

EASTMAN KODAK CO

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

Filed 03/11/13 for the Period Ending 12/31/12

Address	343 STATE ST ROCHESTER, NY 14650-0910
Telephone	7167244000
CIK	0000031235
Symbol	EKDKQ
SIC Code	3861 - Photographic Equipment and Supplies
Industry	Printing Services
Sector	Services
Fiscal Year	12/31

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the year ended December 31, 2012

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-87

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW JERSEY
(State of incorporation)

16-0417150
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

343 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
(Address of principal executive offices)

14650
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 585-724-4000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of each Class
Common Stock, \$2.50 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Table of Contents

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, June 30, 2012 was approximately \$60 million. The registrant has no non-voting common stock.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 1, 2013 was 272,335,686 shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

**Eastman Kodak Company
(Debtor-in-Possession)
Form 10-K
December 31, 2012**

Table of Contents

	Page
Part I	
Item 1. Business	4
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	16
Item 2. Properties	16
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	17
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	19
Executive Officers of the Registrant	20
Part II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	23
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	24
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	25
Liquidity and Capital Resources	
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	48
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	50
Consolidated Statement of Operations	51
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	53
Consolidated Statement of Equity (Deficit)	54
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	57
Notes to Financial Statements	59
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	122
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	122
Item 9B. Other Information	123
Part III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	123
Item 11. Executive Compensation	123
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	123
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	124
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	124
Part IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	124
Signatures	125
Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	126
Index to Exhibits	127

PART I**ITEM 1. BUSINESS**

When used in this report, unless otherwise indicated by the context, “we,” “our,” “us,” and “Kodak” refer to the consolidated company on the basis of consolidation described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report. Also, unless otherwise indicated by the context, “EKC” means the parent company, Eastman Kodak Company (the “Company”).

Kodak is transforming into a B2B company focused on its commercial imaging business. Kodak will be centered on commercial, packaging and functional printing solutions, and enterprise services’ markets in which Kodak offers customers advanced technologies that give them a competitive edge. Kodak also offers leading products and services in entertainment imaging and commercial films.

The Company was founded by George Eastman in 1880 and incorporated in 1901 in the State of New Jersey. Kodak is headquartered in Rochester, New York.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

On January 19, 2012 (the “Petition Date”), Eastman Kodak Company and its U.S. subsidiaries (together with the Company, the “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief (the “Bankruptcy Filing”) under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) case number 12-10202. The Company’s foreign subsidiaries (collectively, the “Non-Filing Entities”) were not part of the Bankruptcy Filing. The Debtors continue to operate their businesses as “debtors-in-possession” under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. The Non-Filing Entities continue to operate in the ordinary course of business.

The Bankruptcy Filing is intended to permit Kodak to reorganize and increase liquidity in the U.S. and abroad, monetize non-strategic intellectual property and businesses, fairly resolve legacy liabilities, and focus on the most valuable business lines to enable sustainable profitability. The Debtors’ goal is to develop and implement a reorganization plan that meets the standards for confirmation under the Bankruptcy Code. Confirmation of a reorganization plan could materially alter the classifications and amounts reported in Kodak’s consolidated financial statements, which do not give effect to any adjustments to the carrying values of assets or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary as a consequence of confirmation of a reorganization plan or other arrangement or the effect of any operational changes that may be implemented.

Operation and Implication of the Bankruptcy Filing

Under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, the filing of voluntary bankruptcy petitions by the Debtors automatically stayed most actions against the Debtors, including most actions to collect indebtedness incurred prior to the Petition Date or to exercise control over Kodak’s property. Accordingly, although the Bankruptcy Filing triggered defaults for certain of the Debtors’ debt obligations, creditors are stayed from taking any actions as a result of such defaults. Absent an order of the Bankruptcy Court, substantially all of the Debtors’ pre-petition liabilities are subject to compromise under a reorganization plan. As a result of the Bankruptcy Filing, the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities are subject to uncertainty. The Debtors, operating as debtors-in-possession under the Bankruptcy Code, may, subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court, sell or otherwise dispose of assets and liquidate or compromise liabilities for amounts other than those reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Further, a confirmed reorganization plan or other arrangement may materially change the amounts and classifications in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

The Debtors may assume, assume and assign, or reject certain executory contracts and unexpired leases subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions. In general, rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease is treated as a pre-petition breach of the executory contract or unexpired lease in question and, subject to certain exceptions, relieves the Debtors from performing their future obligations under such executory contract or unexpired lease but entitles the contract counter-party or lessor to a pre-petition general unsecured claim for damages caused by such deemed breach. Generally, the assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease requires the Debtors to cure any existing defaults under such executory contract or unexpired lease.

Subsequent to the Petition Date, the Debtors received approval, but not direction, from the Bankruptcy Court to pay or otherwise honor certain pre-petition obligations generally designed to stabilize Kodak’s operations. These obligations related to certain employee wages, salaries and benefits, certain customer program obligations, and the payment of vendors and other providers in the ordinary course for goods and services received after the Petition Date. The Debtors have retained, pursuant to Bankruptcy Court approval, legal and financial professionals to advise the Debtors in connection with the Bankruptcy Filing and

Table of Contents

certain other professionals to provide services and advice in the ordinary course of business. From time to time, the Debtors may seek Bankruptcy Court approval to retain additional professionals.

The U.S. Trustee for the Southern District of New York (the “U.S. Trustee”) has appointed an official committee of unsecured creditors (the “UCC”) as well as an official committee of retired employees (“Retiree Committee”). The UCC, the Retiree Committee and their legal representatives have a right to be heard on all matters affecting the Debtors that come before the Bankruptcy Court. There can be no assurance that the UCC will support the Debtors’ positions on matters to be presented to the Bankruptcy Court in the future or on any reorganization plan, once proposed.

Reorganization Plan

In order for the Debtors to emerge successfully from chapter 11, the Debtors must obtain the Bankruptcy Court’s approval of a reorganization plan, which will enable the Debtors to emerge from chapter 11 as a reorganized entity operating in the ordinary course of business outside of bankruptcy. In connection with a reorganization plan, the Company also may require new credit facilities, or “exit financing.” The Company’s ability to obtain such approval and exit financing will depend on, among other things, the timing and outcome of various ongoing matters related to the Bankruptcy Filing. A reorganization plan determines the rights and satisfaction of claims of various creditors and security holders, and is subject to the ultimate outcome of negotiations, events and Bankruptcy Court decisions ongoing through the date on which the reorganization plan is confirmed.

On February 22, 2013, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order extending the period of time that the Debtors have the exclusive right to file a plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court through and including April 18, 2013. The extension concerns only the length of time in which the Debtors have the sole right to file a plan of reorganization, not the duration of the case. The Debtors expect to emerge from bankruptcy in mid-2013.

The Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement (“DIP Credit Agreement” or “DIP”) stipulates that a draft of an acceptable reorganization plan and disclosure statement is to be provided to the DIP agent on or prior to January 15, 2013 and filed with the court on or prior to February 15, 2013. On January 15, 2013, the Company provided to the DIP agent a draft reorganization plan and disclosure statement. On February 6, 2013, the Company entered into an amendment of the DIP Credit Agreement to extend the requirement to file a plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court to April 30, 2013.

Under section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code, the disclosure statement must be approved by the Bankruptcy Court before the Debtors may solicit acceptance of the proposed reorganization plan. To be approved by the Bankruptcy Court, the disclosure statement must contain “adequate information” that would enable a hypothetical holder to make an informed judgment about the plan. Once the disclosure statement is approved, the Debtors may send the proposed reorganization plan, the disclosure statement and ballots to all creditors entitled to vote. There can be no assurance that the Debtors will be able to secure approval for the Debtors’ proposed reorganization plan from creditors or confirmation from the Bankruptcy Court. In the event the Debtors do not secure approval or confirmation of the reorganization plan, any outstanding DIP Credit Agreement principal and interest could become immediately due and payable.

REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

Effective September 30, 2012, Kodak changed its segment reporting structure to three reportable segments: the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, and the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment. Prior period segment results have been revised to conform to the current period segment reporting structure. All the information provided herein reflects this change.

Kodak’s sales, earnings and assets by reportable segment for each of the past three years are shown in Note 26, “Segment Information,” in the Notes to Financial Statements.

GRAPHICS, ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMERCIAL FILMS (“GECF”) SEGMENT

Around the world, GECF provides digital and traditional product and service offerings to a variety of commercial industries, including; commercial print, direct mail, book publishing, newspapers and magazines, packaging, motion picture entertainment, printed electronics, and the aerial and industrial markets.

Graphics: The Kodak Graphics business encompasses Kodak’s full prepress portfolio, which includes; output equipment, plates, plate chemistry, media, print workflow software, digital controllers and related services. Kodak is the only supplier in the industry that develops and manufactures a fully-optimized portfolio for the global print market.

Net sales for Graphics accounted for 33%, 31%, and 27% of total consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents

Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films: Kodak's motion picture film business is the world-class leader in providing motion imaging products, services, and technology for the professional motion picture and exhibition industries. Products are sold directly to studios, laboratories, independent filmmakers and production companies. Quality and availability are important factors for these products, which are sold in a price-competitive environment. The distribution of motion pictures to theaters is another important element of this business, one in which Kodak continues to be widely recognized as a market leader.

The company's commercial films business encompasses Aerial and Industrial Films – including Kodak Printed Circuit Board film. It also includes external sales for the components businesses: Polyester Film; Specialty Chemicals; Inks & Dispersions; and Solvent Recovery.

Net sales of Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films accounted for 10%, 13%, and 14% of total consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Marketing and Competition: The key imperatives and marketing focus for the Graphics business are; investing in process-free technology, driving a total, optimized prepress solution, delivering the next-generation print software portfolio, expanding in emerging markets, and driving operational excellence and profitability. Kodak faces competition from other companies who offer a range of commercial offset and digital printing equipment, production software, consumables and service. The company also faces competition from electronic substitution and other service providers. Competitiveness is generally focused on a broad range of technology, solutions and price.

Key imperatives and marketing focus for the Entertainment Imaging business in 2013 are as follows; driving price across the portfolio, balancing manufacturing volumes with expected demand, working to make fixed costs variable at primary operating sites, and growing the external customer-base for the components business with a focus on the ink market. As the Entertainment Imaging industry continues to move to digital capture and digital cinema formats, Kodak anticipates that it will face new competitors, including some of its current customers and other electronics manufacturers. Kodak recently signed four new contracts with major Hollywood studios that are committed to buying the company's motion picture film products through the end of 2014 or 2015.

DIGITAL PRINTING AND ENTERPRISE (“DP&E”) SEGMENT

DP&E serves a variety of customers in the creative, in-plant, data center, consumer printing, commercial printing, packaging, newspaper and digital service bureau market segments with a range of software, media and hardware products that provide customers with a variety of solutions.

Digital Printing: Digital Printing includes high-speed, high-volume commercial inkjet, including PROSPER equipment and STREAM technology, and color and black-and-white electrophotographic printing equipment, and related consumables and services.

Net sales for Digital Printing accounted for 11%, 11%, and 9% of total consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Packaging and Functional Printing: Packaging and Functional Printing includes packaging printing equipment and related consumables and services, as well as printed functional materials and components.

Enterprise Services and Solutions: Enterprise Services and Solutions include business solutions and consulting services.

Consumer Inkjet Systems: Consumer Inkjet Systems includes consumer inkjet printers and related ink and media consumables. Kodak has announced that, starting in 2013, its Consumer Inkjet business will solely consist of selling ink to its installed printer base.

Marketing and Competition: Around the world, DP&E products and services are sold through a variety of direct and indirect channels. DP&E faces competition from other companies that offer a range of commercial offset and digital printing equipment, consumables and service. Kodak also faces competition from software companies and other service providers. Competition is generally focused on technology, solutions, and price.

PERSONALIZED AND DOCUMENT IMAGING (“P&DI”) SEGMENT

P&DI provides consumer digital and traditional imaging products and service offerings, document scanning products and services, and licensing activities related to Kodak's intellectual property.

Intellectual Property: Intellectual Property includes licensing activities related to digital imaging products and certain branded licensed products.

Table of Contents

Net revenues for Intellectual Property accounted for (1)%, 2%, and 15% of total consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. On February 1, 2013, Kodak sold its digital imaging patents.

Personalized Imaging: Personalized Imaging includes retail systems solutions, paper and output systems, event imaging solutions and consumer film.

Net sales for Personalized Imaging accounted for 28%, 25%, and 22% of total consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Document Imaging: Document Imaging includes document scanning products and services and related maintenance offerings.

On August 23, 2012, Kodak announced the decision to initiate sale processes for its Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging businesses.

Marketing and Competition: Personalized Imaging products are sold through a variety of retail channels and distributor networks. Personalized Imaging faces competition from other major companies offering traditional and digital imaging products. Competition is generally focused on product features, system connectivity, software, service support, pricing and brand reputation. Document Imaging sells through channel partners and faces competition from other companies that offer scanning products, services and software. Competition is based on technology, product features, technical support, service offerings and pricing.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations of Kodak include the digital capture and devices business, Kodak Gallery, and other miscellaneous businesses.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Financial information by geographic area for the past three years is shown in Note 26, “Segment Information,” in the Notes to Financial Statements.

RAW MATERIALS

The raw materials used by Kodak are many and varied, and are generally readily available. Lithographic aluminum is the primary material used in the manufacture of offset printing plates. Kodak procures lithographic aluminum coils from several suppliers on a spot basis or under contracts generally in place over the next one to two years. Silver is one of the essential materials used in the manufacture of films and photographic papers. Kodak purchases silver from numerous suppliers under annual agreements or on a spot basis. Paper base is an essential material in the manufacture of photographic papers. Kodak has a contract to acquire paper base from a certified photographic paper supplier through the end of 2013. Electronic components are used in the manufacturing of commercial printers and other electronic devices. Although most electronic components are generally available from multiple sources, certain key electronic components included in the finished goods manufactured by and purchased from Kodak’s third party suppliers are obtained from single or limited sources, which may subject Kodak to supply risks.

SEASONALITY OF BUSINESS

Sales and earnings of Personalized Imaging within the P&DI segment are linked to the timing of holidays, vacations and other leisure or gifting seasons. Sales are normally lowest in the first quarter due to fewer holidays and less picture-taking and gift-giving opportunities during that time.

Sales and earnings of Document Imaging within the P&DI segment generally exhibit higher levels in the fourth quarter due to seasonal demand of government agencies and other customers operating under calendar year budget deadlines.

Sales of the DP&E segment generally exhibit modestly higher levels in the fourth quarter due to the seasonal nature of equipment placements.

Sales of entertainment imaging film within the GECF segment are typically strongest in the second quarter reflecting increased demand due to the summer motion picture season.

Table of Contents

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Through the years, Kodak has engaged in extensive and productive efforts in research and development.

Research and development expenditures for Kodak's three reportable segments were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 44	\$ 68	\$ 91
Digital Printing and Enterprise	102	120	118
Personalized and Document Imaging	58	65	77
All Other	—	—	2
Impact of exclusion of certain components of pension and OPEB income (expenses) from the segment measure of profitability (1)	3	(18)	(39)
Total	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 249</u>

- (1) Composed of interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains and losses, and special termination benefits, curtailments and settlement components of pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, except for settlements in connection with the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings that are recorded in Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Research and development is headquartered in Rochester, New York. Other U.S. groups are located in Stamford, Connecticut; Dayton, Ohio; Oakdale, Minnesota; and Columbus, Georgia. Outside the U.S., groups are located in Canada, England, Israel, Germany, Japan, and China. These groups work in close cooperation with manufacturing units and marketing organizations to develop new products and applications to serve both existing and new markets.

It has been Kodak's general practice to protect its investment in research and development and its freedom to use its inventions by obtaining patents. The ownership of these patents contributes to Kodak's ability to provide leadership products. Kodak holds portfolios of patents in several areas important to its business, including flexographic and lithographic printing plates and systems; digital printing workflow and color management proofing systems; color and black-and-white electrophotographic printing systems; commercial and consumer inkjet writing systems, printers, and presses; inkjet inks and media; functional printing materials, formulations, and deposition modalities; dye sublimation (thermal transfer) printing systems; and color negative films, processing and papers. Each of these areas is important to existing and emerging business opportunities that bear directly on Kodak's overall business performance.

Kodak's major products are not dependent upon one single, material patent. Rather, the technologies that underlie Kodak's products are supported by an aggregation of patents having various remaining lives and expiration dates. There is no individual patent, or group of patents, whose expiration are expected to have a material impact on Kodak's results of operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Kodak is subject to various laws and governmental regulations concerning environmental matters. The U.S. federal environmental legislation and state regulatory programs having an impact on Kodak include the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the NY State Chemical Bulk Storage Regulations and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (the "Superfund Law").

It is Kodak's policy to carry out its business activities in a manner consistent with sound health, safety and environmental management practices, and to comply with applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations. Kodak continues to engage in programs for environmental, health and safety protection and control.

Based upon information presently available, future costs associated with environmental compliance are not expected to have a material effect on Kodak's capital expenditures, results of operations or competitive position, although costs could be material to a particular quarter or year.

Table of Contents

EMPLOYMENT

At the end of 2012, Kodak employed the full time equivalent of approximately 13,000 people, of whom approximately 6,000 were employed in the U.S. The actual number of employees may be greater because some individuals work part time.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Kodak files many reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) (www.sec.gov), including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. These reports, and amendments to these reports, are made available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after being electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. They are available through Kodak’s website at www.Kodak.com. To reach the SEC filings, follow the links to Investor Center, and then SEC Filings. Additionally, Kodak provides information related to the chapter 11 filing and reorganization plan through Kodak’s www.kodaktransforms.com website.

The CEO and CFO certifications required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are included as exhibits to this report. These certifications are also included with the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed on February 29, 2012.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Due to the Debtors’ restructuring process under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors’ future operations are uncertain and are affected by a number of risks and uncertainties over which the Company has little or no control.

The Debtors are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties associated with the filing of voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, which may lead to potential adverse effects on the Debtors’ liquidity, results of operations, brand or business prospects. We cannot assure you of the outcome of the Debtors’ chapter 11 proceedings. Risks associated with the chapter 11 proceedings may adversely impact all entities, including the non-filing Entities, and include an adverse impact on the following:

- the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern;
- the Debtors’ ability to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval with respect to motions in the chapter 11 proceedings and the outcomes of Bankruptcy Court rulings of the proceedings in general;
- the length of time the Debtors will operate under the chapter 11 proceedings and its ability to successfully emerge;
- the ability of the Debtors to develop, consummate and implement one or more plans of reorganization with respect to the chapter 11 proceedings;
- the Debtors’ ability to obtain Bankruptcy Court and creditor approval of their plan of reorganization and the impact of alternative proposals, views and objections of creditor committees and other stakeholders, which may make it difficult to develop and consummate a plan of reorganization in a timely manner;
- risks associated with third party motions in the chapter 11 proceedings, which may interfere with the Debtors’ plan of reorganization;
- the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity throughout the chapter 11 proceedings;
- the ability of the Company to secure sufficient financing to support its reorganization and emergence from bankruptcy;
- increased costs related to the bankruptcy filing and other litigation;
- The Debtors’ ability to manage contracts that are critical to operations, to obtain and maintain appropriate terms with customers, suppliers and service providers;
- whether the Company’s non-U.S. subsidiaries continue to operate their businesses in the normal course;
- the ability to fairly resolve legacy liabilities in alignment with the Debtors’ plan of reorganization;
- the outcome of all pre-petition claims against the Debtors; and
- the Company’s ability to maintain existing customers, vendor relationships and expand sales to new customers.

Continued investment, capital needs, restructuring payments and servicing the Company’s debt require a significant amount of cash and the Company may not be able to generate cash necessary to finance these activities, which could adversely affect its business, operating results and financial condition and, as a result, its ability to successfully emerge from bankruptcy.

The Company’s business may not generate cash flow in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay the principal of, or interest on the Company’s indebtedness, or to fund the Company’s other liquidity needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, costs related to the cases and other general corporate requirements.

Table of Contents

The Company's ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, litigation, regulatory and other factors that are beyond the Company's control. We cannot assure you that:

- the Company's businesses will generate sufficient cash flow from operations;
- the Company will be able to generate sufficient cash proceeds through the disposition of the Company's Personalized Imaging, Document Imaging and other businesses;
- the Company will be able to repatriate or move cash to locations where and when it is needed;
- the Company will realize cost savings, earnings growth and operating improvements resulting from the execution of the Debtors' chapter 11 business and restructuring plan; or
- future sources of funding will be available to the Company in amounts sufficient to enable it to fund the Company's liquidity needs.

If we cannot fund the Company's liquidity needs, we will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, and investments and alliances; selling additional assets; restructuring or refinancing the Company's debt; or seeking additional equity capital. These actions may be restricted as a result of the Debtors' chapter 11 proceedings, the DIP Credit Agreement, and, if completed, the Junior DIP Facility. Such actions could increase the Company's debt, negatively impact customer confidence in the Company's ability to provide products and services, reduce the Company's ability to raise additional capital, delay sustained profitability, and adversely affect the Debtors' ability to emerge from bankruptcy. We cannot assure you that any of these remedies could, if necessary, be affected on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or that they would permit us to meet the Company's scheduled debt service obligations. In addition, if we incur additional debt, the risks associated with the Company's substantial leverage, including the risk that we will be unable to service the Company's debt or generate enough cash flow to fund the Company's liquidity needs, could intensify.

The Company's plans to raise cash proceeds from the sale of the Personalized and Document Imaging businesses and the sale of non-core assets may not be successful in raising sufficient cash, may be negatively impacted by factors beyond the Company's control and may harm the perception of us among customers, suppliers and service providers.

A number of factors could influence the Company's ability to successfully raise cash through business and asset sales, including the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and the Unsecured Creditors Committee under chapter 11, the process utilized to sell these businesses and assets, the limited number of potential buyers for these businesses and assets, the purchase price such buyers are willing to offer for these businesses and assets and their capacity to fund the purchase, or the ability of potential buyers to conclude transactions and potential issues in the closing of transactions due to regulatory or governmental review processes. One or more of these factors, or other unknown factors, could negatively affect the timing of planned sales and the level of cash proceeds derived from the sales which could adversely impact the Company's cash generation and liquidity. Further, there is no assurance that these plans will be successful in raising sufficient cash proceeds or that the sale of certain of the Company's businesses and assets, will not harm the Company's customers', suppliers' and service providers' perception of us.

If we are unsuccessful with the Company's strategic investment decisions, the Company's financial performance could be adversely affected.

The Company has focused its investments on commercial businesses in large growth markets that are positioned for technology and business model transformation, specifically, commercial inkjet, packaging and functional printing solutions, and enterprise services. While we believe each of these businesses has significant growth potential, they may also require additional investment and may not be successful strategies when implemented. The introduction of successful innovative products at market competitive prices, and the achievement of scale are necessary for us to grow these businesses, improve margins and achieve the Company's financial objectives. The introduction of products requires great precision in forecasting demand and understanding commercial business requirements in a rapidly moving marketplace. If we are unsuccessful in growing the Company's investment businesses as planned, or perceiving the needs of the rapidly changing commercial businesses, the Company's financial performance could be adversely affected.

The Company's failure to implement plans, or delays in implementing plans to reduce the Company's cost structure could negatively affect the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

We recognize and have communicated the need to rationalize Kodak's workforce and streamline operations to a leaner more focused organization aligned with its identified emerging businesses and operations. We have started implementing such cost rationalization plans including a restructuring of resources, manufacturing, supply chain, marketing, sales and administrative resources, the Company's operations, results, financial position and liquidity could be negatively impacted. There are no assurances that such implementation will be successful or that the results we achieve will be consistent with our expectations. Additionally, if restructuring plans are not effectively managed, we may experience lost customer sales, product delays and other unanticipated effects, causing harm to our business and customer relationships. The business plan associated with the Company's chapter 11 reorganization is subject to a number of assumptions, projections, and analysis. If these assumptions prove to be incorrect, we may be unsuccessful in executing the Company's business plan or achieving the projected results, which could adversely impact our financial results and liquidity. Finally, the timing and implementation of these plans require compliance with numerous

Table of Contents

laws and regulations, including local labor laws, and the failure to comply with such requirements may result in damages, fines and penalties which could adversely affect the Company's business.

The consummation of the Junior DIP Facility financing and borrowing of loans thereunder is subject to a number of conditions, and there is no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied or waived. If we are unable to close our Junior DIP Financing on favorable terms or at all, or if, in such event, we are unable to obtain alternative sources of financing, our ability to finance our operations may be adversely affected.

The consummation of the Junior DIP Facility financing is subject to a number of conditions, including, among others, an amendment of our DIP Credit Agreement becoming effective, the absence of any material adverse effect since September 30, 2012 and the occurrence of the closing of the Junior DIP Facility no later than April 5, 2013. There is no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied or waived. If we fail to satisfy any of these conditions, including any conditions to the amendment of our DIP Credit Agreement becoming effective, the financing under the Junior DIP Facility will not be made available to us, which, unless we are able to secure alternative sources of financing, may adversely affect our liquidity and, consequently, our businesses, operating results, financial condition and our ability to emerge from bankruptcy.

In addition, a portion of the loans under the Junior DIP Facility will convert into loans under the related exit facility if we meet the conditions precedent to conversion. If we consummate our Junior DIP Financing but fail to meet the conditions precedent to conversion, we will be required to repay in cash our Junior DIP Facility together with accrued and unpaid interest, which may adversely impact our ability to emerge from bankruptcy.

The Company's inability to effectively complete and manage divestitures and other significant transactions could adversely impact the Company's business performance including the Company's financial results.

As part of the Company's strategy, we are engaged in discussions with third parties regarding possible divestitures, asset sales, investments, acquisitions, strategic alliances, joint ventures, and outsourcing transactions and enter into agreements relating to such transactions in order to further the Company's business objectives. In order to pursue this strategy successfully, we must identify suitable buyers, sellers and partners and successfully complete transactions, some of which may be large and complex, and manage post closing issues such as the elimination of any post sale cost overhang related to divested businesses. Risks of transactions can be more pronounced for larger and more complicated transactions, or if multiple transactions are pursued simultaneously. If we fail to identify and successfully complete transactions that further the Company's strategic objectives, we may be required to expend resources to develop products and technology internally, we may be at a competitive disadvantage or we may be adversely affected by negative market perceptions, any of which may have an adverse effect on the Company's revenue, gross margins and profitability. In addition, unpredictability surrounding the timing of such transactions could adversely affect the Company's financial results.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet the requirements under our DIP Credit Agreement and, if applicable, the Junior DIP Facility.

In addition to standard financing covenants and events of default, the DIP Credit Agreement also provides for (i) a periodic delivery by the Company of various financial statements set forth in the DIP Credit Agreement and (ii) specific milestones that the Company must achieve by specific target dates. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries are required not to permit consolidated adjusted EBITDA to be less than a specified level for certain periods, and to maintain minimum U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement).

A breach of any of the covenants contained in the DIP Credit Agreement or related orders or our inability to comply with the required financial covenants in this agreement, when applicable, could result in an event of default under the DIP Credit agreement, subject, in certain cases, to applicable grace and cure periods. If any event of default occurs and we are not able either to cure it or obtain a waiver from the requisite lenders under the agreement, the administrative agent of the DIP Credit Agreement may, and at the request of the requisite lenders shall, declare all of our outstanding obligations under the agreement, together with accrued interest and fees, to be immediately due and payable, and the agent under the agreement may, and at the request of the requisite lenders shall, terminate the lenders' commitments under the DIP Credit Agreement and cease making further loans, and if applicable, the agent could institute foreclosure proceedings against our pledged assets, which could result in the Company being liquidated. The automatic stay that applies to pre-petition obligations under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code does not apply to these obligations. The lenders may demand more restrictive covenants, operational or business changes and/or economic compensation as conditions to waiving any default or modifying terms prior to default. This could materially and adversely affect our operations, and our ability to emerge from bankruptcy and to satisfy our obligations as they come due.

If we consummate the Junior DIP Facility financing, similar risks will apply with respect to our ability to meet the requirements of the Junior DIP Facility.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet the requirements to convert certain loans into an exit facility.

The Junior DIP Facility provides for the conversion of certain loans thereunder into an exit facility, subject to certain conditions. If the Junior DIP Facility financing is not completed, or if, in such event, we are not able to secure alternative financing, our ability to successfully emerge from bankruptcy could be adversely affected.

Conditions to conversion into the exit facility include Bankruptcy Court approval of a plan of reorganization by September 15, 2013, with an effective date no later than September 30, 2013; payment of \$200 million of principal amount of New Money Loans; the resolution of all obligations owing in respect of the KPP obligations on terms reasonably satisfactory to a certain majority of the Junior DIP Facility lenders, and

an additional prepayment of loans in an amount equal to 75% of U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the agreement) above \$200 million. Additionally, our ability to convert a portion of the loans under the Junior DIP Facility at emergence is subject to us receiving a cash purchase price of at least \$600 million from the disposition of any combination of certain specified assets that are not part of the Commercial Imaging business, including any combination of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses and trademarks, trademark licenses, domain names and related intellectual property assets and materials; provided that the consent of a certain majority of the Junior DIP Facility lenders would be necessary to exclude the assets of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses from the disposition. If we fail to satisfy the condition or it is not waived, we will be required to pay in cash all of our loans under the Junior DIP Facility at emergence, which could adversely affect the Debtors' ability to emerge from chapter 11.

Our plan of reorganization and related disclosure statement is not yet available, and the contents of our plan of reorganization are uncertain and highly speculative.

We have not distributed a plan of reorganization to creditors or filed a plan of reorganization with the Bankruptcy Court and may not do so for some time. The plan of reorganization will be accompanied by a disclosure statement approved by the Bankruptcy Court and will provide "adequate information" (as used in the Bankruptcy Code) to those stakeholders entitled to vote on the plan of reorganization. All prepetition claims against the Debtors will likely be subject to compromise in our plan of reorganization and the nature and amount of distributions to prepetition creditors is highly speculative at this time. Additionally, it is unlikely that we will propose to make any distribution on account of the stock of the Company in connection with our plan of reorganization. Any investment in our securities prior to review of a Bankruptcy Court-approved disclosure statement is also highly speculative. The contents of our plan of reorganization will depend on many factors beyond the value of our assets, including the amount of claims against those assets, the resolution of intercompany claims, the results of strategic processes that are underway, our business results, our financing activities, and the outcome of negotiations with creditors. The contents of our plan of reorganization are uncertain and may be dramatically different than the current expectations of the Company or any of its stakeholders. The plan of reorganization also may treat prepetition claims of certain customers, suppliers and continuing business partners more favorably than general unsecured creditors.

The Company's future pension and other postretirement benefit plan costs and required level of contributions could be unfavorably impacted by changes in actuarial assumptions, future market performance of plan assets and obligations imposed by legislation or pension authorities which could adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flow.

We have significant defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit obligations. The funded status of the Company's U.S. and non U.S. defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, and the related cost reflected in the Company's financial statements, are affected by various factors that are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty, particularly in the current economic environment. Key assumptions used to value these benefit obligations, funded status and expense recognition include the discount rate for future payment obligations, the long term expected rate of return on plan assets, salary growth, healthcare cost trend rates, and other economic and demographic factors. Significant differences in actual experience, or significant changes in future assumptions or obligations imposed by legislation, pension authorities, or the Bankruptcy Court could lead to a potential future need to contribute cash or assets to the Company's plans in excess of currently estimated contributions and benefit payments and could have an adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

The Kodak Limited Pension Plan in the United Kingdom has a significant underfunded position, which Kodak Limited does not have the capacity to fully fund. Any demands made against Kodak Limited in respect of the pension deficiency or other amounts due to this pension plan could result in the insolvent liquidation of Kodak Limited and other non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Kodak Limited is the statutory employer with respect to the Kodak Pension Plan in the United Kingdom (the "KPP"), which has an underfunded position of approximately \$1.5 billion (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) as of December 31, 2012. The Company previously issued a guarantee to Kodak Limited and the trustee of the KPP under which it guaranteed the ability of Kodak Limited to make certain contributions to the KPP. Refer to Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings—Eastman Kodak Company Guarantee" in the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 below, for a description of the guarantee. The trustee of the KPP

Table of Contents

filed a claim in the chapter 11 case against the Company under this guarantee alleging that the pension deficiency is approximately \$2.8 billion. The trustee of the KPP could demand that Kodak Limited fund the full pension deficiency at any time. Kodak Limited does not have assets sufficient to fully fund the KPP deficiency if such a demand were made and not fully covered by funding received from the Company under its guarantee. Since Kodak Limited is not a Debtor in the chapter 11 case, Kodak Limited is not protected by the stay of enforcement proceedings applicable to the Debtors and a KPP claim against Kodak Limited will not be subject to involuntary compromise as part of the Chapter 11 plan of reorganization. In addition, Kodak Limited has not made an annual contribution of approximately \$50 million due the KPP for 2012 and this amount could be demanded by the KPP at any time. If KPP demands payment of this amount, Kodak Limited does not have available cash to pay it without drawing on intercompany loans to other Company subsidiaries. Kodak Limited is the largest creditor and sole equity owner of Kodak International Finance Limited, a subsidiary that currently functions as a global cash management company and also has received substantial advances from, and made substantial loans to, various non-U.S. subsidiaries whose liquidity is important to the continued operation of the global group as a going concern.

The Company is in discussions with the trustee of the KPP with respect to the voluntary settlement of the KPP claims against the Company, including Kodak Limited. If there is no voluntary settlement with the KPP, or if a voluntary settlement does not become effective or proves incomplete or inadequate, the trustee of the KPP will, and the Pension Protection Fund and the Pension Regulator in the United Kingdom may, have claims against Kodak Limited and potentially other Kodak group companies in addition to the claims filed by KPP against the Debtors in the Chapter 11 cases. Prosecution of these claims could lead to the insolvent liquidation of Kodak Limited, its subsidiary Kodak International Finance Limited and other non-U.S. subsidiaries. The insolvent liquidation of non-U.S. subsidiaries would result in the loss of control of those subsidiaries by the Company, may disrupt global cash management, and may delay or prevent the successful restructuring of the global group as a going concern. In addition, in the event a non-Debtor subsidiary of the Company shall become insolvent or enter insolvency proceedings, any outstanding amount under the DIP Credit Agreement and, if applicable, Junior DIP Facility principal and interest could become immediately due and payable.

Any settlement with the KPP must be reasonably acceptable to the DIP Facility agent and a certain majority of the Junior DIP Facility lenders, which may make reaching such a settlement more difficult.

If we cannot continue to license or enforce the intellectual property rights on which the Company's business depends, or if third parties assert that we violate their intellectual property rights, the Company's revenue, earnings, expenses and liquidity may be adversely impacted.

We rely upon patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws in the United States and similar laws in other countries, and non-disclosure, confidentiality and other types of agreements with the Company's employees, customers, suppliers and other parties, to establish, maintain and enforce the Company's intellectual property rights. Despite these measures, any of the Company's direct or indirect intellectual property rights could, however, be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, infringed or misappropriated, or such intellectual property rights may not be sufficient to permit us to take advantage of current market trends or otherwise to provide competitive advantages, which could result in costly product redesign efforts, discontinuance of certain product offerings or other competitive harm. Further, the laws of certain countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions, we may be unable to protect the Company's proprietary technology adequately against unauthorized third party copying, infringement or use, which could adversely affect the Company's competitive position. Also, because of the rapid pace of technological change in the information technology industry, much of the Company's business and many of the Company's products rely on key technologies developed or licensed by third parties, and we may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses and technologies from these third parties at all or on reasonable terms.

We have made substantial investments in new, proprietary technologies and have filed patent applications and obtained patents to protect the Company's intellectual property rights in these technologies as well as the interests of the Company's licensees. There can be no assurance that the Company's patent applications will be approved, that any patents issued will adequately protect the Company's intellectual property or that such patents will not be challenged by third parties.

In addition, third parties may claim that the Company's customers, licensees or other parties indemnified by us are infringing upon their intellectual property rights. Such claims may be made by competitors seeking to block or limit the Company's access to certain markets. Additionally, in recent years, individuals and groups have begun purchasing intellectual property assets for the sole purpose of making claims of infringement and attempting to extract settlements from large companies like ours. Even if we believe that the claims are without merit, the claims can be time consuming and costly to defend and distract management's attention and resources. Claims of intellectual property infringement also might require us to redesign affected products, enter into costly settlement or license agreements or pay costly damage awards, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or selling certain of the Company's products. Even if we have an agreement to indemnify us against such costs, the indemnifying party may be unable to uphold its contractual obligations. If we cannot or do not license the infringed technology at all, license the technology on reasonable terms or substitute similar technology from another source, the Company's revenue and earnings could be adversely impacted. Finally, we use open source software in connection with the Company's products and services. Companies that incorporate open source software into their products have, from time to time, faced claims challenging the ownership of open source software and/or compliance with open source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or noncompliance with open source licensing terms. Some open source software licenses require users who distribute open source software as part of their software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software and/or make available any derivative works of

Table of Contents

the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. Any requirement to disclose the Company's source code or pay damages for breach of contract could be harmful to the Company's business results of operations and financial condition.

The competitive pressures we face could harm the Company's revenue, gross margins and market share.

The markets in which we do business are highly competitive with large, entrenched, and well financed industry participants. In addition, we encounter aggressive price competition for all our products and services from numerous companies globally. The Company's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by these and other Industry-wide pricing pressures. If our products, services and pricing are not sufficiently competitive with current and future competitors, we could also lose market share, adversely affecting the Company's revenue and gross margins.

If the Company's commercialization and manufacturing processes fail to prevent product reliability and quality issues, the Company's product launch plans may be delayed, the Company's financial results may be adversely impacted, and the Company's reputation may be harmed.

In developing, commercializing and manufacturing the Company's products and services, we must adequately address reliability and other quality issues, including defects in the Company's engineering, design and manufacturing processes, as well as defects in third-party components included in the Company's products. Because the Company's products are becoming increasingly sophisticated and complicated to develop and commercialize with rapid advances in technologies, the occurrence of defects may increase, particularly with the introduction of new product lines. Unanticipated issues with product performance may delay product launch plans which could result in additional expenses, lost revenue and earnings. Although we have established internal procedures to minimize risks that may arise from product quality issues, there can be no assurance that we will be able to eliminate or mitigate occurrences of these issues and associated liabilities. Product reliability and quality issues can impair the Company's relationships with new or existing customers and adversely affect the Company's brand image, and the Company's reputation as a producer of high quality products could suffer, which could adversely affect the Company's business as well as the Company's financial results. Product quality issues can also result in recalls, warranty, or other service obligations and litigation.

If we cannot effectively anticipate technology trends and develop and market new products to respond to changing customer preferences, the Company's revenue, earnings and cash flow, could be adversely affected.

We must develop and introduce new products and services in a timely manner to keep pace with technological developments and achieve customer acceptance. If we are unable to anticipate new technology trends and develop improvements the Company's current technology to address changing customer preferences, this could adversely affect the Company's revenue, earnings and cash flow. Due to changes in technology and customer preferences, the market for traditional film and paper products and services is in decline. The Company's success depends in part on the Company's ability to manage the decline of the market for these traditional products by continuing to reduce the Company's cost structure to maintain profitability.

Even if a chapter 11 plan of reorganization is consummated, continued weakness or worsening of economic conditions could continue to adversely affect the Company's financial performance and the Company's liquidity.

The global economic environment and declines in consumption in the Company's end markets have adversely affected sales of our products and profitability. This environment and decline was a factor leading to the Company filing for voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Further, global financial markets have been experiencing volatility. Economic conditions could accelerate the continuing decline in demand for traditional products, which could also place pressure on the Company's results of operations and liquidity. There is no guarantee that anticipated economic growth levels in markets that have experienced some economic recovery will continue in the future, or that the Company will succeed in expanding sales in these markets. In addition, accounts receivable and past due accounts could increase due to a decline in the Company's customers' ability to pay as a result of the economic downturn, and the Company's liquidity, including the Company's ability to use credit lines, could be negatively impacted by failures of financial instrument counterparties, including banks and other financial institutions. If the global economic weakness and tightness in the credit markets continue for a greater period of time than anticipated or worsen, the Company's profitability and related cash generation capability could be adversely affected and, therefore, affect the Company's ability to meet the Company's anticipated cash needs, impair the Company's liquidity or increase the Company's costs of borrowing.

If we cannot attract, retain and motivate key employees, the Company's revenue and earnings could be harmed.

In order for us to be successful, we must continue to attract, retain and motivate executives and other key employees, including technical, managerial, marketing, sales, research and support positions. Hiring and retaining qualified executives, research and engineering professionals, and qualified sales representatives, particularly in the Company's targeted growth markets, is critical to the Company's future. If we cannot attract qualified individuals, retain key executives and employees or motivate the Company's employees, the Company's business could be harmed. The Company's filing for chapter 11 may create additional distractions and uncertainty for employees, and impact the Company's ability to retain key employees and effectively recruit new employees. Furthermore, as is typical in chapter 11 restructurings, there may be changes in the composition of the Company's Board of Directors and its officers following the Company's emergence from chapter 11. The Company's ability to take measures to motivate and retain key employees may be restricted while operating under chapter 11. We may experience increased levels of employee attrition.

Table of Contents

Due to the nature of the products we sell and the Company's worldwide distribution, we are subject to changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity costs that may adversely impact the Company's results of operations and financial position.

As a result of the Company's global operating and financing activities, we are exposed to changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates, which may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial position. Exchange rates and interest rates in markets in which we do business tend to be volatile and at times, the Company's sales can be negatively impacted across all of the Company's segments depending upon the value of the U.S. dollar, the Euro and other major currencies. In addition, the Company's products contain silver, aluminum, petroleum based or other commodity-based raw materials, the prices of which have been and may continue to be volatile. If the global economic situation remains uncertain or worsens, there could be further volatility in changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, which could have negative effects on the Company's revenue and earnings.

If we are unable to provide competitive financing arrangements to Kodak's customers or if we extend credit to customers whose creditworthiness deteriorates, this could adversely impact the Company's revenues, profitability and financial position.

The competitive environment in which we operate may require us to facilitate financing to our customers in order to win a contract. Customer financing arrangements may cover all or a portion of the purchase price for the Company's products and services. We may also assist customers in obtaining financing from banks and other sources. The Company's success may be dependent, in part, upon the Company's ability to provide customer financing on competitive terms and on the Company's customers' creditworthiness. The tightening of credit in the global financial markets can adversely affect the ability of the Company's customers to obtain financing for significant purchases, which may result in a decrease in, or cancellation of, orders for the Company's products and services. If we are unable to provide competitive financing arrangements to our customers or if we extend credit to customers whose creditworthiness deteriorates, this could adversely impact the Company's revenues, profitability and financial position.

We have outsourced a significant portion of the Company's overall worldwide manufacturing, logistics and back office operations and face the risks associated with reliance on third party suppliers.

We have outsourced a significant portion of the Company's overall worldwide manufacturing, logistics, customer support and administrative operations to third parties. To the extent that we rely on third party service providers, we face the risk that those third parties may not be able to:

- develop manufacturing methods appropriate for the Company's products;
- maintain an adequate control environment;
- quickly respond to changes in customer demand for the Company's products;
- obtain supplies and materials necessary for the manufacturing process; or
- mitigate the impact of labor shortages and/or disruptions.

Further, even if the Company honors its payment and other obligations to the Company's key suppliers of products, components and services, such suppliers may choose to unilaterally withhold products, components or services, or demand changes in payment terms. As a result of such risks, we may be unable to meet the Company's customer commitments, the Company's costs could be higher than planned, and the Company's cash flows and the reliability of the Company's products could be negatively impacted. The Company will vigorously enforce its contractual rights under such circumstances, but there is no guarantee we will be successful in preventing or mitigating the effects of unilateral actions by the Company's suppliers. Other supplier problems that we could face include electronic component shortages, excess supply, risks related to favorable terms, the duration of the Company's contracts with suppliers for components and materials and risks related to dependency on single

Table of Contents

source suppliers on favorable terms or at all. If any of these risks were to be realized, and assuming alternative third party relationships could not be established, we could experience interruptions in supply or increases in costs that might result in the Company's inability to meet customer demand for the Company's products, damage to the Company's relationships with the Company's customers, and reduced market share, all of which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Business disruptions could seriously harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to earthquakes, power shortages, telecommunications failures, cyber attacks, terrorism, water shortages, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, fires, extreme weather conditions, medical epidemics, political or economic instability, and other natural or manmade disasters or business interruptions, for which we are predominantly self insured. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. In addition, some areas, including parts of the east and west coasts of the United States, have previously experienced, and may experience in the future, major power shortages and blackouts. These blackouts could cause disruptions to our operations or the operations of our suppliers, distributors and resellers, or customers. The impact of these risks is greater in areas where products are manufactured at a sole or limited number of location(s), and where the sourcing of materials is limited to a sole or limited base of suppliers since any material interruption in operations in such locations or suppliers could impact our ability to provide a particular product or service for a period of time. These events could seriously harm our revenue and financial condition, and increase our costs and expenses.

The Company's sales are typically concentrated in the last four months of the fiscal year, therefore, lower than expected demand or increases in costs during that period may have a pronounced negative effect on the Company's results of operations.

We have typically experienced greater net sales in the fourth fiscal quarter as compared with the other three quarters. Developments, such as lower-than-anticipated demand for the Company's products, an internal systems failure, increases in materials costs, or failure of or performance problems with one of the Company's key logistics, components supply, or manufacturing partners, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and operating results, particularly if such developments occur late in the third quarter or during the fourth fiscal quarter. Equipment and consumable sales in the commercial marketplace peak in the fourth quarter based on increased commercial print demand. Tight credit markets that limit capital investments or a weak economy that decreases print demand could negatively impact equipment or consumable sales. These external developments are often unpredictable and may have an adverse impact on the Company's business and results of operations.

If we fail to manage distribution of the Company's products and services properly, the Company's revenue, gross margins and earnings could be adversely impacted.

We use a variety of different distribution methods to sell and deliver the Company's products and services, including third party resellers and distributors and direct and indirect sales to both enterprise accounts and customers. Successfully managing the interaction of direct and indirect channels to various potential customer segments for the Company's products and services is a complex process. Moreover, since each distribution method has distinct risks and costs, the Company's failure to implement the most advantageous balance in the delivery model for the Company's products and services could adversely affect the Company's revenue, gross margins and earnings. This has concentrated the Company's credit and operational risk and could result in an adverse impact on the Company's financial performance.

We may be required to recognize additional impairments in the value of the Company's goodwill and/or other long-lived assets, which would increase expenses and reduce profitability.

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount we paid to acquire businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of the acquisition. We test goodwill for impairment annually or whenever events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Additionally, the Company's other long-lived assets are evaluated for impairments whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Either of these situations may occur for various reasons including changes in actual or expected income or cash flows. We continue to evaluate current conditions to assess whether any impairment exists. Impairments could occur in the future if market or interest rate environments deteriorate, expected future cash flows of the Company's reporting units decline, or if reporting unit carrying values change materially compared with changes in respective fair values. On February 1, 2013, the Company sold its digital imaging patents. The cash flows related to the Intellectual Property goodwill reporting unit from patent licensing activity will significantly change and the fair value of the reporting unit may be materially impacted as a result of the sale.

Table of Contents

The Company's future results could be harmed if we are unsuccessful in the Company's efforts to expand sales in emerging markets.

Because we are seeking to expand the Company's sales and number of customer relationships outside the United States, and specifically in emerging markets in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, the Company's business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally, such as:

- supporting multiple languages;
- recruiting sales and technical support personnel with the skills to design, manufacture, sell and supply products;
- complying with governmental regulation of imports and exports, including obtaining required import or export approval for the Company's products;
- complexity of managing international operations;
- exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- commercial laws and business practices that may favor local competition;
- multiple, potentially conflicting, and changing governmental laws, regulations and practices, including differing export, import, tax, anti-corruption, labor, and employment laws;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- limitations or restrictions on the repatriation of cash;
- reduced or limited protection of intellectual property rights;
- managing research and development teams in geographically disparate locations, including Canada, Israel, Japan, China, and Singapore;
- complicated logistics and distribution arrangements; and
- political or economic instability.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to market and sell our products in all of the Company's targeted markets. If the Company's efforts are not successful, the Company's business growth and results of operations could be harmed.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations and failure to comply with such laws and regulations or liabilities imposed as a result of such laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we conduct the Company's business, including laws regarding the discharge of pollutants, including greenhouse gases, into the air and water, the need for environmental permits for certain operations, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites, the content of the Company's products and the recycling and treatment and disposal of the Company's products. If we do not comply with applicable laws and regulations in connection with the use and management of hazardous substances, then we could be subject to liability and/or could be prohibited from operating certain facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. The cost of complying with such laws, and costs associated with the cleanup of contaminated sites, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

New regulations related to "conflict minerals" will require the Company to incur additional expenses and could limit the supply and increase the cost of certain metals used in manufacturing the Company's products.

In August 2012, the SEC adopted rules requiring disclosure related to sourcing of specified minerals, known as "conflict minerals", that are necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by public companies. The new rules, effective in 2013, require a report to be filed by May 31, 2014, and if applicable, require companies to undertake due diligence, disclose whether or not such minerals originated from the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. As a result, additional expenses will be incurred in complying and performing due diligence in complying with the new rules. In addition, the implementation of the new rules could adversely affect the Company's sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in the Company's products. There may only be a limited number of suppliers offering "conflict free" conflict minerals, and the Company cannot be certain that it will be able to obtain necessary "conflict free" conflict minerals from such suppliers in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Because the Company's supply chain is complex, the Company may also not be able to sufficiently verify the origins of the relevant minerals used in the Company's products through the due diligence procedures that the Company implements, which may harm the Company's reputation.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Kodak's worldwide headquarters is located in Rochester, New York.

Products in the DP&E segment are manufactured in the United States in Rochester, New York; Dayton, Ohio; and Weatherford, Oklahoma. Manufacturing facilities outside the United States are located in China and Japan.

Products in the GECF segment are manufactured in the United States in Rochester, New York and Columbus, Georgia. Manufacturing facilities outside the United States are located in Germany, China, Japan, United Kingdom and Canada.

