--
Raptor equity adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prior year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications	(51)	(6)	(2)	(33)	17	5	(17)
RECURRING NET INCOME RESTATED	419	585	707	1,134	423	409	376
Diluted recurring EPS as reported	0.87	1.00	1.18	1.47	0.47	0.45	0.43
DILUTED RECURRING EPS RESTATED	0.71	0.85	0.87	1.33	0.49	0.46	0.41
Total assets as reported	22,552	29,350	33,381	65,503	67,260	63,392	
Restatements:							
Consolidation of JEDI and Chewco	447	160	187	(192)	--	--	
Consolidation of LJMI subsidiary	--	--	(222)	--	--	--	
Raptor equity adjustment	--	--	--	(172)	(1,000)	(1,000)	
Prior year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications	(79)	(87)	(147)	(364)	(1,249)	247	
TOTAL ASSETS RESTATED	22,920	29,423	33,199	64,775	65,011	62,639	61,177(b)
Debt as reported	6,254	7,357	8,152	10,229	11,922	12,812	
Restatements:							

Consolidation of JEDI and Chewco	711	561	685	628	--	--	
Consolidation of LJMJ Subsidiary	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Raptor equity adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Prior year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications	--	--	--	--	--	--	
DEBT RESTATED	6,965	7,918	8,837	10,857	11,922	12,812	12,978(b)
Equity as reported	5,618	7,048	9,570	11,470	11,727	11,740	
Restatements:							
Consolidation of JEDI and Chewco	(262)	(391)	(540)	(810)	--	--	
Consolidation of LJMJ subsidiary	--	--	(166)	60	60	60	
Raptor equity adjustment	--	--	--	(172)	(1,000)	(1,000)	
Prior year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications	(51)	(57)	(128)	(242)	(286)	11	
EQUITY RESTATED	5,305	6,600	8,736	10,306	10,501	10,811	9,491(b)

(a) After effect of significant contract restructuring charge totaling \$463 million (after tax)

(b) Represents estimated balances pending completion of September 30, 2001 financial statements

A. Restatement Number 1

Enron's decision that Chewco should be consolidated beginning in November 1997 is based on current information that Chewco did not meet the accounting criteria to qualify as an unconsolidated SPE. As a result of Chewco's failure to meet the criteria, JEDI, in which Chewco was a limited partner, also did not qualify for nonconsolidation treatment. Because of those consolidations, Enron's prior-year reported debt amounts will be increased by both JEDI's and Chewco's borrowings. The net effect will reduce Enron's prior-years' reported net income and shareholders' equity amounts. In addition, Enron's net income is reduced for specific JEDI revenues previously allocated to Chewco, relating to the appreciation in value of Enron stock, which eliminate upon consolidation. This, in effect, reduces Enron's share of JEDI's earnings.

B. Restatement Number 2

Enron's decision that the LJMJ subsidiary should be consolidated in 1999 and 2000 is based on Enron's current assessment that the subsidiary did not qualify for nonconsolidation treatment because of inadequate capitalization. Accordingly, Enron now believes that the hedging transactions in which Enron engaged with the LJMJ subsidiary (related to Enron's investment in the stock of Rhythms NetConnections, Inc.) should have been consolidated into Enron's financial statements for 1999 and 2000. This consolidation has the effect of reducing Enron's net income in 1999 and 2000 and shareholders' equity in 1999 and increasing shareholders' equity in 2000, thus eliminating the income recognized by Enron on these derivative transactions.

C. Restatement Number 3

As discussed in Section 3 below, concerning Enron's recent disclosure of a \$1.2 billion reduction to shareholders' equity in the third quarter of 2001, shareholders' equity will be reduced by \$172 million beginning as of June 30, 2000, and by an additional \$828 million beginning as of March 31, 2001, to properly record notes receivable (described in Section 3 below) as a reduction to equity.

D. Restatement Number 4

The restatements will also include prior-year proposed audit adjustments and reclassifications which were determined to be immaterial in the year originally proposed.