Products in the P&DI segment are manufactured in the United States in Rochester, New York and Windsor, Colorado. Manufacturing facilities outside the United States are located in China, Brazil, United Kingdom, India and Russia.

Properties within a country may be shared by all segments operating within that country.

Table of Contents

Regional distribution centers are located in various places within and outside of the United States. Kodak owns or leases administrative, research and development, manufacturing, marketing, and processing facilities in various parts of the world. The leases are for various periods and are generally renewable.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On January 19, 2012, Eastman Kodak Company and its U.S. subsidiaries (the “Filing Subsidiaries,” and together with the Company, the “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief (the “Bankruptcy Filing”) under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) case number 12-10202. The Company’s foreign subsidiaries (collectively, the “Non-Filing Entities”) were not part of the Bankruptcy Filing. The Debtors continue to operate their businesses as “debtors-in-possession” under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. The Non-Filing Entities continue to operate in the ordinary course of business. On January 20, 2012, the Company and Kodak Canada Inc. (the “Canadian Borrower” and, together with the Company, the “Borrowers”) entered into a Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement (the “DIP Credit Agreement”). As a result of the Bankruptcy, much of the pending litigation against the Debtors is stayed. Subject to certain exceptions and approval by the Bankruptcy Court, during the chapter 11 process, no party can take further actions to recover pre-petition claims against the Company. Refer to Note 1, “Bankruptcy Proceedings” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Subsequent to the Company’s chapter 11 filing, between January 27, 2012 and March 22, 2012, several putative class action suits were filed in federal court in the Western District of New York, as putative class action suits, against the current and certain former members of the Board of Directors (Board), the Company’s Savings and Investment Plan (SIP) Committee and certain former and current executives of the Company. The suits have been consolidated into a single action brought under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), styled as *In re Eastman Kodak ERISA Litigation*, and the current and former members of the Board have been dismissed from those suits. The allegations concern the decline in the Company’s stock price and its alleged impact on SIP and on the Company’s Employee Stock Ownership Plan. Plaintiffs seek the recovery of any losses to the applicable plans, a constructive trust, the appointment of an independent fiduciary, equitable relief, as applicable, and attorneys’ fees and costs. The Company has filed a motion to dismiss the litigation.

On February 10, 2012, a suit was filed in federal court in the Southern District of New York against the Chief Executive Officer, the President and Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as a putative class action suit under the federal securities laws, claiming that certain Company statements concerning the Company’s business and financial results were misleading (*Timothy A. Hutchinson v. Antonio M. Perez, Philip J. Faraci, and Antoinette McCorvey*). The Court granted the Company’s July 2, 2012 motion to dismiss this case as against all defendants but granted the plaintiff’s subsequent motion for leave to amend. Plaintiffs have filed a second amended complaint in which they seek damages with interest, equitable relief as applicable, and attorneys’ fees and costs. Defendants have moved to dismiss the case.

The Company believes that the ERISA and securities suits are not uncommon for companies in chapter 11. On behalf of the defendants in both cases, the Company believes that the suits are without merit and will vigorously defend them on their behalf.

On September 15, 2003, the Company and Sterling Drug were named by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) as Potentially Responsible Parties (“PRP”) with potential liability for the study and remediation of the Lower Passaic River Study Area (“LPRSA”) portion of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site, based on releases from the former Hilton Davis site in Newark and Lehn & Fink operations in Bloomfield, New Jersey. On February 10, 2004, the Company (through its subsidiary NPEC) joined the Cooperating Parties Group (CPG) and entered into a 122(h) Agreement under CERCLA on June 22, 2004, and a Consent Order with the EPA on May 8, 2007, based on the Company’s ownership of Sterling Drug from 1988 to 1994 and retention of certain Sterling Drug liabilities and a defense and indemnification agreement between the Company and Bayer, which purchased all stock in Sterling Drug (now STWB). On February 29, 2012, the Company notified the EPA, STWB, Bayer, and the CPG that under the bankruptcy proceeding, it has elected to discontinue funding and participation in the remedial investigation being implemented by the CPG pursuant to the EPA Order. Bayer and STWB have filed proofs of claim in this matter.

On February 4, 2009, the Company and Sterling Drug were also named as third-party defendants (along with approximately 300 other entities) in an action initially brought by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (“NJDEP”) in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Essex County against Occidental Chemical Corporation and several other companies that are successors in interest to Diamond Shamrock Corporation (“Diamond Shamrock”) (*New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, et al. v. Occidental Chemical Corp., et al.*). This matter has been stayed in the bankruptcy process. Two successors to Diamond Shamrock, Maxus Energy Corporation and Tierra Solutions Incorporated, filed proofs of claims against the Company in relation to this matter, but later withdrew the claims. Bayer and STWB (successor to Sterling Drug) have also filed proofs of claims. Refer to Note 13, “Commitments and Contingencies,” in the Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

Table of Contents

The Company has been engaged in litigation matters involving allegations of patent infringement and claims of ownership related to its digital imaging patents filed in certain federal and state courts and before the International Trade Commission (“ITC”). The parties to these matters include Research in Motion Ltd., Research in Motion Corp., Apple Inc., FlashPoint Technology Inc., HTC Corp., HTC America Inc., Exedeia, Inc., FUJIFILM Corporation and Shutterfly, Inc. On February 1, 2013, the Company completed a transaction to sell and license its digital imaging patents for net proceeds of approximately \$530 million, a portion of which was paid by 12 intellectual property licensees, including Apple Inc., Research in Motion Limited, HTC Investment One (BVI) Corporation, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., FUJIFILM Corporation and Shutterfly, Inc. The transaction included agreements between the Company and various litigants to settle current patent-related litigation between them. As a result of the agreements, the parties moved to dismiss each of the litigation matters described below:

- Research in Motion Limited v. Eastman Kodak Company, filed November 20, 2008, Federal District Court for the Northern District of Texas (3:08-CV-02075).
- In the Matter of Certain Mobile Telephones and Wireless Communication Devices Featuring Digital Cameras and Components Thereof, involving Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc., Research in Motion Ltd. and Research in Motion Corp., filed January 14, 2010, ITC (337-TA-703).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc., filed January 14, 2010, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:10-CV-06021).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc., filed January 14, 2010, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:10-CV-06022).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc., filed January 10, 2012, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:12-CV-06020).
- Apple Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Company, filed April 15, 2010, Federal District Court for the Northern District of California (5:10-CV-01609).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc. and Flashpoint Technology Inc., filed June 27, 2012, Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York (1:12-CV-05047).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc. and Flashpoint Technology Inc., filed June 21, 2012, Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York (1:12-CV-04881).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc. and Flashpoint Technology Inc., filed June 18, 2012, United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York as an Adversary Proceeding (12-01720).
- In the Matter of Certain Electronic Devices for Capturing and Transmitting Images, and Components Thereof, involving Eastman Kodak Company v. Apple Inc., HTC Corp., HTC America, Inc. and Exedeia, Inc. filed January 10, 2012, ITC (831-TA-831).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. HTC Corp., HTC America, Inc. and Exedeia, Inc., filed January 10, 2012, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:12-CV-06021).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Shutterfly Inc. and Tiny Prints Inc., filed December 10, 2010, Federal District Court for the District of Delaware (1:10-CV-01079).
- Shutterfly Inc. v. Eastman Kodak Company and Kodak Imaging Network Inc., filed January 31, 2011, Federal District Court for the District of Delaware (1:11-CV-00099).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc. and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC, filed January 18, 2012, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:12-CV-06036).
- Eastman Kodak Company v. Fujifilm Corporation and Fujifilm North America Corporation, filed January 13, 2012, Federal District Court for the Western District of New York (6:12-CV-06025).
- Fujifilm Corporation v. Eastman Kodak Company, filed January 14, 2011, Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York (1:11-CV-07247).

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including commercial, customs, employment, environmental, and health and safety matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. The Company is also subject to various assertions, claims, proceedings and requests for indemnification concerning intellectual property, including patent infringement suits involving technologies that are incorporated in a broad spectrum of the Company’s products. These matters are in various stages of investigation and litigation, and are being vigorously defended. Much of the pending litigation against the Debtors has been stayed as a result of the chapter 11 filing and will be subject to resolution in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. Based on information presently available, the Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that losses for known exposures could exceed current accruals by material amounts, although costs could be material to a particular quarter or year.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFTETY DISCLOSURES

None.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Pursuant to General Instructions G (3) of Form 10-K, the following list is included as an unnumbered item in Part I of this report in lieu of being included in the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Name	Age	Positions Held	Date First Elected	
			an Executive Officer	to Present Office
Douglas J. Edwards	52	Senior Vice President	2012	2012
Brad W. Kruchten	52	Senior Vice President	2002	2011
Antonio M. Perez	67	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer	2003	2005
Laura G. Quatela	55	President	2006	2012
Rebecca A. Roof	57	Interim Chief Financial Officer	2012	2012
Eric H. Samuels	45	Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller	2009	2009
Patrick M. Sheller	51	General Counsel, Secretary, and Chief Administrative Officer	2012	2012
Terry R. Taber	58	Senior Vice President	2008	2010

All of the executive officers have been employed by Kodak in various executive and managerial positions for at least five years except Ms. Roof, a managing director of AlixPartners who was named to her Kodak position on September 7, 2012.

The executive officers' biographies follow:

Douglas J. Edwards

Douglas J. Edwards, PhD, is President of Digital Printing and Enterprise. He was named to the post in September 2012, and elected a Senior Vice President in October 2012. His responsibilities include Packaging, Functional Printing, Electrophotographic Solutions, Inkjet Printing Solutions, Kodak Services for Business, Consumer Inkjet Systems, and Design2Launch businesses.

Previously, Edwards was President, Digital, Packaging and Functional Printing. Between 2006 and 2012, Edwards was General Manager, Prepress Solutions, Graphic Communications Group. He was elected a Vice President in 2006. In 2005-2006 in his first role at Kodak, Edwards was General Manager and Vice President, Prepress Consumables, Graphic Communications Group.

Before joining Kodak, Edwards was Vice President, Research and Product Development, New Business and Strategy Development for Kodak Polychrome Graphics (KPG), a joint venture between Kodak and Sun Chemical. During his time at KPG, Edwards commercialized many of Kodak's market-leading digital consumable products, now with annual revenues of more than \$1.5 billion.

Edwards joined KPG in 1998 from International Paper's Imaging Products Division, where for two years he had worldwide responsibility for technology and product commercialization as Vice President, Product and Manufacturing Process Development. Previously, he was with Zeneca Specialties and ICI Colors & Fine Chemicals in the U.K. for eight years in a variety of senior marketing, manufacturing and research positions. Edwards started his industrial career with Ilford Ltd, Ciba-Geigy in 1985 as a research chemist, and has a number of scientific papers, patents and other publications to his name.

Edwards earned his PhD in 1985 from the University of London in superconducting organic materials, sponsored by Ciba-Geigy and the British Government's Science & Engineering Research Council. Douglas also has a BSc in Chemistry from London University.

Brad W. Kruchten

Brad W. Kruchten is President of Graphics, Entertainment & Commercial Films, which includes Prepress, Entertainment Imaging, Commercial Film, and Global Consumables Manufacturing, a position he has held since 2011.

Previously, Kruchten was President of the Film, Photofinishing & Entertainment Group (FPEG), a position to which he was named in 2009 and was subsequently elected as a Senior Vice President. Prior to that, Kruchten held positions as General

Table of Contents

Manager for Retail Printing and General Manager for Consumer and Professional Film, and was elected a Vice President in 2002.

Kruchten's career at Kodak began in 1982 as a quality engineer, and he subsequently held roles in manufacturing and research engineering. In 1986, he moved into a sales position for Copy Products, and later held sales and marketing positions before becoming a product line manager for Business Imaging Systems, responsible for retrieval products.

Between 1998 and 2001, he served in management roles in the Document Imaging unit, which became the world's leading seller of high-speed production scanners. In 2001, Kruchten was named Site Manager, Kodak Colorado Division, and became a divisional vice president of Kodak's Global Manufacturing unit. In 2002, he was named the Chief Executive Officer of Encad Inc., a wholly-owned Kodak subsidiary.

Prior to Kodak, Kruchten worked as a project engineer at Inland Steel and as a tool designer for General Motors Corp.

A native of Flint, Michigan, Kruchten has a B.S. in Engineering from Michigan State University, a M.S. in Statistics and Quality Management from the Rochester Institute of Technology, and has attended the Executive Management Development program at Penn State University.

Antonio M. Perez

Antonio M. Perez is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kodak. Since joining the company in 2003, Perez has led the ongoing and worldwide transformation of Kodak into a digital imaging leader. His strategy is built on the company's long history and distinct expertise in materials science, digital imaging science and deposition processes.

Since early 2012, Perez has led Kodak through a chapter 11 reorganization in the U.S., from which the company is expected to emerge in mid-2013 as a B2B company focused on commercial, packaging and functional printing solutions and enterprise services. The company also continues to offer leading products and services in Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films.

Before joining Kodak, Perez worked for Hewlett-Packard Company ("HP"), where he held a variety of global leadership positions, including President of HP's Consumer Business. During his 25 years at HP, Perez spearheaded efforts to build a digital imaging and electronic publishing business, generating worldwide revenue of more than \$16 billion.

After HP, Perez was President and CEO of Gemplus International, where he successfully led the initiative to take the company public. While at Gemplus, he led the transformation of the start-up into the leading Smart Card-based solution provider in the fast-growing wireless and financial markets. In its first fiscal year, revenue at Gemplus grew 70 percent to \$1.2 billion.

Perez serves as a member of the Escuela Superior de Administración y Dirección de Empresas (ESADE) International Advisory Board, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the George Eastman House International Museum of Photography and Film.

An American citizen born in Spain, Perez studied electronic engineering, marketing, and business in Spain and France. In 2009, he received an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Rochester.

Laura G. Quatela

Laura G. Quatela was elected President of the company on January 1, 2012, and served as Co-Chief Operating Officer for the first half of the year, managing the Consumer Group of businesses and Kodak's Intellectual Property business. On September 10, 2012, Quatela assumed the role of President, Personalized Imaging, as she leads that business through its sales process.

In January 2011, Quatela was named General Counsel and elected a Senior Vice President. Quatela was appointed Chief Intellectual Property Officer in January 2008 and retained this role in tandem with her new duties leading the company's Legal organization.

Previously, Quatela was Managing Director, Intellectual Property Transactions, and was responsible for directing strategic cross-licensing and royalty-bearing licensing activities for the company, including developing Kodak's digital capture licensing program. She was elected a Vice President in 2006.

Quatela joined Kodak in 1999 and held various positions in the Marketing, Antitrust, Trademark & Litigation staff in the company's Legal department. She was promoted to Director of Corporate Commercial Affairs, Vice President, Legal, and Assistant General Counsel in 2004.

Table of Contents

During 2002 and 2003, Quatela reported to the Chief Financial Officer as Director, Finance Transformation and Vice President, Finance & Administration. In this position, she led a team charged with planning and executing the restructuring of Kodak's finance functions.

Prior to joining Kodak, Quatela worked for Clover Capital Management, Inc., SASIB Railway GRS, and Bausch & Lomb Inc. In private law practice, she was a defense litigator specializing in mass tort cases .

Quatela has a B.A. degree in international politics from Denison University and a J.D. degree from Case Western Reserve University.

Rebecca A. Roof

Rebecca A. Roof was named Interim Chief Financial Officer in September 2012. She is a Managing Director at AlixPartners LLP, where she provides interim and crisis management and consulting services to troubled and underperforming companies in a broad array of industries.

Prior to her appointment to the Kodak position, Roof's roles included Chief Financial Officer of a radiology services provider (2012), Chief Restructuring Officer of think3 Inc. (2011-2012), Controller of LyondellBasell Industries (2009-2010), Chief Administrative and Chief Restructuring Officer of Taro Pharmaceuticals (2006), Chief Financial Officer of Anchor Glass Company (2005), and Chief Financial and Chief Restructuring Officer of Atkins Nutritionals (2004). She also served as an advisor to multiple companies in the areas of business plan development, strengthening of the finance function, liquidity and cash management, cost reductions, and debt restructurings. Before joining the predecessor to AlixPartners LLP, Roof was a Director with Price Waterhouse and a Senior Manager with Ernst & Young.

Roof is active in a wide variety of industry activities, and is a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy, a Director of the American Bankruptcy Institute, an Advisory Board member of Texas Women on Wall Street, and a Director of Peach Outreach. She graduated from Trinity University with degrees in Business Administration and Geology.

Eric H. Samuels

Eric H. Samuels was appointed Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer in July 2009. Samuels previously served as the company's Assistant Corporate Controller and brings to his position more than 20 years of leadership experience in corporate finance and public accounting. He joined Kodak in 2004 as Director, Accounting Research and Policy.

Prior to joining Kodak, Samuels had a 14-year career in public accounting during which he served as a senior manager at KPMG LLP's Department of Professional Practice (National Office) in New York City. Prior to joining KPMG in 1996, he worked in Ernst & Young's New York City office.

Samuels has a B.S. degree in business economics from the State University of New York College at Oneonta. He is a Certified Public Accountant in New York and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Patrick M. Sheller

Patrick M. Sheller was named Kodak's General Counsel, Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, and elected a Senior Vice President of the company by the Board of Directors in January 2012.

As General Counsel, he is responsible for the company's world-wide legal function and for providing legal advice to senior management. As Corporate Secretary, Sheller oversees Kodak's corporate governance program. He ensures that the Board of Directors has the proper advice and resources for discharging its fiduciary duty under law, and that the company's corporate records reflect the Board's actions. He is the principal advisor to the Board and senior management on the federal securities laws and regulations. As Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Sheller oversees the following global corporate functions: Human Resources; Communications & Public Affairs; Worldwide Information Systems; and Health, Safety & Environment and Sustainability, and Patent & Legal.

Sheller joined Kodak in 1993 as Marketing, Antitrust & Litigation counsel to the company's former Health Group and has held several roles within Kodak's Legal Department. From 1999 to 2004, he served as Kodak's Chief Antitrust Counsel. From 2000 to 2004, Sheller advised Kodak's European, African & Middle Eastern Region businesses on commercial legal issues. He returned to Kodak's Rochester headquarters in 2004 to assume business development and operating roles in Kodak's Health Care Information Systems business. From 2005 to 2011, Mr. Sheller served as Chief Compliance Officer of the company. He was elected Secretary of the Board in 2009 and was appointed Deputy General Counsel in 2011.

Table of Contents

Sheller has a B.A. degree in economics and government from St. Lawrence University and a J.D. degree from Albany Law School of Union University.

Terry R. Taber

Terry R. Taber, PhD, was named to his current post as Chief Technical Officer in January 2009. He was elected Vice President in December 2008, and elected a Senior Vice President in December 2010.

Taber was previously the Chief Operating Officer of Kodak's Image Sensor Solutions (ISS) business, a leading developer of advanced CCD and CMOS sensors serving imaging and industrial markets. During his 30 years at Kodak, Taber has been involved in new materials research, product development and commercialization, manufacturing, and executive positions in R&D and business management.

Taber's early responsibilities included research on new synthetic materials, an area in which he holds several patents. He then became a program manager for several film products before completing the Sloan Fellows program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned from MIT to become the consumer film business product manager from 1999 to 2002. He was associate director of R&D from 2002 to 2005, and then director of Materials & Media R&D from 2005 to 2007.

Taber received a B.S. degree in Chemistry from Purdue University and a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from the California Institute of Technology. He also received an M.S. in General Management from MIT as a Sloan Fellow.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Until January 19, 2012, the Company's common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol "EK". Effective January 19, 2012, the NYSE suspended trading of the Company's common stock following the announcement that the Company had commenced the chapter 11 filing. Effective February 14, 2012, the Company's common stock was delisted from the NYSE.

The Company's common stock is currently traded on the Over the Counter market under the symbol "EKDKQ.PK." There were 48,656 shareholders of record of common stock as of January 31, 2013.

MARKET PRICE DATA

The market price data below reflects the high and low sales price of the Company's stock over the last two fiscal years.

Price per share:	2012		2011	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$0.82	\$0.23	\$5.85	\$2.90
2nd Quarter	\$0.31	\$0.15	\$3.81	\$2.75
3rd Quarter	\$0.58	\$0.18	\$3.44	\$0.54
4th Quarter	\$0.25	\$0.18	\$1.63	\$0.62

DIVIDEND INFORMATION

No dividends were paid during 2011 or 2012.

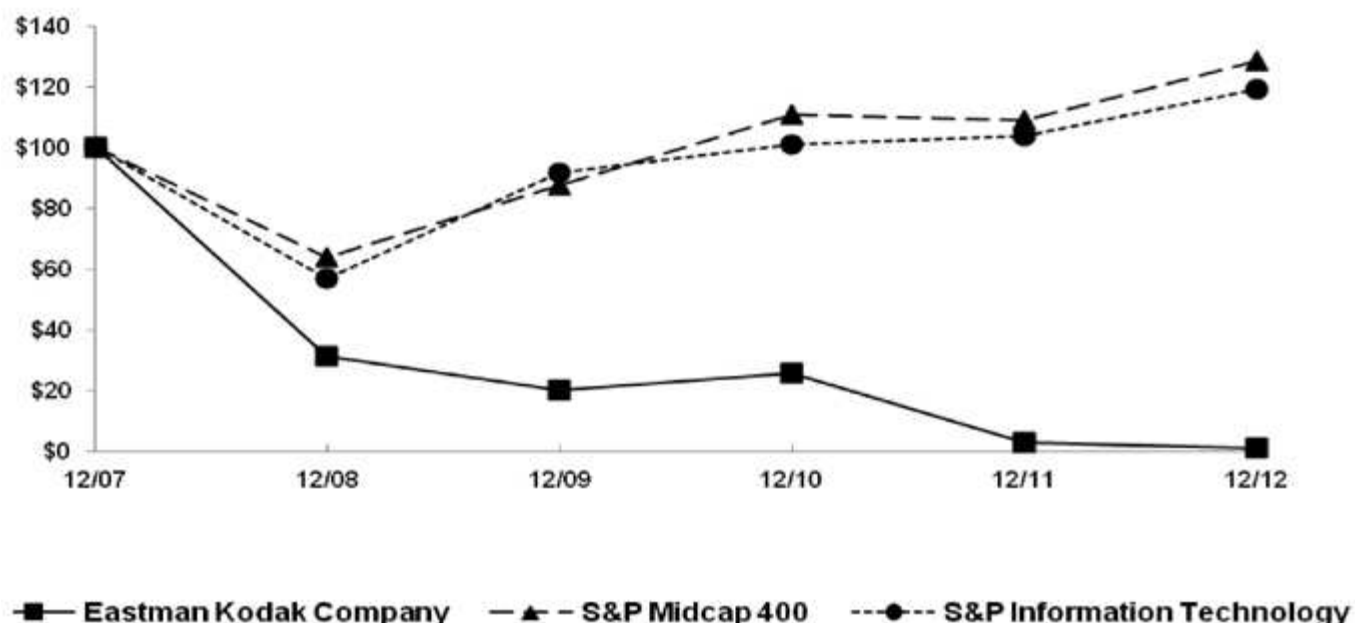
Dividends may be restricted under Kodak's debt agreements. Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt," in the Notes to Financial Statements.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH—SHAREHOLDER RETURN

The following graph compares the performance of the Company's common stock with the performance of the Standard & Poor's (S&P) Information Technology Index and the S&P Midcap 400 Composite Stock Price Index by measuring the changes in common stock prices from December 31, 2007, plus reinvested dividends.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Eastman Kodak Company, the S&P Midcap 400 Index, and the S&P Information Technology Index



*\$100 invested on 12/31/07 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

Copyright© 2013 S&P, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2013 Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. All rights reserved.
(www.researchdatagroup.com/S&P.htm)

	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11	12/12
Eastman Kodak Company	100.00	31.32	20.09	25.52	3.09	0.85
S&P Midcap 400	100.00	63.77	87.61	110.94	109.02	128.51
S&P Information Technology	100.00	56.86	91.96	101.32	103.77	119.15

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Refer to Summary of Operating Data on page 120. The Summary of Operating Data should be read in conjunction with Kodak's consolidated financial statements and related notes set forth in Part IV, Item 15, "Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules," and in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of Kodak for the three years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. All references to Notes relate to Notes to the Financial Statements in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

OVERVIEW

The Bankruptcy Filing is intended to permit Kodak to reorganize and increase liquidity in the U.S., monetize non-strategic intellectual property and businesses, fairly resolve legacy liabilities, and focus on the most valuable business lines to enable sustainable profitability. The Debtors' goal is to develop and implement a reorganization plan that meets the standards for confirmation under the Bankruptcy Code.

The Debtors have made progress toward these objectives, including the following:

- In November 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving a settlement agreement between the Debtors and the retiree committee appointed by the U.S. Trustee related to its U.S. postretirement benefit plans. Under the settlement agreement, the Debtors will no longer provide retiree medical, dental, life insurance, and survivor income benefits to current and future retirees after December 31, 2012 (other than COBRA continuation coverage of medical and/or dental benefits available to active employees or conversion coverage as required by the plans or applicable law).
- In February 2013, Kodak received approximately \$530 million related to the sale and licensing of certain of its intellectual property assets and repaid approximately \$419 million of the outstanding term loan under the DIP Credit Agreement.
- On February 28, 2013, the Company and members of the Steering Committee of the Second Lien Noteholders agreed to structure and arrange a junior secured priming super-priority debtor-in-possession term loan facility (the "Junior DIP Facility") in an aggregate amount of up to \$848 million. The Junior DIP Facility would allow for a conversion of up to \$654 million of the loans, upon emergence from chapter 11, into permanent exit financing, subject to certain conditions. Closing of the agreement is subject to certain conditions, including consent by the Asset-Based Loan ("ABL") lenders under the existing DIP Credit Agreement, and completion by April 5, 2013.

Kodak is focusing its reorganization plan on its commercial imaging businesses; Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films and Digital Printing and Enterprise Services. In order to focus on its most valuable business lines, Kodak exited its digital capture and devices business, including digital cameras, pocket video cameras, and digital picture frames and sold certain assets of its Kodak Gallery business. Additionally, Kodak has announced its decision to initiate sale processes for its Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging businesses. Kodak has also announced that it is focusing its Consumer Inkjet business solely on the sale of ink to its installed printer base.

Revenue and profitability for the year ended December 31, 2012 declined from the prior year primarily due to volume declines across all segments. Kodak has been working to mitigate the effects on profitability of the lower sales volumes by improving gross profit percentages and reducing costs, including by leveraging the bankruptcy process to negotiate more favorable supplier and customer contract terms. The costs of the bankruptcy proceedings have also significantly impacted profitability in 2012.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements contain information that is pertinent to management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

Kodak believes that the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed below involve the most complex management judgments due to the sensitivity of the methods and assumptions necessary in determining the related asset, liability, revenue and expense amounts. Specific risks associated with these critical accounting policies are discussed throughout this MD&A, where such policies affect Kodak's reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion of the application of these and other accounting policies, refer to the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8.

The consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared assuming that Kodak will continue as a going concern, even though the Bankruptcy Filing raises substantial doubt about Kodak's ability to continue as a going concern. The

Table of Contents

consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or to the amounts and classification of liabilities or any other adjustments that might be necessary should Kodak be unable to continue as a going concern.

Revenue Recognition

Kodak's revenue transactions include sales of the following: products, equipment, software, services, integrated solutions, and intellectual property licensing. Kodak recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The timing and the amount of revenue recognized from the licensing of intellectual property depend upon a variety of factors, including the specific terms of each agreement and the nature of the deliverables and obligations. For the sale of multiple-element arrangements, including whereby equipment or intellectual property is combined in a revenue generating transaction with other elements, Kodak allocates to, and recognizes revenue from, the various elements based on their relative selling price. As of January 1, 2011, Kodak allocates to, and recognizes revenue from, the various elements of multiple-element arrangements based on relative selling price of a deliverable, using vendor-specific objective evidence, third-party evidence, and best estimated selling price in accordance with the selling price hierarchy.

At the time revenue is recognized, Kodak also records reductions to revenue for customer incentive programs. Such incentive programs include cash and volume discounts, price protection, promotional, cooperative and other advertising allowances. For those incentives that require the estimation of sales volumes or redemption rates, such as for volume rebates, Kodak uses historical experience and both internal and customer data to estimate the sales incentive at the time revenue is recognized. In the event that the actual results of these items differ from the estimates, adjustments to the sales incentive accruals would be recorded.

Valuation and Useful Lives of Long-Lived Assets, Including Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Kodak tests goodwill for impairment annually on September 30, and whenever events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount.

Kodak tests goodwill for impairment at a level of reporting referred to as a reporting unit. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (referred to as a component). A component of an operating segment is a reporting unit if the component constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of that component. When two or more components of an operating segment have similar economic characteristics, the components are aggregated and deemed a single reporting unit. An operating segment is deemed to be a reporting unit if all of its components are similar, if none of its components is a reporting unit, or if the segment comprises only a single component.

As a result of the change in segments that became effective as of September 30, 2012, Kodak's reporting units changed. The Personalized and Document Imaging segment has three reporting units: Personalized Imaging, Document Imaging and Intellectual Property. The Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films segment has two reporting units: Graphics and Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films. The Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment has four reporting units: Digital Printing, Packaging and Functional Printing, Enterprise Services and Solutions, and Consumer Inkjet Systems.

Prior to the September 30, 2012 change in reporting units, the only reporting units with goodwill remaining were the Consumer Digital Imaging Group ("CDG") and the Business Services and Solutions Group ("BSSG"). Consumer Inkjet Systems which was part of the CDG reporting unit was transferred to the Digital Printing and Enterprise segment. Personalized Imaging and Intellectual Property, which were part of the CDG reporting unit, are now included in the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment. Document Imaging, which was part of the BSSG reporting unit, was transferred to the Personalized and Document Imaging segment. Workflow software which was part of BSSG was transferred to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films segment. Enterprise Services and Solutions which was part of BSSG is included in the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment. Goodwill was reassigned to affected reporting units using a relative fair value allocation.

Goodwill is tested by initially comparing the fair value of each of Kodak's reporting units to their related carrying values. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, Kodak must determine the implied fair value of the goodwill associated with that reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by first allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities and then computing the excess of the reporting unit's fair value over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill, such excess represents the amount of goodwill impairment charge that must be recognized.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The fair value of a reporting unit refers to the price that would be received to sell the unit as a whole in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Quoted market prices in active markets are the best evidence of fair value, however the market price of an individual equity security may not be representative of the fair value of the reporting unit as a whole and, therefore need not be the sole measurement basis of the fair value of a reporting unit.

Table of Contents

Kodak estimates the fair value of its reporting units using an income approach and a market approach. To estimate fair value utilizing the market approach, Kodak applies valuation multiples, derived from the operating data of publicly-traded benchmark companies, to the same operating data of the reporting units. The valuation multiples are based on a combination of the last twelve months (“LTM”) financial measures of revenue, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) and earnings before interest and taxes (“EBIT”).

Prior to 2011, the use of each of the income and market approaches provided corroboration for each other and Kodak believed each methodology provided equally valuable information. For the 2011 annual goodwill test, the market approach was not utilized because reporting unit LTM EBIT and EBITDA results were negative, which would have only allowed the application of a revenue multiple in determining fair value under the market approach, and/or reporting units ranked below all the selected market participants for these financial measures. When using the market approach, multiples should be derived from companies that exhibit a high degree of comparability to the business being valued.

For the 2012 annual goodwill test for all reporting units except for Document Imaging, Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films and the Graphics reporting units, Kodak did not utilize the market approach due to LTM EBIT and EBITDA results being negative. Kodak ultimately gave 100% weighting to the income approach for the Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films and Graphics reporting units due to the declining projections for these reporting units. Kodak determined fair value of the Document Imaging reporting unit using 50% weighting of the income and market approach.

To estimate fair value utilizing the income approach, Kodak establishes an estimate of future cash flows for each reporting unit and discounts those estimated future cash flows to present value. The discount rates are estimated based on an after-tax weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”) for each reporting unit reflecting the rate of return that would be expected by a market participant. The WACC also takes into consideration a company specific risk premium for each reporting unit reflecting the risk associated with the overall uncertainty of the financial projections. Key assumptions used in the income approach for the September 30, 2012 goodwill impairment tests, except for the Intellectual Property reporting unit, were: (a) expected cash flows for the period ranging from October 1, 2012 to December 31, 2019; and (b) discount rates of 22% to 28%, which were based on Kodak’s best estimates of the after-tax weighted-average cost of capital of each reporting unit.

A terminal value is included for all reporting units, except for the Intellectual Property and Consumer Inkjet Systems reporting units, at the end of the cash flow projection period to reflect the remaining value that the reporting unit is expected to generate. The terminal value is calculated using the constant growth method (“CGM”) based on the cash flows of the final year of the discrete period. If significant growth is projected in the final year of the cash flow projection period, then the CGM is not applied to that year. Rather, the projection period is extended until the growth in the final year approaches a sustainable level. The expected cash flow forecasts for Digital Printing, Packaging and Functional Printing, and Enterprise Services and Solutions were extended by two years due to the rate of growth in the projections toward the end of the projection period. For all other reporting units, the number of periods utilized in the cash flow model for the 2012 goodwill impairment test was the same as the number used in the 2011 goodwill valuation (5+ years).

The Intellectual Property reporting unit includes licensing activities related to Kodak’s intellectual property (“IP”) in digital imaging products and certain branded licensed products. In August 2012, the Bankruptcy Court approved the Company’s motion of bidding procedures to auction its digital imaging patent portfolios. In September 2012, the Company filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to adjourn the sale of its digital imaging patent portfolios until further notice. As of September 30, 2012, the Company continued to explore strategic alternatives while the auction process continued, including licensing transactions, or retaining the patent portfolio and creating a newly formed licensing company as a source of recovery for creditors in the reorganization plan. In order to estimate the fair value of the Intellectual Property reporting unit, Kodak developed estimates of future cash flows both assuming a sale of the digital imaging patent portfolios (the “IP-Sale Scenario”) and assuming no sale of the digital imaging patent portfolios but the continuation of the patent licensing program over the remaining life of the patent portfolio as a newly formed licensing company (the “No-IP Sale Scenario”). For purposes of the goodwill valuation, the IP-Sale Scenario and the No-IP Sale Scenario were weighted equally in estimating the fair value of the Intellectual Property reporting unit. A discount rate of 45% was utilized to discount the estimated future cash flows to present value.

On September 28, 2012, Kodak announced a plan, starting in 2013, to focus its Consumer Inkjet business solely on the sale of ink to its installed printer. For purposes of the goodwill valuation, Kodak did not include a terminal value at the end of the cash flow projection period for the Consumer Inkjet reporting unit.

Based upon the results of Kodak’s September 30, 2012 analysis, no impairment of goodwill was indicated.

On February 1, 2013, Kodak sold its digital imaging patents. The cash flows related to the Intellectual Property reporting unit from patent licensing activity will significantly change and the fair value may be materially impacted as a result of the sale. The goodwill assigned to the Intellectual Property reporting unit as of December 31, 2012 approximated \$113 million.

Table of Contents

Kodak announced in August 2012, its decision to initiate sale processes for its Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging businesses. The cash flows related to these reporting units could significantly change and materially impact the fair value of these reporting units depending on the sale process or other factors. Total goodwill assigned to the Personalized and Document Imaging businesses approximated \$147 million as of December 31, 2012.

A 20 percent change in estimated future cash flows or a 10 percentage point change in discount rate in the remaining reporting units would not have caused material goodwill impairment charges to be recognized by Kodak as of September 30, 2012. Additional impairment of goodwill could occur in the future if market or interest rate environments deteriorate, expected future cash flows decrease or if reporting unit carrying values change materially compared with changes in respective fair values.

Kodak's long-lived assets other than goodwill are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

When evaluating long-lived assets for impairment, Kodak compares the carrying value of an asset group to its estimated undiscounted future cash flows. An impairment is indicated if the estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset group. The impairment is the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the long-lived asset group.

In 2005, Kodak shortened the useful lives of certain production machinery and equipment in the traditional film and paper businesses as a result of the anticipated acceleration of the decline in those businesses at that time. The result of that change was that the related production machinery and equipment was scheduled to be fully depreciated by mid-2010 for the traditional film and paper businesses. In 2010, and again in 2011, with the benefit of additional experience in the secular decline in these product groups, Kodak assessed that overall film and paper demand had declined but at a slower rate than anticipated in previous analyses. Therefore, with respect to production machinery and equipment and buildings in film and paper manufacturing locations that were expected to continue production beyond the previously estimated useful life, Kodak extended the useful lives.

Kodak depreciates the cost of property, plant, and equipment over its expected useful life in such a way as to allocate it as equitably as possible to the periods during which services are obtained from their use, which aims to distribute the cost over the estimated useful life of the unit in a systematic and rational manner. An estimate of useful life not only considers the economic life of the asset, but also the remaining life of the asset to the entity. Because the film and paper businesses are experiencing industry related volume declines, changes in the estimated useful lives of production equipment for those businesses have been related to estimated industry demand, in addition to production capacity of the particular property.

Income Taxes

Kodak recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of operating losses, credit carry-forwards and temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax basis of Kodak's assets and liabilities. Kodak records a valuation allowance to reduce its net deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Kodak has considered forecasted earnings, future taxable income, the geographical mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which Kodak operates and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the need for these valuation allowances. As of December 31, 2012, Kodak has net deferred tax assets before valuation allowances of approximately \$3.4 billion and a valuation allowance related to those net deferred tax assets of approximately \$2.8 billion, resulting in net deferred tax assets of approximately \$0.6 billion. If Kodak were to determine that it would not be able to realize a portion of its net deferred tax assets in the future, for which there is currently no valuation allowance, an adjustment to the net deferred tax assets would be charged to earnings in the period such determination was made. Conversely, if Kodak were to make a determination that it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets, for which there is currently a valuation allowance, would be realized, the related valuation allowance would be reduced and a benefit to earnings would be recorded. Kodak considers both positive and negative evidence, in determining whether a valuation allowance is needed by territory, including, but not limited to, whether particular entities are in three year cumulative income positions. During 2012, Kodak determined that it was more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets outside the U.S. would not be realized due to reduced manufacturing volumes negatively impacting profitability in a location outside the U.S. and accordingly, recorded a provision of \$30 million associated with the establishment of a valuation allowance on those deferred tax assets.

In general, the amount of tax expense or benefit from continuing operations is determined without regard to the tax effects of other categories of income or loss, such as Other comprehensive (loss) income. However, an exception to this rule applies when there is a loss from continuing operations and income from items outside of continuing operations that must be considered. This exception requires that income from discontinued operations, extraordinary items, and items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income be considered in determining the amount of tax benefit that results from a loss in continuing operations. This exception affects the allocation of the tax provision amongst categories of income.

During 2011, Kodak concluded that the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries would no longer be considered permanently reinvested. After assessing the assets of the subsidiaries relative to specific opportunities for reinvestment, as well

Table of Contents

as the forecasted uses of cash for both its domestic and foreign operations, Kodak concluded that it was prudent to change its indefinite reinvestment assertion to allow greater flexibility in its cash management.

Kodak operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions worldwide and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. These audits can involve complex issues, which may require an extended period of time for resolution. Management's ongoing assessments of the more-likely-than-not outcomes of these issues and related tax positions require judgment, and although management believes that adequate provisions have been made for such issues, there is the possibility that the ultimate resolution of such issues could have an adverse effect on the earnings of Kodak. Conversely, if these issues are resolved favorably in the future, the related provisions would be reduced, thus having a positive impact on earnings.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Kodak's defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit costs and obligations are estimated using several key assumptions. These assumptions, which are reviewed at least annually by Kodak, include the discount rate, long-term expected rate of return on plan assets ("EROA"), salary growth, healthcare cost trend rate and other economic and demographic factors. Actual results that differ from Kodak's assumptions are recorded as unrecognized gains and losses and are amortized to earnings over the estimated future service period of the active participants in the plan or, if almost all of a plan's participants are inactive, the average remaining lifetime expectancy of inactive participants, to the extent such total net unrecognized gains and losses exceed 10% of the greater of the plan's projected benefit obligation or the calculated value of plan assets. Significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in future assumptions would affect Kodak's pension and other postretirement benefit costs and obligations.

Asset and liability modeling studies are utilized by Kodak to adjust asset exposures and review a liability hedging program through the use of forward looking correlation, risk and return estimates. Those forward looking estimates of correlation, risk and return generated from the modeling studies are also used to estimate the EROA. The EROA is estimated utilizing a forward-looking building block model factoring in the expected risk of each asset category, return and correlation over a 5-7 year horizon, and weighting the exposures by the current asset allocation. Historical inputs are utilized in the forecasting model to frame the current market environment with adjustments made based on the forward looking view. Kodak aggregates investments into major asset categories based on the underlying benchmark of the strategy. Kodak's asset categories include broadly diversified exposure to U.S. and non-U.S. equities, U.S. and non-U.S. government and corporate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, commodities and absolute return strategies. Each allocation to these major asset categories is determined within the overall asset allocation to accomplish unique objectives, including enhancing portfolio return, providing portfolio diversification, or hedging plan liabilities.

The EROA, once set, is applied to the calculated value of plan assets in the determination of the expected return component of Kodak's pension expense. Kodak uses a calculated value of plan assets, which recognizes changes in the fair value of assets over a four-year period, to calculate expected return on assets. At December 31, 2012, the calculated value of the assets of Kodak's major U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans was approximately \$7.3 billion and the fair value was also approximately \$7.3 billion. Asset gains and losses that are not yet reflected in the calculated value of plan assets are not included in amortization of unrecognized gains and losses.

Kodak reviews its EROA assumption annually. To facilitate this review, every three years, or when market conditions change materially, Kodak's larger plans will undertake asset allocation or asset and liability modeling studies. The weighted average EROA for major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans used to determine net pension expense was 8.52% and 7.02%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Generally, Kodak bases the discount rate assumption for its significant plans on high quality corporate bond yields in the respective countries as of the measurement date. Specifically, for its U.S. and Canadian plans, Kodak determines a discount rate using a cash flow model to incorporate the expected timing of benefit payments and an AA-rated corporate bond yield curve. For Kodak's U.S. plans, the Citigroup Above Median Pension Discount Curve is used. For Kodak's other non-U.S. plans, the discount rates are determined by comparison to published local high quality bond yields or indices considering estimated plan duration and removing any outlying bonds, as warranted.

The salary growth assumptions are determined based on Kodak's long-term actual experience and future and near-term outlook. The healthcare cost trend rate assumptions are based on historical cost and payment data, the near-term outlook and an assessment of the likely long-term trends.

Table of Contents

The following table illustrates the sensitivity to a change to certain key assumptions used in the calculation of expense for the year ending December 31, 2013 and the projected benefit obligation (“PBO”) at December 31, 2012 for Kodak’s major U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans:

(in millions)	Impact on 2013 Pre-Tax Pension Expense Increase (Decrease)		Impact on PBO December 31, 2012 Increase (Decrease)	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Change in assumption:				
25 basis point decrease in discount rate	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 111	\$ 164
25 basis point increase in discount rate	(5)	(3)	(106)	(155)
25 basis point decrease in EROA	11	6	N/A	N/A
25 basis point increase in EROA	(11)	(6)	N/A	N/A

Total pension cost from continuing operations before special termination benefits, curtailments, and settlements for the major funded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans in the U.S. was \$39 million in 2012 and is expected to increase to approximately \$55 million in 2013. Pension expense from continuing operations before special termination benefits, curtailments and settlements for the major funded and unfunded non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans is projected to increase from \$71 million in 2012 to approximately \$80 million in 2013.

Additionally, Kodak expects the income, before curtailment and settlement gains and losses of its major other postretirement benefit plans, to be approximately \$103 million in 2013 as compared with income of \$12 million for 2012. The change is primarily due to the impacts of the settlement agreement between the Debtors and the retiree committee appointed by the U.S. Trustee related to its U.S. postretirement benefit plans. Refer to Note 1, “Bankruptcy Proceedings,” in the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 for additional information related to the settlement agreement.

Environmental Commitments

Environmental liabilities are accrued based on undiscounted estimates of known environmental remediation responsibilities. The liabilities include accruals for sites owned or leased by Kodak, sites formerly owned or leased by Kodak, and other third party sites where Kodak was designated as a potentially responsible party (“PRP”). The amounts accrued for such sites are based on these estimates, which are determined using the ASTM Standard E 2137-06, “Standard Guide for Estimating Monetary Costs and Liabilities for Environmental Matters.” The overall method includes the use of a probabilistic model that forecasts a range of cost estimates for the remediation required at individual sites. Kodak’s estimate includes equipment and operating costs for investigations, remediation and long-term monitoring of the sites. Such estimates may be affected by changing determinations of what constitutes an environmental liability or an acceptable level of remediation. Kodak’s estimate of its environmental liabilities may also change if the proposals to regulatory agencies for desired methods and outcomes of remediation are viewed as not acceptable, or additional exposures are identified. Kodak has an ongoing monitoring process to assess how activities, with respect to the known exposures, are progressing against the accrued cost estimates.

Additionally, in many of the countries in which Kodak operates, environmental regulations exist that require Kodak to handle and dispose of asbestos in a special manner if a building undergoes major renovations or is demolished. Kodak records a liability equal to the estimated fair value of its obligation to perform asset retirement activities related to the asbestos, computed using an expected present value technique, when sufficient information exists to calculate the fair value.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 2, “Significant Accounting Policies,” in the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8.

KODAK OPERATING MODEL AND REPORTING STRUCTURE

Effective September 30, 2012, Kodak changed its segment reporting structure to three reportable segments: the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, and the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment. Prior period segment results have been revised to conform to the current period segment reporting structure. Within each of Kodak’s reportable segments are various components, or Strategic Product Groups (SPGs). Throughout the remainder of Item 7, references to the segments’ SPGs are indicated in italics.

Table of Contents

Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment (“GECF”): The Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment provides commercial digital and traditional product and service offerings. The Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment encompasses the following SPGs.

Graphics includes prepress solutions, which includes equipment, plates, chemistry, media and related services, and workflow software and digital controllers.

Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films includes entertainment imaging products and services; aerial and industrial film products; and film for the production of printed circuit boards.

Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment (“DP&E”): The Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment serves a variety of customers in the creative, in-plant, data center, consumer printing, commercial printing, packaging and functional printing, newspaper and digital service bureau market industries with a range of software, media and hardware products that provide customers with a variety of solutions. The Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment encompasses the following SPGs.

Digital Printing includes high-speed, high-volume commercial inkjet, including PROSPER equipment and STREAM technology, and color and black-and-white electrophotographic printing equipment, and related consumables and services.

Packaging and Functional Printing includes packaging printing equipment and related consumables and services, as well as printed functional materials and components.

Enterprise Services and Solutions includes business solutions and consulting services.

Consumer Inkjet Systems includes consumer inkjet printers and related ink and media consumables. On September 28, 2012, Kodak announced a plan, starting in 2013, to focus its Consumer Inkjet business solely on the sale of ink to its installed printer base.

Personalized and Document Imaging Segment (“P&DI”): The Personalized and Document Imaging Segment provides consumer digital and traditional imaging products and service offerings and document scanning products and services, and patent and trademark licensing activities. The Personalized and Document Imaging Segment encompasses the following SPGs.

Intellectual Property includes licensing activities related to digital imaging products and certain branded licensed products. On February 1, 2013, Kodak sold its digital imaging patents.

Personalized Imaging includes retail systems solutions, paper and output systems, event imaging solutions and consumer film.

Document Imaging includes document scanning products and services and related maintenance offerings.

On August 23, 2012, Kodak announced the decision to initiate sale processes for its Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging businesses.

Table of Contents

DETAILED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Sales from Continuing Operations by Reportable Segment (1)

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,						
			Foreign Currency			Foreign Currency	
	2012	Change	Impact	2011	Change	Impact	2010
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films							
Inside the U.S.	\$ 440	-14%	0%	\$ 509	-15%	0%	\$ 602
Outside the U.S.	1,302	-25	-3	1,742	-3	+4	1,805
Total Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	<u>1,742</u>	-23	-2	<u>2,251</u>	-6	+3	<u>2,407</u>
Digital Printing and Enterprise							
Inside the U.S.	432	-15	0	510	+6	0	483
Outside the U.S.	508	-14	-3	588	+26	+4	467
Total Digital Printing and Enterprise	<u>940</u>	-14	-2	<u>1,098</u>	+16	+2	<u>950</u>
Personalized and Document Imaging							
Inside the U.S.	427	-31	0	618	-58	0	1,480
Outside the U.S.	1,005	-15	-4	1,181	+2	+3	1,156
Total Personalized and Document Imaging	<u>1,432</u>	-20	-3	<u>1,799</u>	-32	+1	<u>2,636</u>
Consolidated							
Inside the U.S.	1,299	-21	0	1,637	-36	0	2,565
Outside the U.S.	2,815	-20	-3	3,511	+2	+4	3,428
Consolidated Total	<u>\$4,114</u>	-20%	-2%	<u>\$5,148</u>	-14%	+2%	<u>\$5,993</u>

(1) Sales are reported based on the geographic area of destination.