3. Accounting Basis for \$1.2 Billion Reduction in Shareholders' Equity

Enron's previously-announced \$1.2 billion reduction of shareholders' equity primarily involves the correction of the effect of an accounting error made in the second quarter of 2000 and in the first quarter of 2001. As described in more detail below, four SPEs known as Raptor I-IV (collectively, "Raptor") were created in 2000, permitting Enron to hedge market risk in certain of its investments. (LJM2 invested in these entities, but the related-party nature of the transaction is not relevant to the accounting correction). As part of the capitalization of these entities, Enron issued common stock in exchange for a note receivable. Enron increased notes receivable and shareholders' equity to reflect this transaction. Enron now believes that, under generally accepted accounting principles, the note receivable should have been presented as a reduction to shareholders' equity (similar to a shareholder loan). This treatment would have resulted in no net change to shareholders' equity. The net effect of this initial accounting entry was to overstate both notes receivable and shareholders' equity by approximately \$172 million (which represented less than 2% of shareholders' equity at the time) in each of the second quarter, third quarter, and year-end financial statements of Enron for the year 2000.

In the first quarter of 2001, Enron entered into contracts with Raptor that could have obligated Enron to issue Enron common stock in the future in exchange for notes receivable. Enron accounted for these transactions using the accounting treatment described in the preceding paragraph. This resulted in an additional overstatement of both notes receivable and shareholders' equity by \$828 million. As a result of these errors, shareholders' equity and notes receivable were overstated by a total of \$1 billion in the unaudited financial statements of Enron at March 31 and June 30, 2001.

In the third quarter of 2001, Enron purchased LJM2's equity interests in Raptor for \$35 million. As previously discussed, Enron accounted for this transaction as a reduction to Enron shareholders' equity and notes receivable by \$1.2 billion. Enron recorded a \$200 million equity reduction (which was part of the \$1.2 billion reduction) related to the excess of the fair value of contracts deliverable by Enron over the notes receivable recorded in shareholders' equity, as adjusted.

Prior period financials will be restated to adjust shareholders' equity for all periods affected as shown in Section 2.

4. The Special Committee

Based on various reports and information concerning Enron's transactions with certain related parties, on October 31, 2001, the Board of Directors elected William Powers, Dean of the University of Texas School of Law, to the Board, and appointed Dean Powers as Chairman of a newly formed Special Committee of the Board to conduct an independent investigation and review of transactions between Enron and certain related parties. The Special Committee also was charged with taking any disciplinary action that it deems appropriate, communicating with the Securities and Exchange Commission (which has commenced a formal investigation of these matters), and recommending to the Board any other appropriate actions. The other members of the Special Committee are independent directors Frank Savage, CEO of Savage Holdings LLC, Paulo Ferraz Pereira, Executive Vice President of investment bank Group Bozano, and Herbert S. Winokur, Jr., Chairman and CEO of Capricorn Holdings, Inc.

The Special Committee has retained the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering as its counsel. The firm's representation is led by William R. McLucas, former head of the Division of Enforcement of the SEC. Wilmer, Cutler has retained Deloitte & Touche to provide related accounting advice to the law firm. The Special Committee's review is in its early stages. It will include an analysis of both the underlying substance and business purposes of the transactions, as well as an analysis of their financial impact on Enron and, to the extent information is available, on the related parties. The duration of the Special Committee's review, and the ultimate results of that review, have not yet been determined. While the information provided herein reflects Enron's current understanding of the relevant facts, it is possible that the Special Committee's review will identify additional or different information concerning these matters.

5. The LJM Limited Partnerships and Transactions with Enron

A. The LJM Partnerships.

As discussed above, LJM1 and LJM2 are private investment limited partnerships. Enron believes that, under the LJM1 and LJM2 limited partnership agreements (as with many similar agreements in private equity investing), the general partners are entitled to receive a percentage of the profits in excess of their portions of total capital contributed to the partnerships depending upon the performance of the partnerships' investments. Enron also believes that the general partners are entitled to receive annual management fees based in part on formulas that take into account the total amount of capital committed and/or invested by the limited partners. Enron now believes that Mr. Fastow received in excess of \$30 million relating to his LJM management and investment activities. Enron believes that the initial capital commitments to LJM1 were \$16 million, and the aggregate capital commitments to LJM2 were \$394 million.