Table of Contents

(Loss) Earnings from Continuing Operations before Interest Expense, Other Income (Charges), Net, Reorganization Items, Net, and Income Taxes by Reportable Segment

(in millions)	2012	For the Year Ended December 31, Change	2011	Change	2010
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ (33)	-354%	\$ 13	-7%	\$ 14
Digital Printing and Enterprise	(211)	+61	(535)	-23	(436)
Personalized and Document Imaging	(56)	-175	75	-91	833
Total	(300)	+33	(447)	-209	411
Restructuring costs and other	(245)		(130)		(77)
Corporate components of pension and OPEB (expense) income (1)	(122)		(28)		95
Other operating income (expenses), net	95		65		(619)
Legal contingencies, settlements and other	(1)		—		(8)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(7)		—		(102)
Interest expense	(158)		(155)		(148)
Other income (charges), net	21		(4)		23
Reorganization items, net	(843)		—		—
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$(1,560)</u>	-123%	<u>\$(699)</u>	-64%	<u>\$(425)</u>

- (1) Composed of interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains and losses, and special termination benefits, curtailments and settlement components of pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, except for settlements in connection with the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings that are recorded in Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Table of Contents

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS—CONTINUING OPERATIONS CONSOLIDATED

(dollars in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,							
	% of			% of			% of	
	2012	Sales	% Change	2011	Sales	% Change	2010	Sales
Net sales	\$ 4,114		-20%	\$5,148		-14%	\$5,993	
Cost of sales	3,523		-19%	4,350		4%	4,170	
Gross profit	591	14%	-26%	798	16%	-56%	1,823	30%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	824	20%	-22%	1,050	20%	-3%	1,084	18%
Research and development costs	207	5%	-12%	235	5%	-6%	249	4%
Restructuring costs and other	228		93%	118		71%	69	
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(95)		46%	(65)		111%	619	
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net, reorganization items, net, and income taxes	(573)	-14%		(540)	-10%		(198)	-3%
Interest expense	158		2%	155		5%	148	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	7			—			102	
Other income (charges), net	21		625%	(4)		-117%	23	
Reorganization items, net	843			—			—	
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,560)		-123%	(699)		-64%	(425)	
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(257)		3313%	8		93%	110	
Loss from continuing operations	(1,303)	-32%	-84%	(707)	-14%	-32%	(535)	-9%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(76)			(57)			(152)	
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	<u>\$ (1,379)</u>		-80%	<u>\$ (764)</u>		-11%	<u>\$ (687)</u>	

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change vs. 2011			
	Change vs.					
	2012 Amount	2011	Volume	Price/ Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$4,114	-20%	-15%	-3%	-2%	n/a
Gross profit margin	14%	-2pp	n/a	1pp	-1pp	-2pp

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change vs. 2010			
	Change vs.					
	2011 Amount	2010	Volume	Price/ Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$5,148	-14%	-1%	-15%	2%	n/a
Gross profit margin	16%	-14pp	n/a	-12pp	0pp	-2pp

Table of Contents

Revenues

Current Year

For the year ended December 31, 2012, net sales decreased approximately 20% compared with the same period in 2011 primarily due to volume declines across all segments. Also included in the total decline was the \$61 million license revenue reduction reflecting sharing, with licensees, of the withholding tax refund received in the first quarter of 2012 (refer to Note 18, "Income Taxes" for additional information). See segment discussions below for additional information.

Prior Year

For the year ended December 31, 2011, net sales decreased approximately 14% compared with the same period in 2010 due to a decline in the P&DI segment primarily driven by lower revenue from non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements (-13%), as discussed below. Also contributing to the decrease in net sales were volume declines within the GECF segment (-3%). Partially offsetting these declines were volume improvements within the DP&E segment (+2%). See segment discussion below for additional information.

Included in revenues were non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements. These licensing agreements contributed \$82 million and \$838 million to revenues in 2011 and 2010, respectively. There were no significant non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements in 2012.

Gross Profit

Current Year

The decrease in gross profit percent from 2011 to 2012 was driven by an increase in manufacturing and other costs (-2pp) primarily due to an increase in pension and other postemployment benefit costs in the current year. Also contributing to the decline was unfavorable price mix within the P&DI segment (-2pp) primarily attributable to the \$61 million licensing revenue reduction as noted above. Favorable price/mix within the DP&E segment, due to the focus on liquidity within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (+3pp), partially offset the negative impacts noted. See segment discussions below for additional details.

Prior Year

The decrease in gross profit margin from 2010 to 2011 was driven by lower margins within the P&DI segment (-10pp), largely due to the decrease in revenue from the non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements as discussed below.

Included in gross profit margin were non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements. These licensing agreements contributed \$82 million and \$838 million to revenues in 2011 and 2010, respectively. There were no significant non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements in 2012. See revenue discussion above regarding agreements related to the monetization of certain of the Company's intellectual property assets, including the sale of its digital imaging patents.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decreases in consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 were primarily the result of cost reduction actions.

Research and Development Costs

The decrease in consolidated research and development costs (R&D) from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 was primarily attributable to cost reduction actions.

Restructuring Costs and Other

These costs, as well as the restructuring costs reported in Cost of sales, are discussed under the "RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER" section in this MD&A.

Other Operating (Income) Expenses, Net

For details, refer to Note 16, "Other Operating (Income) Expenses, Net."

Table of Contents

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt, Net

On March 5, 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of aggregate principal amount of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018. The net proceeds of this issuance were used to repurchase all of the \$300 million of 10.5% senior secured notes due 2017 previously issued to Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. L.P. (the “KKR Notes”) and \$200 million of 7.25% senior notes due 2013 (collectively the “Notes”). Kodak recognized a net loss of \$102 million on the early extinguishment of the Notes in the first quarter of 2010, representing the difference between the carrying values of the Notes and the costs to repurchase. This difference between the carrying values and costs to repurchase was primarily due to the original allocation of the proceeds received from the issuance of the KKR Notes to Additional paid-in-capital for the value of the detachable warrants issued to the holders of the KKR Notes.

Other Income (Charges), Net

For details, refer to Note 17, “Other Income (Charges), Net.”

Reorganization Items, Net

For details, refer to Note 4, “Reorganization Items, Net.”

Income Tax (Benefit) Provision

(dollars in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(\$1,560)	(\$699)	(\$ 425)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(\$ 257)	\$ 8	\$ 110
Effective tax rate	16.5%	(1.1)%	(25.9)%
Benefit for income taxes @ 35%	(\$ 546)	(\$245)	(\$ 149)
Difference between tax at effective vs statutory rate	\$ 289	\$ 253	\$ 259

The change in Kodak’s effective tax rate from continuing operations for 2012 as compared with 2011 is primarily attributable to: (1) a benefit as a result of tax accounting impacts related to items reported in Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012, (2) a benefit as a result of Kodak reaching a settlement with a taxing authority in a location outside the U.S. during the year ended December 31, 2012, (3) a benefit as a result of the U.S Internal Revenue Service federal audit settlement for calendar years 2001 through 2005 during the year ended December 31, 2011, (4) an increase as a result of foreign withholding taxes on undistributed earnings, (5) a decrease as a result of Kodak reaching a settlement with taxing authorities outside the U.S., (6) a decrease as a result of losses generated in the U.S. and certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management’s conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized, (7) an increase as a result of the establishment of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance in certain jurisdictions outside the U.S., and (8) a benefit as a result of the release of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance in a certain jurisdiction outside the U.S. during the year ended December 31, 2011.

The change in Kodak’s effective tax rate from continuing operations for 2011 as compared with 2010 is primarily attributable to: (1) a pre-tax goodwill impairment charge of \$626 million that resulted in a tax benefit of only \$2 million due to the limited amount of tax deductible goodwill that existed as of December 31, 2010, (2) a decrease associated with the release of deferred tax asset valuation allowances in certain jurisdictions outside of the U.S., (3) incremental withholding taxes related to non-recurring licensing agreements entered into during 2010 as compared with 2011, (4) the mix of earnings from operations in certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. during the year ended December 31, 2010, (5) a provision associated with the establishment of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance outside the U.S. during the year ended December 31, 2011, (6) a provision associated with legislative tax rate changes in a jurisdiction outside the U.S., (7) a provision related to withholding taxes in undistributed earnings during the year ended December 31, 2011, (8) a benefit as a result of Kodak reaching a settlement with a taxing authority in a location outside the U.S. during the year ended December 31, 2011, (9) a benefit as a result of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service federal audit settlement for calendar years 2001 through 2005 during the year ended December 31, 2011, and (10) losses generated within the U.S. and certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. for which no benefit was recognized due to management’s conclusion that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits would not be realized.

Table of Contents

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations of Kodak include the digital capture and devices business, Kodak Gallery, and other miscellaneous businesses. For details, refer to Note 25, "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

GRAPHICS, ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMERCIAL FILMS

(dollars in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,							
	% of		% of		% of			
	2012	Sales	% Change	2011	Sales	% Change	2010	Sales
Total net sales	\$1,742		-23%	\$2,251		-6%	\$2,407	
Cost of sales	1,476		-19%	1,828		-3%	1,875	
Gross profit	266	15%	-37%	423	19%	-20%	532	22%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	255	15%	-25%	342	15%	-20%	427	18%
Research and development costs	44	3%	-35%	68	3%	-25%	91	4%
(Loss) earnings from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$ (33)	-2%	-354%	\$ 13	1%	-7%	\$ 14	1%

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change vs. 2011			
	2012 Amount	2011	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$1,742	-23%	-19%	-2%	-2%	n/a
Gross profit margin	15%	-4pp	n/a	-2pp	0pp	-2pp

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change vs. 2010			
	2011 Amount	2010	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$2,251	-6%	-6%	-3%	3%	n/a
Gross profit margin	19%	-3%	n/a	-1pp	0pp	-2pp

Revenues

Current Year

The decrease in the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment net sales of approximately 23% for the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily driven by volume declines within *Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films* (-11%), largely attributable to reduced demand, and within *Graphics*, largely attributable to lower demand for digital plates (-3%) and output devices (-2%).

Prior Year

The decrease in the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment net sales of approximately 6% for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to volume declines within *Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films* (-7%), largely attributable to reduced demand due to secular decline in the industry. Also contributing to the decline was unfavorable price/mix for prepress solutions (-3%) within *Graphics* due to competitive pricing in the industry. Partially offsetting these declines were volume improvements for prepress solutions' digital plates (+2%) due to increased print demand in emerging markets.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit

Current Year

The decrease in the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment gross profit percent for the year ended December 31, 2012 was due to unfavorable price/mix in *Graphics* (-1pp) largely due to competitive pricing within the prepress solutions industry and increased costs within *Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films* (-2pp) driven by lower production volumes.

Prior Year

The decrease in the gross profit percent in the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment for the year ended December 31, 2011 was driven by higher costs within *Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films* primarily related to silver (-4pp). In addition, unfavorable price/mix for prepress solutions (-1pp) within *Graphics*, due to competitive pricing within the industry, contributed to the decline.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decreases in SG&A from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 were primarily the result of cost reduction actions.

Research and Development Costs

The decreases in R&D from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 were primarily attributable to cost reduction actions.

DIGITAL PRINTING AND ENTERPRISE

	For the Year Ended December 31,							
	2012	% of Sales	% Change	2011	% of Sales	% Change	2010	% of Sales
(dollars in millions)								
Total net sales	\$ 940		-14%	\$1,098		16%	\$ 950	
Cost of sales	806		-29%	1,132		20%	946	
Gross profit	134	14%	494%	(34)	-3%	-950%	4	0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	243	26%	-36%	381	35%	18%	322	34%
Research and development costs	102	11%	-15%	120	11%	2%	118	12%
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	<u>\$(211)</u>	-22%	61%	<u>\$ (535)</u>	-49%	-23%	<u>\$(436)</u>	-46%

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change vs. 2011			
	2012 Amount	2011	Change vs.	Volume	Price/ Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$ 940	-14%	-14%	-14%	1%	-1%	n/a
Gross profit margin	14%	17pp	n/a	15pp	-1pp		3pp

Table of Contents

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change vs. 2010			
	2011 Amount	2010 Change vs.	Volume	Price/Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$ 1,098	16%	15%	-1%	2%	n/a
Gross profit margin	-3%	-3pp	n/a	-2pp	1pp	-2pp

Revenues

Current Year

The decrease in the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment net sales of approximately 14% for the year ended December 31, 2012 was driven by volume declines within *Digital Printing* attributable to lower placements of commercial equipment (-6%), and within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (-7%) driven by lower consumer printer sales. Partially offsetting these declines was favorable price/mix within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (+3%) due to pricing actions in the current year.

Prior Year

The increase in Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment net sales of approximately 16% for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to volume improvements within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (+13%) and within *Packaging and Functional Printing* (+4%) due to increased demand. Partially offsetting these increases was unfavorable price/mix within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (-2%) due to competitive pricing for consumer printers.

Gross Profit

Current Year

The increase in the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment gross profit percent for the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily due to favorable price/mix within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (+14pp), due to a greater proportion of consumer ink sales and pricing actions in the current year. Also contributing to the increase in gross profit percent were cost reductions within *Digital Printing* (+3pp), driven by improved inventory management as Kodak continued to focus on liquidity.

Prior Year

Gross profit percent in the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased driven by increased manufacturing and other costs within *Digital Printing* (-7pp), attributable to start-up costs associated with the stabilization of the PROSPER printing systems. Also contributing to the decrease was unfavorable price/mix within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (-3pp) due to the competitive pricing noted above. Partially offsetting these declines were cost improvements within *Consumer Inkjet Systems* (+6pp) due to improved quality and component cost reductions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in SG&A from 2011 to 2012 was driven by reductions in advertising expense (-15%) and selling expense (-11%) as part of Kodak's focused cost reduction actions. The increase in SG&A from 2010 to 2011 was primarily due to increased investment in selling expense associated with increasing the installed base within *Digital Printing*.

Research and Development Costs

The decrease in R&D from 2011 to 2012 was primarily attributable to cost reduction actions.

Table of Contents

PERSONALIZED AND DOCUMENT IMAGING

	For the Year Ended December 31,							
	% of			% of			% of	
(dollars in millions)	2012	Sales	% Change	2011	Sales	% Change	2010	Sales
Total net sales	\$1,432		-20%	\$1,799		-32%	\$2,636	
Cost of sales	1,146		-14%	1,337		-1%	1,356	
Gross profit	286	20%	-38%	462	26%	-64%	1,280	49%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	284	20%	-12%	322	18%	-13%	370	14%
Research and development costs	58	4%	-11%	65	4%	-16%	77	3%
(Loss) earnings from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net and income taxes	\$ (56)	-4%	-175%	\$ 75	4%	-91%	\$ 833	32%

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change vs. 2011		
	2012 Amount	2011	Volume	Price/ Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$1,432	-20%	-10%	-8%	-2%	n/a
Gross profit margin	20%	-6pp	n/a	-4pp	-1pp	-1pp

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Change vs. 2010		
	2011 Amount	2010	Volume	Price/ Mix	Foreign Exchange	Manufacturing and Other Costs
Total net sales	\$1,799	-32%	-2%	-31%	1%	n/a
Gross profit margin	26%	-23pp	n/a	-21pp	0pp	-2pp

Revenues

Current Year

The Personalized and Document Imaging Segment revenue decline of approximately 20% for the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily due to volume declines within *Personalized Imaging* largely due to reduced demand for paper and output systems (-8%) and consumer film (-2%). Also contributing to the revenue decline was lower revenue within *Intellectual Property* (-9%) due to the \$61 million license revenue reduction reflecting sharing, with licensees, of the withholding tax refund received in the first quarter of 2012 (refer to Note 18, "Income Taxes" for additional information). Partially offsetting these declines was favorable price/mix within *Personalized Imaging* (+2%), due to the results of pricing actions in paper and output systems, and volume improvements for retail systems solutions (+2%) due to increased demand.

Prior Year

The Personalized and Document Imaging Segment revenue decline of approximately 32% for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to a decrease in non-recurring intellectual property royalty revenues (-28%). Volume declines within *Personalized Imaging* (-3%), driven by industry-related declines for film and paper, also contributed to the decline.

Gross Profit

Current Year

The decrease in gross profit percent for the year ended December 31, 2012 was attributable to lower margins within *Intellectual Property* (-7pp) due to the \$61 million licensing revenue reduction as noted above. Partially offsetting this decline

Table of Contents

was favorable price/mix within *Personalized Imaging* (+4pp) driven by the pricing actions in paper and output systems noted above.

Prior Year

The decrease in gross profit percent for the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily attributable to lower margins within *Intellectual Property*, driven by lower non-recurring intellectual property royalty revenues (-22pp). Also contributing to the decline were higher costs, primarily related to silver (-3pp).

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The decreases in SG&A from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 were primarily the result of cost reduction actions.

Research and Development Costs

The decreases in R&D from 2011 to 2012 and 2010 to 2011 were primarily attributable to cost reduction actions.

RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER

2012

Restructuring actions taken in 2012 were initiated to reduce Kodak's cost structure as part of its commitment to drive sustainable profitability. Actions included the winding down of sales of consumer inkjet printers, the digital capture and devices business exit, traditional product manufacturing capacity reductions in the U.S. and Mexico, workforce reductions triggered by the Kodak Gallery wind-down, consolidation of thermal media manufacturing in the U.S. and various targeted reductions in research and development, sales, service, and other administrative functions.

As a result of these actions, Kodak recorded \$271 million of charges during 2012, including \$13 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$4 million of charges for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$26 million which was reported as discontinued operations. The remaining \$228 million of charges were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, Kodak made cash payments related to restructuring of approximately \$99 million.

The charges of \$271 million recorded in 2012 included \$93 million applicable to the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, \$20 million applicable to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, \$24 million applicable to the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment, and \$108 million that was applicable to manufacturing, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments. The remaining \$26 million was applicable to discontinued operations.

The restructuring actions implemented in 2012 are expected to generate future annual cash savings of approximately \$286 million. These savings are expected to reduce future annual Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D expenses by \$116 million, \$120 million, and \$50 million, respectively. Kodak began realizing a portion of these savings in 2012, and expects the majority of the annual savings to be in effect by the end of 2013 as actions are completed.

2011

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Kodak incurred restructuring charges of \$133 million. The \$133 million of restructuring charges included \$10 million of costs related to accelerated depreciation and \$2 million of charges for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, and \$3 million which was reported as discontinued operations. The remaining charges of \$118 million were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

2010

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Kodak incurred restructuring charges of \$78 million. The \$78 million of restructuring charges included \$6 million of costs related to accelerated depreciation and \$2 million of charges for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, and \$1 million which was reported as

Table of Contents

discontinued operations. The remaining charges of \$69 million were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

2012

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,135	\$ 861

Cash Flow Activity

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2012	2011	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in continuing operations	\$ (301)	\$ (966)	\$ 665
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	39	(32)	71
Net cash used in operating activities	(262)	(998)	736
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net cash used in continuing operations	(2)	(91)	89
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	27	66	(39)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	25	(25)	50
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net cash provided by financing activities	508	246	262
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3	14	(11)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 274	\$ (763)	\$1,037

Operating Activities

Net cash used in continuing operations from operating activities decreased \$665 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared with the prior year, primarily due to non-payment of pre-petition liabilities. Additionally, cash provided by discontinued operations improved by \$71 million due to working capital changes associated with the discontinued operations in the current year. Partially offsetting this improvement was the incremental payment of reorganization and restructuring costs of approximately \$195 million in the current year.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities increased \$50 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared with the prior year, due to decreases in current period capital expenditures of \$59 million, as well as cash used for a business acquisition in the prior year of \$27 million and the funding of a restricted cash account of \$22 million in the prior year. Partially offsetting these cash improvements was a decrease in proceeds from the sales of businesses/assets of \$63 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$262 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared with the prior year, due to the net borrowing increase of \$256 million in the current year, driven by the first quarter net borrowing increase, and the proceeds from the sale and leaseback of a property in Mexico in the first quarter for approximately \$41 million. Partially offsetting these increases was an increase in reorganization items of \$41 million. Refer to discussion below for more details on current period financing activities.

Table of Contents

Sources of Liquidity

Kodak historically used cash received from operations, including intellectual property licensing, and the sale of non-core assets to fund its investment in its growth businesses and its transformation from a traditional film manufacturing company to a digital technology company. While Kodak develops its reorganization plan, the need to invest in its businesses will be balanced with the need to improve liquidity.

Kodak is focusing on its most valuable business lines to enable sustained profitability. During the third quarter of 2012 Kodak exited its digital capture and devices and Kodak Gallery businesses. Kodak has also announced that starting in 2013, its Consumer Inkjet business will solely consist of selling ink to its installed printer base.

One of the objectives of the Bankruptcy Filing is to resolve certain legacy liabilities that require significant uses of cash. During 2012 and 2011, Kodak made contributions (funded plans) or paid benefits (unfunded plans) of \$153 million and \$217 million, respectively, relating to its major defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans. The decline in 2012 from 2011 is primarily due to the fact that the 2012 contribution to the Kodak Pension Plan (the “KPP”) in the United Kingdom has been deferred and is intended to be considered as part of the overall resolution of the chapter 11 claims of the Trustee of the KPP and of Kodak Limited, the sponsoring employer. Kodak estimates contributions and benefit payments relating to its major defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans in 2013 of \$58 million. The expected decline in 2013 from 2012 is primarily due to the discontinuation of U.S. retiree medical, dental, life insurance, and survivor income benefits (other than COBRA continuation coverage or conversion rights as required by the applicable benefit plans or applicable law) in 2013. See Note 1, “Bankruptcy Proceedings,” in the Notes to the Financial Statements in Item 8 for additional information.

In connection with the Bankruptcy Filing, on January 20, 2012, the Company and Kodak Canada Inc. (the “Canadian Borrower” and, together with the Company, the “Borrowers”) entered into a Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement, as amended on January 25, 2012, March 5, 2012, April 26, 2012, December 19, 2012 and February 6, 2013 (the “DIP Credit Agreement”), with certain subsidiaries of the Company and the Canadian Borrower signatory thereto (“Subsidiary Guarantors”), the lenders signatory thereto (the “Lenders”), Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as sole lead arranger and book-runner, and Citicorp North America, Inc., as syndication agent, administration agent and co-collateral agent (the “Agent”). Pursuant to the terms of the DIP Credit Agreement, the Lenders agreed to lend in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$950 million, consisting of up to \$250 million super-priority senior secured asset-based revolving credit facilities and an up to \$700 million super-priority senior secured term loan facility.

During 2012 the Company borrowed \$700 million in term loans, issued approximately \$126 million of letters of credit, and had secured agreements of \$20 million under the revolving credit facilities. Under the DIP Credit Agreement borrowing base calculation, the Borrowers had approximately \$45 million available under the revolving credit facilities as of December 31, 2012. The DIP Credit Agreement limits, among other things, the Borrowers’ and the Subsidiary Guarantors’ ability to (i) incur indebtedness, (ii) incur or create liens, (iii) dispose of assets, (iv) prepay subordinated indebtedness and make other restricted payments, (v) enter into sale and leaseback transactions and (vi) modify the terms of any organizational documents and certain material contracts of the Borrowers and the Subsidiary Guarantors. In addition to standard obligations, the DIP Credit Agreement provides for specific milestones that Kodak must achieve by specific target dates. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries are required to maintain consolidated Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement) of not less than a specified level for certain periods, with the specified levels ranging from \$(130) million to \$175 million depending on the applicable period. The Company and its subsidiaries must also maintain minimum U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement) ranging from \$100 million to \$250 million depending on the applicable period. Kodak was required to maintain U.S. Liquidity of \$125 million, \$250 million, and \$150 million for the periods from January 20, 2012 to February 15, 2012; February 16, 2012 to March 31, 2012; and April 1, 2012 to September 30, 2012, respectively. From October 1, 2012 through the termination of the DIP Credit Agreement, Kodak must maintain minimum U.S. Liquidity of \$100 million, subject to increase under certain circumstances as described in the DIP Credit Agreement. Kodak was in compliance with all covenants under the DIP Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2012. The Company must prepay the DIP Credit Agreement with all net cash proceeds from sales of or casualty events relating to certain types of collateral consisting of accounts, inventory, equipment or machinery that constitute collateral. In addition, all net cash proceeds from any sale in respect of the Company’s digital imaging patent portfolio must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement. With respect to all other asset sales or casualty events, or intellectual property licensing or settlement agreements, 75% of the net cash proceeds must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement and 25% may be retained by the Company. However, once the Company’s share of these retained proceeds totals \$150 million, all remaining and future net cash proceeds must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement (retained proceeds were \$12 million as of December 31, 2012).

On February 1, 2013, Kodak entered into a series of agreements under which it received approximately \$530 million of proceeds, net of withholding taxes, a portion of which was paid by intellectual property licensees and a portion of which was paid by the

Table of Contents

acquirers of Kodak's digital imaging patent portfolio. In accordance with the DIP Credit Agreement, approximately \$419 million of the proceeds was used to prepay the term loan under the DIP Credit Agreement.

On February 28, 2013, the Company and members of the Steering Committee of the Second Lien Noteholders (the "Commitment Parties") agreed to structure and arrange a Junior DIP Facility with an aggregate principal amount of up to \$848 million of term loans. The term loans would consist of first lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$455 million (the "New Money Loans") and junior lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$375 million consisting of a dollar-for-dollar "roll-up" (such loans, the "Rolled-Up Loans") for a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Company's 2019 Senior Secured Notes issued March 15, 2011 and 2018 Senior Secured Notes issued March 5, 2010 (the "Second Lien Notes"). The Bankruptcy Filing created an event of default under the Second Lien Notes. The Junior DIP Facility will allow for payment of certain fees in cash or additional New Money Loans. The Junior DIP Facility would also contain provisions allowing for a conversion of up to \$654 million of the Junior DIP Facility loans upon emergence from chapter 11 into permanent exit financing with a five year term, provided that Kodak meets certain conditions and milestones, including Bankruptcy Court approval of a reorganization plan by September 15, 2013 with an effective date of no later than September 30, 2013; repayment of \$200 million of principal amount of New Money Loans; the resolution of all obligations owing in respect of the KPP obligations on terms reasonably satisfactory to the "Required Lead Lenders" (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties); there shall have been an additional prepayment of loans in an amount equal to 75% of U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties) above \$200 million; and receiving at least \$600 million in cash proceeds through the disposition of certain specified assets that are not part of the Commercial Imaging business, including any combination of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses and trademarks and related rights provided that, consent of the Required Lead Lenders would be necessary to exclude the assets of the Document Imaging and/or Personalized Imaging businesses from the disposition. Closing of the Junior DIP Facility is subject to certain conditions, including approval by the Bankruptcy Court of the Junior DIP Facility, repayment in full of the term loans under the DIP Credit Agreement and consent of the ABL lenders under the existing DIP Credit Agreement. On March 1, 2013, the Debtors filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court seeking approval of the Junior DIP Facility. The Bankruptcy Court approved the Debtors' motion on March 8, 2013. The agreement with the Commitment Parties expires on April 5, 2013.

On February 6, 2013, the Company received consents for an amendment from the lenders under its DIP Credit Agreement to extend the covenant requirement to file a plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the bankruptcy court from February 15, 2013 to April 30, 2013. The Company also sought consent for an additional amendment to permit the incurrence of the Junior DIP Facility and to (i) extend the maturity date of the DIP Credit Agreement facility from July 20, 2013 to September 30, 2013, to match the maturity of the Junior DIP Facility, (ii) eliminate the Canadian revolving facility, which is not being used by Kodak, and reduce the aggregate amount of the U.S. revolving credit commitments from \$225 million to \$200 million, (iii) remove machinery and equipment from the borrowing base of the revolving facility and (iv) revise the existing financial covenants and modify other covenants to match the terms proposed for the Junior DIP Facility. This additional amendment did not become effective because a condition to effectiveness was closing the Junior DIP Facility on or before February 28, 2013. The Company has engaged the DIP Credit Agreement agent to solicit the ABL DIP Credit Agreement lenders to re-consent for this amendment with a new expiration date of April 5, 2013.

Cash and cash equivalents are held in various locations throughout the world. At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, approximately \$324 million and \$170 million, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents were held within the U.S. and approximately \$811 million and \$691 million, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents were held outside the U.S. During 2012, approximately \$121 million of cash was repatriated, or loaned, from foreign subsidiaries to the U.S., net of loans and repayments of loans to foreign subsidiaries. Total cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$1,135 million and \$861 million, respectively. Kodak utilizes a variety of tax planning and financing strategies in an effort to ensure that cash is available in locations where it is needed. Cash balances held outside of the U.S. are generally required to support local country operations, may have high tax costs, or other limitations that delay the ability to repatriate, and therefore may not be readily available for transfer to other jurisdictions. Additionally, in China, where approximately \$235 million of cash and cash equivalents were held as of December 31, 2012, there are limitations related to net asset balances that impact the ability to make cash available to other jurisdictions in the world. Under the terms of the DIP Credit Agreement, the Debtors are permitted to invest up to \$100 million at any time in subsidiaries that are not party to the loan agreement.

Kodak incurred \$99 million, \$29 million and \$28 million of expenses for special termination benefits paid out of its U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The plan provision providing for the special termination benefits expired at the end of 2012.

Kodak's business may not generate cash flow in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay the principal of, or interest on Kodak's indebtedness, or to fund Kodak's other liquidity needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, restructuring actions, costs related to the cases and other general corporate requirements. If Kodak cannot fund its liquidity needs, it will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, and investments and alliances; selling additional assets; restructuring or refinancing its debt; or seeking additional equity capital. These actions may be restricted as a result of the Debtors' chapter 11 proceedings, the DIP Credit Agreement, and, if completed, the Junior DIP Facility. Such actions could increase Kodak's debt, negatively impact customer confidence in Kodak's ability to provide products and services, reduce Kodak's ability to raise additional capital, delay sustained profitability, and adversely affect the Debtors' ability to emerge from bankruptcy. There can be no assurance that any of these remedies could, if necessary, be effected on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or that they would permit Kodak to meet its scheduled debt service obligations. In addition, if Kodak incurs additional debt, the risks associated with its substantial leverage, including the risk that it will be unable to service Kodak's debt or generate enough cash flow to fund its liquidity needs, could intensify.

Further, the consummation of the Junior DIP Facility financing and borrowing of loans thereunder is subject to a number of conditions and there is no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied or waived. These conditions include, among others, an amendment of the DIP Credit

Agreement becoming effective, the absence of any material adverse effect since September 30, 2012 and the occurrence of the closing of the Junior DIP Facility no later than April 5, 2013. If Kodak fails to satisfy any of these conditions, including any conditions to the amendment of the DIP Credit Agreement becoming effective, the financing under the Junior DIP Facility will not be made available to the Company, which may adversely affect Kodak's liquidity and, consequently, its businesses, operating results, financial condition and the Debtors' ability to emerge from bankruptcy. In addition, a portion of the loans under the Junior DIP Facility will convert into loans under the related exit facility. If the Company consummates the Junior DIP Facility but fails to meet the conditions precedent to conversion, the Company will be required to repay in cash the Junior DIP Facility together with accrued and unpaid interest, which may adversely impact the Debtors' ability to emerge from bankruptcy.

Liens on assets under Kodak's borrowing arrangements are not expected to affect Kodak's ability to divest of non-core assets.

Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt," in the Notes to Financial Statements for further discussion of long-term debt, related maturities and interest rates as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations*

The impact that contractual obligations are expected to have on Kodak's cash flow in future periods is as follows:

(in millions)	Total	As of December 31, 2012					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018+
Long-term debt (1)	\$1,459	\$709	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 750
Interest payments on debt (1)	32	32	—	—	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	157	43	31	24	18	15	26
Purchase obligations (2)	163	67	36	28	17	15	—
Total (3) (4) (5) (6)	<u>\$1,811</u>	<u>\$851</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 776</u>

* Pre-petition obligations are being administered by the Bankruptcy Court. A portion of the contractual obligations relate to non-U.S. entities and, therefore, are not subject to the bankruptcy proceedings.

- (1) Long-term debt represents the maturity values of Kodak's long-term debt obligations as of December 31, 2012, excluding debt classified as subject to compromise. Interest payments on debt represent payments related to debt that is not subject to the bankruptcy proceeding. Interest payments to Second Lien Note holders that would be required as a result of entering into the Junior DIP Facility are not reflected in the table above. Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt," in the Notes to Financial Statements.
- (2) Purchase obligations include agreements related to raw materials, supplies, production and administrative services, as well as marketing and advertising, that are enforceable and legally binding on Kodak and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty. The terms of these agreements cover the next one to five years.
- (3) Due to uncertainty regarding the completion of tax audits and possible outcomes, the remaining estimate of the timing of payments related to uncertain tax positions and interest cannot be made. See Note 18, "Income Taxes," in the Notes to Financial Statements for additional information regarding Kodak's uncertain tax positions.
- (4) Kodak Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Subsidiary"), has agreed with the Trustee of the KPP to make certain contributions to the Plan. Under the terms of this agreement, the Subsidiary is obligated to pay a minimum amount of \$50 million to the KPP in each of the years 2011 through 2014, and a minimum amount of \$90 million to the KPP in each of the years 2015 through 2022. Future funding beyond 2022 would be required if the KPP is still not fully funded as determined by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. The payment amounts for the years 2015 through 2022 could be lower, and the payment amounts for all years noted could be higher by up to \$5 million per year, based on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and British pound. These minimum amounts do not include potential contributions related to tax benefits received by the Subsidiary.

The underfunded position of the KPP of approximately \$1.5 billion (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) is included in Pension and other postretirement liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012. The underfunded obligation relates to a non-debtor entity. The Trustee has asserted an unsecured claim to the Debtors of approximately \$2.8 billion under the guarantee. The Subsidiary has also asserted an unsecured claim to the Debtors under the guarantee for an unliquidated amount. The ultimate treatment of the Trustee's and Subsidiary's claims is not determinable at this time. Refer to "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements" discussion below and Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings," in the Notes to Financial Statements for additional details.

EKC has proposed that the Subsidiary's 2012 and future contributions be considered part of the overall resolution of the claims of the Trustee and Subsidiary.

- (5) In addition to the pension contributions related to the KPP noted in (4) above, funding requirements for Kodak's other major defined benefit retirement plans and other postretirement benefit plans have not been determined, therefore, they have not been included.
- (6) Because their future cash outflows are uncertain, the other long-term liabilities presented in Note 12, "Other Long-Term Liabilities," in the Notes to Financial Statements are excluded from this table.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Kodak guarantees debt and other obligations of certain customers. The debt and other obligations are primarily due to banks and leasing companies in connection with financing of customers' purchases of equipment and product from Kodak. At December 31, 2012, the maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) that Kodak could be required to make under these customer-related guarantees was \$19 million and the carrying amount of the liability related to these customer guarantees was not material.

The customer financing agreements and related guarantees, which mature between 2013 and 2016, typically have a term of 90 days for product and short-term equipment financing arrangements, and up to five years for long-term equipment financing arrangements. These guarantees would require payment from Kodak only in the event of default on payment by the respective debtor. In some cases, particularly for guarantees related to equipment financing, Kodak has collateral or recourse provisions to recover and sell the equipment to reduce any losses that might be incurred in connection with the guarantees. However, any proceeds received from the liquidation of these assets may not cover the maximum potential loss under these guarantees.

EKC also guarantees potential indebtedness to banks and other third parties for some of its consolidated subsidiaries. The maximum amount guaranteed is \$100 million, and the outstanding amount for those guarantees is \$83 million. Of this outstanding amount, \$38 million is recorded within Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt. The remaining \$45 million of outstanding guarantees represent parent guarantees providing financial assurance to third parties that the Company's subsidiaries will fulfill their future performance or financial obligations under various contracts, which do not necessarily have corresponding liabilities reported in Kodak's financial statements. These guarantees expire in 2013 through 2019. Pursuant to the terms of the Company's Amended Credit Agreement, obligations of the Borrowers to the Lenders under the Amended Credit Agreement, as well as secured agreements in an amount not to exceed \$75 million, are guaranteed by the Company and the Company's U.S. subsidiaries and included in the above amounts. As of December 31, 2012, these secured agreements totaled \$20 million.

EKC has issued a guarantee to Kodak Limited (the "Subsidiary") and the Trustee (the "Trustee") of the Kodak Pension Plan (the "KPP") in the United Kingdom. Under that arrangement, EKC guaranteed to the Subsidiary and the Trustees the ability of the Subsidiary, only to the extent it becomes necessary to do so, to (1) make contributions to the KPP to ensure sufficient assets exist to make plan benefit payments, and (2) make contributions to the KPP such that it will achieve full funded status by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. The guarantee expires (a) upon the conclusion of the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022 if the KPP achieves full funded status or on payment of the balance if the KPP is underfunded by no more than 60 million British pounds by that date, (b) earlier in the event that the KPP achieves full funded status for two consecutive funding valuation cycles which are typically performed at least every three years, or (c) June 30, 2024 on payment of the balance in the event that the KPP is underfunded by more than 60 million British pounds upon conclusion of the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. The amount of potential future contributions is dependent on the funding status of the KPP as it fluctuates over the term of the guarantee. The funded status of the KPP may be materially impacted by future changes in key assumptions used in the valuation of the plan, particularly the discount rate and expected rate of return on plan assets. The funded status of the KPP (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) is included in Pension and other postretirement liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The guarantee is the subject of the chapter 11 claims asserted by the Trustee of the KPP and the Subsidiary, and it is intended that the obligations under the guarantee, as well as future contributions to the KPP, will be considered as part of the overall resolution of these claims.

Kodak issues indemnifications in certain instances when it sells businesses and real estate, and in the ordinary course of business with its customers, suppliers, service providers and business partners. Further, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers who are, or were, serving at the Company's request in such capacities. Historically, costs incurred to settle claims related to these indemnifications have not been material to Kodak's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, the fair value of the indemnifications that Kodak issued during the year ended December 31, 2012 was not material to Kodak's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

2011

Cash Flow Activity

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2011	2010	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in continuing operations	\$ (966)	\$ (281)	\$ (685)
Net cash (used in) provided by discontinued operations	(32)	62	(94)
Net cash used in operating activities	(998)	(219)	(779)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net cash used in continuing operations	(91)	(112)	21
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	66	—	66
Net cash used in investing activities	(25)	(112)	87
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	246	(74)	320
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	14	5	9
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (763)</u>	<u>\$ (400)</u>	<u>\$ (363)</u>

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities increased \$779 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared with the prior year. Cash received in 2011 related to non-recurring licensing agreements of \$82 million was \$515 million lower than cash received in 2010 related to non-recurring licensing agreements, net of applicable withholding taxes, of \$597 million. Additionally, the increase in cash used in operating activities was attributable to a greater use of cash from working capital changes and use of cash for the settlement of other liabilities in the current year as compared with the prior year.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$87 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared with 2010 due primarily to an increase in proceeds received from sales of assets and businesses and lower capital expenditures. Partially offsetting this was cash used for the acquisition of a business and to fund restricted cash and investments in trust ensuring payment of various obligations.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$320 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared with 2010 due to an increase in net borrowings.

Other

Refer to Note 3, “Liabilities Subject to Compromise” in the Notes to Financial Statements for discussion regarding Kodak’s reclassification of certain liabilities.

Refer to Note 13, “Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to Financial Statements for discussion regarding Kodak’s undiscounted liabilities for environmental remediation costs, and other commitments and contingencies including legal matters.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report on Form 10-K, includes “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning Kodak’s plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenue or performance, capital expenditures, liquidity, financing needs, business

Table of Contents

trends, and other information that is not historical information. When used in this report on Form 10-K, the words “estimates,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “projects,” “plans,” “intends,” “believes,” “predicts,” “forecasts,” or future or conditional verbs, such as “will,” “should,” “could,” or “may,” and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, management’s examination of historical operating trends and data are based upon Kodak’s expectations and various assumptions. Future events or results may differ from those anticipated or expressed in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, among others, the risks and uncertainties described in more detail in this report on Form 10-K under the headings “Business”, “Risk Factors”, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations–Liquidity and Capital Resources” and those described in filings made by the Company with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and in other filings the Company makes with the SEC from time to time, as well as the following: the Company’s ability to successfully emerge from Chapter 11 as a profitable sustainable company; the ability of the Company to develop, secure approval of and consummate one or more plans of reorganization with respect to the Chapter 11 cases; Kodak’s ability to improve its operating structure, financial results and profitability; the ability of Kodak to achieve cash forecasts, financial projections, and projected growth; our ability to raise sufficient proceeds from the sale of businesses and non-core assets; the businesses Kodak expects to emerge from Chapter 11; the ability of Kodak to discontinue certain businesses or operations; the ability of Kodak to continue as a going concern; Kodak’s ability to comply with the Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) covenants in its Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement; our ability to obtain additional financing; the potential adverse effects of the Chapter 11 proceedings on Kodak’s liquidity, results of operations, brand or business prospects; the outcome of our intellectual property patent litigation matters; Kodak’s ability to generate or raise cash and maintain a cash balance sufficient to comply with the minimum liquidity covenants in its Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement and to fund continued investments, capital needs, restructuring payments and to service its debt; our ability to fairly resolve legacy liabilities; the resolution of claims against the Company; our ability to retain key executives, managers and employees; our ability to maintain product reliability and quality and growth in relevant markets; the seasonality of our business; our ability to effectively anticipate technology trends and develop and market new products, solutions and technologies; and the impact of the global economic environment on Kodak. There may be other factors that may cause Kodak’s actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to Kodak or persons acting on its behalf apply only as of the date of this report on Form 10-K, and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this report. Kodak undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING DATA

A summary of operating data for 2012 and for the four years prior is shown on page 120.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Kodak, as a result of its global operating and financing activities, is exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates, which may adversely affect its results of operations and financial position. In seeking to minimize the risks associated with such activities, Kodak may enter into derivative contracts. Kodak does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. Foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge existing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, especially those of Kodak’s International Treasury Center, as well as forecasted foreign currency denominated intercompany sales. Silver forward contracts are used to mitigate Kodak’s risk to fluctuating silver prices. Kodak’s exposure to changes in interest rates results from its investing and borrowing activities used to meet its liquidity needs. Long-term debt is generally used to finance long-term investments, while short-term debt is used to meet working capital requirements.

Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of open foreign currency forward contracts using available forward rates, if the U.S. dollar had been 10% weaker at December 31, 2012 and 2011, the fair value of open forward contracts would have decreased \$21 million and increased \$34 million, respectively. Such changes in fair value would be substantially offset by the revaluation or settlement of the underlying positions hedged.

There were no open silver forward contracts as of December 31, 2012. Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of open silver forward contracts using available forward prices, if available forward silver prices had been 10% lower at December 31, 2011, the fair value of open forward contracts would have decreased \$2 million. Such changes in fair value, if realized, would have been offset by lower costs of manufacturing silver-containing products.

Kodak is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its borrowing activities and, to a lesser extent, through investments in marketable securities. Kodak may utilize borrowings to fund its working capital and investment needs. The majority of short-

Table of Contents

term and long-term borrowings are in fixed-rate instruments. There is inherent roll-over risk for borrowings and marketable securities as they mature and are renewed at current market rates. The extent of this risk is not predictable because of the variability of future interest rates and business financing requirements.

Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings, if available market interest rates had been 10% (about 187 basis points) lower at December 31, 2012, the fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings would have increased \$1 million and \$37 million, respectively. Using a sensitivity analysis based on estimated fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings, if available market interest rates had been 10% (about 301 basis points) lower at December 31, 2011, the fair value of short-term and long-term borrowings would have increased \$3 million and \$66 million, respectively.

Kodak's financial instrument counterparties are high-quality investment or commercial banks with significant experience with such instruments. Kodak manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by requiring specific minimum credit standards and diversification of counterparties. Kodak has procedures to monitor the credit exposure amounts. The maximum credit exposure at December 31, 2012 was not significant to Kodak.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Eastman Kodak Company:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Eastman Kodak Company and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, on January 19, 2012, the Company and its U.S. subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Uncertainties inherent in the bankruptcy process raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Rochester, New York
March 11, 2013

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in millions, except per share data)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net sales			
Products	\$ 3,441	\$ 4,238	\$ 4,316
Services	721	784	775
Licensing & royalties (Note 18)	(48)	126	902
Total net sales	<u>\$ 4,114</u>	<u>\$ 5,148</u>	<u>\$ 5,993</u>
Cost of sales			
Products	\$ 2,954	\$ 3,741	\$ 3,580
Services	569	609	590
Total cost of sales	<u>\$ 3,523</u>	<u>\$ 4,350</u>	<u>\$ 4,170</u>
Gross profit	\$ 591	\$ 798	\$ 1,823
Selling, general and administrative expenses	824	1,050	1,084
Research and development costs	207	235	249
Restructuring costs and other	228	118	69
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(95)	(65)	619
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net, reorganization items, net and income taxes	(573)	(540)	(198)
Interest expense (contractual interest for the year ended December 31, 2012 of \$203)	158	155	148
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	7	—	102
Other income (charges), net	21	(4)	23
Reorganization items, net	843	—	—
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,560)	(699)	(425)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(257)	8	110
Loss from continuing operations	(1,303)	(707)	(535)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(76)	(57)	(152)
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	<u>\$ (1,379)</u>	<u>\$ (764)</u>	<u>\$ (687)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to Eastman Kodak Company common shareholders:			
Continuing operations	\$ (4.79)	\$ (2.63)	\$ (1.99)
Discontinued operations	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.57)
Total	<u>\$ (5.07)</u>	<u>\$ (2.84)</u>	<u>\$ (2.56)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	\$ (1,379)	\$ (764)	\$ (687)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Realized and unrealized (losses) gains from hedging activity, net of tax of \$2, \$0 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively	(1)	5	4
Reclassification adjustment for hedging-related gains (losses) included in net earnings, net of tax of \$1, \$0 and \$1 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010	5	(14)	(8)
Unrealized gains from investment, net of tax of \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010	—	1	—
Currency translation adjustments	(14)	18	80
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligation activity, net of tax of \$146, \$71 and \$19 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively	60	(541)	(451)
Total comprehensive loss, net of tax	<u>\$ (1,329)</u>	<u>\$ (1,295)</u>	<u>\$ (1,062)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in millions, except share and per share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,135	\$ 861
Receivables, net	790	1,103
Inventories, net	543	607
Deferred income taxes	75	81
Other current assets	35	75
Total current assets	2,578	2,727
Property, plant and equipment, net	693	895
Goodwill	278	277
Other long-term assets	737	779
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,286	\$ 4,678
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 432	\$ 706
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	699	152
Accrued income and other taxes	13	40
Other current liabilities	960	1,252
Total current liabilities	2,104	2,150
Long-term debt, net of current portion	740	1,363
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	2,031	3,053
Other long-term liabilities	372	462
Liabilities subject to compromise	2,716	—
Total liabilities	7,963	7,028
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Common stock, \$2.50 par value, 950,000,000 shares authorized; 391,292,760 shares issued as of December 31, 2012 and 2011; 272,373,920 and 271,379,883 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	978	978
Additional paid in capital	1,105	1,108
Retained earnings	2,600	4,071
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,616)	(2,666)
	2,067	3,491
Treasury stock, at cost; 118,918,840 shares as of December 31, 2012 and 119,912,877 shares as of December 31, 2011	(5,746)	(5,843)
Total Eastman Kodak Company shareholders' deficit	(3,679)	(2,352)
Noncontrolling interests	2	2
Total deficit	(3,677)	(2,350)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT	\$ 4,286	\$ 4,678

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(in millions, except share and per share data)

	Eastman Kodak Company Shareholders							
	Common Stock (1)	Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock	Total	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2009	\$ 978	\$ 1,093	\$ 5,676	\$ (1,760)	\$(6,022)	\$ (35)	\$ 2	\$ (33)
Net loss	—	—	(687)	—	—	(687)	—	(687)
Other comprehensive loss:								
Unrealized gains arising from hedging activity (\$4 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Reclassification adjustment for hedging related gains included in net earnings (\$8 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	(8)	—	(8)	—	(8)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	80	—	80	—	80
Pension and other postretirement liability adjustments (\$470 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	(451)	—	(451)	—	(451)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(375)	—	(375)	—	(375)
Comprehensive loss								(1,062)
Recognition of equity-based compensation expense	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	21
Treasury stock issued, net (268,464 shares) (2)	—	(9)	(20)	—	28	(1)	—	(1)
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 978</u>	<u>\$ 1,105</u>	<u>\$ 4,969</u>	<u>\$ (2,135)</u>	<u>\$(5,994)</u>	<u>\$ (1,077)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (1,075)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY (DEFICIT) Cont'd.

(in millions, except share and per share data)

	Eastman Kodak Company Shareholders							Noncontrolling Interests	Total
	Common	Additional	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Treasury				
	Stock (1)	Paid In Capital	Earnings	(Loss) Income	Stock	Total			
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2010	\$ 978	\$ 1,105	\$ 4,969	\$ (2,135)	\$ (5,994)	<u>\$ (1,077)</u>	\$ 2		<u>\$ (1,075)</u>
Net loss	—	—	(764)	—	—	<u>(764)</u>	—		<u>(764)</u>
Other comprehensive loss:									
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (\$1 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		1
Unrealized gains arising from hedging activity (\$5 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	5	—	5	—		5
Reclassification adjustment for hedging related gains included in net earnings (\$14 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	(14)	—	(14)	—		(14)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	18	—	18	—		18
Pension and other postretirement liability adjustments (\$611 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	(541)	—	(541)	—		(541)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	<u>(531)</u>	—	<u>(531)</u>	—		<u>(531)</u>
Comprehensive loss									(1,295)
Recognition of equity-based compensation expense	—	20	—	—	—	20	—		20
Treasury stock issued, net (2,326,209 shares) (2)	—	(16)	(127)	—	143	—	—		—
Unvested stock issuances (154,696 shares)	—	(1)	(7)	—	8	—	—		—
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 978</u>	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>\$ 4,071</u>	<u>\$ (2,666)</u>	<u>\$ (5,843)</u>	<u>\$ (2,352)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>		<u>\$ (2,350)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY (DEFICIT) Cont'd.

(in millions, except share and per share data)

	Eastman Kodak Company Shareholders							
	Common	Additional		Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Treasury		Noncontrolling	
	Stock (1)	Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	(Loss) Income	Stock	Total	Interests	Total
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2011	\$ 978	\$ 1,108	\$ 4,071	\$ (2,666)	\$(5,843)	\$(2,352)	\$ 2	\$(2,350)
Net loss	—	—	(1,379)	—	—	(1,379)	—	(1,379)
Other comprehensive loss:								
Realized and unrealized losses arising from hedging activity (\$2 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Reclassification adjustment for hedging related losses included in net earnings (\$0 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	(14)	—	(14)	—	(14)
Pension and other postretirement liability adjustments (\$146 million pre-tax)	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	60
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	50
Comprehensive loss								(1,329)
Recognition of equity-based compensation expense	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Treasury stock issued, net (994,037 shares) (2)	—	(5)	(92)	—	97	—	—	—
Equity (deficit) as of December 31, 2012	\$ 978	\$ 1,105	\$ 2,600	\$ (2,616)	\$(5,746)	\$(3,679)	\$ 2	\$(3,677)

(1) There are 100 million shares of \$10 par value preferred stock authorized, none of which have been issued.