LJM1 and LJM2 were described to the Enron Board of Directors as potential sources of capital to buy assets from Enron, potential equity partners for Enron investments, and counterparties to help mitigate risks associated with

Enron investments. The Board also was informed that LJM1 and LJM2 intended to transact business with third parties. Prior to approving Mr. Fastow's affiliation with LJM1 and LJM2, the Board determined that Mr. Fastow's participation in the partnerships would not adversely affect the interests of Enron. The Board approved the initial transaction with LJM1 and recognized that Enron may (but was not required to) engage in additional transactions with LJM1.

The Board directed that certain controls be put into place relating to Mr. Fastow's involvement with the partnerships and transactions between Enron and the partnerships. The Board required review and approval of each transaction by the Office of the Chairman, the Chief Accounting Officer and the Chief Risk Officer. The Board also recognized the ability of the Chairman of the Board to require Mr. Fastow to resign from the partnerships at any time, and directed that the Audit and Compliance Committee conduct annual reviews of transactions between Enron and LJM1 and LJM2 completed during the prior year. Whether these controls and procedures were properly implemented is a subject of the Special Committee's investigation.

Enron believes that, as of July 31, 2001, Mr. Fastow sold his interests in LJM1 and LJM2 to Michael J. Kopper, and that Mr. Fastow ceased to be the managing member of their general partners. Prior to that time, Mr. Kopper reported to Mr. Fastow as a non-executive officer of an Enron division. Enron believes Mr. Kopper resigned from Enron immediately before purchasing Mr. Fastow's interests in LJM2. Mr. Fastow is no longer working for Enron.

B. General Summary of LJM Transactions.

From June 1999 through September 2001, Enron and Enron-related entities entered into 24 business relationships in which LJM1 or LJM2 participated. These relationships were of several general types, including: (1) sales of assets by Enron to LJM2 and by LJM2 to Enron; (2) purchases of debt or equity interests by LJM1 or LJM2 in Enron-sponsored SPEs; (3) purchases of debt or equity interests by LJM1 or LJM2 in Enron affiliates or other entities in which Enron was an investor; (4) purchases of equity investments by LJM1 or LJM2 in SPEs designed to mitigate market risk in Enron's investments; (5) the sale of a call option and a put option by LJM2 on physical assets; and (6) a subordinated loan to LJM2 from an Enron affiliate. The financial results of these transactions are summarized in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2
UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF LJM TRANSACTIONS
(IN MILLIONS)

LJM	CASH AND OTHER VALUE	LJM NET	IMPACT OF LJM TRANSACTIONS ON ENRON'S
INVESTMENT	RECEIVED BY LJM	CASH FLOW	PRE-TAX EARNINGS

2001:

Sale of Assets	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 0.7
Purchases of Equity/Debt in Enron-Sponsored Special Purpose Entities	--	52.5	52.5	--
Investments in Enron Affiliates	3.4	49.7	46.3	--
Portfolio Special Purpose Entities	--	75.5	75.5	(166.2)(a)
Call Option	--	--	--	--
Transactions with LJM and Other Entities	--	--	--	--
Transaction with LJM and Whitewing	--	--	--	--

Total	\$ 3.4	\$ 177.7	\$ 174.3	\$ (165.5)
	=====			

2000:

Sale of Assets	\$ 30.0(b)	\$ 32.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 86.6
Purchases of Equity/Debt in Enron-Sponsored Special Purpose Entities	100.7	64.4	(36.3)	--
Investments in Enron Affiliates	66.5	19.3	(47.2)	--
Portfolio Special Purpose Entities	127.1	148.5	21.4	517.9(a,c)
Call Option	11.3	12.5	1.2	--
Transactions with LJM and Other Entities	7.5	11.7	4.2	--
Transaction with LJM and Whitewing	40.3	--	(40.3)	--

Total	\$ 383.4	\$ 288.8	\$ (94.6)	\$ 604.5
	=====			

1999:

Sale of Assets	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Purchases of Equity/Debt in Enron-Sponsored Special Purpose Entities	73.8	15.4	(58.4)	2.4
Investments in Enron Affiliates	44.5	1.0	(43.5)	16.9

Portfolio Special Purpose Entities	64.0	95.2(d)	31.2	119.5(c)
Call Option	--	--	--	--
Transactions with LJM and Other Entities	--	--	--	--
Transaction with LJM and Whitewing	--	38.5	38.5	--

Total	\$ 182.3	\$ 150.1	\$ (32.2)	\$ 138.8
	=====			

Summary Totals:

Sale of Assets	\$ 30.0	\$ 32.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 87.3
Purchases of Equity/Debt in Enron-Sponsored Special Purpose Entities	174.5	132.3	(42.2)	2.4
Investments in Enron Affiliates	114.4	70.0	(44.4)	16.9
Portfolio Special Purpose Entities	191.1	319.2	128.1	471.2
Call Option	11.3	12.5	1.2	--
Transactions with LJM and Other Entities	7.5	11.7	4.2	--
Transaction with LJM and Whitewing	40.3	38.5	(1.8)	--

Total	\$ 569.1	\$ 616.6	\$ 47.5	\$ 577.8
	=====			

Estimated Fair Value of Existing
LJM Investments

\$ 43.6(e)
=====

(a) The pre-tax earnings impact of transactions with LJM2 through the Raptor SPEs was approximately \$532 million in 2000 and \$545 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. During 2000 and the nine months ended September 30, 2001, the Raptor SPEs hedged losses related to Enron investments of \$501 million and \$453 million respectively. The 2001 pre-tax earnings amount includes a \$711 million pre-tax charge in the quarter ended September 30, 2001 related to the termination of the Raptor SPEs.

(b) This amount excludes a seller financed note from Enron to LJM of approximately \$70 million.

(c) These pre-tax earnings resulted from a transaction with an LJM1 affiliate related to Enron's equity investment in Rhythms Netconnections, Inc. As previously stated, Enron now believes, based on current information,

that the financial activities of the LJM1 affiliate should have been consolidated into its financial statements in 1999 and 2000 and will be restating prior years' financial statements to reflect this change. The pre-tax earnings / (loss) impact of this transaction was approximately \$119.5 million and (\$14.1) million in 1999 and 2000 respectively.

(d) This amount represents Enron's estimate of the value received in Enron common stock, a portion of which was restricted. The estimate was based on a 36% discount off of the screen price on the date of issuance for shares that were restricted and estimated proceeds received by LJM from the sale of the unrestricted shares.

(e) This amount represents Enron's estimated fair value of the six investments made by LJM that remain outstanding.

C. Sale of Assets.

In June 2000, LJM2 purchased dark fiber optic cable from Enron for a purchase price of \$100 million. LJM2 paid Enron \$30 million in cash and the balance in an interest-bearing note for \$70 million. Enron recognized \$67 million in pre-tax earnings in 2000 related to the asset sale. Pursuant to a marketing agreement with LJM2, Enron was compensated for marketing the fiber to others and providing operation and maintenance services to LJM2 with respect to the fiber. LJM2 sold a portion of the fiber to industry participants for \$40 million, which resulted in Enron recognizing agency fee revenue of \$20.3 million. LJM2 sold the remaining dark fiber for \$113 million in December 2000 to an SPE that was formed to acquire the fiber. In December 2000, LJM2 used a portion of the proceeds to pay in full the note and accrued interest owed to Enron. At the time of LJM2's sale of the fiber to the SPE, Enron entered into a derivative contract which served as credit support for the benefit of some of the debt holders of a third-party investor in the SPE. This credit support provided the lender with a specified rate of return. As a result, Enron's credit exposure under the \$70 million note was replaced with \$61 million in remaining exposure under the derivative contract. LJM2 earned \$2.4 million on its resale of the fiber.