(2) Includes stock awards issued, offset by shares surrendered for taxes.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (1,379)	\$ (764)	\$ (687)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	76	57	152
Depreciation and amortization	242	273	345
Gain on sales of businesses/assets	(18)	(80)	(8)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	7	—	102
Non-cash restructuring costs, asset impairments and other charges	34	17	635
Non-cash reorganization items, net	717	—	—
(Benefit) provision for deferred income taxes	(20)	12	(95)
Decrease (increase) in receivables	213	(12)	134
Decrease (increase) in inventories	27	103	(68)
Decrease in liabilities excluding borrowings	(154)	(524)	(580)
Other items, net	(46)	(48)	(211)
Total adjustments	1,078	(202)	406
Net cash used in continuing operations	(301)	(966)	(281)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	39	(32)	62
Net cash used in operating activities	(262)	(998)	(219)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to properties	(69)	(128)	(149)
Proceeds from sales of businesses/assets	63	87	32
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(27)	—
(Funding) use of restricted cash and investment accounts	—	(22)	1
Marketable securities—sales	95	83	74
Marketable securities—purchases	(91)	(84)	(70)
Net cash used in continuing operations	(2)	(91)	(112)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	27	66	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	25	(25)	(112)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from DIP credit agreement	686	—	—
Proceeds from other borrowings	—	412	503
Repayment of borrowings	(178)	(160)	(565)
Reorganization items	(41)	—	—
Debt issuance costs	—	(6)	(12)
Proceeds from sale and leaseback transaction	41	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	508	246	(74)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3	14	5
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	274	(763)	(400)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	861	1,624	2,024
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 1,135</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 1,624</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash paid for interest and income taxes was:			
Interest, net of portion capitalized of \$1 as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010	\$ 63	\$ 126	\$ 115
Income taxes (1)	55	78	197
The following non-cash items are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:			
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability adjustments	\$ (60)	\$ 541	\$ 451
Liabilities assumed in acquisitions	—	9	—
Issuance of unvested stock, net of forfeitures	—	1	—

(1) Includes payments related to discontinued operations.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

On January 19, 2012 (the “Petition Date”), Eastman Kodak Company and its U.S. subsidiaries (collectively, the “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief (the “Bankruptcy Filing”) under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) case number 12-10202. The Company’s foreign subsidiaries (collectively, the “Non-Filing Entities”) were not part of the Bankruptcy Filing. The Debtors continue to operate their businesses as “debtors-in-possession” under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. The Non-Filing Entities continue to operate in the ordinary course of business.

The Bankruptcy Filing is intended to permit Kodak to reorganize and increase liquidity in the U.S. and abroad, monetize non-strategic intellectual property and businesses, fairly resolve legacy liabilities, and focus on the most valuable business lines to enable sustainable profitability. The Debtors’ goal is to develop and implement a reorganization plan that meets the standards for confirmation under the Bankruptcy Code. Confirmation of a reorganization plan could materially alter the classifications and amounts reported in Kodak’s consolidated financial statements, which do not give effect to any adjustments to the carrying values of assets or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary as a consequence of a confirmation of a reorganization plan or other arrangement or the effect of any operational changes that may be implemented.

OPERATION AND IMPLICATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY FILING

Under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, the filing of voluntary bankruptcy petitions by the Debtors automatically stayed most actions against the Debtors, including most actions to collect indebtedness incurred prior to the Petition Date or to exercise control over Kodak’s property. Accordingly, although the Bankruptcy Filing triggered defaults for certain of the Debtors’ debt obligations, creditors are stayed from taking any actions as a result of such defaults. Absent an order of the Bankruptcy Court, substantially all of the Debtors’ pre-petition liabilities are subject to compromise under a reorganization plan. As a result of the Bankruptcy Filing the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities are subject to uncertainty. The Debtors, operating as debtors-in-possession under the Bankruptcy Code, may, subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court, sell or otherwise dispose of assets and liquidate or compromise liabilities for amounts other than those reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Further, a confirmed reorganization plan or other arrangement may materially change the amounts and classifications in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

The Debtors may assume, assume and assign, or reject certain executory contracts and unexpired leases subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions. In general, rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease is treated as a pre-petition breach of the executory contract or unexpired lease in question and, subject to certain exceptions, relieves the Debtors from performing their future obligations under such executory contract or unexpired lease but entitles the contract counter-party or lessor to a pre-petition general unsecured claim for damages caused by such deemed breach. Generally, the assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease requires the Debtors to cure any existing defaults under such executory contract or unexpired lease.

Subsequent to the Petition Date, the Debtors received approval, but not direction, from the Bankruptcy Court to pay or otherwise honor certain pre-petition obligations generally designed to stabilize Kodak’s operations. These obligations related to certain employee wages, salaries and benefits, certain customer program obligations, and the payment of vendors and other providers in the ordinary course for goods and services received after the Petition Date. The Debtors have retained, pursuant to Bankruptcy Court approval, legal and financial professionals to advise the Company in connection with the Bankruptcy Filing and certain other professionals to provide services and advice in the ordinary course of business. From time to time, the Debtors may seek Bankruptcy Court approval to retain additional professionals.

The U.S. Trustee for the Southern District of New York (the “U.S. Trustee”) has appointed an official committee of unsecured creditors (the “UCC”) as well as an official committee of retired employees (“Retiree Committee”). The UCC, the Retiree Committee and their legal representatives have a right to be heard on all matters affecting the Debtors that come before the Bankruptcy Court. There can be no assurance that the UCC will support the Debtors’ positions on matters to be presented to the Bankruptcy Court in the future or on any reorganization plan, once proposed.

REORGANIZATION PLAN

In order for the Debtors to emerge successfully from chapter 11, the Debtors must obtain the Bankruptcy Court’s approval of a reorganization plan, which will enable the Debtors to emerge from chapter 11 as a reorganized entity operating in the ordinary course of business outside of bankruptcy. In connection with a reorganization plan, the Company also may require a new credit facility, or “exit financing”. The Company’s ability to obtain such approval and exit financing will depend on, among other things, the timing and outcome

Table of Contents

of various ongoing matters related to the Bankruptcy Filing. A reorganization plan determines the rights and satisfaction of claims of various creditors and security holders, and is subject to the ultimate outcome of negotiations, events and Bankruptcy Court decisions.

On February 22, 2013, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order extending the period of time that the Debtors have the exclusive right to file a reorganization plan and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court through and including April 18, 2013. The extension concerns only the length of time in which the Debtors have the sole right to file a reorganization plan, not the duration of the case.

The Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement (“DIP Credit Agreement” or “DIP”) stipulates that a draft of an acceptable reorganization plan and disclosure statement is to be provided to the DIP agent on or prior to January 15, 2013 and filed with the court on or prior to February 15, 2013. On January 15, 2013, the Company provided to the DIP agent a draft reorganization plan and disclosure statement. On February 6, 2013, the Company entered into an amendment of the DIP Credit Agreement to extend the requirement to file a plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court to April 30, 2013.

Under section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code, the disclosure statement must be approved by the Bankruptcy Court before the Debtors may solicit acceptance of the proposed reorganization plan. To be approved by the Bankruptcy Court, the disclosure statement must contain “adequate information” that would enable a hypothetical holder to make an informed judgment about the plan. Once the disclosure statement is approved, the Debtors may send the proposed reorganization plan, the disclosure statement and ballots to all creditors entitled to vote.

Kodak presently expects that any proposed reorganization plan will provide, among other things, settlement of the obligations under the DIP Credit agreement, mechanisms for settlement of claims against the Debtors’ estates, treatment of the Company’s existing equity and debt holders, and certain corporate governance and administrative matters pertaining to the reorganized Company. Any proposed reorganization plan will be subject to revision prior to submission to the Bankruptcy Court based upon discussions with the Debtors’ creditors and other interested parties, and thereafter in response to creditor claims and objections and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code or the Bankruptcy Court. There can be no assurance that the Debtors’ will be able to secure approval for the Debtors’ proposed reorganization plan from creditors or confirmation from the Bankruptcy Court. In the event the Debtors’ do not secure approval or confirmation of the reorganization plan, any outstanding DIP Credit Agreement principal and interest could become immediately due and payable.

DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION FINANCING

In connection with the Bankruptcy Filing, on January 20, 2012, the Company and Kodak Canada Inc. (the “Canadian Borrower” and, together with the Company, the “Borrowers”) entered into a Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement, as amended on January 25, 2012, March 5, 2012, April 26, 2012, December 19, 2012, and February 6, 2013 (the “DIP Credit Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the DIP Credit Agreement, the lenders agreed to lend to the Borrowers an aggregate principal amount of up to \$950 million, consisting of up to \$250 million super-priority senior secured asset-based revolving credit facilities and an up to \$700 million super-priority senior secured term loan facility (collectively, the “Loans”). The DIP Credit Agreement was approved on February 15, 2012 by the Bankruptcy Court. The DIP Credit Agreement terminates and all outstanding obligations must be repaid on the earliest to occur of (i) July 20, 2013, (ii) the date of the substantial consummation of certain reorganization plans, or (iii) certain other events, including Events of Default (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement) and repayment in full of the obligations pursuant to a mandatory prepayment.

On March 1, 2013, the Company and the DIP Credit Agreement agent agreed on terms for the solicitation of consents from the ABL lenders under the existing DIP Credit Agreement which would consent to the incurrence of the Junior DIP Facility and among other related changes and conforming changes to the Junior DIP Facility, would extend the maturity date of the DIP Credit Agreement from July 20, 2013 to September 30, 2013, to match the maturity of the Junior DIP Facility. Refer to Note 11, “Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt” for additional information on the DIP Credit Agreement amendments.

On February 28, 2013, the Company and members of the Steering Committee of the Second Lien Noteholders (the “Commitment Parties”) agreed to structure and arrange a Junior DIP Facility with an aggregate principal amount of up to \$848 million of term loans. The term loans would consist of first lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$455 million (the “New Money Loans”) and junior lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$375 million consisting of a dollar-for-dollar “roll-up” (such loans, the “Rolled-Up Loans”) for a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Company’s 2019 Senior Secured Notes issued March 15, 2011 and 2018 Senior Secured Notes issued March 5, 2010 (the “Second Lien Notes”). The Bankruptcy Filing created an event of default under the Second Lien Notes. The Junior DIP Facility will allow for payment of certain fees in cash or additional New Money Loans. The Junior DIP Facility would also contain provisions allowing for a conversion of up to \$654 million of the Junior DIP Facility loans upon emergence from chapter 11 into permanent exit financing with a five year term, provided that Kodak meets certain conditions and milestones, including Bankruptcy Court approval of a reorganization plan by September 15, 2013 with an effective date of no later than September 30, 2013; repayment of \$200 million of principal amount of New Money Loans; the resolution of all obligations owing in respect of the KPP on terms reasonably satisfactory to the “Required Lead Lenders” (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties); there shall have been an additional prepayment of loans in an amount equal to 75% of U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties) above \$200 million; and receiving at least \$600 million in cash proceeds through the disposition of certain specified assets that are not part of the Commercial Imaging business, including any combination of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses and trademarks and related rights provided that, consent of the Required Lead Lenders

Table of Contents

would be necessary to exclude the assets of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses from the disposition. Closing of the Junior DIP Facility is subject to certain conditions, including approval by the Bankruptcy Court of the Junior DIP Facility, repayment in full of the term loans under the DIP Credit Agreement, and consent of the ABL lenders under the existing DIP Credit Agreement. On March 1, 2013, the Debtors filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court seeking approval of the Junior DIP Facility. The Bankruptcy Court approved the Debtors' motion on March 8, 2013. The agreement with the Commitment Parties expires on April 5, 2013.

Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt" for additional information on the Junior DIP Facility.

PRE-PETITION CLAIMS

On April 18, 2012, as amended on May 16, 2012 and February 1, 2013, the Debtors filed schedules of assets and liabilities and statements of financial affairs with the Bankruptcy Court. On May 10, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order establishing July 17, 2012 as the bar date for potential creditors to file proofs of claims and established the required procedures with respect to filing such claims. A bar date is the date by which pre-petition claims against the Debtors must be filed if the claimants wish to receive any distribution in the chapter 11 proceedings.

As of February 22, 2013, the Debtors have received approximately 6,100 proofs of claim, a portion of which assert, in part or in whole, unliquidated claims. In the aggregate, total liquidated proofs of claim of approximately \$21.4 billion have been filed against the Debtors. New and amended claims may be filed in the future, including claims amended to assign values to claims originally filed with no designated value. The Debtors are now in the process of reconciling such claims to the amounts listed by the Debtors in their schedule of assets and liabilities (as amended). Differences in liability amounts estimated by the Debtors and claims filed by creditors will be investigated and resolved, including through the filing of objections with the Bankruptcy Court, where appropriate. Approximately 1,100 claims totaling approximately \$1.1 billion have been expunged or withdrawn and the Debtors have filed additional claim objections with the Bankruptcy Court for approximately 200 claims totaling approximately \$30 million in additional reductions. The Debtors may continue to ask the Bankruptcy Court to disallow claims that the Debtors believe are duplicative, have been later amended or superseded, are without merit, are overstated or should be disallowed for other reasons. In addition, as a result of this process, the Debtors may identify additional liabilities that will need to be recorded or reclassified to liabilities subject to compromise. In light of the substantial number of claims filed, the claims resolution process may take considerable time to complete. The resolution of such claims could result in material adjustments to Kodak's financial statements. The determination of how liabilities will ultimately be treated cannot be made until the Bankruptcy Court approves a plan of reorganization. Accordingly, the ultimate amount or treatment of such liabilities is not determinable at this time.

FINANCIAL REPORTING IN REORGANIZATION

Expenses, gains and losses directly associated with reorganization proceedings are reported as Reorganization items, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. In addition, liabilities subject to compromise in the chapter 11 proceedings are distinguished from liabilities of Non-Filing Entities, fully secured liabilities not expected to be compromised and from post-petition liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012. Where there is uncertainty about whether a secured claim will be paid or impaired under the chapter 11 proceedings, Kodak has classified the entire amount of the claim as a liability subject to compromise. The amount of liabilities subject to compromise represents Kodak's estimate, where an estimate is determinable, of known or potential pre-petition claims to be addressed in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings. Such liabilities are reported at Kodak's current estimate, where an estimate is determinable, of the allowed claim amounts, even though the claims may be settled for lesser amounts. These claims remain subject to future adjustments, which may result from: negotiations; actions of the Bankruptcy Court; disputed claims; rejection of contracts and unexpired leases; the determination as to the value of any collateral securing claims; proofs of claims; or other events.

Effective as of January 19, 2012, Kodak ceased recording interest expense on outstanding pre-petition debt classified as liabilities subject to compromise. Contractual interest expense represents amounts due under the contractual terms of outstanding debt, including debt subject to compromise. For the period from January 19, 2012 through December 31, 2012 contractual interest expense related to liabilities subject to compromise of approximately \$45 million has not been recorded, as it is not expected to be an allowed claim under the chapter 11 case.

SECTION 363 ASSET SALES

On May 2, 2012, Kodak sold certain assets of Kodak Gallery on-line photo services business for \$23.8 million to Shutterfly, Inc. Approximately 75% of the net proceeds from the sale were used to repay term debt under the DIP Credit Agreement.

On August 23, 2012, Kodak announced the decision to initiate sale processes for its Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging businesses. The Personalized Imaging business consists of retail systems solutions, paper & output systems, and event imaging solutions. The Document Imaging business consists of scanners, as well as capture software, and services for enterprise customers.

Table of Contents

On February 1, 2013, Kodak entered into a series of agreements related to the monetization of certain of its intellectual property assets, including the sale of its digital imaging patents. Under these agreements, Kodak received approximately \$530 million, a portion of which was paid by twelve licensees that received a license to the digital imaging patent portfolio and other patents owned by Kodak. Another portion was paid by Intellectual Ventures Fund 83 LLC (“Intellectual Ventures”) and Apple, Inc., each of which acquired a portion of the digital imaging patent portfolio, subject to the licenses granted to the twelve new licensees, and previously existing licenses. In addition, Kodak retained a license to the digital imaging patents for its own use. In connection with this transaction, the Company entered into a separate agreement with FUJIFILM Corporation (“Fuji”) whereby, among other things, Fuji granted Kodak the right to sub-license certain Fuji Patents to businesses Kodak intends to sell as part of the Company’s emergence efforts. The Debtors also agreed to allow Fuji a general unsecured pre-petition claim against the Debtors in the amount of \$70 million.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

On November 7, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving a settlement agreement between the Debtors and the Official Committee of Retired Employees appointed by the U.S. Trustee under the chapter 11 proceedings (the “Retiree Committee”). The Retiree Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Debtors on behalf of eligible retirees, long-term disability recipients, and their spouses, dependents and survivors (“Retirees”), concerning the future of U.S. retiree medical, dental, life insurance, and survivor income benefits.

Under the settlement agreement, the Debtors will no longer provide retiree medical, dental, life insurance and survivor income benefits to current and future Retirees after December 31, 2012 (other than COBRA continuation coverage of medical and/or dental benefits or conversion coverage as required by the plans or applicable law), and the Retiree Committee will set up a trust or account from which some limited benefits for some retirees may be provided after December 31, 2012. The trust or account will be funded by the following contributions from the Debtors: \$7.5 million in cash paid by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2012, an administrative claim against the Debtors in the amount of \$15 million, and a general unsecured claim against the Debtors in the amount of \$635 million. As part of the settlement, all other claims arising from or based on the termination or modification of retiree medical, dental, life insurance and survivor income benefits will be deemed settled and disallowed.

The \$650 million in claims against the Debtors and the \$7.5 million cash payment are reflected in Reorganization items, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY GUARANTEE

Eastman Kodak Company (“EKC”) has previously issued (pre-petition) a guarantee to Kodak Limited (the “Subsidiary”) and the Trustee (“Trustee”) of the Kodak Pension Plan (the “KPP”) in the United Kingdom. Under that arrangement, EKC guaranteed to the Subsidiary and the Trustee the ability of the Subsidiary, only to the extent it becomes necessary to do so, to (1) make contributions to the KPP to ensure sufficient assets exist to make plan benefit payments, as they become due, if the KPP otherwise would not have sufficient assets and (2) make contributions to the KPP such that it will achieve fully funded status by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022.

The Subsidiary agreed to make certain contributions to the KPP as determined by a funding plan agreed to by the Trustee. Under the terms of this agreement, the Subsidiary is obligated to pay a minimum amount of \$50 million to the KPP in each of the years 2011 through 2014, and a minimum amount of \$90 million to the KPP in each of the years 2015 through 2022. The Subsidiary has not paid the annual contribution due for 2012 and payment of this amount may be demanded at any time. Future funding beyond 2022 would be required if the KPP is still not fully funded as determined by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. These payment amounts for the years 2015 through 2022 could be lower, and the payment amounts for all years noted could be higher by up to \$5 million each year, based on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and British pound. These minimum amounts do not include potential contributions related to tax benefits received by the Subsidiary.

The underfunded position of the KPP of approximately \$1.5 billion (calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP) is included in Pension and other postretirement liabilities presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012. The underfunded obligation relates to a non-debtor entity. The Trustee has asserted an unsecured claim of approximately \$2.8 billion under the guarantee. The Subsidiary has also asserted an unsecured claim under the guarantee for an unliquidated amount. The ultimate treatment of the Trustee’s and the Subsidiary’s claims is not determinable at this time.

EKC has proposed that the Subsidiary’s 2012 and future contributions be considered part of the overall resolution of the claims of the Trustee and Subsidiary.

GOING CONCERN

Kodak incurred a net loss for the years ended 2012, 2011 and 2010 and had a shareholders’ deficit as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. To improve Kodak’s performance and address competitive challenges, Kodak is developing a strategic plan for the ongoing operation of

Table of Contents

its business. Successful implementation of Kodak's plan, however, is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. In addition, the increasingly competitive industry conditions under which Kodak operates have negatively impacted Kodak's results of operations and cash flows and may continue to do so in the future. These factors raise substantial doubt about Kodak's ability to continue as a going concern.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that Kodak will continue as a going concern and contemplate the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Kodak's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon Kodak's ability to comply with the financial and other covenants contained in the DIP Credit Agreement, the Bankruptcy Court's approval of the Company's reorganization plan and the Company's ability to successfully implement the Company's plan and obtain exit financing, and maintain sufficient liquidity, among other factors. As a result of the Bankruptcy Filing, the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities are subject to uncertainty. While operating as debtors-in-possession under chapter 11, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of or liquidate assets or settle liabilities, subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court or as otherwise permitted in the ordinary course of business (and subject to restrictions contained in the DIP Credit Agreement), for amounts other than those reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Further, the reorganization plan could materially change the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities reported in the consolidated financial statements. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities or any other adjustments that might be necessary should Kodak be unable to continue as a going concern or as a consequence of the Bankruptcy Filing.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following is a description of the significant accounting policies of Kodak.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Eastman Kodak Company ("EKC" or the "Company"), its wholly owned subsidiaries, and its majority owned subsidiaries (collectively "Kodak"). Kodak consolidates variable interest entities if Kodak has a controlling financial interest and is determined to be the primary beneficiary of the entity. Kodak accounts for investments in companies over which it has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not hold a controlling interest, under the equity method of accounting, and Kodak records its proportionate share of income or losses in Other income (charges), net in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Kodak accounts for investments in companies over which it does not have the ability to exercise significant influence under the cost method of accounting. These investments are carried at cost and are adjusted only for other-than-temporary declines in fair value. Kodak has eliminated all significant intercompany accounts and transactions, and net earnings are reduced by the portion of the net earnings of subsidiaries applicable to non-controlling interests.

Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period classification due to changes in Kodak's segment reporting structure and the presentation of discontinued operations. Refer to Note 26, "Segment Information" and Note 25, "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at year end, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CHANGE IN ESTIMATE

In conjunction with Kodak's goodwill impairment analysis in the fourth quarter of 2010, Kodak reviewed its estimates of the remaining useful lives of its then Film, Photofinishing and Entertainment Group segment's long-lived assets. This analysis indicated that overall these assets will continue to be used in these businesses for a longer period than anticipated in 2008, the last time that depreciable lives were adjusted for these assets. As a result, Kodak revised the useful lives of certain existing production machinery and equipment, and manufacturing-related buildings effective January 1, 2011. These assets, many of which were previously set to fully depreciate by 2012 to 2013, were changed to depreciate with estimated useful lives ending from 2012 to

Table of Contents

2017. This change in useful lives reflects Kodak's current estimate of future periods to be benefited from the use of the property, plant, and equipment.

The effect of this change in estimate for the year ended December 31, 2011 was a reduction in depreciation expense of \$38 million, \$32 million of which would have been recognized in Cost of sales, and \$6 million of which would have been capitalized as inventories at December 31, 2011. The net impact of this change is an increase in earnings from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$32 million, or \$.12 on a fully-diluted earnings per share basis.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

For most subsidiaries and branches outside the U.S., the local currency is the functional currency. The financial statements of these subsidiaries and branches are translated into U.S. dollars as follows: assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates; income, expenses and cash flows at average exchange rates; and shareholders' equity at historical exchange rates. For those subsidiaries for which the local currency is the functional currency, the resulting translation adjustment is recorded as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Translation adjustments related to investments that are permanent in nature are not tax-effected.

For certain other subsidiaries and branches, operations are conducted primarily in U.S. dollars, which is therefore the functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities of these foreign subsidiaries and branches, which are recorded in local currency, are remeasured at year-end exchange rates, while the related revenue, expense, and gain and loss accounts, which are recorded in local currency, are remeasured at average exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, and the related revenue, expense, and gain and loss accounts, are remeasured at historical rates. Adjustments that result from the remeasurement of the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are included in Net (loss) earnings in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The effects of foreign currency transactions, including related hedging activities, are included in Other income (charges), net, in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject Kodak to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and derivative instruments. Kodak places its cash and cash equivalents with high-quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. With respect to receivables, such receivables arise from sales to numerous customers in a variety of industries, markets, and geographies around the world. Receivables arising from these sales are generally not collateralized. Kodak performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial conditions, and maintains reserves for potential credit losses and such losses, in the aggregate, have not exceeded management's expectations. With respect to the derivative instruments, the counterparties to these contracts are major financial institutions. Kodak has not experienced non-performance by any of its derivative instruments counterparties.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities and are measured at fair value. Certain derivatives are designated and accounted for as hedges. Kodak does not use derivatives for trading or other speculative purposes. See Note 15, "Financial Instruments."

CASH EQUIVALENTS

All highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost of all of Kodak's inventories is determined by either the "first in, first out" ("FIFO") or average cost method, which approximates current cost. Kodak provides inventory reserves for excess, obsolete or slow-moving inventory based on changes in customer demand, technology developments or other economic factors.

PROPERTIES

Table of Contents

Properties are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Kodak capitalizes additions and improvements. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Kodak calculates depreciation expense using the straight-line method over the assets’ estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and building improvements	5-40
Land improvements	20
Leasehold improvements	3-20
Equipment	3-15
Tooling	1-3
Furniture and fixtures	5-10

Kodak depreciates leasehold improvements over the shorter of the lease term or the asset’s estimated useful life. Upon sale or other disposition, the applicable amounts of asset cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to net (loss) earnings.

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price of an acquisition over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but is required to be assessed for impairment at least annually. Kodak has elected September 30 as the annual impairment assessment date for all of its goodwill reporting units, and will perform additional impairment tests when events or changes in circumstances occur that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. Kodak estimates the fair value of its reporting units using income and market approaches, through the application of discounted cash flow and market comparable methods, respectively. The assessment is required to be performed in two steps, step one to test for a potential impairment of goodwill and, if potential losses are identified, step two to measure the impairment loss. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. Refer to Note 8, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.”

REVENUE

Kodak’s revenue transactions include sales of the following: products; equipment; software; services; integrated solutions; and intellectual property licensing. Kodak recognizes revenue when realized or realizable and earned, which is when the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred; (3) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. If Kodak determines that collection of a fee is not reasonably assured, the fee is deferred and revenue is recognized at the time collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt of payment. At the time revenue is recognized, Kodak provides for the estimated costs of customer incentive programs, warranties and estimated returns and reduces revenue accordingly. Kodak accrues the estimated cost of post-sale obligations, including basic product warranties, based on historical experience at the time Kodak recognizes revenue.

For product sales, the revenue recognition criteria are generally met when title and risk of loss have transferred from Kodak to the buyer, which may be upon shipment or upon delivery to the customer site, based on contract terms or legal requirements in certain jurisdictions.

For equipment sales, the recognition criteria are generally met when the equipment is delivered and installed at the customer site. Revenue is recognized for equipment upon delivery as opposed to upon installation when the equipment has stand-alone value to the customer, and the amount of revenue allocable to the equipment is not legally contingent upon the completion of the installation. In instances in which the agreement with the customer contains a customer acceptance clause, revenue is deferred until customer acceptance is obtained, provided the customer acceptance clause is considered to be substantive. For certain agreements, Kodak does not consider these customer acceptance clauses to be substantive because Kodak can and does replicate the customer acceptance test environment and performs the agreed upon product testing prior to shipment. In these instances, revenue is recognized upon installation of the equipment.

Revenue from the sale of software licenses is recognized when; (1) Kodak enters into a legally binding arrangement with a customer for the license of software; (2) Kodak delivers the software; (3) customer payment is deemed fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties; and (4) collection from the customer is probable. Software maintenance and support revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the related maintenance contract.

Revenue from services includes extended warranty, customer support and maintenance agreements, consulting, business process services, training and education. Service revenue is recognized over the contractual period or as services are performed. In

Table of Contents

service arrangements where final acceptance of a system or solution by the customer is required, revenue is deferred until all acceptance criteria have been met.

The timing and the amount of revenue recognized from the licensing of intellectual property depend upon a variety of factors, including the specific terms of each agreement and the nature of the deliverables and obligations. Revenue is only recognized after all of the following criteria are met: (1) Kodak enters into a legally binding arrangement with a licensee of Kodak's intellectual property, (2) Kodak delivers the technology or intellectual property rights, (3) licensee payment is deemed fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties, and (4) collection from the licensee is reasonably assured.

When Kodak has continuing obligations related to a licensing arrangement, including extending the rights to currently undeveloped intellectual property, Kodak applies the multiple element revenue guidance described below to determine the separation, allocation and recognition of revenue.

Kodak's transactions may involve the sale of equipment, software, and related services under multiple element arrangements. Kodak allocates revenue to the various elements based on available vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE"), third party evidence ("TPE"), or best estimated selling price ("BESP"). Revenue allocated to an individual element is recognized when all other revenue recognition criteria are met for that element. Kodak limits the amount of revenue recognition for delivered elements to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

Kodak evaluates each deliverable in an arrangement to determine whether they represent separate units of accounting. A deliverable constitutes a separate unit of accounting when it has stand-alone value to the customer, and if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control. If these criteria are not met, the arrangement is accounted for as one unit of accounting and the recognition of revenue generally occurs upon delivery/completion or ratably as a single unit of accounting over the contractual service period.

Consideration in a multiple element arrangement is allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables on the basis of the relative selling price. When applying the relative selling price method, the selling price for each deliverable is based on its VSOE if available, TPE if VSOE is not available, or BESP if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. Kodak establishes VSOE of selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately. TPE of selling price is established by evaluating largely similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. The best estimate of selling price is established by considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and controls, customer segment pricing strategies and the product life cycle. Consideration is also given to geographies, market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies and industry technology life cycles. Kodak regularly reviews VSOE, TPE and BESP and maintains internal controls over the establishment and updates of these estimates.

Most of Kodak's equipment has both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the equipment's essential functionality and therefore they are accounted for together as non-software deliverables. Non-essential software sold in connection with Kodak's equipment sales is off-the-shelf and accounted for as separate deliverables or elements. In most cases these software products sold as part of a multiple element arrangement include software maintenance agreements as well as unspecified upgrades or enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis. In those multiple element arrangements where non-essential software deliverables are included, revenue is allocated to non-software and to software deliverables each as a group based on relative selling prices of each of the deliverables in the arrangement. The software deliverables are subject to software accounting whereby revenue is allocated based on relative VSOE or based on the residual method when VSOE exists for all undelivered software elements such as post-contract support. Revenue allocated to the software deliverables is deferred and amortized over the contract period if VSOE does not exist for the undelivered elements. Revenue allocated to software licenses is recognized when all other revenue criteria have been met. Revenue generated from maintenance and unspecified upgrades or updates on a when-and-if-available basis is recognized over the contract period.

At the time revenue is recognized, Kodak also records reductions to revenue for customer incentive programs. Such incentive programs include cash and volume discounts, price protection, promotional, cooperative and other advertising allowances, and coupons. For those incentives that require the estimation of sales volumes or redemption rates, such as for volume rebates or coupons, Kodak uses historical experience and internal and customer data to estimate the sales incentive at the time revenue is recognized.

In instances where Kodak provides slotting fees or similar arrangements, this incentive is recognized as a reduction in revenue when payment is made to the customer (or at the time Kodak has incurred the obligation, if earlier) unless Kodak receives a benefit over a period of time, in which case the incentive is recorded as an asset and is amortized as a reduction of revenue over the period in which the benefit is realized. Arrangements in which Kodak receives an identifiable benefit include arrangements that

Table of Contents

have enforceable exclusivity provisions and include claw-back provisions entitling Kodak to a pro rata reimbursement if the customer does not fulfill its obligations under the contract.

Kodak may offer customer financing to assist customers in their acquisition of Kodak's products. At the time a financing transaction is consummated, which qualifies as a sales-type lease, Kodak records equipment revenue equal to the total lease receivable net of unearned income. Unearned income is recognized as finance income using the effective interest method over the term of the lease. Leases not qualifying as sales-type leases are accounted for as operating leases. Kodak recognizes revenue from operating leases as earned.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development ("R&D") costs, which include costs incurred in connection with new product development, fundamental and exploratory research, process improvement, product use technology and product accreditation, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. The acquisition-date fair value of R&D assets acquired in a business combination is capitalized.

ADVERTISING

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. Advertising expenses amounted to \$88 million, \$162 million, and \$194 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS

Amounts charged to customers and costs incurred by Kodak related to shipping and handling are included in net sales and cost of sales, respectively.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Kodak reviews the carrying values of its long-lived assets, other than goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. Kodak assesses the recoverability of the carrying values of long-lived assets by first grouping its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (the asset group) and, secondly, by estimating the undiscounted future cash flows that are directly associated with and that are expected to arise from the use of and eventual disposition of such asset group. Kodak estimates the undiscounted cash flows over the remaining useful life of the primary asset within the asset group. If the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows, Kodak records an impairment charge to the extent the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Kodak determines fair value through quoted market prices in active markets or, if quoted market prices are unavailable, through the performance of internal analyses of discounted cash flows.

In connection with its assessment of recoverability of its long-lived assets and its ongoing strategic review of the business and its operations, Kodak continually reviews the remaining useful lives of its long-lived assets. If this review indicates that the remaining useful life of the long-lived asset has changed significantly, Kodak adjusts the depreciation on that asset to facilitate full cost recovery over its revised estimated remaining useful life.

INCOME TAXES

Kodak recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of operating losses, credit carry-forwards and temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax basis of Kodak's assets and liabilities. Kodak records a valuation allowance to reduce its net deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. For discussion of the amounts and components of the valuation allowances as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, see Note 18, "Income Taxes."

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share computations are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. As a result of the net loss from continuing operations presented for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, Kodak calculated diluted earnings per share using weighted-average basic shares outstanding for each period, as utilizing diluted shares would be anti-dilutive to loss per share. Weighted-average basic shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were 271.8 million, 269.1 million, and 268.5 million shares, respectively.

Table of Contents

If Kodak had reported earnings from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, the following potential shares of Kodak's common stock would have been dilutive in the computation of diluted earnings per share:

(in millions of shares)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Unvested share-based awards	0.0	0.4	2.7

The computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 also excluded the assumed conversion of outstanding employee stock options and detachable warrants to purchase common shares, because the effects would be anti-dilutive. The following table sets forth the total amount of outstanding employee stock options and detachable warrants to purchase common shares as of December 31 for each reporting period:

(in millions of shares)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Employee stock options	7.9	13.6	18.0
Detachable warrants to purchase common shares	40.0	40.0	40.0
Total	47.9	53.6	58.0

Diluted earnings per share calculations could also reflect shares related to the assumed conversion of approximately \$400 million of convertible senior notes due 2017, if dilutive. Kodak's diluted (loss) earnings per share excludes the effect of these convertible securities, as they were anti-dilutive for all periods presented. Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt."

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 350) – Testing Goodwill for Impairment." ASU No. 2011-08 amends the impairment test for goodwill by allowing companies to first assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that goodwill might be impaired and whether it is necessary to perform the current two-step goodwill impairment test. The changes to the ASC as a result of this update were effective prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 (January 1, 2012 for Kodak). The adoption of this guidance did not impact Kodak's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, "Comprehensive Income (ASC Topic 220)—Presentation of Comprehensive Income." ASU No. 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity and requires an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Subsequently, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, "Comprehensive Income (ASC Topic 220) – Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05." ASU 2011-12 deferred the provision within ASU 2011-05 requiring entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the income statement and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. ASU 2011-12 does not change the other provisions instituted within ASU 2011-05. The amendments of both ASUs were effective retrospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 (January 1, 2012 for Kodak). The adoption of this guidance required changes in presentation only and did not have an impact on Kodak's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurement (ASC Topic 820)—Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs." ASU No. 2011-04 amends current fair value measurement and disclosure guidance to include increased transparency around valuation inputs and investment categorization. The changes to the ASC as a result of this update were effective prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 (January 1, 2012 for Kodak). The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on Kodak's Consolidated Financial Statements.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, "Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." ASU No. 2013-02 requires presentation of reclassification adjustments from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income either in a single note or parenthetically on the face of the financial statements, for those amounts required to be reclassified into Net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety in the same reporting period, cross-reference to other disclosures is required. This update is effective for Kodak beginning

Table of Contents

January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance requires changes in presentation only and will have no impact on Kodak's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU No. 2012-02, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (ASC Topic 350) – Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment." ASU No. 2012-02 amends the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by allowing companies to first assess the qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset might be impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test. The changes to the ASC as a result of this update are effective prospectively for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012 (January 1, 2013 for Kodak). Kodak does not expect that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-10, "Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate – a Scope Clarification," which amends ASC Topic 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment." ASU No. 2011-10 states that when an investor ceases to have a controlling financial interest in an entity that is in-substance real estate as a result of a default on the entity's nonrecourse debt, the investor should apply the guidance under ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant and Equipment – Real Estate Sales to determine whether to derecognize the entity's assets (including real estate) and liabilities (including the nonrecourse debt). The changes to the ASC as a result of this update are effective prospectively for deconsolidation events occurring during fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2012 (January 1, 2013 for Kodak). Adoption of this guidance will not impact Kodak's Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3: LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO COMPROMISE

The following table reflects pre-petition liabilities that are subject to compromise.

	As of December 31,
(in millions)	2012
Accounts payable	\$ 283
Debt	683
Pension and other postemployment obligations	785
Settlements	710
Other liabilities subject to compromise	255
Liabilities subject to compromise	<u>\$ 2,716</u>

The Bankruptcy Filing constituted an event of default with respect to certain of the Company's debt instruments. Refer to Note 11, "Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt" for additional information. Settlements relate to allowed claims under agreements reached with various creditors, including \$650 million related to the settlement agreement reached with the Retiree Committee. Refer to Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings" for additional information. Other liabilities subject to compromise include accrued liabilities for customer programs, deferred compensation, environmental, taxes, and contract and lease rejections.

The amount of liabilities subject to compromise represents the Debtors' estimate, where an estimate is determinable, of known or potential pre-petition claims to be addressed in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings. Such liabilities are reported at the Debtors' current estimate, where an estimate is determinable, of the allowed claim amount, even though they may settle for lesser amounts. These claims remain subject to future adjustments, which may result from: negotiations; actions of the Bankruptcy Court; disputed claims; rejection of contracts and unexpired leases; the determination as to the value of any collateral securing claims; proofs of claims; or other events. Refer to Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings" for additional information.

Table of Contents

NOTE 4: REORGANIZATION ITEMS, NET

A summary of reorganization items, net for the year ended December 31, 2012 is presented in the following table:

	For the Year Ended
(in millions)	December 31, 2012
Professional fees	\$ 178
DIP credit agreement financing costs	47
Gain on settlement of other postemployment liabilities	(238)
Provision for expected allowed claims	856
Reorganization items, net	<u>\$ 843</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2012, Kodak paid approximately \$167 million for reorganization items.

NOTE 5: RECEIVABLES, NET

	As of December 31,	
(in millions)	2012	2011
Trade receivables	\$ 684	\$ 996
Miscellaneous receivables	106	107
Total (net of allowances of \$56 and \$51 as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively)	<u>\$ 790</u>	<u>\$ 1,103</u>

Approximately \$99 million and \$191 million of the total trade receivable amounts as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, will potentially be settled through customer deductions in lieu of cash payments. Such deductions represent rebates owed to customers and are included in Other current liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and Other current liabilities and Liabilities subject to compromise as of December 31, 2012 in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

NOTE 6: INVENTORIES, NET

	As of December 31,	
(in millions)	2012	2011
Finished goods	\$ 306	\$ 379
Work in process	119	123
Raw materials	118	105
Total	<u>\$ 543</u>	<u>\$ 607</u>

NOTE 7: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	As of December 31,	
(in millions)	2012	2011
Land	\$ 41	\$ 44
Buildings and building improvements	1,314	1,339
Machinery and equipment	3,716	4,042
Construction in progress	34	60
	<u>5,105</u>	<u>5,485</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(4,412)	(4,590)
Net properties	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>\$ 895</u>

Depreciation expense was \$218 million, \$253 million, and \$318 million for the years 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, of which approximately \$13 million, \$10 million, and \$6 million, respectively, represented accelerated depreciation in connection with restructuring actions.

NOTE 8: GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill was \$278 million and \$277 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The carrying value of goodwill by reportable segments is as follows:

	Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment	Personalized and Document Imaging Segment	Consolidated Total
(in millions)	Segment	Segment	Segment	
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 9	\$ 17	\$ 268	\$ 294
Impairment	(8)	—	—	(8)
Divestiture	—	—	(10)	(10)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	1	1
Balance as of December 31, 2011:	\$ 1	\$ 17	\$ 259	\$ 277
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	1	1
Balance as of December 31, 2012:	\$ 1	\$ 17	\$ 260	\$ 278

Gross goodwill and accumulated impairment losses were \$1.697 billion and \$1.403 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2010, \$1.688 billion and \$1.411 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2011, and \$1.689 billion and \$1.411 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2010, the net goodwill balance of \$294 million, under the prior year segment reporting structure, was comprised of \$201 million for the Consumer Digital Imaging Group and \$93 million for the Graphic Communications Group.

As of December 31, 2011, the net goodwill balance of \$277 million, under the prior year segment reporting structure, was comprised of \$197 million for the Consumer Digital Imaging Group and \$80 million for the Graphic Communications Group.

As a result of the change in segments that became effective as of September 30, 2012, Kodak's reporting units changed. The Personalized and Document Imaging segment has three reporting units: Personalized Imaging, Document Imaging and Intellectual Property. The Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films segment has two reporting units: Graphics and Entertainment Imaging and Commercial Films. The Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment has four reporting units: Digital Printing, Packaging and Functional Printing, Enterprise Services and Solutions, and Consumer Inkjet Systems.

Prior to the September 30, 2012 change in reporting units, the only reporting units with goodwill remaining were the Consumer Digital Imaging Group ("CDG") and the Business Services and Solutions Group ("BSSG"). Consumer Inkjet Systems which was part of the CDG reporting unit was transferred to the Digital Printing and Enterprise segment. Personalized Imaging and Intellectual Property, which were part of the CDG reporting unit, are now included in the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment. Document Imaging, which was part of the BSSG reporting unit, was transferred to the Personalized and Document Imaging segment. Workflow software which was part of BSSG was transferred to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films segment. Enterprise Services and Solutions which was part of BSSG is included in the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment. Goodwill was reassigned to affected reporting units using a relative fair value allocation.

Based upon the results of Kodak's September 30, 2012 annual impairment test analysis, no impairment of goodwill was indicated.

On February 1, 2013, Kodak sold its digital imaging patents. The cash flows related to the Intellectual Property reporting unit from patent licensing activity will significantly change and the fair value may be materially impacted as a result of the sale. The goodwill assigned to the Intellectual Property reporting unit as of December 31, 2012 approximated \$113 million.

During 2011, due to the impact of continued pricing pressures and higher commodity costs within prepress solutions, as well as higher start-up costs associated with the commercialization and placement of PROSPER printing systems, Kodak concluded that the carrying value of goodwill for its Commercial Printing reporting unit exceeded the implied fair value of goodwill. Kodak recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of \$8 million in 2011 that was included in Other operating (income) expenses, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

During 2010, due to continuing challenging business conditions driven, in part, by rising commodity prices and a continuation of significant declines in the FPEG business caused by digital substitution, Kodak concluded there was an indication of a possible goodwill impairment related to the FPEG segment. Based on its analysis, Kodak concluded that there was an impairment of

Table of Contents

goodwill related to the FPEG segment. Kodak recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of \$626 million in the fourth quarter of 2010 that was included in Other operating expenses (income), net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization by major intangible asset category as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	As of December 31, 2012		Weighted-Average Amortization Period
		Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Technology-based	\$ 51	\$ 47	\$ 4	8 years
Customer-related	222	172	50	10 years
Other	16	9	7	18 years
Total	<u>\$ 289</u>	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$61</u>	10 years

(in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	As of December 31, 2011		Weighted-Average Amortization Period
		Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Technology-based	\$ 146	\$ 133	\$13	7 years
Customer-related	223	157	66	10 years
Other	16	8	8	18 years
Total	<u>\$ 385</u>	<u>\$ 298</u>	<u>\$87</u>	9 years

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$27 million, \$41 million, and \$60 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense related to purchased intangible assets as of December 31, 2012 was as follows (in millions):

2013	\$ 14
2014	11
2015	10
2016	10
2017	9
2018+	7
Total	<u>\$ 61</u>

NOTE 9: OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Deferred income taxes, net of valuation allowance	\$ 470	\$ 429
Intangible assets	61	87
Other	206	263
Total	<u>\$ 737</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>

The Other component above consists of other miscellaneous long-term assets that, individually, were less than 5% of Kodak's total assets in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and therefore, have been aggregated in accordance with Regulation S-X.

NOTE 10: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Accrued employment-related liabilities	\$ 253	\$ 359
Accrued customer rebates, advertising and promotional expenses	106	245
Deferred revenue	125	169
Accrued interest	107	35
Accrued restructuring liabilities	83	60
Other	286	384
Total	<u>\$ 960</u>	<u>\$ 1,252</u>

The Other component above consists of other miscellaneous current liabilities that, individually, were less than 5% of the total current liabilities component within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and therefore, have been aggregated in accordance with Regulation S-X.

NOTE 11: SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM DEBT

Kodak's current portion of long-term debt was \$699 million and \$152 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. There was \$100 million outstanding under short-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2011.

LONG-TERM DEBT, INCLUDING LINES OF CREDIT

(in millions)	Country	Type	Maturity	Weighted-Average Effective Interest Rate	As of	
					December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
					Carrying Value	Carrying Value
Current portion:						
	U.S.	DIP Credit Agreement	2013	8.63%	659	—
	U.S.	Revolver	2013	4.75%	—	100
	Germany	Term note	2013	6.16%	38	40
	Brazil	Term note	2013	19.80%	2	2
					699	142
Non-current portion:						
	Germany	Term note	2013	6.16%	—	35
	Brazil	Term note	2013	19.80%	—	3
	U.S.	Secured term note	2018	10.11%	493	491
	U.S.	Secured term note	2019	10.87%	247	247
					740	776
Liabilities subject to compromise:						
	U.S.	Term note	2013	7.25%	20	19
	U.S.	Term note	2013	7.25%	250	250
	U.S.	Convertible	2017	7.00%	400	315
	U.S.	Term note	2018	9.75%	3	3
	U.S.	Term note	2021	9.20%	10	10
					683	597
					\$ 2,122	\$ 1,515

The carrying value of the 2017 Convertible Senior Notes was increased during the quarter ended June 30, 2012 to reflect the stated principal amount of the notes. When the notes were initially issued, \$107 million of the principal amount of the debt was allocated to reflect the equity component of the notes. The remaining carrying value of the debt was originally being accreted to the \$400 million stated principal amount using the effective interest method. The increase, in the second quarter of 2012, in the carrying value of the

Table of Contents

debt resulted in a \$90 million provision for expected allowed claims reflected in Reorganization items, net in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

No portion of the carrying value of Kodak's debt was considered Liabilities subject to compromise in the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2011, as the Debtors filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on January 19, 2012. The amounts shown as Liabilities subject to compromise as of December 31, 2011 in the table above were classified as long-term debt as of December 31, 2011 and are reflected as liabilities subject to compromise above only for presentation purposes.

Annual maturities of debt outstanding at December 31, 2012, excluding debt classified as liabilities subject to compromise, were as follows:

(in millions)	Carrying	Maturity
	Value	Value
2013	\$ 699	\$ 706
2014	—	—
2015	—	—
2016	—	—
2017	—	—
2018 and thereafter	740	750
Total	<u>\$ 1,439</u>	<u>\$ 1,456</u>

DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION CREDIT AGREEMENT

In connection with the Bankruptcy Filing, on January 20, 2012, the Company and Kodak Canada Inc. (the "Canadian Borrower" and, together with the Company, the "Borrowers") entered into a Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement, as amended on January 25, 2012, March 5, 2012, April 26, 2012, December 19, 2012, and February 6, 2013 (the "DIP Credit Agreement"), with certain subsidiaries of the Company and the Canadian Borrower signatory thereto ("Subsidiary Guarantors"), the lenders signatory thereto (the "Lenders"), Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as sole lead arranger and bookrunner, and Citicorp North America, Inc., as syndication agent, administration agent and co-collateral agent (the "Agent"). Pursuant to the terms of the DIP Credit Agreement, the Lenders agreed to lend in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$950 million, consisting of up to \$250 million super-priority senior secured asset-based revolving credit facilities and an up to \$700 million super-priority senior secured term loan facility (collectively, the "Loans"). A portion of the revolving credit facility is available to the Canadian Borrower and may be borrowed in Canadian Dollars. The DIP Credit Agreement was approved on February 15, 2012 by the Bankruptcy Court. The DIP Credit Agreement terminates and all outstanding obligations must be repaid on the earliest to occur of (i) July 20, 2013, (ii) the date of the substantial consummation of certain reorganization plans, or (iii) certain other events, including Events of Default and repayment in full of the obligations pursuant to a mandatory prepayment.

The Company and each existing and future direct or indirect U.S. subsidiary of the Company (other than indirect U.S. subsidiaries held through foreign subsidiaries and certain immaterial subsidiaries (if any)) (the "U.S. Guarantors") have agreed to provide unconditional guarantees of the obligations of the Borrowers under the DIP Credit Agreement. In addition, the U.S. Guarantors, the Canadian Borrower and each existing and future direct and indirect Canadian subsidiary of the Canadian Borrower (other than certain immaterial subsidiaries (if any)) (the "Canadian Guarantors" and, together with the U.S. Guarantors, the "Guarantors") have agreed to provide unconditional guarantees of the obligations of the Canadian Borrower under the DIP Credit Agreement. Under the terms of the DIP Credit Agreement, the Company has the option to have interest on the loans provided thereunder accrue at a base rate or the then applicable LIBOR Rate (subject to certain adjustments and, in the case of the term loan facility, a floor of 1.00%), plus a margin, (x) in the case of the revolving loan facility, of 2.25% for a base rate revolving loan or 3.25% for a LIBOR rate revolving loan, and (y) in the case of the term loan facility, of 6.50% for a base rate loan and 7.50% for a LIBOR Rate loan. The obligations of the Borrowers and the Guarantors under the DIP Credit Agreement are secured by a first-priority security interest in and lien upon all of the existing and after-acquired personal property of the Company and the U.S. Guarantors, including pledges of all stock or other equity interest in direct subsidiaries owned by the Company or the U.S. Guarantors (but only up to 65% of the voting stock of each direct foreign subsidiary owned by the Company or any U.S. Guarantor in the case of pledges securing the Company's and the U.S. Guarantors' obligations under the DIP Credit Agreement). Assets of the type described in the preceding sentence of the Canadian Borrower or any Canadian subsidiary of the Canadian Borrower are similarly pledged to secure the obligations of the Canadian Borrower and Canadian Guarantor under the DIP Credit Agreement. The security and pledges are subject to certain exceptions.

The DIP Credit Agreement limits, among other things, the Borrowers' and the Subsidiary Guarantors' ability to (i) incur indebtedness, (ii) incur or create liens, (iii) dispose of assets, (iv) prepay subordinated indebtedness and make other restricted payments, (v) enter into sale and leaseback transactions and (vi) modify the terms of any organizational documents and certain material contracts of the Borrowers and the Subsidiary Guarantors. In addition to standard obligations, the DIP Credit Agreement provides for specific milestones that Kodak must achieve by specific target dates. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries are required to maintain consolidated

Table of Contents

Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement) of not less than a specified level for certain periods, with the specified levels ranging from \$(130) million to \$175 million depending on the applicable period. The Company and its subsidiaries must also maintain minimum U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement) ranging from \$100 million to \$250 million depending on the applicable period. The Company was required to maintain U.S. Liquidity of \$125 million, \$250 million, and \$150 million for the periods from January 20, 2012 to February 15, 2012; February 16, 2012 to March 31, 2012; and April 1, 2012 to September 30, 2012, respectively. From October 1, 2012 through the termination of the DIP Credit Agreement, the Company must maintain minimum U.S. Liquidity of \$100 million, subject to increase under certain circumstances as described in the DIP Credit Agreement. Kodak was in compliance with all covenants under the DIP credit agreement as of December 31, 2012.

The Company must prepay the DIP Credit Agreement with all net cash proceeds from sales of or casualty events relating to certain types of collateral consisting of accounts, inventory, equipment or machinery (as defined in the DIP Credit Agreement). In addition, all net cash proceeds from any sale in respect of Kodak's digital imaging patent portfolio must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement. With respect to all other asset sales or casualty events, or intellectual property licensing or settlement agreements, 75% of the net cash proceeds must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement and 25% may be retained by Kodak (retained proceeds were \$12 million as of December 31, 2012). However, once Kodak's share of these retained proceeds totals \$150 million, all remaining and future net cash proceeds must be used to prepay the DIP Credit Agreement.

The Borrowers drew \$700 million in term loans under the DIP Credit Agreement during the first quarter of 2012 and have issued approximately \$126 million of letters of credit under the revolving credit facilities as of December 31, 2012. Under the DIP Credit Agreement borrowing base calculation the Borrowers had approximately \$45 million available under the revolving credit facilities as of December 31, 2012. Availability under the DIP Credit Agreement is subject to borrowing base availability, reserves and other limitations.

On February 1, 2013, Kodak entered into a series of agreements under which it received approximately \$530 million of proceeds, net of withholding taxes, a portion of which was paid by intellectual property licensees and a portion of which was paid by the acquirers of Kodak's digital imaging patent portfolio. Approximately \$419 million of the proceeds was used to prepay the term loan under the DIP Credit Agreement.

On February 6, 2013, the Company received consents for an amendment from the lenders under its DIP Credit Agreement to extend the covenant requirement to file a plan of reorganization and disclosure statement from February 15, 2013 to April 30, 2013. The Company also sought consent for an additional amendment to permit the incurrence of the Junior DIP Facility and to (i) extend the maturity date of the DIP Credit Agreement facility from July 20, 2013 to September 30, 2013, to match the maturity of the Junior DIP Facility, (ii) eliminate the Canadian revolving facility, which is not being used by Kodak, and reduce the aggregate amount of the U.S. revolving credit commitments from \$225 million to \$200 million, (iii) remove machinery and equipment from the borrowing base of the revolving facility and (iv) revise the existing financial covenants and modify other covenants to match the terms proposed for the Junior DIP Facility. This additional amendment did not become effective because a condition to effectiveness was closing the Junior DIP Facility on or before February 28, 2013. The Company has engaged the DIP Credit Agreement agent to solicit the ABL DIP Credit Agreement lenders to re-consent for this amendment with a new expiration date of April 5, 2013.

JUNIOR DIP FACILITY

On February 28, 2013, the Company and members of the Steering Committee of the Second Lien Noteholders (the "Commitment Parties") agreed to structure and arrange a junior secured priming super-priority debtor-in-possession term loan facility (the "Junior DIP Facility") in an aggregate amount of up to \$848 million consisting of (i) first lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$455 million (the "New Money Loans") and (ii) junior lien term loans in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$375 million consisting of a dollar-for-dollar "roll-up" (such loans, the "Rolled-Up Loans") for a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Second Lien Notes. The Bankruptcy Filing created an event of default under the Second Lien Notes. The Junior DIP Facility will allow for payment of certain fees in cash or additional New Money Loans. Closing of the Junior DIP Facility is subject to certain conditions, including approval by the Bankruptcy Court of the Junior DIP Facility, repayment in full of the term loans under the DIP Credit Agreement, and consent of the ABL Lenders under the existing DIP Credit Agreement and related order of the Bankruptcy Court permitting the incurrence of the Junior DIP Facility, in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Required Lead Lenders (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties). On March 1, 2013, the Debtors filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court seeking approval of the Junior DIP Facility. The Bankruptcy Court approved the Debtors' motion on March 8, 2013. The agreement with the Commitment Parties expires on April 5, 2013.

The Junior DIP Facility would mature upon the earliest to occur of (i) September 30, 2013, (ii) the effective date (the "Effective Date") of the chapter 11 plan for the reorganization of the Company (the "Chapter 11 Plan"), to the extent amounts outstanding under the Junior DIP Facility are not converted into exit term loans as described below, and (iii) the acceleration of the loans in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The Company would have the ability to convert the Junior DIP Facility into an up to \$654 million exit facility with an additional five year term provided that Kodak meets certain conditions and milestones, including Bankruptcy Court approval of a plan of reorganization by September 15, 2013, with an effective date no later than September 30, 2013; repayment of \$200 million of principal amount of New Money Loans; and receiving at least \$600 million in cash proceeds through the disposition of certain specified assets, including any combination of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses and trademarks and related rights provided

Table of Contents

that consent of the Required Lead Lenders would be necessary to exclude the assets of the Document Imaging and Personalized Imaging businesses from the disposition; the resolution of all obligations owing in respect of the KPP on terms reasonably satisfactory to the Required Lead Lenders (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties); and there shall have been an additional prepayment of loans in an amount equal to 75% of U.S. Liquidity (as defined in the agreement with the Commitment Parties) above \$200 million.

SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT

On April 26, 2011, the Company and its subsidiary, Kodak Canada, Inc., together with the Company's U.S. subsidiaries as guarantors entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement ("Second Amended Credit Agreement"), with the named lenders and Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent, in order to amend and extend its Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of March 31, 2009, as amended ("Amended Credit Agreement").

On January 20, 2012, the Company repaid all obligations and terminated all commitments under the Second Amended Credit Agreement in connection with entering into and drawing funds from the DIP Credit Agreement. The repayment resulted in a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$7 million.

SENIOR SECURED NOTES DUE 2019

On March 15, 2011, the Company issued \$250 million of aggregate principal amount of 10.625% senior secured notes due March 15, 2019 (2019 Senior Secured Notes). Terms of the notes require interest at an annual rate of 10.625% of the principal amount at issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2011.

Upon issuance of the 2019 Senior Secured Notes, the Company received proceeds of approximately \$247 million (\$250 million aggregate principal less \$3 million stated discount). The proceeds were used to repurchase \$50 million of the 7.25% senior notes due 2013 with the remaining amount being used for other general corporate purposes.

In connection with the issuance of the 2019 Senior Secured Notes, the Company and the subsidiary guarantors entered into an indenture, dated as of March 15, 2011, with Bank of New York Mellon as trustee and second lien collateral agent (Indenture). Wilmington Trust, National Association replaced and succeeded Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee and second-lien collateral agent on January 26, 2012.

The 2019 Senior Secured Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (Guarantees) on a senior secured basis by each of the Company's existing and future direct or indirect 100% owned domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions (Subsidiary Guarantors). The 2019 Senior Secured Notes and Guarantees are secured by second-priority liens, subject to permitted liens, on substantially all of the Company's domestic assets and substantially all of the domestic assets of the Subsidiary Guarantors pursuant to a supplement, dated March 15, 2011, to the security agreement, dated March 5, 2010, entered into with Bank of New York Mellon as second lien collateral agent. The carrying value of the assets pledged as collateral at December 31, 2012 was approximately \$1 billion.

The 2019 Senior Secured Notes are the Company's senior secured obligations and rank senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness; rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's existing and future senior indebtedness; are effectively senior in right of payment to the Company's existing and future unsecured indebtedness, are effectively subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness under the Company's DIP Credit Agreement to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness on a first- (or, upon closing of the Junior DIP Facility, second-) priority basis and will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness under the Junior DIP Facility to the extent of the collateral that will secure such indebtedness on a first- or second-priority basis; and effectively are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of the Company's non-guarantor subsidiaries.

The Bankruptcy Filing constituted an event of default under the 2019 Senior Secured Notes. The creditors are, however, stayed from taking any action as a result of the default under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code. See Junior DIP Facility and Second Lien Note Holders Agreement for discussion of the potential conversion of up to \$375 million of Second Lien Notes into Junior Loans under the Junior DIP Facility and an adequate protection agreement.

SENIOR SECURED NOTES DUE 2018

On March 5, 2010, the Company issued \$500 million of aggregate principal amount of 9.75% senior secured notes due March 1, 2018 (the "2018 Senior Secured Notes"). Terms of the Notes require interest at an annual rate of 9.75% of the principal amount at issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on September 1, 2010.

Upon issuance of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$490 million (\$500 million aggregate principal less \$10 million stated discount). The proceeds were used to repurchase all of the Senior Secured Notes due 2017 and to fund the tender of \$200 million of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2013.

Table of Contents

In connection with the 2018 Senior Secured Notes, the Company and the subsidiary guarantors entered into an indenture, dated as of March 5, 2010, with Bank of New York Mellon as trustee and collateral agent (the “Indenture”). Wilmington Trust, National Association replaced and succeeded Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee and second-lien collateral agent on January 26, 2012.

The 2018 Senior Secured Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the “guarantees”) on a senior secured basis by each of the Company’s existing and future direct or indirect 100% owned domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions (the “Subsidiary Guarantors”). The 2018 Senior Secured Notes and guarantees are secured by second-priority liens, subject to permitted liens, on substantially all of the Company’s domestic assets and substantially all of the domestic assets of the Subsidiary Guarantors pursuant to a security agreement entered into with Bank of New York Mellon as second lien collateral agent on March 5, 2010. Wilmington Trust, National Association replaced and succeeded Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee and second-lien collateral agent on January XX, 2012. The carrying value of the assets pledged as collateral at December 31, 2012 was approximately \$1 billion.

The 2018 Senior Secured Notes are the Company’s senior secured obligations and rank senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness; rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company’s existing and future senior indebtedness; are effectively senior in right of payment to the Company’s existing and future unsecured indebtedness, are effectively subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness under the Company’s DIP Credit Agreement to the extent of the collateral securing such indebtedness on a first- (or, upon closing of the Junior DIP Facility, second-) priority basis and will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to indebtedness under the Junior DIP Facility to the extent of the collateral that will secure such indebtedness on a first- or second-priority basis; and effectively are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of the Company’s non-guarantor subsidiaries.

The Bankruptcy Filing constituted an event of default under the 2018 Senior Secured Notes. The creditors are, however, stayed from taking any action as a result of the default under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code. See Junior DIP Facility and Second Lien Note Holders Agreement for discussion of the potential conversion of up to \$375 million of 2018 Second Lien Notes into Junior Loans under the Junior DIP Facility and an adequate protection agreement.

SECOND LIEN NOTE HOLDERS AGREEMENT

On February 14, 2012, the Company reached an adequate protection agreement with a group representing at least 50.1% of the Second Lien Note Holders which was reflected in the final DIP Credit Agreement order (the “Final DIP Order”). The Company agreed, among other things, to provide all Second Lien Note Holders with a portion of the proceeds received from certain sales and settlements in respect of the Company’s digital imaging patent portfolio subject to the following waterfall and the Company’s right to retain a percentage of certain proceeds under the DIP Credit Agreement: first, to repay any outstanding obligations under the DIP Credit Agreement, including cash collateralizing letters of credit (unless certain parties otherwise agree); second, to pay 50% of accrued second lien interest at the non-default rate; third, the Company retains \$250 million; fourth, to repay the remaining accrued and unpaid second lien interest at the non-default rate; fifth, any remaining proceeds after conditions one through four up to \$2,250 million to be split 60% to the Company and 40% to repay outstanding second lien debt at par; and sixth, the Company agreed that any proceeds above \$2,250 million will be split 50% to the Company and 50% to Second Lien Note Holders until second lien debt is fully paid. The Company also agreed to pay current interest to Second Lien Note Holders upon the receipt of \$250 million noted above. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the Company also agreed to pay reasonable fees of certain advisors to the Second Lien Note Holders. On February 1, 2013, the Company received approximately \$530 million in net proceeds from the sale and other settlements related to the digital imaging patent portfolio and therefore no payments were made to the Second Lien Note Holders.

In connection with the Junior DIP Facility, holders of the Company’s Second Lien Notes would be entitled to receive accrued non-default interest on the Second Lien Notes. Second Lien Notes outstanding after the Bankruptcy Court approval of the Junior DIP Facility, would be entitled to receive as additional adequate protection (i) replacement liens on Junior DIP collateral that are junior to the liens securing the existing DIP Credit Agreement and the Junior DIP Facility, (ii) guarantees from all entities that guarantee the existing DIP Credit Agreement and the Junior DIP Facility that are subordinate to the guarantee in respect of the existing DIP Credit Agreement and the Junior DIP Facility, and (iii) administrative claims as provided for in section 507(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, junior to the super-priority administrative expense claims that would be granted to the lenders under the Junior DIP Facility and DIP Credit Agreement (in each case of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), to the extent of any diminution of the value of the applicable pre-petition collateral from and after January 19, 2012). The Second Lien Notes are considered fully secured and have not been reported as liabilities subject to compromise.

2017 CONVERTIBLE SENIOR NOTES

On September 23, 2009, the Company issued \$400 million of aggregate principal amount of 7% convertible senior notes due April 1, 2017 (the “2017 Convertible Notes”). Terms of the Notes require interest at an annual rate of 7% of the principal amount at issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning on April 1, 2010.

The 2017 Convertible Notes are convertible at an initial conversion rate of 134.9528 shares of the Company’s common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of convertible notes (representing an initial conversion price of approximately \$7.41 per share of common stock) subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. Holders may surrender their 2017 Convertible Notes for conversion at any time prior to

Table of Contents

the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date for the notes. Upon conversion, the Company shall deliver or pay, at its election, solely shares of its common stock or solely cash. Holders of the 2017 Convertible Notes may require the Company to purchase all or a portion of the convertible notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the convertible notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, in cash, upon occurrence of certain fundamental changes involving the Company including, but not limited to, a change in ownership, consolidation or merger, plan of dissolution, or common stock delisting from a U.S. national securities exchange.

The 2017 Convertible Notes are the Company's senior unsecured obligations and rank: (i) senior in right of payment to the Company's existing and future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the 2017 Convertible Notes; (ii) equal in right of payment to the Company's existing and future unsecured indebtedness that is not so subordinated; (iii) effectively subordinated in right of payment to any of the Company's secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and (iv) structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and obligations incurred by the Company's subsidiaries including guarantees of the Company's obligations by such subsidiaries. U.S. Bank, National Association replaced and succeeded Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee on January 24, 2012.

The Bankruptcy Filing constituted an event of default under the 2017 Convertible Notes. The creditors are, however, stayed from taking any action as a result of the default under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

SENIOR NOTES DUE 2013

On October 10, 2003, the Company completed the offering and sale of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2013 (the "2013 Notes"), which was made pursuant to the Company's shelf registration statement on Form S-3 effective September 19, 2003. Interest on the 2013 Notes will accrue at the rate of 7.25% per annum and is payable semiannually. The 2013 Notes are not redeemable at the Company's option or repayable at the option of any holder prior to maturity. The 2013 Notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, and rank equally with all of the Company's other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

On March 10, 2010, the Company accepted for purchase \$200 million aggregate principal amount of the 2013 Notes pursuant to the terms of a tender offer that commenced on February 3, 2010. The tender offer was funded with proceeds from the issuance of the 2018 Senior Secured Notes.

On March 15, 2011, the Company repurchased \$50 million aggregate principal amount of the 2013 Notes at par using proceeds from the issuance of the 2019 Senior Secured Notes. As of December 31, 2012, \$250 million of the 2013 Notes remain outstanding. U.S. Bank, National Association replaced and succeeded Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee on January 24, 2012.

The Bankruptcy Filing constituted an event of default under the 2013 Notes. The creditors are, however, stayed from taking any action as a result of the default under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

NOTE 12: OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Non-current tax-related liabilities	\$ 36	\$ 57
Environmental liabilities	72	96
Asset retirement obligations	70	66
Other	194	243
Total	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>

The Other component above consists of other miscellaneous long-term liabilities that, individually, were less than 5% of the total liabilities component in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and therefore, have been aggregated in accordance with Regulation S-X.

NOTE 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Table of Contents

Environmental

Cash expenditures for pollution prevention and waste treatment for Kodak's current facilities were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Recurring costs for pollution prevention and waste treatment	\$ 28	\$ 33	\$ 34
Capital expenditures for pollution prevention and waste treatment	1	1	1
Site remediation costs	1	2	2
Total	\$ 30	\$ 36	\$ 37

Environmental expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that do not provide future benefits are expensed as incurred. Costs that are capital in nature and that provide future benefits are capitalized. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments are made or the requirement for remedial efforts is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. The timing of accruing for these remediation liabilities is generally no later than the completion of feasibility studies. Kodak has an ongoing monitoring and identification process to assess how the activities, with respect to the known exposures, are progressing against the accrued cost estimates.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, Kodak's undiscounted accrued liabilities for environmental remediation costs amounted to \$116 million and \$96 million, respectively. These amounts are reported in Other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and Other long-term liabilities and Liabilities subject to compromise as of December 31, 2012 in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Company is currently implementing a Corrective Action Program required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") at Eastman Business Park (formerly known as Kodak Park) in Rochester, NY. The Company is currently in the process of completing, and in many cases has completed, RCRA Facility Investigations ("RFI"), Corrective Measures Studies ("CMS") and Corrective Measures Implementation ("CMI") for areas at the site. At December 31, 2012, estimated future investigation and remediation costs of \$49 million were accrued for this site, the majority of which relates to long-term operation, maintenance of remediation systems and monitoring costs.

In addition, Kodak has accrued for obligations with estimated future investigation, remediation and monitoring costs of \$9 million relating to other operating sites, \$17 million at sites associated with former operations, and \$41 million of retained obligations for environmental remediation and Superfund matters related to certain sites associated with the non-imaging health businesses sold in 1994.

Cash expenditures for the aforementioned investigation, remediation and monitoring activities are expected to be incurred over the next thirty years for most of the sites. For these known environmental liabilities, the accrual reflects Kodak's best estimate of the amount it will incur under the agreed-upon or proposed work plans. Kodak's cost estimates were determined using the ASTM Standard E 2137-06, "Standard Guide for Estimating Monetary Costs and Liabilities for Environmental Matters," and have not been reduced by possible recoveries from third parties. The overall method includes the use of a probabilistic model which forecasts a range of cost estimates for the remediation required at individual sites. The projects are closely monitored and the models are reviewed as significant events occur or at least once per year. Kodak's estimate includes investigations, equipment and operating costs for remediation and long-term monitoring of the sites. Accrued liabilities of Debtor entities related to sites subject to the bankruptcy proceedings have been classified as liabilities subject to compromise as of December 31, 2012. Liabilities subject to compromise are reported at Kodak's current estimate, where an estimate is determinable, of the allowed claim amount.

Kodak is presently designated as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (the "Superfund Law"), or under similar state laws, for environmental assessment and cleanup costs as the result of Kodak's alleged arrangements for disposal of hazardous substances at eight Superfund sites. In connection with the chapter 11 filing, the Debtors have provided withdrawal notifications or entered into settlement negotiations with involved regulatory agencies.

Among these matters is a case in which the Company and Sterling Drug were named by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a PRP with potential liability for the study and remediation of the Lower Passaic River Study Area (LPRSA) portion of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site, based on the Company's ownership of Sterling Drug from 1988 to 1994 and retention of certain

Table of Contents

Sterling Drug liabilities and a defense and indemnification agreement between the Company and Bayer, which purchased all stock in Sterling Drug (now STWB). Bayer and STWB have filed proofs of claim against the Debtors in this matter.

Estimates of the amount and timing of future costs of environmental remediation requirements are by their nature imprecise because of the continuing evolution of environmental laws and regulatory requirements, the availability and application of technology, the identification of presently unknown remediation sites and the allocation of costs among the potentially responsible parties. Based on information presently available, Kodak does not believe it is reasonably possible that losses for known exposures could exceed current accruals by material amounts, although costs could be material to a particular quarter or year.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Kodak's asset retirement obligations primarily relate to asbestos contained in buildings that Kodak owns. In many of the countries in which Kodak operates, environmental regulations exist that require Kodak to handle and dispose of asbestos in a special manner if a building undergoes major renovations or is demolished. Otherwise, Kodak is not required to remove the asbestos from its buildings. Kodak records a liability equal to the estimated fair value of its obligation to perform asset retirement activities related to the asbestos, computed using an expected present value technique, when sufficient information exists to calculate the fair value. Kodak does not have a liability recorded related to every building that contains asbestos because Kodak cannot estimate the fair value of its obligation for certain buildings due to a lack of sufficient information about the range of time over which the obligation may be settled through demolition, renovation or sale of the building.

The following table provides asset retirement obligation activity:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Asset retirement obligations as of January 1	\$ 66	\$ 57	\$ 62
Liabilities incurred in the current period	6	15	—
Liabilities settled in the current period	(1)	(9)	(8)
Accretion expense	3	4	3
Revisions in estimated cash flows	(4)	(1)	—
Asset retirement obligations as of December 31	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

Other Commitments and Contingencies

Kodak has entered into non-cancelable agreements with several companies which provide Kodak with products and services to be used in its normal operations. These agreements are related to raw materials, supplies, production and administrative services, as well as marketing and advertising. The terms of these agreements cover the next one to five years. The minimum payments for obligations under these agreements are approximately \$67 million in 2013, \$36 million in 2014, \$28 million in 2015, \$17 million in 2016, and \$15 million in 2017.

Rental expense, net of minor sublease income, amounted to \$68 million, \$87 million, and \$96 million in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The amounts of non-cancelable lease commitments with terms of more than one year, principally for the rental of real property, reduced by minor sublease income, are \$43 million in 2013, \$31 million in 2014, \$24 million in 2015, \$18 million in 2016, \$15 million in 2017 and \$26 million in 2018 and thereafter.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$126 million issued under the DIP Credit Agreement, as well as bank guarantees and letters of credit of \$12 million, surety bonds in the amount of \$26 million, and cash and investments in trust of \$33 million, primarily to ensure the payment of possible casualty and workers' compensation claims, environmental liabilities, legal contingencies, rental payments, and to support various customs, tax and trade activities. The restricted cash and investment in trust amounts are recorded within Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

In March 2012, Kodak sold a property in Mexico for approximately \$41 million and leased back the property for a one-year term. The pre-tax gain on the property sale of approximately \$35 million was deferred and no gain was recognizable upon the closing of the sale as Kodak has continuing involvement in the property for the remainder of the lease term. The deferred pre-tax gain is reported in Other current liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012.

Kodak's Brazilian operations are involved in governmental assessments of indirect and other taxes in various stages of litigation, primarily related to federal and state value-added taxes. Kodak is disputing these matters and intends to vigorously defend its position.

Table of Contents

Based on the opinion of legal counsel and current reserves already recorded for those matters deemed probable of loss, management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will materially impact Kodak's results of operations or financial position. Kodak routinely assesses all these matters as to the probability of ultimately incurring a liability in its Brazilian operations and records its best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where it assesses the likelihood of loss as probable. As of December 31, 2012, the unreserved portion of these contingencies, inclusive of any related interest and penalties, for which there was at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred, amounted to approximately \$66 million.

Kodak is involved in various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including commercial, customs, employment, environmental, and health and safety matters, which are being handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. Kodak is also subject to various assertions, claims, proceedings and requests for indemnification concerning intellectual property, including patent infringement suits involving technologies that are incorporated in a broad spectrum of Kodak's products. These matters are in various stages of investigation and litigation, and are being vigorously defended. Much of the pending litigation against the Debtors has been stayed as a result of the chapter 11 filing and will be subject to resolution in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. Although Kodak does not expect that the outcome in any of these matters, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations, litigation is inherently unpredictable. Therefore, judgments could be rendered or settlements entered that could adversely affect Kodak's operating results or cash flows in a particular period. Kodak routinely assesses all of its litigation and threatened litigation as to the probability of ultimately incurring a liability, and records its best estimate of the ultimate loss in situations where it assesses the likelihood of loss as probable.

NOTE 14: GUARANTEES

Kodak guarantees debt and other obligations of certain customers. The debt and other obligations are primarily due to banks and leasing companies in connection with financing of customers' purchases of equipment and product from Kodak. At December 31, 2012, the maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) that Kodak could be required to make under these customer-related guarantees was \$19 million. At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of any liability related to these customer guarantees was not material.

The customer financing agreements and related guarantees, which mature between 2013 and 2016, typically have a term of 90 days for product and short-term equipment financing arrangements, and up to five years for long-term equipment financing arrangements. These guarantees would require payment from Kodak only in the event of default on payment by the respective customer. In some cases, particularly for guarantees related to equipment financing, Kodak has collateral or recourse provisions to recover and sell the equipment to reduce any losses that might be incurred in connection with the guarantees. However, any proceeds received from the liquidation of these assets would not cover the maximum potential loss under these guarantees.

EKC also guarantees potential indebtedness to banks and other third parties for some of its consolidated subsidiaries. The maximum amount guaranteed is \$100 million, and the outstanding amount for those guarantees is \$83 million with \$38 million recorded within the Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The remaining \$45 million of outstanding guarantees represent parent guarantees providing financial assurance to third parties that the Company's subsidiaries will fulfill their future performance or financial obligations under various contracts, which do not necessarily have corresponding liabilities reported in Kodak's financial statements. These guarantees expire in 2013 through 2019.

Pursuant to the terms of the Company's DIP Credit Agreement, obligations of the Borrowers to the Lenders under the DIP Credit Agreement, as well as secured agreements in an amount not to exceed \$75 million, are guaranteed by the Company and the Company's U.S. subsidiaries and included in the above amounts. Secured agreements under the DIP Credit Agreement for the Debtors totaled \$20 million as of December 31, 2012.

EKC has previously issued (pre-petition) a guarantee to Kodak Limited (the "Subsidiary") and the Trustee of the Kodak Pension Plan (the "KPP") in the United Kingdom. Under that arrangement, EKC guaranteed to the Subsidiary and the Trustee the ability of the Subsidiary, only to the extent it becomes necessary to do so, to (1) make contributions to the KPP to ensure sufficient assets exist to make plan benefit payments, as they become due, if the KPP otherwise would not have sufficient assets and (2) make contributions to the KPP such that it will achieve fully funded status by the funding valuation for the period ending December 31, 2022. See Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings" for additional information.

Indemnifications

Kodak issues indemnifications in certain instances when it sells businesses and real estate, and in the ordinary course of business with its customers, suppliers, service providers and business partners. Further, Kodak indemnifies officers and directors who are, or were, serving in such capacity at the request of Kodak or the entity for which they serve. Historically, costs incurred to settle claims related to these indemnifications have not been material to Kodak's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

Additionally, the fair value of the indemnifications that Kodak issued during the year ended December 31, 2012 was not material to Kodak's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Warranty Costs

Kodak has warranty obligations in connection with the sale of its products and equipment. The original warranty period is generally one year or less. The costs incurred to provide for these warranty obligations are estimated and recorded as an accrued liability at the time of sale. Kodak estimates its warranty cost at the point of sale for a given product based on historical failure rates and related costs to repair. The change in Kodak's accrued warranty obligations balance, which is reflected in Other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, was as follows:

(in millions)	
Accrued warranty obligations as of December 31, 2010	\$ 43
Actual warranty experience during 2011	(92)
2011 warranty provisions	95
Accrued warranty obligations as of December 31, 2011	\$ 46
Actual warranty experience during 2012	(72)
2012 warranty provisions	60
Accrued warranty obligations as of December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 34</u>

Kodak also offers its customers extended warranty arrangements that are generally one year, but may range from three months to three years after the original warranty period. Kodak provides repair services and routine maintenance under these arrangements. Kodak has not separated the extended warranty revenues and costs from the routine maintenance service revenues and costs, as it is not practicable to do so. Therefore, these revenues and costs have been aggregated in the discussion that follows. The change in Kodak's deferred revenue balance in relation to these extended warranty and maintenance arrangements, which is reflected in Other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, was as follows:

(in millions)	
Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2010	\$ 130
New extended warranty and maintenance arrangements in 2011	428
Recognition of extended warranty and maintenance arrangement revenue in 2011	(438)
Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2011	\$ 120
New extended warranty and maintenance arrangements in 2012	384
Recognition of extended warranty and maintenance arrangement revenue in 2012	(397)
Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 107</u>

Costs incurred under these extended warranty and maintenance arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$280 million and \$305 million, respectively.

NOTE 15: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts, estimated fair values, and location in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for Kodak's financial instruments:

Table of Contents

(in millions)			Value Of Items Recorded At Fair Value As of December 31, 2012			
			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS						
Marketable securities						
Short-term available-for-sale	Other current assets		\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —
Long-term available-for-sale	Other long-term assets		7	7	—	—
Derivatives						
Short-term foreign exchange contracts	Receivables, net		1	—	1	—
LIABILITIES						
Derivatives						
Short-term foreign exchange contracts	Other current liabilities		1	—	1	—
			Value Of Items Not Recorded At Fair Value As of December 31, 2012			
			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS						
Marketable securities						
Long-term held-to-maturity	Other long-term assets	Carrying value	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ —	\$ —
		Fair value	23	23	—	—
LIABILITIES						
Debt						
Short-term debt	Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	Carrying value	699	—	699	—
		Fair value	27	—	27	—
Long-term debt	Long-term debt, net of current portion	Carrying value	740	—	740	—
		Fair value	1,265	—	1,265	—
Debt subject to compromise	Liabilities subject to compromise	Carrying value	683	—	683	—
		Fair value	72	—	72	—

Kodak does not utilize financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Fair Value

The fair values of marketable securities are determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 fair value measurements). Fair values of Kodak's forward contracts are determined using other observable inputs (Level 2 fair value measurements), and are based on the present value of expected future cash flows (an income approach valuation technique) considering the risks involved and using discount rates appropriate for the duration of the contracts. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized based on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Fair values of long-term borrowings are determined by reference to quoted market prices, if available, or by pricing models based on the value of related cash flows discounted at current market interest rates. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables (which are not shown in the table above) approximate their fair values.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity involved are included in Other income (charges), net in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The net effects of foreign currency transactions, including changes in the fair value of foreign exchange contracts, are shown below:

Table of Contents

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net loss	\$(16)	\$(14)	\$ (5)

Derivative Financial Instruments

Kodak, as a result of its global operating and financing activities, is exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates, which may adversely affect its results of operations and financial position. Kodak manages such exposures, in part, with derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to mitigate currency risk related to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Silver forward contracts are used to mitigate Kodak's risk to fluctuating silver prices. Kodak's exposure to changes in interest rates results from its investing and borrowing activities used to meet its liquidity needs.

Kodak's financial instrument counterparties are high-quality investment or commercial banks with significant experience with such instruments. Kodak manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by requiring specific minimum credit standards and diversification of counterparties. Kodak has procedures to monitor the credit exposure amounts. The maximum credit exposure at December 31, 2012, was not significant to Kodak.

In the event of a default under the Company's DIP Credit Agreement, or a default under any derivative contract or similar obligation of Kodak, subject to certain minimum thresholds, the derivative counterparties would have the right, although not the obligation, to require immediate settlement of some or all open derivative contracts at their then-current fair value, but with liability positions netted against asset positions with the same counterparty. In addition, the Company has provided credit support through letters of credit or as part of secured arrangements under the DIP Credit Agreement for its derivative contract obligations. At December 31, 2012, Kodak had open derivative contracts in liability positions with a total fair value of \$1 million.

Table of Contents

The location and amounts of gains and losses related to derivatives reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations are shown in the following tables:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)			Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI Into Cost of Sales (Effective Portion)			Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)		
	For the Year Ended ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
(in millions)									
Commodity contracts	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ (6)	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	(2)	—	—	(2)	—	—	—

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative		
		For the Year Ended December 31,		
		2012	2011	2010
(in millions)				
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (charges), net	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ 32

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

Kodak's foreign currency forward contracts used to mitigate currency risk related to existing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are not designated as hedges, and are marked to market through net (loss) earnings at the same time that the exposed assets and liabilities are re-measured through net (loss) earnings (both in Other income (charges), net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations). The notional amount of such contracts open at December 31, 2012 was approximately \$651 million. The majority of the contracts of this type held by Kodak are denominated in euros and Swiss francs.

Silver Forward Contracts

Kodak may enter into silver forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges of commodity price risk related to forecasted purchases of silver. Kodak had no open hedges as of December 31, 2012.

In January 2012, Kodak terminated all its existing hedges at a loss of \$5 million. These hedges were designated as secured agreements under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and needed to be settled prior to the termination of that facility in conjunction with the Company's DIP Credit Agreement. Hedge gains and losses related to these silver forward contracts were reclassified into Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as the related silver containing products were sold to third parties. These gains or losses transferred to Cost of sales are generally offset by increased or decreased costs of silver purchased in the open market. At December 31, 2012, there were no existing gains or losses to be reclassified to Cost of sales within the next twelve months.

Table of Contents

NOTE 16: OTHER OPERATING (INCOME) EXPENSES, NET

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
(Income) expenses:			
Goodwill impairments (1)	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ 626
Supply arrangement termination payment (2)	(35)	—	—
Gains related to the sales of assets and businesses (3) (4)	(58)	(78)	(8)
Other	(2)	5	1
Total	<u>\$ (95)</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ 619</u>

- (1) Refer to Note 8 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,” in the Notes to Financial Statements.
- (2) In the fourth quarter of 2012, Kodak received cash proceeds of approximately \$35 million associated with the termination of a supply arrangement.
- (3) In December 2003, Kodak sold a property in France for approximately \$65 million, net of direct selling costs, and then leased back a portion of this property for a nine-year term. The entire gain on the property sale was deferred due to Kodak’s significant continuing involvement in the property. In the fourth quarter of 2012, the lease term expired and Kodak’s continuing involvement in the property ended. As a result, Kodak recognized a gain of approximately \$50 million.
- (4) On March 31, 2011, Kodak sold patents and patent applications related to CMOS image sensors to OmniVision Technologies Inc. for \$65 million. Kodak recognized a gain, net of transaction costs, of \$62 million from this transaction.

NOTE 17: OTHER INCOME (CHARGES), NET

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Income (charges):			
Interest income	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 11
Gain on sale of investment	23	—	10
Loss on foreign exchange transactions	(16)	(14)	(5)
Dividend income	1	—	—
Other	2	—	7
Total	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>

Table of Contents

NOTE 18: INCOME TAXES

The components of earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and the related provision (benefit) for U.S. and other income taxes were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
(Loss) earnings from continuing operations before income taxes:			
U.S.	\$ (1,760)	\$ (703)	\$ (343)
Outside the U.S.	200	4	(82)
Total	<u>\$ (1,560)</u>	<u>\$ (699)</u>	<u>\$ (425)</u>
U.S. income taxes:			
Current benefit	\$ (393)	\$ (378)	\$ (2)
Deferred provision	13	241	2
Income taxes outside the U.S.:			
Current provision	58	54	188
Deferred provision (benefit)	65	106	(76)
State and other income taxes:			
Current benefit	—	(22)	(2)
Deferred provision	—	7	—
Total (benefit) provision	<u>\$ (257)</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

The differences between income taxes computed using the U.S. federal income tax rate and the provision (benefit) for income taxes for continuing operations were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Amount computed using the statutory rate	\$ (546)	\$ (245)	\$ (149)
Increase (reduction) in taxes resulting from:			
State and other income taxes, net of federal	1	1	1
Unremitted foreign earnings	35	393	—
Impact of goodwill impairment	—	—	217
Operations outside the U.S.	(129)	41	131
Legislative rate changes	23	20	10
Valuation allowance	350	(57)	(98)
Tax settlements and adjustments, including interest	(11)	(149)	3
Other, net	20	4	(5)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	<u>\$ (257)</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

In March 2011, Kodak filed a Request for Competent Authority Assistance with the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The request related to a potential double taxation issue with respect to certain patent licensing royalty payments received by Kodak in 2012 and 2011. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, Kodak received notification that the IRS had reached agreement with the Korean National Tax Service (NTS) with regards to Kodak's March 2011 request. As a result of the agreement reached by the IRS and NTS, Kodak was due a partial refund of Korean withholding taxes in the amount of \$123 million. Kodak had previously agreed with the licensees that made the royalty payments that any refunds of the related Korean withholding taxes would be shared equally between Kodak and the licensees. The licensees' share (\$61 million) of the Korean withholding tax refund has therefore been reported as a licensing revenue reduction in Licensing & royalties in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

During 2012 and 2011, Kodak determined that it was more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets outside the U.S. would not be realized due to reduced manufacturing volumes negatively impacting profitability in a location outside the U.S. and accordingly,

Table of Contents

recorded a provision of \$30 million and \$53 million, respectively, associated with the establishment of a valuation allowance on those deferred tax assets.

During 2010, based on additional positive evidence regarding past earnings and projected future taxable income from operating activities, Kodak determined that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets outside the U.S. would be realized and accordingly, recorded a tax benefit of \$154 million associated with the release of the valuation allowance on those deferred tax assets.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets		
Pension and postretirement obligations	\$ 689	\$ 925
Allowed Claims	272	—
Restructuring programs	10	5
Foreign tax credit	577	661
Inventories	26	33
Investment tax credit	153	172
Employee deferred compensation	113	69
Depreciation	57	30
Research and development costs	308	232
Tax loss carryforwards	1,409	1,178
Other	415	406
Total deferred tax assets	<u>\$4,029</u>	<u>\$3,711</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Leasing	\$ 43	\$ 37
Other deferred debt	11	16
Unremitted foreign earnings	417	430
Other	181	168
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>652</u>	<u>651</u>
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	3,377	3,060
Valuation allowance	<u>2,838</u>	<u>2,560</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

Table of Contents

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) are reported in the following components within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Deferred income taxes (current)	\$ 75	\$ 81
Other long-term assets	470	429
Accrued income taxes	(5)	(3)
Other long-term liabilities	(1)	(7)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 539</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

As of December 31, 2012, Kodak had available domestic and foreign net operating loss carry-forwards for income tax purposes of approximately \$4,396 million, of which approximately \$519 million have an indefinite carry-forward period. The remaining \$3,877 million expire between the years 2013 and 2032. As of December 31, 2012, Kodak had unused foreign tax credits and investment tax credits of \$577 million and \$153 million, respectively, with various expiration dates through 2027. Utilization of these net operating losses and tax credits may be subject to limitations in the event of significant changes in stock ownership of the Company.

Kodak has been granted a tax holiday in certain jurisdictions in China. Kodak is eligible for a 50% reduction of the income tax rate as a tax holiday incentive. The tax rate currently varies by jurisdiction, due to the tax holiday, and will be 25% in all jurisdictions within China in 2013.

During 2011, Kodak concluded that the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries would no longer be considered permanently reinvested. After assessing the assets of the subsidiaries relative to specific opportunities for reinvestment, as well as the forecasted uses of cash for both its domestic and foreign operations, Kodak concluded that it was prudent to change its indefinite reinvestment assertion to allow greater flexibility in its cash management. As a result of the change in its assertion Kodak recorded a deferred tax liability (net of related foreign tax credits) of \$374 million and \$396 million on the foreign subsidiaries' undistributed earnings during the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This deferred tax liability was fully offset by a corresponding decrease in Kodak's U.S. valuation allowance, which resulted in no net tax provision. Kodak also recorded a provision of \$6 million and \$34 million for the potential foreign withholding taxes on the undistributed earnings during the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Kodak's valuation allowance as of December 31, 2012 was \$2,838 million. Of this amount, \$403 million was attributable to Kodak's net deferred tax assets outside the U.S. of \$1,001 million, and \$2,435 million related to Kodak's net deferred tax assets in the U.S. of \$2,376 million, for which Kodak believes it is not more likely than not that the assets will be realized. The net deferred tax assets in excess of the valuation allowance of approximately \$539 million relate primarily to net operating loss carry-forwards, certain tax credits, and pension related tax benefits for which Kodak believes it is more likely than not that the assets will be realized.

Kodak's valuation allowance as of December 31, 2011 was \$2,560 million. Of this amount, \$417 million was attributable to Kodak's net deferred tax assets outside the U.S. of \$964 million, and \$2,143 million related to Kodak's net deferred tax assets in the U.S. of \$2,096 million, for which Kodak believes it is not more likely than not that the assets will be realized. The net deferred tax assets in excess of the valuation allowance of \$500 million relate primarily to net operating loss carry-forwards, certain tax credits, and pension related tax benefits for which Kodak believes it is more likely than not that the assets will be realized.

Table of Contents

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of Kodak's liability for income taxes associated with unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(in millions)	2012	2011	2010
Balance as of January 1	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 245</u>	<u>\$256</u>
Tax positions related to the current year:			
Additions	4	12	1
Tax positions related to prior years:			
Additions	3	2	—
Reductions	(17)	(183)	(11)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(3)	—	—
Lapses in statutes of limitations	(6)	—	(1)
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$245</u>

Kodak's policy regarding interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters is to recognize such items as a component of income tax (benefit) expense. During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, Kodak recognized interest and penalties of approximately \$2 million, \$(60) million and \$5 million, respectively, in income tax (benefit) expense. Additionally, Kodak had approximately \$16 million and \$14 million of interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax benefits accrued as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

If the unrecognized tax benefits were recognized, they would favorably affect the effective income tax rate in the period recognized. Kodak has classified certain income tax liabilities as current or noncurrent based on management's estimate of when these liabilities will be settled. The current liabilities are recorded in Accrued income and other taxes in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Noncurrent income tax liabilities are recorded in Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

It is reasonably possible that the liability associated with Kodak's unrecognized tax benefits will increase or decrease within the next twelve months. These changes may be the result of settling ongoing audits or the expiration of statutes of limitations. Such changes to the unrecognized tax benefits could range from \$0 to \$40 million based on current estimates. Audit outcomes and the timing of audit settlements are subject to significant uncertainty. Although management believes that adequate provision has been made for such issues, there is the possibility that the ultimate resolution of such issues could have an adverse effect on the earnings of Kodak. Conversely, if these issues are resolved favorably in the future, the related provision would be reduced, thus having a positive impact on earnings.

During 2012, Kodak agreed to terms with a tax authority outside of the U.S. and settled audits for calendar years 2002 through 2007. For these years, Kodak originally recorded liabilities for uncertain tax positions ("UTPs") totaling \$12 million (plus interest of approximately \$4 million). The settlement resulted in a reduction in Accrued income and other taxes and the recognition of a \$16 million tax benefit.

During 2011, Kodak agreed to terms with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and settled the federal audits for calendar years 2001 through 2005. For these years, Kodak originally recorded federal and related state liabilities for UTPs totaling \$115 million (plus interest of approximately \$25 million). The settlement resulted in a reduction in Accrued income and other taxes of \$296 million, the recognition of a \$50 million tax benefit, and a reduction in net deferred tax assets of \$246 million.

During 2011, Kodak agreed to terms with a tax authority outside of the U.S. and settled audits for calendar years 2001 and 2002. For these years, Kodak originally recorded liabilities for UTPs totaling \$56 million (plus interest of approximately \$43 million). The settlement resulted in a reduction in Accrued income and other taxes and the recognition of a \$94 million tax benefit.

Kodak files numerous consolidated and separate income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and in many state and foreign jurisdictions. Kodak has substantially concluded all U.S. federal income tax matters for years through 2006. Kodak's U.S. tax matters for the years 2007 through 2012 remain subject to examination by the IRS. Substantially all material state, local, and foreign income tax matters have been concluded for years through 2006. Kodak's tax matters for the years 2007 through 2012 remain subject to examination by the respective state, local, and foreign tax jurisdiction authorities.

Table of Contents

Net Operating Loss Rights Agreement

On August 1, 2011, the Company entered into a Net Operating Loss (NOL) Rights Agreement (NOL Rights Agreement) designed to preserve stockholder value and tax assets. The Company's ability to use its tax attributes to offset tax on U.S. taxable income would be substantially limited if there were an "ownership change" as defined under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. In general, an ownership change would occur if "5-percent shareholders," as defined under Section 382, collectively increase their ownership in the Company by more than 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period.

In connection with the adoption of the NOL Rights Agreement, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of the Company's common stock. The preferred share purchase rights were distributed to stockholders of record as of August 11, 2011, but would only be activated if triggered by the NOL Rights Agreement.

Under the NOL Rights Agreement, preferred share purchase rights will work to impose significant dilution upon any person or group which acquires beneficial ownership of 4.9% or more of the outstanding common stock, without the approval of the Company's Board of Directors, from and after August 1, 2011. Stockholders that own 4.9% or more of the outstanding common stock as of the opening of business on August 1, 2011, will not trigger the preferred share purchase rights so long as they do not (i) acquire additional shares of common stock representing one one-thousandth of one percent (0.001%) or more of the shares of common stock then outstanding or (ii) fall under 4.9% ownership of common stock and then re-acquire shares that in the aggregate equal 4.9% or more of the common stock.

The NOL Rights Agreement has a three-year term, although the Company's Board of Directors will review the plan periodically.

NOTE 19: RESTRUCTURING COSTS AND OTHER

Kodak recognizes the need to continually rationalize its workforce and streamline its operations in the face of ongoing business and economic changes. Charges for restructuring and ongoing rationalization initiatives are recorded in the period in which Kodak commits to a formalized restructuring or ongoing rationalization plan, or executes the specific actions contemplated by the plans and all criteria for liability recognition under the applicable accounting guidance have been met.

Table of Contents

Restructuring Reserve Activity

The activity in the accrued balances and the non-cash charges and credits incurred in relation to restructuring programs during the three years ended December 31, 2012 were as follows:

(in millions)	Severance Reserve	Exit Costs Reserve	Long- lived Asset Impairments and Inventory Write-downs	Accelerated Depreciation	Total
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 68	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 95
2010 charges—continuing operations (1)	48	14	9	6	77
2010 charges—discontinued operations (1)	1	—	—	—	1
2010 cash payments/utilization	(67)	(21)	(9)	(6)	(103)
2010 other adjustments & reclasses (2)	(28)	—	—	—	(28)
Balance at December 31, 2010	22	20	—	—	42
2011 charges—continuing operations (3)	102	15	3	10	130
2011 charges—discontinued operations (3)	3	—	—	—	3
2011 cash payments/utilization	(58)	(13)	(3)	(10)	(84)
2011 other adjustments & reclasses (4)	(31)	—	—	—	(31)
Balance at December 31, 2011	38	22	—	—	60
2012 charges—continuing operations (5)	167	35	30	13	245
2012 charges—discontinued operations (5)	20	2	4	—	26
2012 cash payments/utilization	(86)	(13)	(34)	(13)	(146)
2012 other adjustments & reclasses (6)	(101)	(1)	—	—	(102)
Balance at December 31, 2012 (7)	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>

- (1) Severance reserve activity includes termination benefit charges of \$49 million.
- (2) Includes \$28 million of severance related charges for pension plan curtailments, settlements, and special termination benefits, which are reflected in Pension and other postretirement liabilities and Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.
- (3) Severance reserve activity includes termination benefit charges of \$101 million, and net curtailment and settlement losses related to these actions of \$4 million.
- (4) Includes \$32 million of severance related charges for pension plan curtailments, settlements, and special termination benefits, which are reflected in Pension and other postretirement liabilities and Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, offset by \$1 million of foreign currency translation adjustments.
- (5) Severance reserve activity includes termination benefit charges of \$186 million, and net curtailment and settlement losses related to these actions of \$1 million.
- (6) Includes \$100 million of severance related charges for pension plan curtailments, settlements, and special termination benefits, which are reflected in Pension and other postretirement liabilities and Other long-term assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and \$2 million for amounts reclassified as Liabilities subject to compromise.
- (7) Kodak expects to utilize the majority of the December 31, 2012 accrual balance in 2013.

2010 Activity

The \$78 million of charges for the year 2010 includes \$6 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, and \$1 million which was reported in discontinued operations. The remaining costs incurred of \$69 million,

Table of Contents

including \$48 million of severance costs, \$14 million of exit costs, and \$7 million of long-lived asset impairments, were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while long-lived asset impairments, accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The 2010 severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 800 positions, including approximately 550 manufacturing/service, 225 administrative and 25 research and development positions. The geographic composition of these positions includes approximately 475 in the United States and Canada, and 325 throughout the rest of the world.

The charges of \$78 million recorded in 2010 included \$9 million applicable to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, \$1 million applicable to the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, \$7 million applicable to the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment, and \$60 million that was applicable to manufacturing/service, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments. The remaining \$1 million was applicable to discontinued operations.

As a result of these initiatives, severance payments will be paid during periods through 2011 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their payments over an extended period of time. In addition, certain exit costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods throughout 2011 and beyond.

2011 Activity

The \$133 million of charges for the year 2011 includes \$10 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$2 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, and \$3 million which was reported in discontinued operations. The remaining costs incurred of \$118 million, including \$102 million of severance costs, \$15 million of exit costs, and \$1 million of long-lived asset impairments, were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while long-lived asset impairments, accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The 2011 severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 1,225 positions, including approximately 575 manufacturing/service, 550 administrative and 100 research and development positions. The geographic composition of these positions includes approximately 725 in the United States and Canada, and 500 throughout the rest of the world.

The charges of \$133 million recorded in 2011 included \$23 million applicable to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, \$6 million applicable to the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, \$6 million applicable to the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment, and \$95 million that was applicable to manufacturing/service, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments. The remaining \$3 million was applicable to discontinued operations.