D. Purchases of Equity/Debt in Enron-Sponsored SPEs.

Between September 1999 and December 2000, LJM1 or LJM2 purchased equity or debt interests in nine Enron-sponsored SPEs. LJM1 and LJM2 invested \$175 million in the nine SPEs. These transactions enabled Enron to monetize assets and generated pre-tax earnings to Enron of \$2 million in 1999.

Enron believes that LJM received cash of \$15 million, \$64 million and \$53 million in 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively, relating to its investments in these entities. In three instances, third-party financial institutions also invested in the entities. LJM invested on the same terms as the third-party investors. In one of these nine transactions, Enron entered into a marketing agreement with LJM2 that provided Enron with the right to market the underlying equity. This arrangement gave Enron profit potential in proceeds received after LJM2 achieved a specified return level. In six of these nine transactions, Enron repurchased all or a portion of the equity and debt initially purchased by LJM.

The SPEs owned, directly or indirectly, a variety of operating and financial assets. For example, Yosemite Securities Trust was a finance entity which facilitated Enron's ability to raise funds in the capital markets through the use of credit-linked notes, a standard financing arrangement offered by investment banks. Osprey Trust is beneficially-owned by a number of financial institutions and is a limited partner in Whitewing Associates, L.P., an Enron unconsolidated affiliate ("Whitewing"). Enron is the other partner. Whitewing purchased certain Enron investments for future sale.

In addition, as a result of these transactions, Enron was able to monetize equity interests with investment banks. These monetizations resulted in Enron's recognizing \$146 million and \$5 million in pre-tax earnings in 2000 and 2001, respectively, and \$252 million in cash inflows, all in 2000.

E. Investment in Enron Affiliates.

In two transactions, LJM2 made direct and indirect investments in stock (and warrants convertible into stock) of New Power Holdings, Inc. ("NPW"). NPW initially was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enron, subsequently included other strategic and financial investors, and in October 2000 became a public company. NPW is engaged in the retail marketing and retail sale of natural gas, electricity and other commodities, products and services to residential and small commercial customers in the United States. In January 2000, LJM2 invested \$673,000 in Cortez Energy Services LLC ("Cortez"), a limited liability company formed by Enron and LJM2, and Enron contributed five million shares of NPW stock to Cortez. In July 2000, in a private placement, LJM2 purchased warrants exercisable for NPW stock for \$50 million on the same terms as third-party investors. Enron believes that LJM2 still owns these investments.

In September 1999, LJM1 acquired from Enron a 13% equity interest in a company owning a power project in Brazil for \$10.8 million, and acquired redeemable preference shares in a related company for \$500,000. Enron recognized a \$1.7 million loss on the sale of these interests to LJM1. Enron recognized revenues of \$65 million, \$14 million and \$5 million from a commodity contract with the company owning the power project in 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. As part of an exclusive marketing arrangement to sell LJM1's equity in the project to third-parties and to limit LJM1's return, Enron paid LJM1 a \$240,000 fee in May 2000. In 2001, Enron repurchased LJM1's 13% equity interest and the redeemable preference shares for \$14.4 million. Enron currently owns this equity interest.

In December 1999, LJM2 paid Enron \$30 million for a 75% equity interest in a power project in Poland. Enron recognized a \$16 million gain in 1999 on the sale. Enron paid \$750,000 to LJM2 as an equity placement fee. In March 2000, Enron repurchased 25% of the equity in the Polish power project from LJM2 for \$10.6 million, and Whitewing acquired the remaining 50% from LJM2 for \$21.3 million. Enron and Whitewing still own their respective equity interests.

In December 1999, LJM2 acquired a 90% equity interest in an Enron entity with ownership rights to certain natural gas reserves for \$3 million. As a result, Enron recognized \$3 million in revenue from an existing commodity contract. Subsequently, LJM2 assigned a portion of its ownership interest in the entity to Enron and Whitewing at no cost (to achieve certain after-tax benefits). Enron believes LJM2 continues to own its remaining interest.