As a result of these initiatives, severance payments will be paid during periods through 2012 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their payments over an extended period of time. In addition, certain exit costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods throughout 2012 and beyond.

2012 Activity

Restructuring actions taken in 2012 were initiated to reduce Kodak's cost structure as part of its commitment to drive sustainable profitability. Actions included the winding down of sales of consumer inkjet printers, the digital capture and devices business exit, traditional product manufacturing capacity reductions in the U.S. and Mexico, workforce reductions triggered by the Kodak Gallery wind-down, consolidation of thermal media manufacturing in the U.S. and various targeted reductions in research and development, sales, service, and other administrative functions.

The \$271 million of charges for the year 2012 includes \$13 million of charges for accelerated depreciation and \$4 million for inventory write-downs, which were reported in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, and \$26 million which was reported as discontinued operations. The remaining costs incurred of \$228 million, including \$167 million of severance costs, \$35 million of exit costs, and \$26 million of long-lived asset impairments, were reported as Restructuring costs and other in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of

Table of Contents

Operations. The severance and exit costs reserves require the outlay of cash, while long-lived asset impairments, accelerated depreciation and inventory write-downs represent non-cash items.

The 2012 severance costs related to the elimination of approximately 3,225 positions, including approximately 1,775 manufacturing/service, 1,050 administrative, and 400 research and development positions. The geographic composition of these positions includes approximately 1,925 in the United States and Canada, and 1,300 throughout the rest of the world.

The charges of \$271 million recorded in 2012 included \$20 million applicable to the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, \$93 million applicable to the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, \$24 million applicable to the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment, and \$108 million that was applicable to manufacturing/service, research and development, and administrative functions, which are shared across all segments. The remaining \$26 million was applicable to discontinued operations.

As a result of these initiatives, severance payments will be paid during periods through 2013 since, in many instances, the employees whose positions were eliminated can elect or are required to receive their payments over an extended period of time. In addition, certain exit costs, such as long-term lease payments, will be paid over periods throughout 2013 and beyond.

NOTE 20: RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all U.S. employees are covered by a noncontributory defined benefit plan, the Kodak Retirement Income Plan (“KRIP”), which is funded by the Company contributions to an irrevocable trust fund. The funding policy for KRIP is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements as determined by employee benefit and tax laws plus any additional amounts the Company determines to be appropriate. Generally, benefits are based on a formula recognizing length of service and final average earnings. Assets in the trust fund are held for the sole benefit of participating employees and retirees. They are composed of corporate equity and debt securities, U.S. government securities, partnership investments, interests in pooled funds, commodities, real estate, and various types of interest rate, foreign currency, debt, and equity market financial instruments.

In March 1999, the Company amended KRIP to include a separate cash balance formula for all U.S. employees hired after February 1999 (the “Cash Balance Plan”). All U.S. employees hired prior to that date were granted the option to choose the traditional KRIP plan or the Cash Balance Plan. Written elections were made by employees in 1999, and were effective January 1, 2000. The Cash Balance Plan credits employees’ hypothetical accounts with an amount equal to 4% of their pay, plus interest based on the 30-year treasury bond rate. In addition, for employees participating in the Cash Balance Plan and the Company’s defined contribution plan, the Savings and Investment Plan (“SIP”), the Company matches dollar-for-dollar on the first 1% contributed to SIP and \$.50 for each dollar on the next 4% contributed. The Company contributions to SIP were \$8 million and \$10 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company also sponsors unfunded defined benefit plans for certain U.S. employees, primarily executives. The benefits of these plans are obtained by applying KRIP provisions to all compensation, including amounts being deferred, and without regard to the legislated qualified plan maximums, reduced by benefits under KRIP. Employees covered by the Cash Balance Plan also receive an additional benefit equal to 3% of their annual pensionable earnings.

Many subsidiaries and branches operating outside the U.S. have defined benefit retirement plans covering substantially all employees. Contributions by Kodak for these plans are typically deposited under government or other fiduciary-type arrangements. Retirement benefits are generally based on contractual agreements that provide for benefit formulas using years of service and/or compensation prior to retirement. The actuarial assumptions used for these plans reflect the diverse economic environments within the various countries in which Kodak operates.

The measurement date used to determine the pension obligation for all funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans is December 31.

Table of Contents

Information regarding the major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans follows:

(in millions)	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Change in Benefit Obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at January 1	\$5,259	\$ 3,652	\$5,071	\$ 3,636
Acquisitions/divestitures/other transfers	—	—	(1)	2
Service cost	48	10	50	16
Interest cost	206	156	254	180
Participant contributions	—	2	—	4
Plan amendments	—	—	—	(4)
Benefit payments	(422)	(226)	(535)	(226)
Actuarial loss	385	560	392	160
Curtailments	—	(34)	—	—
Settlements	—	(8)	—	(86)
Special termination benefits	99	—	28	1
Currency adjustments	—	152	—	(31)
Projected benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$5,575</u>	<u>\$ 4,264</u>	<u>\$5,259</u>	<u>\$ 3,652</u>
Change in Plan Assets				
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$4,763	\$ 2,436	\$4,861	\$ 2,634
Acquisitions/divestitures	—	—	—	1
Actual gain on plan assets	500	157	412	47
Employer contributions	7	29	25	78
Participant contributions	—	2	—	4
Settlements	—	(8)	—	(86)
Benefit payments	(422)	(226)	(535)	(226)
Currency adjustments	—	89	—	(16)
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	<u>\$4,848</u>	<u>\$ 2,479</u>	<u>\$4,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,436</u>
Under Funded Status at December 31	<u>\$ (727)</u>	<u>\$(1,785)</u>	<u>\$ (496)</u>	<u>\$(1,216)</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$5,497</u>	<u>\$ 4,233</u>	<u>\$5,112</u>	<u>\$ 3,584</u>

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans were as follows:

(in millions)	As of December 31,			
	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Other long-term assets	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —
Other current liabilities	—	—	(18)	—
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	—	(1,787)	(478)	(1,216)
Liabilities subject to compromise	(727)	—	—	—
Net amount recognized	<u>\$(727)</u>	<u>\$(1,785)</u>	<u>\$(496)</u>	<u>\$(1,216)</u>

Table of Contents

Information with respect to the major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets follows:

(in millions)	As of December 31,			
	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligation	\$5,575	\$ 4,229	\$5,259	\$ 3,652
Accumulated benefit obligation	5,497	4,198	5,112	3,584
Fair value of plan assets	4,848	2,441	4,763	2,436

Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans consisted of:

(in millions)	As of December 31,			
	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Prior service cost	\$ (5)	\$ (25)	\$ (6)	\$ (26)
Net actuarial loss	(2,237)	(2,202)	(2,135)	(1,663)
Total	<u>\$(2,242)</u>	<u>\$(2,227)</u>	<u>\$(2,141)</u>	<u>\$(1,689)</u>

Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans follows:

(in millions)	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Newly established loss	\$(275)	\$ (567)	\$(414)	\$ (322)
Newly established prior service cost	—	—	—	4
Amortization of:				
Prior service cost	1	3	1	4
Net actuarial loss	173	66	69	52
Prior service cost recognized due to curtailment	—	(1)	—	4
Net curtailment gain not recognized in expense	—	34	—	—
Net loss recognized in expense due to settlements	—	3	—	10
Acquisitions, divestitures and other transfers	—	—	—	(1)
Total amount recognized in Other comprehensive loss	<u>\$(101)</u>	<u>\$ (462)</u>	<u>\$(344)</u>	<u>\$ (249)</u>

The actuarial loss and prior service cost estimated to be amortized from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic pension cost over the next year for all major plans is \$284 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Pension (income) expense from continuing operations for all defined benefit plans included:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2012		2011		2010	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Major defined benefit plans:						
Service cost	\$ 48	\$ 10	\$ 50	\$ 16	\$ 48	\$ 14
Interest cost	206	156	254	180	263	177
Expected return on plan assets	(389)	(164)	(435)	(209)	(475)	(210)
Amortization of:						
Prior service cost	1	3	1	4	1	1
Actuarial loss	173	66	69	52	5	37
Pension (income) expense before special termination benefits, curtailments and settlements	39	71	(61)	43	(158)	19
Special termination benefits	99	—	28	1	27	1
Curtailment (gains) losses	—	(1)	—	4	—	(7)
Settlement losses	—	3	—	10	—	1
Net pension (income) expense for major defined benefit plans	138	73	(33)	58	(131)	14
Other plans including unfunded plans	—	11	—	12	—	11
Net pension (income) expense from continuing operations	<u>\$ 138</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ (131)</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

The special termination benefits of \$99 million, \$29 million, and \$28 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, were incurred as a result of Kodak's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in Restructuring costs and other in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for those respective periods.

For 2011, \$3 million of the curtailment losses and \$1 million of the settlement losses were incurred as a result of Kodak's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in Restructuring costs and other in the Consolidate Statement of Operations for 2011. For 2012, \$1 million of the settlement losses were incurred as a result of Kodak's restructuring actions and, therefore, have been included in Restructuring costs and other in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for 2012.

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation amounts as of the end of the year for all major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans were as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2012		2011	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate	3.50%	3.55%	4.25%	4.37%
Salary increase rate	3.40%	2.84%	3.45%	2.99%

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net pension (income) expense for all the major funded and unfunded U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit plans were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2012		2011		2010	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate	4.25%	4.41%	5.24%	4.95%	5.75%	5.39%
Salary increase rate	3.45%	2.98%	3.99%	3.89%	4.05%	3.87%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.52%	7.02%	8.43%	7.64%	8.73%	7.76%

Table of Contents

Plan Asset Investment Strategy

The investment strategy underlying the asset allocation for the pension assets is to achieve an optimal return on assets with an acceptable level of risk while providing for the long-term liabilities, and maintaining sufficient liquidity to pay current benefits and other cash obligations of the plans. This is primarily achieved by investing in a broad portfolio constructed of various asset classes including equity and equity-like investments, debt and debt-like investments, real estate, private equity and other assets and instruments. Long duration bonds and treasury bond futures are used to partially match the long-term nature of plan liabilities. Other investment objectives include maintaining broad diversification between and within asset classes and fund managers, and managing asset volatility relative to plan liabilities.

Every three years, or when market conditions have changed materially, each of Kodak's major pension plans will undertake an asset allocation or asset and liability modeling study. The asset allocation and expected return on the plans' assets are individually set to provide for benefits and other cash obligations and within each country's legal investment constraints.

Actual allocations may vary from the target asset allocations due to market value fluctuations, the length of time it takes to implement changes in strategy, and the timing of cash contributions and cash requirements of the plans. The asset allocations are monitored, and are rebalanced in accordance with the policy set forth for each plan.

Of the total plan assets attributable to the major U.S. defined benefit plans at December 31, 2012, 96% relate to KRIP. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption ("EROA") is based on a combination of formal asset and liability studies that include forward-looking return expectations given the current asset allocation. A review of the EROA as of December 31, 2012, based upon the current asset allocation and forward-looking expected returns for the various asset classes in which KRIP invests, resulted in an EROA of 8.20%.

As with KRIP, the EROA assumptions for certain of Kodak's other pension plans were reassessed as of December 31, 2012. The annual expected return on plan assets for the major non-U.S. pension plans range from 3.70% to 7.30% based on the plans' respective asset allocations as of December 31, 2012.

Plan Asset Risk Management

Kodak evaluates its defined benefit plans' asset portfolios for the existence of significant concentrations of risk. Types of concentrations that are evaluated include, but are not limited to, investment concentrations in a single entity, type of industry, foreign country, and individual fund. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, there were no significant concentrations (defined as greater than 10 percent of plan assets) of risk in Kodak's defined benefit plan assets.

Kodak's weighted-average asset allocations for its major U.S. defined benefit pension plans, by asset category, are as follows:

Asset Category	As of December 31,		2012 Target
	2012	2011	
Equity securities	25%	17%	13%-27%
Debt securities	38%	38%	35%-47%
Real estate	4%	4%	2%-10%
Cash	2%	7%	0%-6%
Global balanced asset allocation funds	11%	6%	5%-12%
Other	20%	28%	19%-29%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	

Table of Contents

Kodak's weighted-average asset allocations for its major non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans, by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	As of December 31,		2012 Target
	2012	2011	
Equity securities	13%	16%	11%-18%
Debt securities	40%	44%	40%-48%
Real estate	2%	3%	0%-9%
Cash	2%	4%	0%-6%
Global balance asset allocation funds	3%	0%	0%-6%
Other	40%	33%	33%-43%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	

The Other asset category in the tables above is primarily composed of private equity, venture capital, and other investments.

Fair Value Measurements

Kodak's asset allocations by level within the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are presented in the tables below for Kodak's major defined benefit plans. Kodak's plan assets were accounted for at fair value and are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Kodak's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of fair value of assets and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Major U.S. Plans December 31, 2012

(in millions)	Quoted Prices			Total
	in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 83	\$ —	\$ 83
Equity Securities	221	804	163	1,188
Debt Securities:				
Government Bonds	—	538	201	739
Inflation-Linked Bonds	—	111	104	215
Investment Grade Bonds	—	386	—	386
Global High Yield & Emerging Market Debt	—	324	201	525
Other:				
Real Estate	—	—	198	198
Private Equity	—	—	1,002	1,002
Insurance Contracts	—	1	—	1
Global Balanced Asset Allocation Funds	—	530	—	530
Derivatives with unrealized gains	7	—	—	7
Derivatives with unrealized losses	(26)	—	—	(26)
	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 2,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,869</u>	<u>\$4,848</u>

Table of Contents

Major U.S. Plans December 31, 2011

(in millions)	Quoted Prices			Total
	in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 321	\$ —	\$ 321
Equity Securities	192	488	136	816
Debt Securities:				
Government Bonds	—	487	237	724
Inflation-Linked Bonds	—	231	260	491
Investment Grade Bonds	—	449	—	449
Global High Yield & Emerging Market Debt	—	132	—	132
Other:				
Absolute Return	—	210	135	345
Real Estate	—	—	213	213
Private Equity	—	—	971	971
Insurance Contracts	—	1	—	1
Global Balanced Asset Allocation Funds	—	288	—	288
Derivatives with unrealized gains	12	—	—	12
	<u>\$ 204</u>	<u>\$ 2,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,952</u>	<u>\$4,763</u>

For Kodak's major U.S. defined benefit pension plans, equity investments are invested broadly in U.S. equity, developed international equity, and emerging markets. Fixed income investments are comprised primarily of long duration U.S. Treasuries and global government bonds, U.S. below investment-grade corporate bonds, as well as U.S. and emerging market companies' debt securities diversified by sector, geography, and through a wide range of market capitalizations. Real estate investments include investments in office, industrial, retail and apartment properties. Other investments include private equity, hedge funds and natural resource investments. Private equity investments are primarily comprised of limited partnerships and fund-of-fund investments that invest in distressed investments, venture capital, leveraged buyout and special situation funds. Natural resource investments in oil and gas partnerships and timber funds are also included in this category.

Table of Contents

Major Non-U.S. Plans December 31, 2012

(in millions)	Quoted Prices	Significant	Significant	Total
	in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 57
Equity Securities	43	276	13	332
Debt Securities:				
Government Bonds	—	145	7	152
Inflation-Linked Bonds	—	275	251	526
Investment Grade Bonds	—	74	—	74
Global High Yield & Emerging Market Debt	—	229	—	229
Other:				
Absolute Return	—	324	—	324
Real Estate	—	5	44	49
Private Equity	—	2	322	324
Insurance Contracts	—	338	—	338
Global Balanced Asset Allocation Funds	—	71	—	71
Derivatives with unrealized gains	4	—	—	4
Derivatives with unrealized losses	(1)	—	—	(1)
	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$2,479</u>

Table of Contents

Major Non-U.S. Plans December 31, 2011

(in millions)	Quoted Prices			Total
	in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 101	\$ —	\$ 101
Equity securities	58	330	6	394
Debt securities:				
Government Bonds	—	151	6	157
Inflation-Linked Bonds	—	356	251	607
Investment Grade Bonds	—	97	—	97
Global High Yield & Emerging Market Debt	—	223	—	223
Other:				
Absolute Return	—	145	—	145
Real Estate	—	4	55	59
Private Equity	—	2	312	314
Insurance Contracts	—	339	—	339
	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 1,748</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$2,436</u>

For Kodak's major non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans, equity investments are invested broadly in local equity, developed international and emerging markets. Fixed income investments are comprised primarily of long duration government and corporate bonds with some emerging market debt. Real estate investments include investments in primarily office, industrial, and retail properties. Other investments include private equity, hedge funds, and insurance contracts. Private equity investments are comprised of limited partnerships and fund-of-fund investments that invest in distressed investments, venture capital and leveraged buyout funds.

Cash and cash equivalents are valued utilizing cost approach valuation techniques. Equity securities and debt securities are valued using a market approach based on the closing price on the last business day of the year (if the securities are traded on an active market), or based on the proportionate share of the estimated fair value of the underlying assets (net asset value). Other investments are valued using a combination of market, income, and cost approaches, based on the nature of the investment. Absolute return investments are primarily valued based on net asset value derived from observable market inputs. Real estate investments are valued primarily based on independent appraisals and discounted cash flow models, taking into consideration discount rates and local market conditions. Private equity investments are valued primarily based on independent appraisals, discounted cash flow models, cost, and comparable market transactions, which include inputs such as discount rates and pricing data from the most recent equity financing. Insurance contracts are primarily valued based on contract values, which approximate fair value.

Some of the plans' assets, primarily absolute return, real estate, and private equity, do not have readily determinable market values due to the nature of these investments. For these investments, fund manager or general partner estimates were used where available. The estimates for the absolute return assets are derived from observable inputs, based on the fair value of the underlying positions, which have readily available market prices. For investments with lagged pricing, Kodak used the available net asset values, and also considered expected return, subsequent cash flows and material events.

For all of Kodak's major defined benefit pension plans, investment managers are selected that are expected to provide best-in-class asset management for their particular asset class, and expected returns greater than those expected from existing salable assets, especially if this would maintain the aggregate volatility desired for each plan's portfolio. Investment managers are retained for the purpose of managing specific investment strategies within contractual investment guidelines. Certain investment managers are authorized to invest in derivatives such as futures, swaps, and currency forward contracts. Investments in futures and swaps are used to obtain targeted exposure to a particular asset, index or bond duration and only require a portion of the cash to gain exposure to the notional value of the underlying investment. The remaining cash is available to be deployed and in some cases is invested in a

Table of Contents

diversified portfolio of various uncorrelated hedge fund strategies that provide added returns at a lower level of risk. Of the investments shown in the major U.S. plans table as of December 31, 2012 above, 11%, 15% and 4% of the total U.S. assets reported within equity securities, government bonds, and inflation-linked bonds, respectively, are reflective of the exposures gained from the use of derivatives, and are invested in a diversified portfolio of hedge funds using equity, debt, commodity, and currency strategies. Of the investments shown in the major U.S. plans table as of December 31, 2011 above, 9% and 15% of the total U.S. assets reported within equity securities and government bonds, respectively, are reflective of the exposures gained from the use of derivatives, and are invested in a diversified portfolio of hedge funds using equity, debt, commodity, and currency strategies. Of the investments shown in the major Non-U.S. plans table as of December 31, 2012 above, 3%, 4% and 20% of the total Non-U.S. assets reported within equity securities, government bonds, and inflation-linked bonds, respectively, are reflective of the exposures gained from the use of derivatives, and are invested in a diversified portfolio of hedge funds using equity, debt, commodity, and currency strategies. Of the investments shown in the major Non-U.S. plans table as of December 31, 2011 above, 5%, 3%, and 19% of the total Non-U.S. assets reported within equity securities, government bonds, and inflation-linked bonds, respectively, are reflective of the exposures gained from the use of derivatives, and are invested in a diversified portfolio of hedge funds using equity, debt, commodity, and currency strategies. Foreign currency contracts and swaps are used to partially hedge foreign currency risk. Additionally, Kodak's major defined benefit pension plans invest in government bond futures or local government bonds to partially hedge the liability risk of the plans.

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of level 3 assets of Kodak's major U.S. defined benefit pension plans (in millions):

	U.S.				
	Net Realized and		Net Transfer		
	Balance at January 1, 2012	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Net Purchases and Sales	Into/(Out of) Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2012
Equity Securities	\$ 136	\$ 16	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ 163
Government Bonds	231	27	(63)	—	201
Inflation-Linked Bonds	260	21	(177)	—	104
Global High Yield & Emerging Market Debt	—	24	177	—	201
Absolute Return	135	10	20	(165)	—
Real Estate	213	(9)	(6)	—	198
Private Equity	971	126	(95)	—	1,002
Total	<u>\$ 1,952</u>	<u>\$ 215</u>	<u>\$ (133)</u>	<u>\$ (165)</u>	<u>\$ 1,869</u>

	U.S.				
	Net Realized and		Net Transfer		
	Balance at January 1, 2011	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Net Purchases and Sales	Into/(Out of) Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2011
Equity Securities	\$ 162	\$ 3	\$ (29)	\$ —	\$ 136
Government Bonds	292	8	(43)	—	237
Inflation-Linked Bonds	221	39	—	—	260
Absolute Return	—	—	135	—	135
Real Estate	240	18	(45)	—	213
Private Equity	1,063	139	(231)	—	971
Total	<u>\$ 1,978</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ (233)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,952</u>

Table of Contents

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of level 3 assets of Kodak's major Non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans (in millions):

	Balance at January 1, 2012	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Net Purchases and Sales	Net Transfer Into/(Out of) Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2012
Equity Securities	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 13
Government Bonds	6	1	—	—	7
Inflation-Linked Bonds	251	21	13	(34)	251
Real Estate	55	2	(13)	—	44
Private Equity	312	28	(18)	—	322
Total	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ (34)</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>

	Balance at January 1, 2011	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	Net Purchases and Sales	Net Transfer Into/(Out of) Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2011
Equity Securities	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6
Government Bonds	208	(3)	(199)	—	6
Inflation-Linked Bonds	65	6	180	—	251
Real Estate	81	(12)	(14)	—	55
Private Equity	307	37	(32)	—	312
Total	<u>\$ 667</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>

Kodak expects to contribute approximately \$1 million and \$34 million in 2013 for U.S. and Non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans, respectively. These estimates exclude any payments to be determined through the Bankruptcy Proceedings for the U.S. non-qualified pension plans, as well as payments subject to negotiation for the KPP.

The following pension benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid from the plans:

(in millions)	U.S.	Non-U.S.
2013 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 928	\$ 204
2014	359	200
2015	351	202
2016	341	195
2017	333	193
2018-2022	1,560	977

- (1) Assumes that the prohibited payment restriction currently in effect for the U.S. qualified pension plans will be lifted upon funding certification in 2013 and excludes any payments to be determined through the Bankruptcy Proceedings for the U.S. non-qualified pension plans.

NOTE 21: OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company provided U.S. medical, dental, life insurance, and survivor income benefits to eligible retirees, long-term disability recipients and their spouses, dependents and survivors. Generally, to be eligible for these benefits, former employees leaving the Company, prior to January 1, 1996 were required to be 55 years of age with ten years of service or their age plus years of service must have equaled or exceeded 75. For those leaving the Company after December 31, 1995, former employees must be 55 years of age with ten years of service or have been eligible as of December 31, 1995. These benefits are paid from the general assets of the Company as they are incurred.

The Company's subsidiary in Canada offers similar postretirement benefits.

On November 7, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving a settlement agreement between the Debtors and the Retiree Committee appointed by the U.S. Trustee. Refer to Note 1, "Bankruptcy Proceedings" for additional information on the settlement agreement reached with the Retiree Committee.

As a result of the settlement agreement, the plan's obligations were re-measured as of November 1, 2012. The re-measurement resulted in a reduction of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation ("APBO") by approximately \$1.2 billion. Approximately \$739 million of the reduction in the APBO relates to benefits that have been eliminated. This settlement gain was reduced by the recognition of net

Table of Contents

actuarial losses from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, of approximately \$510 million in the Consolidated Statement of Operations resulting in a net settlement gain of approximately \$229 million. The net settlement gain was recorded as part of Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. While retiree medical and dental benefits have been significantly reduced, the Company expects to have some ongoing cost associated with the COBRA continuation coverage of medical benefits. The reduction in medical benefits is a negative plan amendment resulting in an APBO reduction of approximately \$460 million that was recognized as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss and will be amortized in income over approximately 10 years.

The Company also eliminated all postretirement benefits for active employees. As a result, Kodak recorded a curtailment gain of approximately \$9 million. The gain was recorded as part of Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The measurement date used to determine the net benefit obligation for Kodak's other postretirement benefit plans is December 31.

Changes in Kodak's benefit obligation and funded status for the U.S. and Canada other postretirement benefit plans were as follows:

(in millions)	2012	2011
Net benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$1,294	\$ 1,348
Service cost	1	1
Interest cost	44	65
Plan participants' contributions	17	20
Plan amendments	(460)	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	117	(4)
Settlements	(738)	—
Benefit payments	(134)	(134)
Other	(6)	—
Currency adjustments	2	(2)
Net benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>
Underfunded status at end of year	<u>\$ (137)</u>	<u>\$(1,294)</u>

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for Kodak's U.S. and Canada plans consisted of:

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2012	2011
Other current liabilities	\$ (23)	\$ (122)
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	(114)	(1,172)
	<u>\$(137)</u>	<u>\$(1,294)</u>

Table of Contents

Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for Kodak's U.S. and Canada plans consisted of:

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Prior service credit	\$ 1,118	\$ 751
Net actuarial loss	(73)	(492)
	<u>\$ 1,045</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>

Changes in benefit obligations recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) for Kodak's U.S. and Canada plans were as follows:

(in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Newly established (loss) gain	\$ (117)	\$ 4
Newly established prior service credit	460	—
Amortization of:		
Prior service credit	(83)	(77)
Net actuarial loss	26	32
Prior service credit recognized due to curtailment	(9)	—
Net loss recognized in expense due to settlement	510	—
Total amount recognized in Other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ 787</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>

Other postretirement benefit cost from continuing operations for Kodak's U.S. and Canada plans included:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Components of net postretirement benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	44	64	70
Amortization of:			
Prior service credit	(83)	(77)	(76)
Actuarial loss	26	32	28
Other postretirement benefit cost (income) before curtailments and settlements	\$ (12)	\$ 20	\$ 23
Curtailment gains	(9)	—	—
Settlement gains	(228)	—	—
Net other postretirement benefit cost (income) from continuing operations	<u>\$ (249)</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>

The prior service credit and net actuarial loss estimated to be amortized from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next year is \$113 million and \$5 million, respectively.

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the net benefit obligations were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2012	2011
Discount rate	2.97%	4.25%
Salary increase rate	2.50%	3.41%

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the net postretirement benefit cost were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.25%	5.03%	5.53%
Salary increase rate	3.09%	4.05%	3.90%

Table of Contents

The weighted-average assumed healthcare cost trend rates used to compute the other postretirement amounts were as follows:

	2012	2011
Healthcare cost trend	7.08%	7.47%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2019	2017

A one-percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

(in millions)	1% increase	1% decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost	\$ —	\$ —
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	8	(7)

Kodak expects to make \$23 million of benefit payments for its unfunded other postretirement benefit plans in 2013.

The following other postretirement benefits, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid:

(in millions)	
2013	\$23
2014	14
2015	12
2016	11
2017	10
2018-2021	34

Table of Contents

NOTE 22: ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

The components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, were as follows:

(in millions)	As of December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Unrealized holdings gains related to available-for-sale securities	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —
Realized and unrealized (losses) gains from hedging activity, net of tax	(2)	(7)	2
Currency translation adjustments	318	333	315
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligation changes, net of tax	(2,933)	(2,993)	(2,452)
Total	\$(2,616)	\$(2,666)	\$(2,135)

See Note 20, “Retirement Plans,” and Note 21, “Other Postretirement Benefits,” regarding the pension and other postretirement plan obligation changes.

NOTE 23: STOCK OPTION AND COMPENSATION PLANS

Kodak recognized stock-based compensation expense in the amount of \$7 million, \$20 million and \$21 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. There were no proceeds from the issuance of common stock through stock option plans for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, or 2010.

Of the expense amounts noted above, compensation expense related to stock options during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$2 million, \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively. Compensation expense related to unvested stock and performance awards during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$5 million, \$17 million and \$17 million, respectively.

Kodak’s stock incentive plans consist of the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan (the “2005 Plan”), and the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan (the “2000 Plan”). The Plans are administered by the Restructuring and Executive Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Stock options are generally non-qualified and are at exercise prices not less than 100% of the per share fair market value on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation awards granted under Kodak’s stock incentive plans are generally subject to a three-year vesting period from the date of grant.

Under the 2005 Plan, 11 million shares of the Company’s common stock may be granted to employees between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2014. This share reserve may be increased by: shares that are forfeited pursuant to awards made under the 2000 and 2005 Plans; shares retained for payment of tax withholding; shares delivered for payment or satisfaction of tax withholding; shares reacquired on the open market using cash proceeds from option exercises; and awards that otherwise do not result in the issuance of shares. The 2005 Plan is substantially similar to and is intended to replace the 2000 Plan, which expired on January 18, 2005. Options granted under the 2005 Plan generally expire seven years from the date of grant, but may be forfeited or canceled earlier if the optionee’s employment terminates prior to the end of the contractual term. The 2005 Plan provides for, but is not limited to, grants of unvested stock, performance awards, and Stock Appreciation Rights (“SARs”), either in tandem with options or freestanding. SARs allow optionees to receive payment equal to the increase in the market price of the Company’s stock from the grant date to the exercise date. As of December 31, 2012, 10,000 freestanding SARs were outstanding under the 2005 Plan at an option price of \$7.50. Compensation expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 on those freestanding SARs was not material.

Under the 2000 Plan, 22 million shares of the Company’s common stock were eligible for grant to a variety of employees between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2004. The 2000 Plan was substantially similar to, and was intended to replace, the 1995 Plan, which expired on December 31, 1999. The options generally expire ten years from the date of grant, but may expire sooner if the optionee’s employment terminates. The 2000 Plan provided for, but was not limited to, grants of unvested stock, performance awards, and SARs, either in tandem with options or freestanding. As of December 31, 2012, 4,450 freestanding SARs were outstanding under the 2000 Plan at option prices ranging from \$23.25 to \$27.55. Compensation expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 on those freestanding SARs was not material.

Table of Contents

Further information relating to stock options is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)	Shares Under Option	Range of Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding on December 31, 2009	23,520	\$2.64 - \$65.91	\$ 28.55
Granted	300	\$ 3.96 - \$5.96	\$ 4.17
Exercised	—	N/A	N/A
Terminated, Expired, Surrendered	5,790	\$7.41 - \$65.91	\$ 37.68
Outstanding on December 31, 2010	18,030	\$2.64 - \$48.34	\$ 25.22
Granted	2,179	\$ 2.82 - \$5.22	\$ 3.41
Exercised	—	N/A	N/A
Terminated, Expired, Surrendered	6,599	\$3.40 - \$65.91	\$ 31.07
Outstanding on December 31, 2011	13,610	\$2.64 - \$38.04	\$ 18.89
Granted	—	N/A	N/A
Exercised	—	N/A	N/A
Terminated, Expired, Surrendered	5,670	\$3.40 - \$38.04	\$ 27.97
Outstanding on December 31, 2012	7,940	\$2.64 - \$36.66	\$ 12.40
Exercisable on December 31, 2010	16,036	\$2.64 - \$48.34	\$ 27.64
Exercisable on December 31, 2011	10,568	\$2.64 - \$38.04	\$ 23.25
Exercisable on December 31, 2012	6,456	\$2.64 - \$36.66	\$ 14.38

The following table summarizes information about stock options as of December 31, 2012:

(Number of options in thousands)

Range of Exercise Prices			Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
At Least		Less Than	Options	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$2	-	\$10	5,145	3.56	\$ 5.34	3,661	\$ 5.96
\$10	-	\$30	2,222	1.33	\$ 23.97	2,222	\$ 23.97
\$30	-	\$40	573	0.28	\$ 31.00	573	\$ 31.00
			<u>7,940</u>			<u>6,456</u>	

At December 31, 2012, the weighted-average remaining contractual term of all options outstanding and exercisable was 2.70 years and 2.38 years respectively. There was no intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable due to the fact that the market price of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2012 was below the weighted-average exercise price of options. There were no option exercises during 2010, 2011 or 2012.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's stock, management's estimate of implied volatility of the Company's stock, and other factors. The expected term of options granted is derived from the vesting period of the award, as well as historical exercise behavior, and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate is calculated using the U.S. Treasury yield curve, and is based on the expected term of the option. Kodak uses historical data to estimate forfeitures.

Table of Contents

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used with the following weighted-average assumptions for options issued in each year:

	For the Year Ended	
	2011	2010
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	2.48%	1.50%
Risk-free interest rates	2.2%—2.5%	1.5%—2.9%
Weighted-average expected option lives	6 years	6 years
Expected option lives	6 years	6 years
Weighted-average volatility	59%	57%
Expected volatilities	59%—60%	45%—58%
Weighted-average expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected dividend yields	0.0%	0.0%

No options were granted in 2012.

The weighted-average fair value per option granted in 2011 and 2010 was \$1.92 and \$2.16, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, there was \$1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested options. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.9 years.

NOTE 24: ACQUISITIONS

There were no significant acquisitions in 2012 and 2010.

In 2011, Kodak completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of the relief plates business of Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd. for a purchase price of approximately \$27 million, net of cash acquired. A gain of \$5 million from a bargain purchase was recognized within Other income (charges), net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. This acquisition was immaterial to Kodak's financial position as of December 31, 2011, and its results of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011. The relief plates business is part of Kodak's Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films segment.

NOTE 25: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations of Kodak include the digital capture and devices business, Kodak Gallery, and other miscellaneous businesses.

The significant components of revenues and earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes are as follows:

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenues from Digital Capture and Devices operations	\$ 36	\$ 659	\$ 942
Revenues from Kodak Gallery operations	29	85	99
Revenues from other discontinued operations	6	130	132
Total revenues from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 874</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>
Pre-tax loss from Digital Capture and Devices operations	\$ (78)	\$ (54)	\$ (131)
Pre-tax income (loss) from Kodak Gallery operations	4	(32)	(45)
Pre-tax (loss) income from other discontinued operations	(5)	26	38
(Benefit) provision for income taxes related to discontinued operations	(3)	(3)	14
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	<u>\$ (76)</u>	<u>\$ (57)</u>	<u>\$ (152)</u>

Table of Contents

NOTE 26: SEGMENT INFORMATION

Current Segment Reporting Structure

Effective September 30, 2012, Kodak changed its segment reporting structure to three reportable segments: the Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment, the Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment, and the Personalized and Document Imaging Segment. Prior period segment results have been revised to conform to the current period segment reporting structure. A description of the segments follows.

Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films: The Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films Segment encompasses Graphics and Entertainment Imaging & Commercial Films. Product and service offerings include; commercial print, direct mail, book publishing, newspapers and magazines, packaging, motion picture entertainment, printed electronics, and the aerial and industrial products.

Digital Printing and Enterprise: The Digital Printing and Enterprise Segment encompasses Digital Printing, including PROSPER equipment and STREAM technology, Packaging and Functional Printing, Enterprise Services & Solutions, and Consumer Inkjet Systems. On September 28, 2012, Kodak announced a plan, starting in 2013, to focus its Consumer Inkjet business solely on the sale of ink to its installed printer base.

Personalized and Document Imaging: The Personalized and Document Imaging Segment encompasses Kodak's patent and trademark licensing activities, as well as Personalized Imaging and Document Imaging Products and Services. On February 1, 2013, Kodak sold its digital imaging patents.

Segment financial information is shown below.

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net sales from continuing operations:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 1,742	\$2,251	\$2,407
Digital Printing and Enterprise	940	1,098	950
Personalized and Document Imaging	1,432	1,799	2,636
Consolidated total	<u>\$ 4,114</u>	<u>\$5,148</u>	<u>\$5,993</u>
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net, reorganization items, net and income taxes:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ (33)	\$ 13	\$ 14
Digital Printing and Enterprise	(211)	(535)	(436)
Personalized and Document Imaging	(56)	75	833
Total	(300)	(447)	411
Restructuring costs and other	(245)	(130)	(77)
Corporate components of pension and OPEB (expense) income (1)	(122)	(28)	95
Other operating income (expenses), net	95	65	(619)
Legal contingencies, settlements and other	(1)	—	(8)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(7)	—	(102)
Interest expense	(158)	(155)	(148)
Other income (charges), net	21	(4)	23
Reorganization items, net	(843)	—	—
Consolidated loss from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$ (1,560)</u>	<u>\$ (699)</u>	<u>\$ (425)</u>

- (1) Composed of interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains and losses, and special termination benefits, curtailments and settlement components of pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, except for settlements in connection with the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings that are recorded in Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Table of Contents

(in millions)	As of December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Segment total assets:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$1,175	\$1,451	\$1,635
Digital Printing and Enterprise	493	549	525
Personalized and Document Imaging	934	1,301	1,622
Total of reportable segments	2,602	3,301	3,782
Cash and marketable securities	1,139	867	1,628
Net deferred income tax assets	545	510	815
All other/corporate items	—	—	1
Consolidated total assets	<u>\$4,286</u>	<u>\$4,678</u>	<u>\$6,226</u>

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Intangible asset amortization expense from continuing operations:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 21	\$ 34	\$ 42
Digital Printing and Enterprise	5	6	10
Personalized and Document Imaging	1	1	8
Consolidated total	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>
Depreciation expense from continuing operations:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 99	\$ 112	\$ 155
Digital Printing and Enterprise	41	46	41
Personalized and Document Imaging	62	64	83
Sub-total	202	222	279
Restructuring-related depreciation	13	10	6
Consolidated total	<u>\$ 215</u>	<u>\$ 232</u>	<u>\$ 285</u>
Capital additions from continuing operations:			
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 16	\$ 43	\$ 57
Digital Printing and Enterprise	24	51	37
Personalized and Document Imaging	29	34	55
Consolidated total	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 128</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>
Net sales to external customers attributed to (1):			
The United States	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,554	\$ 2,462
Europe, Middle East and Africa	\$ 1,375	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,787
Asia Pacific	1,003	1,186	1,144
Canada and Latin America	430	606	600
Foreign countries total	<u>\$ 2,808</u>	<u>\$ 3,594</u>	<u>\$ 3,531</u>
Consolidated total	<u>\$ 4,114</u>	<u>\$ 5,148</u>	<u>\$ 5,993</u>

(1) Sales are reported based on the geographic area of destination.

Table of Contents

(in millions)	As of December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Property, plant and equipment, net located in:			
The United States	\$425	\$554	\$ 664
Europe, Middle East and Africa	\$125	\$158	\$ 189
Asia Pacific	104	143	144
Canada and Latin America	39	40	40
Foreign countries total	\$268	\$341	\$ 373
Consolidated total	<u>\$693</u>	<u>\$895</u>	<u>\$1,037</u>

NOTE 27: CONDENSED COMBINED DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements below represent the condensed combined financial statements of the Debtors. Effective January 1, 2012, the Non-Filing Entities are accounted for as non-consolidated subsidiaries in these financial statements and, as such, their net loss is included as “Equity in loss of non-filing entities, net of tax” in the Debtors’ Statement of Operations and their net assets are included as “Investment in non-filing entities” in the Debtors’ Statement of Financial Position.

Intercompany transactions among the Debtors have been eliminated in the financial statements contained herein. Intercompany transactions among the Debtors and the Non-Filing Entities have not been eliminated in the Debtors’ financial statements.

DEBTORS’ STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
Net sales	
Products	\$ 1,558
Services	356
Licensing & royalties	(48)
Total net sales	\$ 1,866
Cost of sales	
Products	\$ 1,627
Services	310
Total cost of sales	\$ 1,937
Gross profit (loss)	\$ (71)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	417
Research and development costs	172
Restructuring costs and other	143
Other operating (income) expenses, net	(38)
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net, reorganization items, net and income taxes	(765)
Interest expense (contractual interest for the year ended December 31, 2012 of \$193)	148
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net	7
Other income (charges), net	34
Reorganization items, net	843
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,729)
Benefit for income taxes	(369)
Loss from continuing operations	(1,360)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(47)
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEBTOR ENTITIES	(1,407)
Equity in earnings of non-filing entities, net of tax	28
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	\$ (1,379)

Table of Contents

DEBTORS' STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEBTOR ENTITIES	\$ (1,407)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:	
Realized and unrealized losses from hedging activity, net of tax of \$2	(1)
Reclassification adjustment for hedging-related gains included in net earnings, net of tax of \$1	5
Unrealized gain from investment, net of tax of \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2012	—
Currency translation adjustments	1
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligation activity, net of tax of \$255 for the year ended December 31, 2012	434
Total comprehensive loss, net of tax	<u><u>\$ (968)</u></u>

DEBTORS' STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
Retained earnings at beginning of period	\$ 4,849
Net loss	(1,379)
Loss from issuance of treasury stock	(92)
Retained earnings at end of period	<u><u>\$ 3,378</u></u>

DEBTORS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2012
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 337
Receivables, net	201
Receivables and advances from non-filing entities, net	159
Inventories, net	285
Deferred income taxes	34
Other current assets	19
Total current assets	1,035
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,294	426
Goodwill	144
Investment in non-filing entities	1,964
Other long-term assets	17
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,586
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 192
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	659
Accrued income and other taxes	5
Other current liabilities	488
Total current liabilities	1,344
Long-term debt, net of current portion	740
Other long-term liabilities	293
Liabilities subject to compromise	2,909
Total Liabilities	5,286
Equity (Deficit)	
Common stock, \$2.50 par value	978
Additional paid in capital	1,105
Retained earnings	3,378
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,415)
	4,046
Less: Treasury stock, at cost	(5,746)
Total Eastman Kodak Company shareholders' (deficit) equity	(1,700)
Noncontrolling interests	—
Total (deficit) equity	(1,700)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT	\$ 3,586

DEBTORS' STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss attributable to debtor entities	\$ (1,407)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash used in operating activities:	
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	47
Depreciation and amortization	150
Gain on sales of businesses/assets	(1)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	7
Non-cash restructuring costs, asset impairments and other charges	16
Non-cash reorganization items, net	717
Benefit for deferred income taxes	(18)
Increase in receivables	(118)
Decrease in inventories	12
Increase in liabilities excluding borrowings	120
Other items, net	101
Total adjustments	1,033
Net cash used in continuing operations	(374)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	8
Net cash used in operating activities	(366)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Additions to properties	(27)
Proceeds from sales of businesses/assets	9
Marketable securities—sales	95
Marketable securities—purchases	(91)
Net cash used in continuing operations	(14)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	24
Net cash provided by investing activities	10
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from DIP credit agreement	686
Repayment of borrowings	(136)
Reorganization items	(41)
Net cash provided by financing activities	509
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	153
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	184
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 337

The following table reflects pre-petition liabilities that are subject to compromise for the Debtors:

(in millions)	As of December 31, 2012
Accounts payable	\$ 283
Debt	683
Pension obligations	785
Settlements	710
Payable and advances to non-filing entities	193
Other liabilities subject to compromise	255
Liabilities subject to compromise	\$ 2,909

NOTE 28: QUARTERLY SALES AND EARNINGS DATA – UNAUDITED

Table of Contents

(in millions, except per share data)

	<u>4th Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>1st Qtr.</u>
2012				
Net sales from continuing operations	\$1,120	\$1,018	\$1,048	\$ 928
Gross profit from continuing operations	188	159	182	62
Loss from continuing operations	(400)(4)	(307)(3)	(290)(2)	(306)(1)
Loss from discontinued operations (9)	(2)	(4)	(9)	(61)
Net loss attributable to Eastman Kodak Company	(402)	(311)	(299)	(367)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to Eastman Kodak				
Company common shareholders:				
Continuing operations	\$ (1.47)	\$ (1.13)	\$ (1.07)	\$ (1.13)
Discontinued operations	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(0.22)</u>
Total	\$ (1.48)	\$ (1.15)	\$ (1.10)	\$ (1.35)
2011				
Net sales from continuing operations	\$1,471	\$1,261	\$1,266	\$1,150
Gross profit from continuing operations	316	180	177	125
Loss from continuing operations	(118)(8)	(213)(7)	(159)(6)	(217)(5)
Loss from discontinued operations (9)	—	(8)	(20)	(29)
Net loss attributable to Eastman Kodak Company	(118)	(221)	(179)	(246)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to Eastman Kodak				
Company common shareholders:				
Continuing operations	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.79)	\$ (0.59)	\$ (0.81)
Discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(0.08)</u>	<u>(0.10)</u>
Total	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.82)	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.91)

(footnotes on next page)

Table of Contents

- (1) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$81 million (\$1 million included in Cost of sales and \$80 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$78 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$30 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$26 million; and \$88 million of Reorganization items, net.
- (2) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$11 million (\$2 million included in Cost of sales and \$9 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$10 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$35 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$32 million; and \$160 million of Reorganization items, net.
- (3) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$126 million (\$9 million included in Cost of sales and \$117 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$119 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$35 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$28 million; and \$56 million of Reorganization items, net.
- (4) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$27 million (\$5 million included in Cost of sales and \$22 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$30 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$23 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$18 million; and \$539 million, of Reorganization items, net.
- (5) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$33 million (\$2 million included in Cost of sales and \$31 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$32 million; and corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$8 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$6 million.
- (6) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$35 million (\$7 million included in Cost of sales and \$28 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$32 million; and corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$4 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$2 million.
- (7) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$18 million (\$1 million included in Cost of sales and \$17 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$18 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$13 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$9 million; and a pre-tax impairment charge of \$8 million (included in Other operating expenses (income), net), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$8 million.
- (8) Includes pre-tax restructuring charges of \$44 million (\$2 million included in Cost of sales and \$42 million included in Restructuring costs and other), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$42 million; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$4 million (included in Cost of sales, SG&A, and R&D), which decreased net earnings from continuing operations by \$1 million.
- (9) Refer to Note 25, "Discontinued Operations," in the Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion regarding loss from discontinued operations.

Corporate components of pension and OPEB include interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains and losses, and special termination benefits, curtailments and settlement components of pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, except for settlements in connection with the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings that are recorded in Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Changes in Estimates Recorded During the Fourth Quarter Ended December 31, 2012

During the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2012, Kodak recorded an increase of expense of approximately \$35 million, net of tax, related to changes in estimates with respect to certain of its employee benefit and compensation accruals. These changes in estimates negatively impacted results for the quarter by \$.13 per share.

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) SUMMARY OF OPERATING DATA – UNAUDITED*

(in millions, except per share data, shareholders, and employees)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Net sales from continuing operations (7)	\$ 4,114	\$ 5,148	\$ 5,993	\$ 6,248	\$ 7,535
Loss from continuing operations before interest expense, other income (charges), net, reorganization items, net, and income taxes	(573)	(540)	(198)	86	(686)
(Loss) earnings from:					
Continuing operations	(1,303)(1)	(707)(2)	(535)(3)	(116)(4)	(574)(5)
Discontinued operations	(76)(6)	(57)(6)	(152)(6)	(99)	132
Extraordinary item, net of tax	—	—	—	6	—
Net Loss	(1,379)	(764)	(687)	(209)	(442)
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(1)	—
Net Loss Attributable to Eastman Kodak Company	(1,379)	(764)	(687)	(210)	(442)
Earnings and Dividends					
(Loss) earnings from continuing operations					
—% of net sales from continuing operations	-31.7%	-13.7%	-8.9%	-1.9%	-7.6%
Net (loss) earnings					
—% return on average equity	-45.8%	-44.6%	-124.0%	-41.2%	-21.7%
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to Eastman Kodak Company common shareholders:					
Continuing operations	(4.79)	(2.63)	(1.99)	(0.43)	(2.04)
Discontinued operations	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.57)	(0.37)	0.47
Extraordinary item, net of tax	—	—	—	0.02	—
Total	(5.07)	(2.84)	(2.56)	(0.78)	(1.57)
Cash dividends declared and paid					
—on common shares	—	—	—	—	139
—per comon share	—	—	—	—	0.50
Weighted average common shares outstanding at year end	271.8	269.1	268.5	268.0	281.8
Shareholders at year end	48,656	49,760	51,802	54,078	56,115
Statement of Financial Position Data					
Working capital	474	577	966	1,407	1,566
Property, plant and equipment, net	693	895	1,037	1,254	1,551
Total assets	4,286	4,678	6,226	7,682	9,179
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	699	152	50	62	51
Long-term debt, net of current portion	740	1,363	1,195	1,129	1,252
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Supplemental Information					
Net sales from continuing operations					
Graphics, Entertainment and Commercial Films	\$ 1,742	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,407	\$ 2,782	\$ 3,508
Digital Printing and Enterprise	940	1,098	950	854	886
Personalized and Document Imaging	1,432	1,799	2,636	2,607	3,134
All Other	—	—	—	5	7
Research and development costs	207	235	249	280	383
Depreciation	218	253	318	354	420
Taxes (excludes payroll, sales and excise taxes)	(229)	38	142	145	(121)
Wages, salaries and employee benefits	1,465	1,578	1,572	1,732	2,141
Employees as of year end					
—in the U.S.	5,980	8,350	9,600	10,630	12,800
—worldwide	13,100	17,100	18,800	20,250	24,400

(footnotes on next page)

Table of Contents

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION) SUMMARY OF OPERATING DATA

(footnotes for previous page)

* Historical results are not indicative of future results.