F. Portfolio SPEs.

Enron and LJM established a series of SPEs in order to mitigate market exposures on Enron investments, including investments in NPW, Rhythms NetConnections, Inc., and other technology, energy, and energy-related companies. LJM made \$191 million in equity investments in five separate SPEs, three of which (Raptor I, II and IV) were also capitalized with Enron stock and derivatives which could have required the future delivery of Enron stock. Raptor III was capitalized with an economic interest in warrants convertible into stock of NPW. The fifth SPE is discussed in Section 2B above. Enron subsequently engaged in hedging transactions with these SPEs, which included price swap derivatives, call options and put options. The derivatives and options generally were intended to hedge Enron's risk in certain investments having an aggregate notional amount of approximately \$1.9 billion.

With respect to the four Raptor SPEs, Enron acquired LJM2's equity in the SPEs during the third quarter of 2001 for \$35 million. Enron recognized pre-tax earnings (losses) relating to risk management activities of \$119 million, \$518 million and (\$166) million in 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively, including the effect of a \$711 million pre-tax charge recognized in 2001, related to the termination of the Raptor SPEs. During 2000 and the nine months ended September 30, 2001, the Raptor SPEs hedged losses of \$501 million and \$453 million, respectively. The fifth SPE was used to hedge Enron's exposure arising from an investment in the stock of Rhythms NetConnections, Inc. However, it was subsequently determined that it did not meet the criteria to qualify for unconsolidated treatment. (See Section 2B for a discussion of the restatement related to the fifth SPE.)

In total, LJM1 and LJM2 invested \$191 million and received \$319 million (an estimated \$95 million of which is non-cash value from the receipt of 3.6 million shares of Enron restricted stock) related to their investments in these five SPEs.

G. Call Option.

In May 2000, Enron purchased a call option from LJM2 on two gas turbines, at the same time that LJM2 contracted to purchase the gas turbines from the manufacturer. Enron paid LJM2 \$1.2 million for this right during a seven-month period in 2000. The call option gave Enron the right to acquire these turbines from LJM2 at LJM2's cost, which was \$11.3 million. The call option was subsequently assigned from Enron to an Enron-sponsored SPE capitalized by a third-party financial institution. In December 2000, the call option was exercised by the SPE and it acquired the turbines from LJM2 at cost.

H. Transactions with LJM and Other Entities.

Enron sold its contractual right to acquire a gas turbine to a utility for \$15.8 million in July 2000. Enron recognized a pre-tax gain of \$3.5 million on the transaction. At the same time, the utility entered into a put option agreement with LJM2 relating to the turbine under which the utility paid LJM2 \$3.5 million. Subsequently, upon the execution of an engineering, procurement and construction contract with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enron, the utility assigned the contractual right to acquire the gas turbine to that subsidiary.

In December 1999, Enron sold an equity investment in Enron Nigeria Barge Ltd. To an investment bank and provided seller financing. In June of 2000, LJM2 purchased this equity investment directly from the investment bank for \$7.5 million and the assumption of the seller-financed note from Enron. In September 2000, LJM2 sold the equity investment to an industry participant for \$31.2 million. The proceeds from LJM2's sale were used by LJM2 to repay the principal and interest on the note from Enron in the amount of \$23.0 million. The remaining \$8.2 million repaid LJM2's \$7.5 million purchase price and provided a profit of \$700,000 to LJM2.

I. Transaction between LJM and Whitewing.

In December 1999, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Whitewing entered into a \$38.5 million credit agreement with LJM2, the borrower. The loan had a term of one year and carried an interest rate of LIBOR+2.5%. The loan amount (including interest) of \$40.3 million was repaid by LJM2 in 2000.

J. Currently Outstanding LJM2 Transactions.

Enron believes that LJM2 currently has interests in six of the investments described above in which LJM2 originally invested \$124 million, and that LJM2 has received cash inflows of \$27 million from these investments. These investments include \$23 million in equity in two Enron-sponsored SPEs, \$32.5 million in equity in Osprey Trust \$3 million in equity in an Enron affiliate, and \$50.7 million in direct equity investments in NPW (representing two transactions).

Enron and LJM2 also entered into various agreements relating to cash management services, employee services, and office space provided by Enron to LJM2. In addition, Enron paid LJM2 a management fee for certain transactions, and other transaction fees described above. Enron also reimbursed LJM2 for transaction-related expenses (such as legal and tax fees and other costs) associated with some of the transactions described above.

6. Other Transactions

Like many other companies involved in trade and finance, Enron (through affiliates, subsidiaries, and SPEs) routinely engages in financing arrangements with third-party financial institutions, including commercial banks, investment banks and institutional investors, to fund acquisitions of assets or businesses, project development activities, and similar business arrangements. These activities are transacted with third parties using structures similar in some respects to the arrangements entered into with LJM. Enron provides credit support to the creditors of SPEs through the use of financial guarantees and hedging contracts. The payment of fees to third-party financial institutions and institutional investors, such as debt and equity placement fees and structuring fees, is common in debt and equity syndications.

7. Other Employee Transactions

From June 1993 through November 1997, an Enron subsidiary was the general partner of JEDI and a third-party, the California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"), was the limited partner. In November 1997, JEDI made a liquidating distribution to CalPERS of \$383 million. Concurrently, Chewco purchased a limited partnership interest in JEDI for \$383 million, \$132 million of which was financed by an interest-bearing loan from JEDI to Chewco, and \$240 million of which was borrowed from a third-party financial institution (supported by a guarantee from Enron). The restatement resulting from the Chewco transaction is discussed in 2A. Based on current information, Enron believes that a non-executive officer of an Enron division, Michael J. Kopper, was an investor in the general partner of Chewco and, at the time of the purchase, also was the manager of the Chewco general partner.

From December 1997 to December 2000, Chewco received distributions of \$433 million from JEDI. Among other things, Chewco used a portion of these distributions to make repayments on its JEDI loan and to repay an additional borrowing from the third-party financial institution.

In December 1999, Chewco purchased a \$15 million equity interest in Osprey Trust, an Enron-sponsored SPE, from LJM1.

In March 2001, Enron purchased Chewco's limited partnership interest in JEDI for \$35 million. In September 2001, Enron paid an additional \$2.6 million to Chewco in connection with a tax indemnification agreement between JEDI, Chewco and Enron. Of the total purchase consideration, \$26 million was used by Chewco to make a payment on the JEDI loan. Chewco currently has an outstanding balance due on the JEDI loan of \$15 million. JEDI is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enron.

Enron now believes that Mr. Kopper also was the controlling partner of a limited partnership that (through another limited partnership) in March 2000 purchased interests in affiliated subsidiaries of LJM1. Enron also now believes that four of the six limited partners of the purchaser were, at the time of the investment, non-executive officers or employees of Enron, and a fifth limited partner was an entity associated with Mr. Fastow. These officers and employees, and their most recent job titles with Enron, were Ben Glisan, Managing Director and Treasurer of Enron Corp.; Kristina Mordaunt, Managing Director and General Counsel of an Enron division; Kathy Lynn, Vice President of an Enron division; and Anne Yaeger, a non-officer employee. Enron is terminating the employment of Mr. Glisan and Ms. Mordaunt. Ms. Lynn and Ms. Yaeger are no longer associated with Enron and Enron believes they are now associated with LJM2. At the time these individuals invested in the limited partnership, LJM1 had ceased entering into new transactions with Enron. However, some pre-existing investments involving LJM1 and Enron were still in effect, and Enron believes that these investments resulted in distributions or payments to LJM1 and to the limited partnership in which these individuals invested.

Pursuant to a services agreement among Enron, LJM1, and LJM2, Enron made available to LJM1 and LJM2 a portion of the time of certain of its employees to provide administrative assistance to the general partners of LJM1 and LJM2. Mr. Kopper, Ms. Lynn and Ms. Yaeger, among other Enron employees, were made available to LJM1 or LJM2 from time to time during their employment by Enron.

This statement includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by Enron or on its behalf. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but reflect Enron's current expectations, estimates and projections. All statements contained herein which address future operating performance, events or developments that are expected to occur in the future (including statements relating to earnings expectations) are forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements herein include results of the Special Committee's review and results of the SEC investigation.