- (1) Includes impairment charges of \$2 million; pre-tax restructuring charges of \$245 million; \$843 million in pre-tax reorganization items, net; \$62 million of income related to gains on assets sales; \$35 million associated with the termination of a supply agreement; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$122 million; \$4 million of income related to reversals of value-added tax reserves; and a net benefit of \$320 million related to discrete tax items. These items increased net loss from continuing operations by \$912 million.
- (2) Includes pre-tax goodwill and other impairment charges of \$13 million; pre-tax restructuring charges of \$130 million; \$78 million of income related to gains and assets sales; corporate components of pension and OPEB costs of \$28 million; \$3 million of income related to reversals of value-added tax reserves; and a net benefit of \$38 million related to discrete tax items. These items increased net loss from continuing operations by \$31 million.
- (3) Includes a pre-tax goodwill impairment charge of \$626 million; pre-tax restructuring charges of \$77 million; a \$102 million loss on early extinguishment of debt; \$8 million of income related to gains on assets sales; \$19 million of income related to legal contingencies and settlements; \$6 million of charges related to foreign contingencies; and a net benefit of \$109 million related to discrete tax items. These items increased net loss from continuing operations by \$698 million.
- (4) Includes pre-tax restructuring and rationalization charges of \$245 million; a \$5 million charge related to a legal settlement; \$100 million of income related to gains on asset sales; \$7 million of income related to the reversal of negative goodwill; \$10 million of income related to reversals of value-added tax reserves; and a \$6 million asset impairment charge. These items increased net loss from continuing operations by \$131 million.
- (5) Includes a pre-tax goodwill impairment charge of \$785 million; pre-tax restructuring and rationalization charges of \$149 million, net of reversals; \$22 million of income related to gains on sales of assets and businesses; \$3 million of charges related to asset impairments; \$41 million of charges for legal contingencies and settlements; \$10 million of charges for support of an educational institution; \$94 million of income related to postemployment benefit plans; \$3 million of income for a foreign export contingency; \$270 million of income related to an IRS refund; and charges of \$27 million related to discrete tax items. These items increased net loss from continuing operations by \$611 million.
- (6) Refer to Note 25, "Discontinued Operations" in the Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion regarding the earnings from discontinued operations.
- (7) Includes revenues from non-recurring intellectual property licensing agreements of \$(61) million in 2012, \$82 million in 2011, \$838 million in 2010, \$435 million in 2009, and \$227 million in 2008.

Corporate components of pension and OPEB include cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains and losses, and special termination benefits, curtailments and settlement components of pension and other postretirement benefit expenses, except for settlement in connection with the chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings that are recorded in Reorganization items, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Kodak maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Kodak's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including Kodak's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Kodak's management, with participation of Kodak's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of Kodak's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Kodak's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, Kodak's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Kodak is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Kodak's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Kodak's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Kodak; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of Kodak are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of Kodak; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Kodak's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment or breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override.

Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Kodak's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework." Based on management's assessment using the COSO criteria, management has concluded that Kodak's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012. The effectiveness of Kodak's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Kodak's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page 50 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with the evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures described above, there was no change identified in Kodak's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during Kodak's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Kodak's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by Item 10 regarding executive officers is contained in Part I under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" on page 20. The remainder of the information required by Item 10 will be provided to this Form 10-K when finalized.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 will be provided to this Form 10-K when finalized.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

"Stock Options and SARs Outstanding under Shareholder Approved Plans" is shown below.

STOCK OPTIONS AND SARs OUTSTANDING UNDER SHAREHOLDER APPROVED PLANS

As required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K, the Company's total options outstanding of 7,954,506, including total SARs outstanding of 14,450, have been granted under equity compensation plans that have been approved by security holders and that have not been approved by security holders as follows:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	7,954,506	\$ 12.40	20,450,506

- (1) The Company's equity compensation plans approved by security holders include the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan and the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.

Table of Contents

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 will be provided to this Form 10-K when finalized.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 will be provided to this Form 10-K when finalized.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

	Page
(a) 1. Consolidated financial statements:	
Report of independent registered public accounting firm	50
Consolidated statement of operations	51
Consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income	52
Consolidated statement of financial position	53
Consolidated statement of equity (deficit)	54-56
Consolidated statement of cash flows	57-58
Notes to financial statements	59-121
2. Financial statement schedule:	
II—Valuation and qualifying accounts	126
All other schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or the information required is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.	
3. Additional data required to be furnished:	
Exhibits required as part of this report are listed in the index appearing on pages 127 through 133.	

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Antonio M. Perez
Antonio M. Perez
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature	Title
By: <u>/s/ Antonio M. Perez</u> Antonio M. Perez	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
By: <u>/s/ Rebecca A. Roof</u> Rebecca A. Roof	Interim Chief Financial Officer
By: <u>/s/ Eric Samuels</u> Eric Samuels	Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
By: <u>/s/ Richard S. Braddock</u> Richard S. Braddock	Director
By: <u>/s/ Timothy M. Donahue</u> Timothy M. Donahue	Director
By: <u>/s/ Michael J. Hawley</u> Michael J. Hawley	Director
By: <u>/s/ William H. Hernandez</u> William H. Hernandez	Director
By: <u>/s/ Douglas R. Lebda</u> Douglas R. Lebda	Director
By: <u>/s/ Kyle Prechtel Legg</u> Kyle Prechtel Legg	Director
By: <u>/s/ Delano E. Lewis</u> Delano E. Lewis	Director
By: <u>/s/ William G. Parrett</u> William G. Parrett	Director
By: <u>/s/ Joel Seligman</u> Joel Seligman	Director
By: <u>/s/ Dennis F. Strigl</u> Dennis F. Strigl	Director

Date: March 11, 2013

Eastman Kodak Company
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(in millions)	Balance at Beginning Of Period	Charges to Earnings and Equity	Amounts Written Off	Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 31, 2012				
Deducted in the Statement of Financial Position:				
From Current Receivables:				
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 39	\$ 28	\$ 17	\$ 50
Reserve for loss on returns and allowances	12	12	18	6
Total	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>
From Deferred Tax Assets:				
Valuation allowance	\$ 2,560	\$ 807	\$ 529	\$ 2,838
Year ended December 31, 2011				
Deducted in the Statement of Financial Position:				
From Current Receivables:				
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 63	\$ 10	\$ 34	\$ 39
Reserve for loss on returns and allowances	14	22	24	12
Total	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>
From Deferred Tax Assets:				
Valuation allowance	\$ 2,335	\$ 505	\$ 280	\$ 2,560
Year ended December 31, 2010				
Deducted in the Statement of Financial Position:				
From Current Receivables:				
Reserve for doubtful accounts	\$ 79	\$ 19	\$ 35	\$ 63
Reserve for loss on returns and allowances	19	24	29	14
Total	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>
From Deferred Tax Assets:				
Valuation allowance	<u>\$ 2,092</u>	<u>\$ 460</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 2,335</u>

Table of Contents

Eastman Kodak Company Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number

- (3.1) Certification of Incorporation, as amended and restated May 11, 2005
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005, as filed on August 9, 2005, Exhibit 3.)
- (3.2) By-laws, as amended and restated October 19, 2010
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010, as filed on October 28, 2010, Exhibit 3.2.)
- (3.3) Certificate of Designations for Eastman Kodak Company Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date August 1, 2011, as filed on August 1, 2011, Exhibit 3.1.)
- (4.1) Indenture dated as of January 1, 1988 between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 1988, Exhibit 4.)
First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 6, 1991, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991, Exhibit 4.)
Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 20, 1991, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991, Exhibit 4.)
Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 26, 1993, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992, Exhibit 4.)
Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of March 1, 1993, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993, Exhibit 4.)
Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated October 10, 2003, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date October 10, 2003 as filed on October 10, 2003, Exhibit 4.)
- (4.2) Form of the 7.25% Senior Notes due 2013.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date October 10, 2003 as filed on October 10, 2003, Exhibit 4.)
- (4.3) Indenture, dated as of September 23, 2009, between Eastman Kodak Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.

Table of Contents

- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date September 23, 2009, as filed on September 23, 2009, Exhibit 4.1.)
- (4.5) Form of Warrant
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date September 29, 2009, as filed on September 30, 2009, Exhibit 10.2.)
- (4.6) Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2009.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date September 29, 2009, as filed on September 30, 2009, Exhibit 10.3.)
- (4.7) Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 16, 2009.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date September 29, 2009, as filed on September 30, 2009, Exhibit 10.1.)
- (4.8) Indenture, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date March 5, 2010, as filed on March 10, 2010, Exhibit 4.1.)
- (4.9) Security Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as collateral agent.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date March 5, 2010, as filed on March 10, 2010, Exhibit 10.1.)
- (4.10) Collateral Trust Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2010, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and the Bank of New York Mellon, as collateral agent.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date March 5, 2010, as filed on March 10, 2010, Exhibit 10.2.)
- (4.11) Indenture dated March 15, 2011, by and among the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date March 15, 2011, as filed on March 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.1.)
- (4.12) Rights Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2011, between Eastman Kodak Company and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., which includes the form of Certificate of Designations of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock as Exhibit A, the form of Right Certificate as Exhibit B and the Summary of Rights to Purchase Preferred Shares as Exhibit C.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date August 1, 2011, as filed on August 1, 2011, Exhibit 4.2.)
- (4.13) Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2012
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.22.)
- Amendment No. 1 to Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2012.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.23.)
- Amendment No. 2 to Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement, Amendment No. 1 to U.S. Security Agreement, and Amendment No. 1 to Canadian Security Agreement.
- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K for the date March 5, 2012, as filed on March 6, 2012, Exhibit 99.1.)

Table of Contents

Amendment No. 3 to the Debtor-In-Possession Credit Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2012

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012, Exhibit 4.13.)

Amendment No. 4 n/a

Amendment No. 5 to Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2013, among Eastman Kodak Company (the “Company”) and Kodak Canada Inc. as Borrowers, certain subsidiaries of the Company as Guarantors, certain lenders and Citicorp North America, Inc. as Agent and Co-Collateral Agent and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC as Co-Collateral Agent.

(4.14) U.S. Security Agreement, dated January 20, 2012.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.24.)

(4.15) Canadian Security Agreement, dated January 20, 2012.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.25.)

(4.16) Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2012.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 4.26.)

Eastman Kodak Company and certain subsidiaries are parties to instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt that was not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Eastman Kodak Company has undertaken to furnish a copy of these instruments to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

(10.1) Philip J. Faraci Agreement dated November 3, 2004.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, Exhibit 10.)

Amendment, dated February 28, 2007, to Philip J. Faraci Letter Agreement dated November 3, 2004.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 1, 2007, Exhibit 99.2.)

Second Amendment, dated December 9, 2008, to Philip J. Faraci Letter Agreement Dated November 3, 2004.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.1.)

(10.2) Eastman Kodak Company Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.2.)

(10.3) Eastman Kodak Company Non-Employee Director Annual Compensation Program. The equity portion of the retainer became effective December 11, 2007; the cash portion of the retainer became effective January 1, 2008.

(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, Exhibit 10.)

(10.4) 1982 Eastman Kodak Company Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009.

Table of Contents

- (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.4.)
- (10.5) Eastman Kodak Company 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2011.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011, Exhibit 10.4.)
Form of Notice of Award of Non-Qualified Stock Options pursuant to the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 11, 2005, Exhibit 10.2.)
Form of Notice of Award of Restricted Stock, pursuant to the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 11, 2005, Exhibit 10.3.)
Form of Notice of Award of Restricted Stock with a Deferral Feature, pursuant to the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005, Exhibit 10.)
Form of Administrative Guide for Annual Officer Stock Options Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005, Exhibit 10.)
Form of Award Notice for Annual Director Stock Option Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005, Exhibit 10.)
Form of Award Notice for Annual Director Restricted Stock Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005, Exhibit 10.)
Form of Administrative Guide for Leadership Stock Program under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.6) Administrative Guide for the 2010 Performance Stock Unit Program under Article 7 (Performance Awards) of the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, Granted to Antonio M. Perez.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010, Exhibit 10.6.)
- (10.7) Administrative Guide for the 2011—2012 Performance Cycle of the Leadership Stock Program under Article 7 (Performance Awards) of the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009, Exhibit 10.6.)
- (10.8) Administrative Guide for September 16, 2008 Restricted Stock Unit Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.9.)

Table of Contents

- (10.9) Form of Administrative Guide for Restricted Stock Unit Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.10.)
- (10.10) Eastman Kodak Company 1995 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, as amended, effective as of November 12, 2001.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1997, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1998, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1998, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1999, the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999, and the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.11) Kodak Executive Financial Counseling Program.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.12) Personal Umbrella Liability Insurance Coverage.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.13) Kodak Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated August 26, 2002.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.14) Eastman Kodak Company 1997 Stock Option Plan, as amended effective as of March 13, 2001.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2001, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.15) Eastman Kodak Company 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, as amended, effective January 1, 2009.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.18.)
Form of Notice of Award of Non-Qualified Stock Options Granted To _____, Pursuant to the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan; and Form of Notice of Award of Restricted Stock Granted To _____, Pursuant to the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.16) Administrative Guide for the 2004-2005 Performance Cycle of the Leadership Program under Article 12 of the 2000 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, as amended January 1, 2009.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.19.)
- (10.17) Administrative Guide for the 2004-2005 Performance Cycle of the Leadership Program under Section 13 of the 2000 Omnibus Plan, as amended January 1, 2009.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.20.)
- (10.18) Eastman Kodak Company Executive Compensation for Excellence and Leadership Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2010.

Table of Contents

- (10.19) (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Notice of 2010 Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement, Exhibit II.)
Eastman Kodak Company Executive Protection Plan, as amended December 21, 2010, effective December 23, 2010.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.20) Eastman Kodak Company Estate Enhancement Plan, as adopted effective March 6, 2000.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.21) Antonio M. Perez Agreement dated March 3, 2003.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003, Exhibit 10 Z.)
Letter dated May 10, 2005, from the Chair, Executive Compensation and Development Committee, to Antonio M. Perez.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 11, 2005, Exhibit 10.2.).
Notice of Award of Restricted Stock with a Deferral Feature Granted to Antonio M. Perez, effective June 1, 2005, pursuant to the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005, Exhibit 10 CC.)
Amendment, dated February 27, 2007, to Antonio M. Perez Letter Agreement dated March 3, 2003.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 1, 2007, Exhibit 99.1).
Second Amendment, dated December 9, 2008, to Antonio M. Perez Letter Agreement dated March 3, 2003.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.24.)
Amendment, dated September 28, 2009, to Antonio M. Perez Letter Agreement dated March 3, 2003.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009.)
- (10.22) Antoinette P. McCorvey Waiver Letter Re: Eastman Kodak Company Executive Protection Plan dated October 11, 2010.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, Exhibit 10.)
- (10.23) Asset Purchase Agreement between Eastman Kodak Company and Onex Healthcare Holdings, Inc., dated as of January 9, 2007.
Amendment No. 1 To the Asset Purchase Agreement.
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007, Exhibit 10 CC.)
- (10.24) Administrative Guide For September 28, 2009 Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan (For Executives).
(Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009.)

Table of Contents

(10.25)	Administrative Guide For September 28, 2009 Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan (For Executive Council and Operations Council Members). (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009.)
(10.26)	Administrative Guide For September 28, 2009 Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) Grant under the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan (Hold Until Retirement Provision). (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009.)
(10.27)	Administrative Guide for the 2011 Performance Stock Unit Program under Article 7 (Performance Awards) of the 2005 Omnibus Long-Term Compensation Plan, Granted to Antonio M. Perez. (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011.)
(10.28)	Laura G. Quatela Waiver Letter Re: Eastman Kodak Company Executive Protection Plan dated November 8, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, Exhibit 10.)
(10.29)	Laura G. Quatela Agreement, dated October 31, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to the Eastman Kodak Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Exhibit 10.41.)
(10.30)	Patent Sale Agreement between Eastman Kodak Company and Intellectual Ventures Fund 83 LLC, dated as of December 18, 2012.
(12)	Statement regarding Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges—filed herewith.
(21)	Subsidiaries of Eastman Kodak Company
(23)	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
(31.1)	Certification – filed herewith.
(31.2)	Certification – filed herewith.
(32.1)	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – filed herewith.
(32.2)	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – filed herewith.
(101.CAL*)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
(101.INS*)	XBRL Instance Document
(101.LAB*)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
(101.PRE*)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
(101.SCH*)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Linkbase
(101.DEF*)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement of prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION CREDIT AGREEMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 5, dated as of February 6, 2013, to the Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement dated as of January 20, 2012 (as heretofore amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the “Credit Agreement”) among Eastman Kodak Company (the “Company”), a Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, and Kodak Canada Inc. (“Kodak Canada”), as Borrowers, the US Subsidiaries of the Company party thereto, each a Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Canadian Subsidiaries of Kodak Canada party thereto, the Lenders party thereto and Citicorp North America, Inc., as Agent and Co-Collateral Agent and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Co- Collateral Agent (this “Amendment”).

The parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION 1 . *Defined Terms; References.* Unless otherwise specifically defined herein, each term used herein that is defined in the Credit Agreement has the meaning assigned to such term in the Credit Agreement. Each reference to “hereof”, “hereunder”, “herein” and “hereby” and each other similar reference and each reference to “this Agreement” and each other similar reference contained in the Credit Agreement shall, after this Amendment becomes effective, refer to the Credit Agreement as amended hereby.

SECTION 2 . *Amendment to the Credit Agreement* . Section 5.01(s) of the Credit Agreement is amended by replacing “February 15, 2013” with “April 30, 2013” in clause (iii) thereof.

SECTION 3 . *Representations of the Loan Parties.* Each of the Loan Parties represents and warrants that (i) the representations and warranties set forth in Article 4 of the Credit Agreement and in the other Loan Documents are true and correct in all material respects (except to the extent qualified by materiality, “Material Adverse Effect” or like qualification, in which case such representations and warranties are true and correct in all respects) on and as of the Amendment Effective Date (as defined below) and (ii) no Default will have occurred and be continuing on such date.

SECTION 4 . *Loan Document.* This Amendment shall constitute a Loan Document.

SECTION 5 . *Governing Law.* This Amendment shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

SECTION 6 . *Counterparts.* This Amendment may be signed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be an original, with the same effect as if the signatures thereto and hereto were upon the same instrument.

SECTION 7 . *Effectiveness.* This Amendment shall become effective on the date on which the following conditions are met (the “Amendment Effective Date”):

(A) the Agent shall have received counterparts hereof executed by the Loan Parties, the Agent and the Required Lenders; and

(B) the Agent shall have received from the Company for the account of each Lender that has executed and delivered to the Agent a counterpart hereof prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on February 4, 2013, an amendment fee in an amount equal to 0.125% of (i) in the case of a Revolving Lender, such Lender's Revolving Credit Commitment and (ii) in the case of a Term Lender, the outstanding principal amount of such Lender's Term Loans, in each case as of the Amendment Effective Date.

[*Signature Pages Follow*]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, as of the date first above written.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

By _____
Name:
Title:

KODAK CANADA INC.

By _____
Name:
Title:

[US SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS]

By _____
Name:
Title:

CITICORP NORTH AMERICA, INC. as Agent

By _____
Name:
Title:

REQUIRED REVOLVING LENDERS:

[SIGNATURE PAGES TO COME]

By _____
Name:
Title:

REQUIRED TERM LENDERS:

[SIGNATURE PAGES TO COME]

By _____
Name:
Title:

PATENT SALE AGREEMENT

between

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

and

INTELLECTUAL VENTURES FUND 83 LLC

dated as of December 18, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1	Certain Definitions	2
Section 1.2	Interpretation	13

ARTICLE II ASSIGNMENT AND ASSUMPTION

Section 2.1	Assignment	13
Section 2.2	Assumption of Obligations and Liabilities	14
Section 2.3	No Assignment of Contracts or Kodak Retained Rights	15
Section 2.4	Excluded Liabilities	15

ARTICLE III PURCHASE PRICE; CLOSING

Section 3.1	Purchase Price	15
Section 3.2	Deposit	16
Section 3.3	Closing; Closing Deliveries	16

ARTICLE IV REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Section 4.1	Kodak's Representations and Warranties	19
Section 4.2	Buyer's Representations and Warranties	22
Section 4.3	Buyer Experience	24
Section 4.4	No Other Representations or Warranties	24

ARTICLE V CERTAIN COVENANTS

Section 5.1	Bankruptcy Court Approval	25
Section 5.2	Pre-Closing Access	25
Section 5.3	Conduct of Business	26
Section 5.4	Commercially Reasonable Efforts; Further Assurances	26
Section 5.5	Certain Regulatory Matters	28
Section 5.6	Intercompany Agreements	30
Section 5.7	Ancillary Agreements	30
Section 5.8	Taxes and Other Fees	31
Section 5.9	Confidentiality	32
Section 5.10	Public Disclosure	34
Section 5.11	Non-Solicitation	34
Section 5.12	Actions Under Assigned Patents Following Closing	35
Section 5.13	Exclusivity; No Solicitation of Transaction	35
Section 5.14	Retained Patents and Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements	35
Section 5.15	Waiver and Release	36
Section 5.16	Expense Adjustment	36
Section 5.17	Grant of Bidco DC/KISS Licenses Following an Alternate Transaction Event	37

ARTICLE VI
CONDITIONS TO CLOSING

Section 6.1	Condition to the Obligations of Buyer and Kodak	37
Section 6.2	Further Conditions to the Obligation of Buyer	38
Section 6.3	Further Conditions to the Obligation of Kodak	38

ARTICLE VII
TERMINATION

Section 7.1	Termination	39
Section 7.2	Effect of Termination	41

ARTICLE VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 8.1	Notices	41
Section 8.2	Amendment; Waiver	42
Section 8.3	Assignment	42
Section 8.4	Survival	43
Section 8.5	Indemnification	44
Section 8.6	Reliance	44
Section 8.7	Remedies; Injunctive Relief; No Recourse	44
Section 8.8	Expenses	45
Section 8.9	Schedules	46
Section 8.10	Governing Law	46
Section 8.11	No Presumption	47
Section 8.12	No Set-off, Deduction or Counterclaim	47
Section 8.13	Severability	47
Section 8.14	Bulk Sales Law	47
Section 8.15	No Third Party Beneficiaries	47
Section 8.16	Entire Agreement	47
Section 8.17	Headings	48
Section 8.18	Counterparts; Electronic Signatures	48

No table of contents entries found.

PATENT SALE AGREEMENT

THIS PATENT SALE AGREEMENT (this “*Agreement*”) is made as of December 18, 2012, by and between **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**, a New Jersey corporation having its principal place of business at 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650 (as debtor-in-possession in the Bankruptcy Cases, “*Kodak*”), and Intellectual Ventures Fund 83 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company having its principal place of business at 7251 W Lake Mead Blvd, Ste 300, Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 (“*Buyer*” and, together with Kodak, the “*Parties*” and each, a “*Party*”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, on January 19, 2012 (the “*Petition Date*”), Kodak and its affiliated debtors-in-possession filed petitions under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* (as in effect on the date hereof and as may be amended from time to time, the “*Bankruptcy Code*”) in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “*Bankruptcy Court*”), commencing their Chapter 11 bankruptcy cases (the “*Bankruptcy Cases*”); and

WHEREAS, on July 5, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (the “*Conditional Sale Order*”), among other things, authorizing Kodak and its affiliated debtors-in-possession to sell the Assigned Assets, free and clear of Claims and Interests (except for and subject to “Permitted Encumbrances” as defined in the Conditional Sale Order), subject to the Bankruptcy Court’s entry of the Final Sale Order; and

WHEREAS, on July 30, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court entered an Order Clarifying Conditional Sale Order With Respect to Good Faith Deposits In Connection With The Sale Of Patent Assets (the “*Clarifying Order*”), among other things, clarifying the bidding and deposit procedures set forth in the Conditional Sale Order; and

WHEREAS, Kodak owns certain Patents that Kodak desires to sell to Buyer and Buyer desires to purchase from Kodak pursuant to Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Conditional Sale Order, the Clarifying Order and the Final Sale Order, and Kodak and Buyer desire to enter into such other agreements as are set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, simultaneously with the execution and delivery of this Agreement, (i) Kodak and certain of the Licensees have entered into certain acknowledgements and agreements with respect to the ITC Proceedings and (ii) Kodak, FlashPoint Technology, Inc. (“*FlashPoint*”) and the other parties thereto have entered into the FlashPoint Agreements;

WHEREAS, each Reviewing Creditor has notified Kodak and Buyer in writing or by email that (i) it does not object to Kodak (x) executing and delivering this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement (each in the form presented to such Reviewing Creditor), (y) performing its obligations under this Agreement and under each Ancillary Agreement, or (z) consummating the transactions contemplated under this Agreement in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and

W HEREAS , Kodak and Buyer acknowledge and agree that the purchase of the Patents by Buyer and the entry by Kodak and Buyer into this Agreement and the performance of the obligations hereunder and the consummation of the transactions described herein by Kodak and Buyer are and have been at arm's length and in good faith.

N OW , THEREFORE , for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1 Certain Definitions . In addition to any other terms defined herein, the following terms will have the following meanings when used in this Agreement:

“ **Action** ” means any litigation, action, claim, suit, charge, binding arbitration, or other legal, administrative or judicial proceeding or investigation, including intellectual property litigation (including infringement, indemnification, and declaratory judgment actions).

“ **Administrative Expense** ” means an expense of administration in the Bankruptcy Cases of the type described in section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and with the priority described in section 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

“ **Affiliate** ” means, with respect to any Person, any other Person that Controls, is Controlled by, or is under common Control with, such Person at any time during the period for which the determination of affiliation is being made; provided, however, that in each case such Person will be deemed an Affiliate only so long as such Control exists.

“ **Aggregate Transaction Value** ” means the sum of the License Fees plus the Closing Amount.

“ **Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in the preamble.

“ **Alternative Transaction** ” means the sale, transfer or other disposition, directly or indirectly, of ownership of any substantial portion of the Assigned Assets, in a transaction or series of transactions with one or more Third Parties.

“ **Ancillary Agreements** ” has the meaning specified in Section 5.7.

“ **Antitrust Laws** ” means any antitrust, competition or trade regulatory Laws of any Governmental Entity, including the HSR Act.

“ **Apple Disputed Patents** ” has the meaning set forth in the definition of Permitted Encumbrances.

“ **Assigned Assets** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(b).

“ **Assigned Patents** ” means

(a) those patents and patent applications listed on Schedule 1.1(a) (all such patents and patent applications, collectively, “**Scheduled Patents**”);

(b) national (of any country of origin) and regional patents or patent applications (i) to which any of the Scheduled Patents claims priority (directly or indirectly), (ii) for which any of the Scheduled Patents forms a basis for priority (directly or indirectly), (iii) with respect to which a terminal disclaimer has been filed referencing any of the Scheduled Patents; (iv) that are referred to in any terminal disclaimer filed with respect to any of the Scheduled Patents;

(c) reissues, reexaminations, continuations, continuations in part (only with respect to subject matter disclosed in the Scheduled Patents), divisionals, requests for continuing examinations or continuing prosecution applications, or design registrations of any item in any of the foregoing categories (a) and (b);

(d) national (of any country of origin) and regional counterparts of any item in any of the foregoing categories (a) through (c), including certificates of invention, design registrations and utility models; and

(e) all inventions claimed in any of the items in clauses (a) through (d);

(f) all rights provided by treaties or conventions for any item in any of the foregoing categories (a) through (e).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, “Assigned Patents” does not include the patents set forth on Schedule 1.1(g).

“**Assigned Royalty Streams**” means all rights of Kodak to receive royalties, license fees or other payments accruing or arising after the Closing with respect to (i) the license of Patents by Kodak to Third Parties pursuant to those agreements listed on Schedule 1.1(b), and (ii) any renewal, extension, modification, or amendment of any release, license, immunity, covenant not to assert or similar right granted with respect to an Assigned Patent in a Scheduled Agreement, in the case of each of (i) and (ii) as well as all rights of Kodak to enforce such royalty or license fee obligations; provided, however, that “Assigned Royalty Streams” will not include any royalties, license fees or other payments that accrue or arise (or that may have accrued or arisen) under (i) any such agreements listed on Schedule 1.1(b) to the extent resulting from the licensee’s sales of products or services, or breaches of such agreements related to a licensee’s sales of products or services prior to January 1, 2013 if Closing occurs before December 31, 2012 or prior April 1, 2013 if Closing occurs after December 31, 2012, or (ii) any Scheduled Agreement, other than any such agreement listed on Schedule 1.1(b), that is rejected by Kodak, which Kodak will be free to do at its sole discretion and without incurring any obligation to Buyer or its Designee (if applicable).

“**Assumed Liabilities**” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.2.

“**Assumption Agreement**” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(v).

“**Bankruptcy Cases**” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Bankruptcy Code** ” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Bankruptcy Court** ” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Bankruptcy Rules** ” means the United States Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

“ **Bid Account** ” has the meaning set forth in the Clarifying Order.

“ **Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(vii).

“ **Business Day** ” means a day on which the banks are opened for business (Saturdays, Sundays, statutory and civic holidays excluded) in New York, New York, United States.

“ **Buyer** ” has the meaning set forth in the preamble.

“ **Buyer Confidential Information** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.9(b).

“ **Buyer Non-Disclosure Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.2.

“ **Case Management Procedures** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Claim** ” has the meaning ascribed to the term “claim” in Section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code.

“ **Clarifying Order** ” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Closing** ” means the consummation of the Transaction.

“ **Closing Amount** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.1.

“ **Closing Date** ” means the date on which the Closing of the Transaction is consummated.

“ **Common Interest Agreement** ” means an agreement, in a form to be mutually agreed reasonably and in good faith following the date hereof and prior to the Closing Date, by and among the Parties, to be dated and effective as of the Closing Date, providing for the common interest privilege to attach, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable Law, to any privileged Patent Documents or other privileged documents to be acquired by Buyer and/or Buyer’s Designee (as applicable) pursuant to this Agreement (it being understood that such Common Interest Agreement shall not diminish, terminate or otherwise affect any attorney-client privilege, protection pursuant to the work product doctrine or other privilege or protection of any Party with respect to any such documents).

“ **Conditional Sale Order** ” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Contract** ” means any written contract, license, lease or other agreement.

“ **Control** ” (and all of its correlative meanings) of an entity means ownership or control, direct or indirect, of (a) more than fifty percent (50%) of the then-outstanding shares or securities of such entity (representing the right to vote generally for the election of directors or other managing authority), (b) if such entity does not have outstanding shares or securities (representing the right to vote generally for the election of directors or other managing authority), more than fifty percent (50%) of the then-outstanding ownership interests representing the right to make the decisions for such entity, or (c) the power to appoint a majority of directors or other management authority of such entity or otherwise effectively direct the affairs of the entity, whether by agreement, ownership of shares, securities or equity interests or otherwise.

“ **Deposit** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.2(a).

“ **Designee** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 8.3.

“ **Designee Confidential Information** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.9(c).

“ **Designee Non-Disclosure Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.2.

“ **DIP Facility** ” means Kodak’s post-petition debtor-in-possession financing facility provided pursuant to the Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement, dated as of January 20, 2012, as it may be amended, supplemented, modified or replaced from time to time.

“ **Disclosure Schedule** ” means the disclosure schedule delivered to Buyer by Kodak and dated as of the date of this Agreement, as amended or modified pursuant to Section 8.9.

“ **Distribution Notice** ” means the distribution notice substantially in the form attached to the Escrow Agreement as Exhibit 1.3, authorizing the disbursement of the Deposit to Kodak.

“ **Electronic Data Room** ” means the BMC Group electronic data site entitled “Komodo”.

“ **Escrow Account** ” has the meaning set forth in the Clarifying Order.

“ **Escrow Agreement** ” means the Escrow Agreement, dated as of the date hereof, by and between Kodak, Buyer and The Bank of New York Mellon, attached hereto as Annex II.

“ **Excluded Expenses** ” means reasonable and documented out of pocket costs and expenses, including attorneys’ and advisors’ fees and expenses, incurred in complying with or responding to (a) the HSR Act or other national merger control regime; (b) the Exon-Florio Amendment or other similar national security laws and/or (c) a subpoena, civil investigative demand, or other compulsory process, or any request for voluntary production of information, testimony, or documents in lieu of a compulsory process issued by (x) the Federal Trade Commission, Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, European Commission, or other

national competition authority or (y) the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States or any other national security agency.

“ **Excluded Liabilities** ” means any and all liabilities or obligations of Kodak related to the Assigned Assets and any other obligations, liabilities or Interests related to the Assigned Assets for any period prior to Closing, in each case which are not Assumed Liabilities (including those items specifically described in Section 2.2).

“ **Exon-Florio Amendment** ” means Section 721 of Title VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

“ **Expense Adjustment Amount** ” means (i) the amount, up to Five Million US Dollars (\$5,000,000) by which the Expenses are greater than Five Million US Dollars (\$5,000,000), or (ii) the amount by which the Expenses are less than Five Million US Dollars (\$5,000,000); provided that (x) any amount which is calculated pursuant to clause (i) above shall be deemed to be a negative number, and (y) in no event shall an Expense Adjustment Amount calculated pursuant to clause (i) or (ii) be greater than Five Million US Dollars (\$5,000,000).

“ **Expenses** ” means all reasonable and documented out of pocket costs and expenses related to attorneys’ fees, court fees, witnesses and experts which, in the aggregate, are in excess of Fifty Thousand US Dollars (\$50,000), incurred by Buyer after the date hereof and prior to Closing in connection with a Transaction Challenge, provided that Expenses shall in no event include (i) Excluded Expenses, (ii) fees for Buyer’s advisors other than attorneys’ fees and related disbursements, (iii) expenses to the extent related to any inquiry from, or dispute with, a Tax authority, or (iv) any costs or expenses incurred by (x) any Licensee or its Affiliates, (y) Buyer’s Designee or its Affiliates (if applicable) or (z) Buyer in connection with any agreement by Buyer to reimburse any Licensee, Buyer’s Designee (if applicable) or any other Person.

“ **Final Order** ” means any order or judgment which has not been reversed, vacated, or stayed, and as to which (a) the time to appeal, petition for certiorari, or move for a new trial, reargument, or rehearing has expired, and as to which no appeal, petition for certiorari, or other proceedings for a new trial, reargument, or rehearing shall then be pending, or (b) if an appeal, writ of certiorari, new trial, reargument, or rehearing thereof has been sought, such order or judgment shall have been affirmed by the highest court to which such order was appealed, or certiorari shall have been denied, or a new trial, reargument, or rehearing shall have been denied or resulted in no modification of such order, and the time to take any further appeal, petition for certiorari or move for a new trial, reargument, or rehearing shall have expired; provided, however, that the possibility that a motion under Rule 59 or Rule 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or any analogous rule under the Bankruptcy Rules, may be filed relating to such order shall not cause such order to not be a Final Order.

“ **Final Sale Hearing** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Final Sale Order** ” means an order of the Bankruptcy Court that includes the express (x) findings of fact set forth in paragraphs O, P, R, Y, FF, II, JJ and KK set forth in the form attached as Annex I hereto and (y) authorizations and orders set forth in paragraphs 4, 8, 10, 13, 14, 23, 25, and 26 set forth in the form attached as Annex I hereto (in the case of each of (x)

and (y), with only those modifications as may be acceptable (a) to Buyer and (b) if the proposed modifications adversely affect Kodak, to Kodak, in each case, in their sole discretion), and which order shall otherwise be substantially in the form attached as Annex I hereto.

“**FlashPoint**” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“**FlashPoint Agreements**” means the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement and the FlashPoint Supplemental Settlement Agreement.

“**FlashPoint Disputed Patents**” means U.S. Patent Nos. 5,493,335, 5,828,406, 6,147,703, 6,292,218, 6,441,854, 6,879,342, 7,210,161, 7,453,605, 7,742,084, 7,936,391, 6,288,743; 6,542,192; and 7,508,444.

“**FlashPoint Settlement Agreement**” means the Patent Ownership Rights Transfer and Assignment Agreement, dated as of the date hereof, among FlashPoint, Kodak, Buyer and Apple Inc.

“**FlashPoint Supplemental Settlement Agreement**” means the Stock Transfer and Release Agreement, dated as of the date hereof, between FlashPoint and Kodak.

“**FlashPoint Settlement Amount**” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.1.

“**Funding Commitment**” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.2(e)(i).

“**Governmental Approvals**” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.5(a).

“**Governmental Entity**” means any state, nation or international body or governmental organization, whether federal, state, county, local or foreign, or multinational, including but not limited to any agency, authority, official or instrumentality of any such government or political subdivision or any court, tribunal or arbitrator(s) of competent jurisdiction or any statutory authority.

“**HSR Act**” means the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and any successor to such statute, rules or regulations.

“**Indemnified Parties**” has the meaning set forth in Section 8.5.

“**Intercompany Contracts**” means any Contract, or oral agreement or arrangement, that grants a license, covenant not to sue or other similar right or immunity, in each case with respect to the Assigned Patents, among Kodak or any Affiliate of Kodak, on the one hand, and Kodak or any of its Affiliates, on the other hand, with respect to which no Third Party is a party.

“**Interests**” means all Liens, encumbrances, easements, encroachments, retentions of title, conditional sale arrangements, restrictive covenants, licenses, rights of first offer, rights of first refusal, options or any other limitations, restrictions, or interests of any kind.

“ **ITC Proceedings** ” means the proceedings in the U.S. International Trade Commission captioned Electronic Devices for Capturing and Transmitting Images, and Components Thereof, Inv. No. 337-TA-831 (Feb. 27, 2012) and Mobile Telephones and Wireless Communication Devices Featuring Digital Cameras, and Components Thereof, Inv. No. 337-TA-703 (Feb. 23, 2010).

“ **Joinder Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 8.3.

“ **Kodak** ” has the meaning set forth in the preamble.

“ **Kodak Confidential Information** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.9(a).

“ **Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(iii).

“ **Kodak Retained Rights** ” means all rights of Kodak (other than the Assigned Royalty Streams) under (a) all Contracts existing as of the date hereof or entered into after the date hereof through the Closing with the prior written consent of Buyer in accordance with Section 5.3, including (i) all rights of Kodak under such Contracts to collect and retain royalty and license fees with respect to the Assigned Patents and all rights to enforce payment thereof, other than the Assigned Royalty Streams, and (ii) all license rights granted to Kodak under such Contracts other than with respect to the Assigned Patents, and (b) the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreements.

“ **Kodak’s Knowledge** ” means the actual knowledge, after due inquiry, of (a) Timothy M. Lynch, in his capacity as Vice President, Chief IP Officer and Deputy General Counsel of Kodak, and (b) for purposes of (i) the definition of “Patent Documents” and (ii) Section 4.1(e) (i) only, Raymond L. Owens, in his capacity as Chief Patent Counsel of Kodak.

“ **Law** ” means any applicable law, statute, constitution, treaty, ordinance, rule, regulation, code, order, injunction, judgment or decree or judicial or administrative doctrine promulgated or issued by any Governmental Entity, including the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules.

“ **License Fee** ” or “ **License Fees** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.14.

“ **Licensee** ” means each licensee identified on Schedule 3.3(a) to this Agreement and that will become a party to a Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement or a Retained Patents License Agreement pursuant to Section 5.14 of this Agreement.

“ **Licensee Supplemental NDAs** ” means the Non-Disclosure Agreements, each entered into as of the date set forth therein, by and between Kodak and each of the Licensees, whereby each such Licensee agrees from and after the Closing to be bound by the terms and conditions of Section 5.9(a) and Section 5.9(d) of this Agreement.

“ **Lien** ” means any lien (statutory, contractual, or otherwise), pledge, mortgage, deed of trust, security interest, hypothecation, charge, or similar interest, right, restriction, or limitation.

“ **Notice of Final Sale Hearing** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Outside Date** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 7.1(i).

“ **Party** ” or “ **Parties** ” has the meaning set forth in the preamble.

“ **Patent Assignment Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(i).

“ **Patent Documents** ” means, with respect to the Assigned Patents, to the extent available, (a) all letters patent, (b) all assignment agreements, (c) documents and materials evidencing dates of invention, including dates of conception and reduction to practice, (d) prosecution history files for all issued, pending or abandoned Assigned Patents, (e) a current electronic copy of a docketing report for the Assigned Patents accurately setting forth to the best of Kodak’s Knowledge any and all dates relevant to the prosecution or maintenance of the Assigned Patents, including information relating to deadlines, payments and filings for the Assigned Patents, and the names, business, business addresses, business email addresses, and business phone numbers of all prosecution counsel and agents, except for the contact information of any in-house attorney of Kodak (Chalon), which shall not be provided, and (f) claim charts, in each case, in the possession of Kodak or its counsel who have been involved in the prosecution and maintenance of the Assigned Patents. For the avoidance of doubt, Patent Documents shall not include information related exclusively to Taxes.

“ **Patent Power of Attorney** ” means documents appointing attorneys for Buyer (and/or its Designee, as applicable) with full power to execute documents and take all other steps solely in connection with (i) effectuating and implementing the assignment of the Assigned Assets to Buyer (and/or Buyer’s Designee, as applicable) pursuant to this Agreement, (ii) perfecting Buyer’s (and/or its Designee’s, as applicable) title in, to and under the Assigned Patents pursuant to such assignment and (iii) as otherwise necessary for related bona fide purposes on a limited, case-by-case basis with the consent of Kodak (not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), in each of cases (i) through (iii), to the extent required by applicable Law in respect of filings in patent offices of various countries around the world, at or after Closing, including, to the extent required by applicable Law with respect to United States Patents, the power of attorney substantially as set forth in the form at Exhibit F, and similar forms as required for each of the various countries.

“ **Patents** ” means all United States and foreign patents and applications therefor and all inventions claimed therein, and all reissues, divisions, renewals, revisions, revivals, reexaminations, extensions, provisional patent applications, continuations, utility models, continuing prosecution applications and continuations-in-part thereof.

“ **Permitted Encumbrances** ” means:

(a) the SSO Commitments;

(b) any rights of any Third Party to a Rejected Agreement under section 365(n) of the Bankruptcy Code;

(c) any and all releases, licenses, immunities, covenants not to assert and similar rights of a counter-party under a Scheduled Agreement in respect of any Assigned Patent (including any rights of a counter-party under a Scheduled Agreement in respect of any Assigned Patent that are binding on an assignee of an Assigned Patent as a matter of applicable non-bankruptcy Law), in each case, (x) solely to the extent such releases, licenses, immunities, covenants not to assert and similar rights of a counter-party exist as of Closing or are provided for in a Scheduled Agreement as of Closing, and (y) where such Scheduled Agreement is not rejected by Kodak (provided that if Kodak rejects such Scheduled Agreement at any time, the foregoing clause (b) shall be deemed to apply thereto);

(d) any rights of a licensee of intellectual property comprising the Assigned Patents under any written license agreement entered into after the date hereof through the Closing with prior written consent of Buyer in accordance with Section 5.3;

(e) any other rights and interests set forth in the Final Sale Order that will not be discharged as set forth on Schedule 1.1(c), or that are not dischargeable by the Bankruptcy Court under applicable Law;

(f) any and all Claims and Interests of Apple Inc. with respect to inventorship, ownership of, or other rights with respect to, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,493,335, 5,828,406, 6,147,703, 6,292,218, 6,441,854, 6,879,342, 7,210,161, 7,453,605, 7,742,084 and 7,936,391 (collectively, the “**Apple Disputed Patents**”); provided that, nothing herein shall be construed as an admission of validity of any of the foregoing Claims and Interests;

(g) all licenses (express or implied) or covenants not to assert with respect to any of the Assigned Patents granted to a Third Party under Product Licenses;

(h) any co-ownership interests in the Assigned Patents set forth on Schedule 1.1(f);

(i) the licenses, releases, covenants and rights of (i) any licensee under any Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement, or (ii) any counter-party under the agreements set forth on Schedule 1.1(h) in respect of the Assigned Patents; and

(j) the rights of any licensee under the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreements.

To the extent that any purported license, sublicense, immunity, covenant not to sue or other similar right to an Assigned Patent granted by or through FlashPoint for Digita Software prior to June 5, 2003 to a FlashPoint Digita Software licensee in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Technology License Agreement between Kodak and FlashPoint dated March 17, 1997, is determined to be valid, such license, sublicense, immunity, covenant not to sue or other similar right shall be a Permitted Encumbrance. For the avoidance of doubt, “Permitted Encumbrances” shall not include any (i) obligations, liabilities or Interests related to Taxes, or (ii) Intercompany Contracts.

“**Person**” means an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, trust, Governmental Entity, or any other entity or organization.

“ **Petition Date** ” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“ **Product License** ” means any Contract entered into by, on behalf of or under authority of Kodak or its Affiliates, prior to the Closing, including any click-through or shrink-wrap license, that (a) accompanies the sale, servicing (including support, maintenance and installation), licensing or provision of any product or service by or on behalf of Kodak or its Affiliates, and (b) includes a non-exclusive grant of a license or similar rights (express or implied) under any of the Assigned Patents where such grant is limited to rights in connection with such product or service.

“ **Rejected Agreement** ” means any Scheduled Agreement that is rejected by Kodak.

“ **Releasees** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.15.

“ **Releasors** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.15.

“ **Representative** ” means, as to any Person, the directors, officers, employees, attorneys, accountants, partners, members, agents, consultants, financial advisors and other advisors of such Person.

“ **Retained Patents License Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(vi).

“ **Reviewing Creditors** ” has the meaning set forth in the Bidding Procedures attached as Exhibit I to the Conditional Sale Order but excluding the 1114 Committee (as referenced therein).

“ **Royalty Assignment Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 3.3(a)(iv).

“ **Sale Notice Parties** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Scheduled Agreements** ” means the agreements set forth on Schedule 1.1(d).

“ **Settlement License** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.17.

“ **SSO Commitments** ” means the promises, declarations and commitments granted, made or committed, in each case, in writing by Kodak to SSOs concerning any of the Assigned Patents pursuant to the written membership agreements, written by-laws or written policies of SSOs in which Kodak was a participant, in each case solely to the extent that (a) Kodak is required pursuant to such promises, declarations or commitments or applicable non-bankruptcy law to bind the Person to whom Kodak transfers the Assigned Patents to such promises, declarations or commitments, and (b) such promises, declarations or commitments constitute interests in property under applicable U.S. federal bankruptcy Law.

“ **SSO** ” means a standards-setting organization.

“ **Subsidiary** ” means any Person that is Controlled by a party hereto.

“ **Successful Bid** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Successful Bidder** ” has the meaning set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

“ **Supplemental Non-Disclosure Agreements** ” means the Supplemental Agreements, dated as of October 25, 2012, between Kodak and each of Buyer and Buyer’s Designee (as applicable).

“ **Supplemental Sale Motion** ” means a supplement to the motion, dated June 11, 2012, seeking entry of the Conditional Sale Order, reasonably satisfactory to Buyer in both form and substance, declaring the Transaction as the Successful Bid and seeking entry of the Final Sale Order.

“ **Tax** ” or “ **Taxes** ” means federal, state, local, foreign or other tax, duty, levy, import fee, assessment or other Governmental Entity charge, including all income, withholding, excise, sales, use, value added, transfer, stamp, documentary, filing, recordation, property and other similar taxes or governmental fees (excluding fees and charges payable to governmental patent offices, maintenance fees and prosecution costs), however denominated, together with any interest and penalties, additions to tax and additional amounts imposed or assessed with respect thereto.

“ **Termination Expenses** ” means Buyer’s reasonable and documented out-of-pocket costs and expenses, including attorneys’ expenses and advisors’ fees and expenses, incurred in connection with Transaction, such amount not to exceed in the aggregate 2% of the Aggregate Transaction Value; provided that such amount shall in no event include (a) fees or expenses of any advisors other than attorneys in excess of One Million Two Hundred Thousand US Dollars (\$1,200,000) in the aggregate or (b) any costs or expenses incurred by (i) any Licensee or its Affiliates, (ii) Buyer’s Designee or its Affiliates (if applicable) or (iii) Buyer in connection with any agreement by Buyer to reimburse any Licensee, Buyer’s Designee (if applicable) or any other Person.

“ **Third Party** ” means any Person that is not (a) a party hereto or an Affiliate of a party hereto or (b) a successor (including a successor to a debtor under a plan of reorganization for purposes of Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code) to a party or a trustee, receiver or administrator of a Debtor or any of its assets or property.

“ **Third Party Agreement** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.12.

“ **Third Party Funding** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.2(e)(ii).

“ **Transaction** ” means (a) the purchase and sale of the Assigned Assets and the license back to Kodak under the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreements of the Assigned Patents, (b) the execution and delivery of the Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements, (c) the execution and delivery of the Retained Patents License Agreements, and (d) the assumption by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) of the Assumed Liabilities, all as contemplated by this Agreement.

“ **Transaction Challenge** ” means any Action seeking to investigate, challenge, stay, vacate, reverse, enjoin, prohibit, object to, amend or modify the terms of, or seek damages in respect of, the Transaction, either in whole or in part, other than an Action by (a) Buyer, Buyer’s Designee, FlashPoint, any Licensee or any of their respective Affiliates or (b) Kodak to enforce the terms of this Agreement, the Funding Commitment or otherwise with respect to the Transaction.

“ **Transaction Documents** ” means this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements.

“**Transfer Tax** ” has the meaning set forth in Section 5.8(a).

Section 1.2 Interpretation . The words “herein,” “hereof,” and “hereunder” and words of similar import refer to this Agreement as a whole and not to any particular provision of this Agreement. Wherever the word “include,” “includes,” or “including” is used in this Agreement, it will be deemed to be followed by the words “without limitation.” References to (a) “Article,” “Schedule” or “Section” are to the respective Articles, Schedules and Sections of this Agreement, and references to “Exhibit” are to the respective Exhibits annexed hereto, (b) a “party” means a party to this Agreement and such party’s successors and permitted assigns and (c) \$ or “dollars” refer to United States dollars. Terms defined in the singular have a comparable meaning when used in the plural, and vice versa.

ARTICLE II

ASSIGNMENT AND ASSUMPTION

Section 2.1 Assignment .

(a) **Assignment of Patents** . On the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, at Closing, Kodak will assign, convey, sell and transfer to Buyer (and, to the extent Buyer identifies a Designee in accordance with Section 8.3 of this Agreement, such Designee), and Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) will purchase and accept from Kodak, all of Kodak’s right, title and interest throughout the world in and to the Assigned Patents, including any right that Kodak has (i) to sue for past, present or future infringement, misappropriation or violation of rights relating to the Assigned Patents and to retain any damages and profits due or accrued, and (ii) to collect royalties and other payments under or on account of any of the Assigned Patents, in each case free and clear of all Claims and all Interests except for and subject to the Permitted Encumbrances and the Kodak Retained Rights. In the event that any rights to any of the Assigned Patents have been or are assigned to any of Kodak’s Affiliates, Kodak shall, prior to the Closing, cause each such Affiliate to assign to Kodak all of such Affiliate’s right, title and interest throughout the world in and to such Assigned Patents, including the rights described in the immediately preceding sentence which are related thereto.

(b) **Assignment of Royalty Streams** . On the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, at Closing, Kodak will assign, convey, sell and transfer to Buyer, and Buyer will purchase and accept from Kodak, all of Kodak’s right, title and interest in and to the Assigned Royalty Streams (such right, title, and interest together with the Assigned Patents, the “ **Assigned Assets** ”), in each case free and clear of all Claims and all Interests except for and

subject to the Permitted Encumbrances and the Kodak Retained Rights. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the Assigned Assets do not include, and Kodak shall retain all rights in and to, the Kodak Retained Rights.

(c) Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) acknowledges that the Assigned Patents are assigned and transferred subject to the SSO Commitments. Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) hereby commits to respect the SSO Commitments, solely with respect to the Assigned Patents, and solely to the same extent as the SSO Commitments are binding upon Kodak prior to the transfer of the Assigned Patents herein; provided however that nothing herein shall be construed as a commitment or agreement by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) or its (or its Designee's) Affiliates to subject any Patents other than the Assigned Patents to the SSO Commitments. Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) shall confirm in writing to the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, to the extent (i) requested by such Governmental Entity and (ii) required by applicable Law, the existence and scope of Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) commitments under this Section 2.1(c).

Section 2.2 Assumption of Obligations and Liabilities . On the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, from and after the Closing, Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) will assume, and following Closing will discharge or perform when due: (a) all liabilities and obligations with respect to all maintenance fees and prosecution costs with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and any foreign patent offices related to the Assigned Patents associated with the ownership or exploitation by or through Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) of the Assigned Assets, or otherwise arising by or through Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable), after the Closing; (b) all liabilities and obligations arising under or relating to Buyer's or Buyer's Designee's (if applicable) or any of their respective Affiliates' ownership, enforcement or exploitation of the Assigned Assets on or after Closing; (c)(i) the licenses and releases granted, covenants not to assert made, and obligations of Kodak, in each case to any licensee under any Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement, (ii) to the extent that any Permitted Encumbrance represents an obligation to forebear from taking any action, such obligation or (iii) the licenses and releases granted, covenants not to assert made, and obligations of Kodak, in each case to any counter-party to one of the agreements set forth on Schedule 1.1(h) arising under such agreements set forth on Schedule 1.1(h) solely with respect of the Assigned Patents and solely to the extent such licenses and releases granted, covenants made, and obligations exist as of Closing or are provided for in a Scheduled Agreement as of Closing; provided that (x) Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) shall only assume those releases, licenses, immunities, covenants and obligations that can by their nature only be performed by the owner of the Assigned Patents, (y) Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) shall not assume any financial or financial reporting covenants or obligations imposed upon Kodak under the agreements set forth on Schedule 1.1(h) and (z) if any expansion, extension or renewal after Closing of, or any grant of additional rights under, such licenses and releases granted, covenants not to assert made, or obligations, in each case, require any consent or agreement of Kodak, Kodak shall decline to provide such consent or agreement where it can do so without violating any such license, release, covenant not to assert or obligation; and provided further that in no event shall Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) assume any license, release, obligation or covenant with respect to anything (including any Patents) other than with respect to the Assigned Patents; and (d) all liabilities and obligations of Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) pursuant to Section 5.8 (collectively, the "**Assumed Liabilities** "). Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable)

will not assume any liability or obligation other than the Assumed Liabilities. Except for the Assumed Liabilities, Kodak and its Affiliates will retain all of their respective liabilities and obligations arising under or relating to (i) Kodak's or any of its Affiliates' ownership, enforcement or exploitation of the Assigned Assets prior to the Closing to the extent such liability or obligation is not an Assumed Liability, provided that the foregoing shall not limit Kodak's obligations under Section 5.4(c), and (ii) any Contract concerning or relating to the Assigned Patents, each of which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall constitute an Excluded Liability. None of Kodak or any of its Affiliates will retain, assume or otherwise be responsible for any liability or obligation to the extent arising under or relating to ownership, enforcement or exploitation of the Assigned Assets from and after Closing. Nothing in this Section 2.2 shall be construed to obligate Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) to maintain any Assigned Assets, continue the prosecution of any Assigned Patents or continue the prosecution of or enforce any Assigned Patents. At Closing, Buyer will pay to Kodak Three Hundred Ninety-Two Thousand US Dollars (\$392,000) by wire transfer of immediately available funds in respect of maintenance fees and prosecution costs that Kodak has paid in respect of the Assigned Patents for any period that ends after the Closing Date, subject to the immediately succeeding sentence. If the Closing occurs on or after February 1, 2013, Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) will pay to Kodak at Closing such additional amounts corresponding to any additional maintenance fees and prosecution costs paid by Kodak on or after February 1, 2013 in respect of the Assigned Patents.

Section 2.3 No Assignment of Contracts or Kodak Retained Rights . For the avoidance of doubt, Kodak is not assigning (including under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code or otherwise) hereunder or in any Ancillary Agreement any license agreement or other Contract, or any Kodak Retained Rights.

Section 2.4 Excluded Liabilities . It is expressly understood and agreed that Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) is not assuming or becoming obligated to pay, perform or otherwise discharge or in any other manner become liable or responsible for any of the Excluded Liabilities. Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) has no, and from and after the Closing, Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) shall have no liability with respect to any Excluded Liability as a result of this Agreement. As between Kodak and Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable), Kodak shall be responsible for all Excluded Liabilities.

ARTICLE III

PURCHASE PRICE; CLOSING

Section 3.1 Purchase Price . In consideration for the sale, assignment, transfer and conveyance of the Assigned Assets to Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable), at the Closing, Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) will pay to Kodak cash in an amount equal to Five Hundred and Twenty-Seven Million US Dollars (\$527,000,000) less (i) the License Fees, plus (ii) the Expense Adjustment Amount (such amount, the "**Closing Amount**"); provided, however, that, of the Closing Amount, Buyer shall pay (in lieu of direct payment to Kodak), on behalf of Kodak, Five Million US Dollars (\$5,000,000) to FlashPoint to effect the settlement contemplated by the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement (the "**FlashPoint Settlement Amount**"); provided, further that in no event shall the Aggregate Transaction Value exceed Five Hundred and Thirty-Two Million US Dollars (\$532,000,000) or be less than Five Hundred and Twenty-Two Million

US Dollars (\$522,000,000); provided, further, that, in the event that an “Alternate Transaction Event” (as defined in the Funding Commitment) occurs, the Aggregate Transaction Value and the aggregate License Fees to be received by Kodak for purposes of Section 6.3(d) will be modified in accordance with Section 2(b) of the Funding Commitment.

Section 3.2 Deposit .

(a) Pursuant to the Clarifying Order, Buyer has previously delivered, or caused to be delivered, to Kodak a good-faith, refundable, cash deposit into the Bid Account in an amount equal to Ten Million US Dollars (\$10,000,000) (the “**Deposit**”). In accordance with the terms of the Clarifying Order, simultaneously with the execution of this Agreement, Kodak shall transfer the Deposit to an Escrow Account which shall be subject to the Escrow Agreement. The Deposit will (y) be credited at the Closing against the Closing Amount and/or any License Fees in respect of those Persons who contributed to the Deposit, or (z) if the Closing has not occurred (i) retained by Kodak pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement, or (ii) returned to Buyer pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement. In the event that Buyer is not named the Successful Bidder, the Deposit shall be returned to Buyer pursuant to the terms of the Clarifying Order.

(b) Until such time as Kodak first becomes entitled to withdraw or be paid the Deposit pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement, the Bid Account and the Deposit shall be deemed not to constitute property, an asset or liability of Kodak, and no lien or security interest therein shall attach and no steps or filings to create or perfect security interests in favor of the lenders or secured parties under the DIP Facility or any other person shall be taken or required.

Section 3.3 Closing; Closing Deliveries . Subject to satisfaction or waiver, as applicable, of all of the conditions set forth in Article VI hereof, Closing will take place at the offices of Kodak’s counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, 125 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004 (or at such other place as the parties may designate in writing) at 9:00 a.m., local time in New York, New York, on the date that is two (2) Business Days following the satisfaction or waiver, as applicable, of all of the conditions set forth in Article VI hereof (other than conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at Closing, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver, as applicable, of such conditions), but no sooner than forty-five (45) consecutive days immediately following the date hereof, unless another time or date, or both, are agreed to in writing by the parties hereto. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing, Closing will be deemed to have occurred at 5:00 p.m. (New York, New York time) on the Closing Date. At Closing the parties will take the following actions or make the following deliveries:

(a) **Kodak’s Deliveries .** At Closing, Kodak will deliver or cause to be delivered to Buyer (and/or its Designee, as applicable) the following documents:

(i) duly executed general assignments with respect to the Assigned Patents for each of Buyer and Buyer’s Designee (as applicable), in the forms attached as Exhibit I and dated as of the Closing Date (each a “**Patent Assignment Agreement**”) (it being understood that Kodak will deliver jurisdiction-

specific assignments, suitable for recordation or filing in relevant jurisdictions, following Closing and in accordance with Section 5.4);

(ii) electronic copies of all agreements on Schedule 1.1(b) and Schedule 1.1(d); provided, however, that (i) Kodak may retain copies of such agreements solely for its own record keeping, regulatory, historical, and litigation purposes and (ii) unredacted copies of such agreements shall be delivered only in accordance with the terms of the Supplemental Non-Disclosure Agreements;

(iii) a counterpart of the applicable license agreement for each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable), in the forms attached as Exhibit A and dated as of the Closing Date (each a "***Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreement***"), duly executed by Kodak;

(iv) a counterpart of the applicable assignment agreement for each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable), in the forms attached as Exhibit B and dated as of the Closing Date, delivering and assigning the Assigned Royalty Streams to Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) (each a "***Royalty Assignment Agreement***"), duly executed by Kodak;

(v) a counterpart of the applicable assumption agreement for each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable), in the forms attached as Exhibit C and dated as of the Closing Date, pursuant to which Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) assumes the Assumed Liabilities (each an "***Assumption Agreement***"), duly executed by Kodak;

(vi) a counterpart of the applicable license agreement for each of the Persons set forth on Schedule 3.3(a) in the forms attached as Exhibit D applicable to such Person (each a "***Retained Patents License Agreement***"), duly executed by Kodak;

(vii) a counterpart of the applicable license agreement for each of the Persons set forth on Schedule 3.3(a) in the forms attached as Exhibit E applicable to such Person (each a "***Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement***"), duly executed by Kodak;

(viii) a counterpart to the Common Interest Agreement, duly executed by Kodak;

(ix) a counterpart to the Patent Power of Attorney, in the form attached as Exhibit F and dated as of the Closing Date, duly executed by Kodak (it being understood that Kodak will deliver jurisdiction-specific Patent Powers of Attorney following Closing and in accordance with Section 5.4);

(x) an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9;

(xi) a receipt for the Closing Amount;

(xii) a counterpart of the Distribution Notice, duly executed by Kodak;

(xiii) the officer's certificate referred to in Section 6.2(a) and (b); and

(xiv) (A) a copy of the Final Sale Order as entered by the Bankruptcy Court, (B) a copy of the docket in the Bankruptcy Cases as of the Closing Date, (C) a copy of the docket in any case related to any appeal from the Final Sale Order as of the Closing Date, and (D) a duly executed and acknowledged certificate from Kodak, in substantially the form set forth as Exhibit G, certifying that each of Kodak's deliveries pursuant to subsections (A) through (C) of this Section 3.3(a)(xiv) are true and correct as of the Closing Date.

(b) **Buyer's Deliveries** . At Closing, Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) will deliver or cause to be delivered to Kodak and, in the case of clause (ii) below, on behalf of Kodak, to FlashPoint:

(i) the Closing Amount (less (x) the applicable portion of the Deposit credited thereto pursuant to Section 3.2(a) and (y) the FlashPoint Settlement Amount), by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the bank account provided at least three (3) days prior to the Closing Date by Kodak to Buyer in writing (or such other method of delivery mutually agreed by Kodak and Buyer), and Kodak will have received all of the same at the Closing;

(ii) the FlashPoint Settlement Amount, by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the bank account provided in the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement (or such other method of delivery mutually agreed by Buyer and FlashPoint), and FlashPoint will have confirmed receipt of such amount by an electronic mailing (effective upon receipt thereof);

(iii) a counterpart of the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreement, duly executed by Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable);

(iv) a counterpart of the Royalty Assignment Agreement, duly executed by Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable);

(v) a counterpart of the Assumption Agreement, duly executed by Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable);

(vi) a counterpart of the applicable Retained Patents License Agreement, duly executed by each of the Persons set forth on Schedule 3.3(a);

(vii) the counterpart of the applicable Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement, duly executed by each of the Persons set forth on Schedule 3.3(a);

(viii) a counterpart to the Common Interest Agreement, duly executed by Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable);

-
- (ix) a counterpart of the Distribution Notice, duly executed by Buyer; and
 - (x) the officer's certificate referred to in Section 6.3(a) and (b).

(c) **Place of Delivery** . Kodak hereby agrees that any counterparts of a Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement or Retained Patents License Agreement will be shipped via certified mail to an address designated by the licensee of such agreement.

ARTICLE IV

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Section 4.1 Kodak's Representations and Warranties . Kodak makes the following representations and warranties to Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable), which representations and warranties are qualified as to any matters disclosed on or referred to in the Disclosure Schedule (subject to Section 8.9) accompanying this Agreement:

(a) **Organization and Power** . Kodak is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of the State of New Jersey. Kodak has all requisite corporate power and authority to own the Assigned Patents.

(b) **Corporate Authorization** . Subject to entry of the Final Sale Order, (i) Kodak has full corporate power and authority to execute and deliver the Transaction Documents and to perform its obligations thereunder and (ii) the execution, delivery and performance by Kodak of the Transaction Documents have been duly and validly authorized and no additional corporate authorization or consent is required in connection therewith.

(c) **Approvals; Non-Contravention** . Except for the filing of the Supplemental Sale Motion with and the entry of the Final Sale Order by the Bankruptcy Court, no consent, approval, waiver, authorization or novation is required to be obtained by Kodak from, and, no notice or filing is required to be given by Kodak to or made by Kodak with, any Person in connection with the execution, delivery and performance by Kodak of the Transaction Documents. Subject to the entry of the Final Sale Order, the execution, delivery and performance by Kodak of the Transaction Documents and the consummation of the Transaction, do not and will not: (i) violate any provision of the articles of incorporation, bylaws or other organizational documents of Kodak, (ii) conflict with, or result in the breach of, or constitute a default under, or result in the termination, cancellation or acceleration (whether after the filing of notice or the lapse of time or both) of any right or obligation of Kodak under, any Contract to which Kodak is a party or by which any of its assets is bound, or (iii) violate or result in a breach of or constitute a default under any Law to which Kodak is subject, other than, in the cases of clauses (ii) and (iii), conflicts, breaches, defaults, terminations, cancellations, accelerations or violations that would not reasonably be expected to be material to the completion of the Transaction. Except (a) objections to the Conditional Sale Order that were overruled or withdrawn and reservations of rights contained therein and (b) objections to the entry of the Final Sale Order that have or may be filed with the Bankruptcy Court (and any appeals related to such

objections), there are no Actions pending or, to Kodak's Knowledge, threatened against Kodak in writing which seek to prohibit the consummation of the Transaction.

(d) **Binding Effect** . This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by Kodak. This Agreement, when executed and delivered by Buyer, and the other Transaction Documents when executed and delivered at Closing, will, upon the entry of the Final Sale Order, constitute the valid and legally binding obligations of Kodak, enforceable against Kodak in accordance with their respective terms.

(e) **Assigned Patents** . In each case, except as specifically disclosed in the Electronic Data Room (other than with respect to the first sentence of Section 4.1(e)(i), to which such exception shall not apply) or as otherwise qualified in the following representations and warranties:

(i) Subject to the (i) Permitted Encumbrances, and except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(i), Kodak owns all right, title, and interest to the Assigned Patents, including, without limitation, all right, title, and interest to sue for infringement of the Assigned Patents. Kodak has obtained and properly recorded previously executed assignments for the Assigned Patents as necessary to assign to Kodak all right, title and interest therein in accordance with governing law and regulations in each respective jurisdiction. Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(i), the Assigned Patents are free and clear of all Interests, except for and subject to the Permitted Encumbrances and the Kodak Retained Rights. Other than as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(i) and except for the ITC Proceedings, or any Action pending with or threatened by Buyer, Buyer's Designee, FlashPoint or the Licensees or any of their respective Affiliates, there are no actions, suits, investigations, claims, or proceedings pending or in progress or, to Kodak's Knowledge, threatened against Kodak in writing, relating to ownership or title in, or that would otherwise reasonably be expected to be material to Buyer's (and/or its Designee, as applicable) ownership of, the Assigned Patents. There are no existing contracts, agreements, options, commitments, or rights with, to, or in any Person to acquire title in or to any of the Assigned Patents.

(ii) Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(ii) and for (A) the Permitted Encumbrances (except for Product Licenses) and (B) the Kodak Retained Rights, (1) no exclusive licenses, promises, declarations or commitments under the Assigned Patent have been granted or retained by Kodak or, to Kodak's Knowledge, any prior owner or any inventor, and, after Closing, none of Kodak or, to Kodak's Knowledge, any prior owner or any inventor, will retain any rights or interest in the Assigned Patents; (2) Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) will not be subject to any covenant not to sue or similar restrictions on its enforcement of the Assigned Patents as a result of any prior transaction related to the Assigned Patents; and (3) none of the Assigned Patents are required to be licensed on royalty free, RAND-Z or other similar royalty-free terms and conditions.

(iii) Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(iii), the Scheduled Agreements and the Product Licenses constitute all the licenses or covenants not to sue granted by Kodak or its Affiliates with respect to the Assigned Patents. Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(iii), complete copies (including all waivers, schedules and

amendments) of all Scheduled Agreements (except to the extent disclosure of the terms or existence of a Contract is prohibited), have been made available to certain of Buyer's and its Designee's representatives in the Electronic Data Room.

(iv) Except as disclosed in Schedule 4.1(e)(iv), Kodak has not been notified in writing that it is in material breach of any Scheduled Agreement where such material breach would reasonably be expected to adversely affect Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) rights in or to the Assigned Patents, nor has Kodak been notified in writing within the past six months of the other party's intention to terminate, amend or modify in any respect any such Scheduled Agreement where such termination, amendment or modification would reasonably be expected to adversely affect Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) rights in or to the Assigned Patents.

(v) Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(v) and except for the ITC Proceedings and any assertion or claim made by Buyer, Buyer's Designee, FlashPoint or the Licensees or any of their respective Affiliates, there has been no assertion or claim made in writing to Kodak during the past two (2) years preceding the date of this Agreement asserting invalidity, misuse or unenforceability of the Assigned Patents or challenging Kodak's right to use, right to transfer, or exclusive ownership of the Assigned Patents.

(vi) Except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(vi), each of the registrations for the Assigned Patents is currently in good standing and subsisting. All fees and charges payable to governmental patent offices, maintenance fees, prosecution costs, annuities, and the like due or payable on the Assigned Patents have been timely paid. For the avoidance of doubt, such timely payment includes payment of any maintenance fees for which the fee is payable (e.g., the fee payment window opens) even if the surcharge date or final deadline for payment of such fee would be in the future. If any of the Assigned Patents are terminally disclaimed to another Patent as of three (3) Business Days prior to the Closing Date, all Patents subject to such terminal disclaimer will be included in the Assigned Patents, except for those Patents set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(vi).

(vii) As of the date hereof and as of the Closing, except as set forth on Schedule 4.1(e)(vii) and for the ITC Proceedings, or any Action pending with or threatened by Buyer, Buyer's Designee, FlashPoint or the Licensees or any of their respective Affiliates, there is no Action pending or threatened in writing before any Governmental Entity against Kodak involving the Assigned Patents.

(viii) All of Kodak's commitments to SSOs relating to the Assigned Patents are set forth on Schedule 1.1(e), and Kodak has furnished, to the extent in Kodak's possession, to Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) all copies of all SSO membership agreements or founder agreements (to the extent Kodak is the founding entity of the SSO) to which Kodak is a party, all by-laws and policies for such SSOs, and all written declarations by Kodak to such SSOs and all agreements between Kodak and such SSOs under which Kodak has granted or waived any rights with respect to the Assigned Patents.

(f) **Finders' Fees** . Except for Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, the fees and expenses of which will be paid by Kodak, there is no investment banker, broker, finder or other intermediary who has been retained by or is authorized to act on behalf of Kodak or any Affiliate of Kodak who might be entitled to any fee or commission in connection with the Transaction.

(g) **Compliance with Conditional Sale Order** . Kodak has complied in all material respects with the Conditional Sale Order.

(h) **Tax Ownership** . For U.S. federal income tax purposes, each of the Assigned Patents (and, for the avoidance of doubt, with respect to the Assigned Patents set forth on Schedule 1.1(f) (Co-Owned Patents), only the interests in such Assigned Patents that are being assigned hereunder) is (and will be immediately prior to the Closing) owned directly by Kodak.

Section 4.2 Buyer's Representations and Warranties . Buyer makes the following representations and warranties to Kodak:

(a) **Organization and Power** . Buyer is a limited liability company duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of the State of Delaware. Buyer has all requisite corporate power and authority to carry on its business as now conducted.

(b) **Authorization** . Buyer has full power and authority to execute and deliver the Transaction Documents and to perform its obligations thereunder. The execution, delivery and performance by Buyer of the Transaction Documents have been duly and validly authorized and no additional authorization or consent is required in connection therewith.

(c) **Approvals; Non-Contravention** . No consent, approval, waiver, authorization or novation is required to be obtained by Buyer from, and no notice or filing is required to be given by Buyer to or made by Buyer with, any Person in connection with the execution, delivery and performance by Buyer of the Transaction Documents. Buyer has determined: (i) in good faith that the fair market value of the Assigned Assets does not exceed the HSR Act size of transaction threshold as set forth in 15 U.S.C. §18a (a)(2), as adjusted (excluding the value of any assets that Buyer has determined are exempt under the HSR Act); (ii) that the Closing Amount as allocated to the Assigned Assets will not exceed the HSR Act size of transaction threshold as set forth in 15 U.S.C. §18a (a)(2), as adjusted (excluding the value of any assets that Buyer has determined are exempt under the HSR Act); (iii) no notification under the HSR Act is required to be filed by Buyer or Kodak; and (iv) no filings, clearances or approvals are required to be made by Buyer with any other U.S. or foreign Governmental Entity prior to closing the Transaction, other than the entry of the Final Sale Order. The execution, delivery and performance by Buyer of the Transaction Documents and the consummation of the Transaction, do not and will not: (x) violate any provision of the articles of incorporation, bylaws or other organizational documents of Buyer, (y) conflict with, or result in the breach of, or constitute a default under, or result in the termination, cancellation or acceleration (whether after the filing of notice or the lapse of time or both) of any right or obligation of Buyer under, any Contract to which Buyer is a party or by which any of its assets is bound, or (z) violate or result in a breach of or constitute a default under any Law to which Buyer is subject, other than, in the cases of clauses (y) and (z), conflicts, breaches, defaults, terminations, cancellations,

accelerations or violations that would not materially impair or delay Buyer's ability to perform its obligations hereunder.

(d) **Binding Effect** . This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by Buyer. This Agreement, when executed and delivered by Kodak, and the other Transaction Documents when executed and delivered at Closing, will constitute the valid and legally binding obligations of Buyer, enforceable against Buyer in accordance with their respective terms, subject, as to enforcement, to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar Laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles.

(e) **Funding; Solvency** .

(i) Buyer has, without the need to obtain any Third Party debt or equity financing, other than as set forth on Schedule 4.2(e), sufficient funds that are free of Liens or other encumbrances to consummate the Transaction and pay the Closing Amount and any expenses incurred by Buyer in connection with the Transaction, and Buyer otherwise has the resources and capabilities (financial and otherwise) to perform its obligations under this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents. Buyer is not insolvent and will not be rendered insolvent as a result of Closing.

(ii) Buyer has delivered to Kodak a true, complete and correct copy of the commitment letter, dated as of December 18, 2012, between Buyer and the Persons party thereto (such commitment letter, together with the annexes thereto, the “**Funding Commitment**”), pursuant to which the Persons party thereto have committed, subject to the terms thereof, to fund the cash amounts set forth therein (the “**Third Party Funding**”).

(iii) The Funding Commitments are (A) a legal, valid and binding obligation of Buyer and, to the knowledge of Buyer, each of the other parties thereto and (B) enforceable in accordance with its terms against Buyer, and, to the knowledge of Buyer, each of the other parties thereto, in each case, subject to the effects of bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance, reorganization, moratorium and other similar Laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally and general equitable principles (whether considered in a proceeding in equity or at law). The Funding Commitments have not been amended or modified and the respective obligations and commitments contained in the Funding Commitments have not been withdrawn or rescinded in any respect. The Funding Commitments are in full force and effect.

(iv) To the knowledge of Buyer, there are no conditions precedent or other contingencies related to the funding of the full amount of the Third Party Funding, other than as set forth in or contemplated by the Funding Commitments. As of the date hereof, no event has occurred or circumstance exists which, with or without notice, lapse of time or both, would reasonably be expected to (x) constitute a default or breach on the part of Buyer or, to the knowledge of Buyer, any other Persons party thereto, under the Funding Commitments or (y) constitute or result in a failure to satisfy any condition precedent set forth in the Funding Commitments assuming satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2.

(f) **Finders' Fees** . Except for Allen & Company, Intellectual Ventures Management, LLC, and RPX Corporation, the fees and expenses of whom will be paid by Buyer, there is no investment banker, broker, finder or other intermediary who has been retained by or is authorized to act on behalf of Buyer or any Affiliate of Buyer who might be entitled to any fee or commission in connection with the Transaction.

(g) **Good Faith Purchaser** . Buyer and, to the knowledge of Buyer, its Designee (if applicable) and each Licensee (i) is a "good faith" purchaser, as such term is used in the Bankruptcy Code and (ii) is entitled to the protections of section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to the Transaction and the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement. Buyer and, to the knowledge of Buyer, Buyer's Designee (if applicable) and each Licensee has negotiated and entered into this Agreement, the other Transaction Documents and the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement in compliance with section 363(n) of the Bankruptcy Code and in good faith and without collusion or fraud of any kind.

Section 4.3 Buyer Experience . Buyer is experienced and sophisticated with respect to transactions of the type contemplated by the Transaction Documents. In consultation with experienced counsel and advisors of its choice, Buyer has conducted its own independent review and analysis of the Assigned Assets, the Assumed Liabilities, and the rights and obligations it is acquiring and assuming under the Transaction Documents. Buyer acknowledges that it and its Representatives have been permitted such access to the books and records, contracts and other properties related to the Assigned Assets as it required to complete its review, and that it and its Representatives have been provided with an opportunity to meet with the officers and other employees of Kodak, to discuss the conduct of Kodak's business related to the Assigned Assets.

Section 4.4 No Other Representations or Warranties . Except for the representations and warranties expressly contained in Section 4.1, Section 4.2 and Section 4.3, or, with respect to Buyer's Designee (as applicable), in the Joinder Agreement, none of Kodak, Buyer, Buyer's Designee (as applicable) or any other Person makes any other express or implied representation or warranty to the others. WITHOUT LIMITING THE GENERALITY OF THE FOREGOING, AND EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 4.1, THE ASSIGNED PATENTS ARE ASSIGNED, "AS IS," WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, AND EACH PARTY HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY AND ALL CONDITIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTIES OF OR RELATED TO TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, VALIDITY OR ENFORCEABILITY. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THIS AGREEMENT, NOTHING CONTAINED IN THIS AGREEMENT WILL CONSTITUTE A LIMITATION OR WAIVER OF ANY PARTY TO ANY CLAIMS FOR FRAUD. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that Kodak's representations and warranties contained in Section 4.1(c) insofar as they relate to the HSR Act are being made in reliance upon Buyer's representations and warranties contained in Section 4.2(c) and Buyer's Designee's (as applicable) representations and warranties contained in Section 6(c) of the Joinder Agreement and Kodak shall have no liability for any breach of its representations and warranties contained in the first sentence of Section 4.1(c) to the extent Buyer is in breach of its representations and warranties

contained in Section 4.2(c) or Buyer's Designee (as applicable) is in breach of its representations and warranties contained in Section 6(c) of the Joinder Agreement.

ARTICLE V

CERTAIN COVENANTS

Section 5.1 Bankruptcy Court Approval .

(a) Kodak will, (i) within five days following the execution and delivery of this Agreement, file and serve the Supplemental Sale Motion and serve the Notice of Final Sale Hearing, together with the proposed Final Sale Order and a copy of the Transaction Documents and the FlashPoint Agreements (with any redactions as Kodak and Buyer mutually deem appropriate in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 9018 and the Conditional Sale Order), upon the Sale Notice Parties and any other party requested by Buyer in accordance with the Case Management Procedures at least fourteen (14) days prior to the Final Sale Hearing and (ii) in consultation with Buyer and each Licensee, use its reasonable best efforts to (x) respond to and resolve all timely objections to the entry of the Final Sale Order and (y) obtain entry of the Final Sale Order within thirty (30) days following the filing of the Supplemental Sale Motion. Buyer will use its reasonable best efforts to assist in obtaining entry of the Final Sale Order, including furnishing or filing affidavits or declarations with the Bankruptcy Court for the purpose of obtaining entry of the Final Sale Order. Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable), shall not, without the prior written consent of Kodak, file, join in, or otherwise support or encourage in any manner whatsoever any motion or other pleading relating to the sale of the Assigned Assets hereunder. In the event that an appeal is taken or a stay pending appeal is requested with respect to the Final Sale Order, Kodak shall promptly notify Buyer of such appeal or stay request and shall promptly provide to Buyer a copy of the related notice(s) or order(s). Kodak, Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, shall use their reasonable best efforts to defend any such appeal or stay request.

(b) From and after the date hereof, Kodak shall provide reasonable prior notice (in no event less than two (2) days) before filing any materials with the Bankruptcy Court that relate in any material respect to this Agreement, the Transaction, the Transaction Documents, Buyer, Buyer's Designee (as applicable), or the Final Sale Order (other than any materials filed in connection with the adversary proceeding captioned *Eastman Kodak Co. v. Apple Inc. (In re Eastman Kodak Co.)*, Adv. Proc. 12-01720 (ALG), (Bankr. S.D.N.Y., filed June 18, 2012)), and shall consult in good faith with Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable, to the extent relating to Buyer's Designee) regarding the content of such materials and which portions of such material shall be redacted prior to any such filing. Kodak shall not file with the Bankruptcy Court (except under seal) or otherwise make public any unredacted Transaction Documents or the content of any redacted portions of the Transaction Documents without the prior written consent of Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable, to the extent relating to Buyer's Designee).

Section 5.2 Pre-Closing Access . Prior to Closing, Kodak will, and will cause its Affiliates to, (i) continue to permit Buyer and its Representatives to have access to the materials in the Electronic Data Room on the terms and conditions set forth in the Non-Disclosure Agreement between Kodak and Buyer dated September 16, 2011, as amended or

supplemented as of November 29, 2011, June 29, 2012 and October 25, 2012 (together, the “**Buyer Non-Disclosure Agreement** ”), to which agreement and the obligations thereunder Buyer hereby expressly agrees to be bound; and (ii) continue to permit Buyer’s Designee and its Representatives to have access to the materials in the Electronic Data Room on the terms and conditions set forth in the Non-Disclosure Agreement between Kodak and Buyer’s Designee dated July 28, 2012, as supplemented as of October 25, 2012 (together, the “**Designee Non-Disclosure Agreement** ”), to which agreement and the obligations thereunder Buyer’s Designee hereby expressly agrees to be bound.

Section 5.3 Conduct of Business . During the period from the date hereof until the earlier of Closing or the termination of this Agreement in accordance with Article VII, except as expressly provided in this Agreement, or as required by Law, without the consent of Buyer Kodak will not, and will not permit its Subsidiaries to:

(a) sell, transfer or create any Interest upon any Assigned Patents (including by entering into or amending any Contract with respect thereto) or the Assigned Royalty Streams, other than (i) the entry into Product Licenses entered into the ordinary course of business, (ii) the entry into Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements and the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreements, and (iii) any Interests that are discharged at Closing pursuant to the Final Sale Order and that do not adversely affect Kodak’s or Buyer’s (or Buyer’s Designee’s, as applicable) ability to consummate the Transaction (provided that with respect to this clause (iii), Kodak shall use commercially reasonable efforts to consult with Buyer (and Buyer’s Designee, as applicable) prior to selling, transferring or creating any such Interest);

(b) sell, transfer or create any Interest upon any Patent owned or controlled by Kodak or its Subsidiaries, other than the Assigned Patents, if such sale, transfer or Interest would limit or preclude the ability of Kodak to grant the non-exclusive licenses under such Patent under the Retained Patents License Agreements;

(c) enter into any new Contract, or terminate or amend any existing Contract, in a manner that would reduce the amount of, delay or impair the Assigned Royalty Streams or any right of Buyer (or Buyer’s Designee, as applicable) to enforce such obligations after Closing, unless an equitable adjustment is made to the Closing Amount to reflect such reduction, delay or impairment as reasonably agreed by Buyer;

(d) fail to pay any maintenance fees required by, or take any other necessary prosecution or maintenance actions in, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and any foreign patent offices by the due date therefor with respect to any of the Assigned Patents; provided, however, that Buyer shall reimburse Kodak for payment of the portion of such fees attributable to the post-Closing period at Closing, and in no event later than the thirtieth (30) day after the Closing, and such reimbursement shall not be deemed a part of the Closing Amount; or

(e) agree in writing, seek authority from the Bankruptcy Court, or fail to use reasonable best efforts to contest the action of any other party to obtain authority from the Bankruptcy Court to take any of the foregoing actions.

Section 5.4 Commercially Reasonable Efforts; Further Assurances .

(a) Each of Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) will use commercially reasonable efforts to take all actions and to do all things necessary, proper, or advisable in order to consummate and make effective the Transaction and the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement (including satisfaction, but not waiver, of the closing conditions set forth in Article VI).

(b) Without further consideration, each of Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) will execute and deliver any documents, instruments or conveyances of any kind and take all other actions which may be reasonably necessary or advisable to carry out the intent of this Agreement, the Transaction, the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement and the other transactions contemplated hereby, including the execution and delivery by Kodak (within thirty (30) days following the Closing) of jurisdiction-specific assignments, suitable for recordation in the relevant jurisdiction, of the Assigned Patents and jurisdiction-specific Patent Powers of Attorney. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, preparation, recordation and registration of any assignment documents evidencing the assignment of the Assigned Patents from Kodak to Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable), and any jurisdiction-specific Patent Powers of Attorney, will be Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) responsibility and at its sole cost and expense. Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) shall provide reasonable written confirmation to any licensee of any Assigned Patent who so requests in writing from Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) such confirmation within one (1) year after the Closing Date pursuant to a Scheduled Agreement that provides such licensee with the right to receive such confirmation that Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) rights in the Assigned Patents are subject to the licenses, covenants not to assert and other rights granted by Kodak under such Assigned Patents to the extent constituting Permitted Encumbrances.

(c) Following the Closing, Kodak will use commercially reasonable efforts to take such actions as Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) may reasonably request in writing to assist Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) in enforcing Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) rights in any of the Assigned Assets, in each case at Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) sole cost and expense, including (i) using commercially reasonable efforts to do all things necessary, proper and advisable to transfer to Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) control of any Action alleging infringement of the Assigned Assets, including with respect to the Apple Disputed Patents and the FlashPoint Disputed Patents, (ii) being joined as a party to any Action in connection with the enforcement of any of the Assigned Assets if such joinder is necessary under applicable Law to effect such enforcement, (iii) not intentionally hindering Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) access to Kodak's former employees, and (iv) making Kodak's employees available at reasonable times, upon reasonable notice and for reasonable periods in connection with any Action for the enforcement of any of the Assigned Assets (including to provide testimony as necessary). Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) shall (x) reimburse Kodak and its employees for all expenses incurred by them in connection with their taking any such action contemplated by this Section 5.4(c), (y) reimburse to Kodak for any employee time spent away from such employee's ordinary duties at a rate of \$300/hour, increased each year starting in 2014 by the U.S. Consumer Price Index for the immediately preceding year and (z) indemnify and hold Kodak (except, in the case of Kodak, with respect to the Excluded Liabilities) and each such employee and former employee harmless from, against and in respect of any and all losses, costs, damages or expenses, including attorneys' fees, imposed on, sustained by, incurred or suffered by, or asserted against Kodak or any such

employee or former employee in any arbitral, judicial or other regulatory action they may become involved in as a result of or in connection with taking any such action contemplated by this Section 5.4(c).

(d) As reasonably requested by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable), Kodak will use commercially reasonable efforts to assist Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable), at Buyer's (or its Designee's, as applicable) sole cost and expense, (i) in obtaining for Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) from Kodak's present and former employees who are inventors of any Assigned Patents their signatures on assignments and other forms reasonably required for filing, prosecution and registration of the relevant Assigned Patents with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and any foreign patent offices; and (ii) in enforcing for the benefit of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) any assignment of inventions or similar agreements entered into by employees of Kodak or its Affiliates with respect to the Assigned Patents.

(e) Subject to Section 5.9 and to the extent permitted under applicable Law, as soon as practicable following the Closing, Kodak shall: (i) deliver to Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) or counsel designated by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) at locations within the United States to be designated by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) copies (which may be electronic copies) of the Patent Documents existing as of the Closing Date in Kodak's possession and (ii) instruct all of Kodak's outside counsel (A) that the ownership of such Assigned Patents and Patent Documents has been assigned to Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) as of the Closing Date, (B) to release to Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) or counsel or agents (where required by law) designated by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) at locations to be designated by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) copies (which may be electronic copies) of the Patent Documents existing as of the Closing Date and in such counsel's possession that is related to the Assigned Patents, and (C) that Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) or counsel or agents (where required by law) designated by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) may contact such Kodak counsel for coordination relative to further prosecution of the Assigned Patents at Buyer's (or Buyer's Designee's) expense, as applicable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Kodak may retain copies of any and all materials delivered pursuant to this Section 5.4(e) solely for its own record keeping, regulatory, tax, historical, and litigation purposes.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, to the extent any obligation of Buyer under this Agreement also is applicable to Buyer's Designee, such Designee's obligations shall be applicable only with respect to the Assigned Patents being acquired by such Designee.

Section 5.5 Certain Regulatory Matters .

(a) Neither Kodak nor Buyer (nor Buyer's Designee, as applicable) will make any filings with or give any notices to any Governmental Entity for the purpose of seeking any authorization, consent, clearance or approval of such Governmental Entity or to clear any waiting or review period of such Governmental Entity in connection with the Transaction unless Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) mutually agree. In the event that Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) mutually agree to make any such filing or

provide any such notice, then promptly thereafter Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) and Kodak shall each give notice or file or cause their respective Affiliates to give notice or file, and thereafter each shall use its reasonable best efforts to obtain, any authorizations, consents, clearances and approvals of Governmental Entities and to clear any waiting or review periods of any Governmental Entities, in each case required to consummate the Transaction (“ **Governmental Approvals** ”), and will cooperate with the other party in making any such notices or filings required to be made by such other party. In connection therewith, Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) and Kodak shall, and shall cause their respective Affiliates to, use reasonable best efforts to furnish promptly to each appropriate Governmental Entity any additional information requested by such Governmental Entity in connection with such filings and shall diligently take, or cooperate in the taking of, all steps that are necessary or desirable and proper to expedite the termination of any waiting period under Antitrust Laws and to obtain any required Governmental Approvals.

(b) Kodak, on the one hand, and Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable), on the other hand, shall subject to applicable Law and except as prohibited by any applicable Governmental Entity: (i) inform the other of, and use reasonable best efforts to include the other in, all conversations, discussions, hearings or other meetings, whether in person or by telephone, that it or its Representatives has with any Governmental Entity with respect to the Transaction, and shall not participate in any of the foregoing without first consulting with the other, (ii) promptly inform the other of any material or written communication from the United States Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Justice or any other Governmental Entity regarding the Transaction and, subject to applicable Law, consult with the other with respect to such communication, and (iii) keep the other reasonably apprised of the status of matters relating to completion of the Transaction, including furnishing to the other copies of all correspondence, filings and written communications (and memoranda setting forth the substance thereof) between it and its Affiliates and its respective Representatives on the one hand, and any Governmental Entity, including any regulatory authority, or members of their respective staffs on the other hand, with respect to the Transaction. Without in any way limiting the foregoing, each such party will also consult and cooperate with one another, and consider in good faith the views of one another, in connection with the analyses, appearances, presentations, memoranda, briefs, arguments, opinions and proposals made or submitted by or on behalf of any party to or for any Governmental Entity in connection with the Transaction. Each such party shall have the right to review in advance, and, to the extent reasonably practicable, each will consult the other on, all information relating to the other and each of their respective Affiliates that appears in any filing made with, or written materials submitted to, any Governmental Entity in connection with the Transaction; provided that materials may be redacted (x) to remove references concerning the valuation of the Assigned Assets, (y) as necessary to comply with contractual arrangements, and (z) as necessary to address reasonable attorney-client or other privilege or confidentiality concerns. If any party or any Affiliate thereof receives a request for additional information or documentary material from any such Governmental Entity with respect to the Transaction, then such party will use reasonable best efforts to make, or cause to be made, as soon as possible, an appropriate response in compliance with such request. This Section 5.5(b) shall not apply with respect to any matter related to the Taxes of one party to the extent that such matter is not reasonably likely to affect the other party.

(c) In furtherance and not in limitation of Section 5.5(a), each party hereto will reasonably cooperate with the other and use their reasonable best efforts to take or cause to be taken all actions, and to do or cause to be done all things, reasonably necessary, proper or advisable on its part under this Agreement and applicable Law to avoid the entry of any permanent, preliminary or temporary injunction or other order, decree, decision, determination or judgment that would delay, restrain, prevent, enjoin or otherwise prohibit consummation of the Transaction and to consummate the Transaction in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; provided, however, that (i) in no event shall Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) be obligated to make any divestiture or disposition of any ownership interest in any material portion of the assets to be acquired by it pursuant hereto, (ii) the obligation of Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) under this Section 5.5 is limited solely to the Assigned Assets, and does not apply to or require any action with regard to any of the other assets or businesses or contractual relationships of Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) or any of its Affiliates and (iii) this Section 5.5 does not apply to matters in respect of receiving Bankruptcy Court approval of the Transaction.

(d) In the event any Action by any Governmental Entity or other Person is commenced that questions the validity or legality of the Transaction or this Agreement or seeks damages, an injunction or other similar restraint in connection therewith, the Parties agree to cooperate and use their reasonable best efforts to defend against and respond thereto, including without limitation by defending any lawsuits or other legal proceedings, whether judicial or administrative, that challenge this Agreement or the consummation of the Transaction or any other transaction contemplated hereby, and seeking to have lifted, vacated, or reversed any stay, injunction, temporary restraining order, or other restraint entered by any court or other Governmental Entity.

(e) In the event that Kodak and Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable) mutually agree to make any filing with or provide any notice to any Governmental Entity, each Party shall have responsibility for its respective fees and costs associated with the preparation of the filings required under antitrust and Transaction control Laws in any other jurisdiction. For all such filings, Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable) shall pay the administrative filing fees required by Law.

(f) The covenants under this Section 5.5 shall be subject to, and shall not apply to, any action, effort, filing, consent, proceedings, or other activity or matter under any Bankruptcy Rules or the Bankruptcy Code (including the Final Sale Order).

Section 5.6 Intercompany Agreements . On or prior to the Closing, Kodak shall use commercially reasonable efforts to amend, modify or terminate and to cause its Affiliates to amend, modify or terminate any Intercompany Contract, in each case as determined by Kodak, to exclude the Assigned Assets from such Intercompany Contract.

Section 5.7 Ancillary Agreements . Subject to the entry of the Final Sale Order, at Closing and in accordance with Section 5.14, Kodak and Buyer will, or will cause their respective Affiliates (and in the case of Buyer, its Designee and the Licensees) to, as applicable, enter into the Kodak DC/KISS Grant-Back License Agreements, the Royalty Assignment Agreements, the Assumption Agreements, the Patent Assignment Agreements, the Retained

Patents License Agreements and the Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements and such other agreements as agreed to by the parties (each an “**Ancillary Agreement**” and collectively, the “**Ancillary Agreements**”). Following Closing, Kodak shall not (i) assign, transfer, amend, modify, reject or terminate any Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement or (ii) reject any Retained Patents License Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, the entry into any Ancillary Agreement by Kodak or Buyer or Buyer’s Designee (as applicable) will not be deemed a breach of any representation, warranty or covenant of Kodak or Buyer contained in this Agreement, or in the case of Buyer’s Designee (as applicable), the applicable Joinder Agreement.

Section 5.8 Taxes and Other Fees .

(a) Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) will bear, pay and be solely liable for all federal, state, local, or foreign excise, sales, use, value added, transfer, stamp, documentary, filing, recordation and other similar taxes or governmental fees (including fees to record any assignments to Assigned Patents in any jurisdictions) that may be imposed or assessed as a result of the Transaction (including, for the avoidance of doubt, such taxes and governmental fees imposed or assessed on the transfer of the Patent Documents, and excluding any and all taxes, customs and duties which may be levied, assessed or imposed in connection with the Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements or payments required thereunder, which shall be payable as provided thereunder), together with any interest, additions or penalties with respect thereto and any interest in respect of such additions or penalties (“**Transfer Tax**” and “**Transfer Taxes**”). Except in the case of Transfer Taxes required to be collected, remitted or paid by Kodak or any Affiliate, representative or agent thereof (which shall be paid by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) to Kodak at least three (3) Business Days prior to their due date, provided that Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) has received a written notice from Kodak that such Transfer Taxes are due and payable and the due date therefor, and shall be remitted by Kodak to the appropriate taxing authorities), Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) will timely remit to the appropriate taxing authorities all Transfer Taxes as required by Law to the extent imposed on the payment of the Closing Amount or the Deposit to Kodak, and will provide Kodak with written evidence that such payment was made. Kodak and Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) will cooperate fully with each other and take all commercially reasonable steps to legitimately obtain a reduction or elimination of, or credit for, any Transfer Taxes arising from the Transaction, including with respect to delivery location.

(b) Each payment made by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) to Kodak under this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements (including the Closing Amount, the License Fees and the Deposit) shall be made without withholding or deduction for any Taxes, unless such withholding or deduction is required by Law. Amounts so withheld or deducted shall be treated for all purposes of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements as having been paid to Kodak, except in the case of amounts withheld for Transfer Taxes. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if any amount is required to be withheld or deducted by Law, the amount payable or deposited by Buyer or its Designee (as applicable) shall be increased as necessary so that, net of such withholding or deduction, the applicable recipient receives the amount it would have received had no such withholding or deduction been made. Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer’s Designee, as applicable) will cooperate fully with each other and take all commercially reasonable steps to (i) file certificates and other documentation with Taxing authorities, and (ii) provide all information, witnesses, materials, documents and pertinent records requested by the

other to enable it to prepare a Tax return or comply with, or contest or litigate an audit of such Tax return or any proposed adjustments thereto. Any obligation by Buyer or its Designee set forth in this Section 5.8(b) is contingent on the accuracy of Kodak's representation in Section 4.1(h) at the time of Closing.

Section 5.9 Confidentiality .

(a) At all times after Closing, each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will, and will cause its Affiliates and Representatives to, (i) treat as confidential and safeguard any and all information, knowledge or data relating to the business of Kodak and its Affiliates that has become or becomes known to each of Buyer, Buyer's Designee as applicable, or their respective Affiliates or Representatives as a result of the Transaction, the FlashPoint Agreements or Buyer's, Buyer's Designee's (as applicable), or their respective Representatives' due diligence investigations in connection therewith (such information, knowledge or data, the "**Kodak Confidential Information** ") and (ii) with respect to all such Kodak Confidential Information, use the same standard of care, but no less than a reasonable standard of care, to prevent the unauthorized use, dissemination or disclosure of such Kodak Confidential Information as Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, uses in the protection of other proprietary information of Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable; provided, however, that, after Closing, Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will not be bound by the provisions contained in the foregoing clauses (i) or (ii) with respect to information to the extent related to the Assigned Patents. Nothing contained in this Section 5.9(a) will in any way restrict or impair the right of Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, to use, disclose or otherwise deal with information which (v) is or becomes a matter of public knowledge through no fault of Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, (w) was already in Buyer's or Buyer's Designee's (as applicable) possession at the time of the disclosure of the information to it, and was not acquired, directly or indirectly, under any obligation of confidentiality to Kodak or its Affiliates or to any other Person, (x) is rightfully received by Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, from a Person having no duty of confidentiality to Kodak; provided that Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, did not know and should not have known after a reasonable inquiry that the source of such information was bound by a confidentiality agreement with respect to such material that prohibited it from furnishing or making available the information to Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, on a non-confidential basis, (y) is independently developed by Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, without the use of Kodak Confidential Information, or (z) is disclosed to any Tax authority as required by Law. If Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, is requested in any judicial or administrative proceeding or by any governmental or regulatory authority to disclose any Kodak Confidential Information, Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will (i) give Kodak prompt notice of such request so that Kodak may seek an appropriate protective order and (ii) consult with Kodak as to the advisability of taking legally available steps to resist or narrow such a request. Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will cooperate fully with Kodak in obtaining such an order. If in the absence of a protective order Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, is nonetheless compelled to disclose Kodak Confidential Information, Kodak agrees that Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, may make such disclosure without liability hereunder, provided that Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, gives Kodak written notice of the information to be disclosed as far in advance of its disclosure as is practicable and, upon Kodak's request, Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, uses its reasonable best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded to such information.

(b) At all times after Closing, Kodak will, and will cause its Affiliates and Representatives to, (i) treat as confidential and safeguard any and all information, knowledge or data relating to (x) the Assigned Patents or (y) the business of Buyer and its Affiliates that has become or becomes known to Kodak or its Affiliates or Representatives as a result of the Transaction, the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement or Kodak's or its Representatives' due diligence investigations in connection therewith (such information, knowledge or data relating to clause (y), the "**Buyer Confidential Information** ") and (ii) with respect to all such Buyer Confidential Information, use the same standard of care, but no less than a reasonable standard of care, to prevent the unauthorized use, dissemination or disclosure of such Buyer Confidential Information as Kodak uses in the protection of other proprietary information of Kodak. Solely with respect to Kodak's obligations regarding Buyer Confidential Information, as set forth in the preceding sentence, Kodak will not in any way be restricted or impaired from using, disclosing or otherwise dealing with information which (v) is or becomes a matter of public knowledge through no fault of Kodak, (w) was already in Kodak's possession at the time of the disclosure of the information to it, and was not acquired, directly or indirectly, under any obligation of confidentiality to Buyer or its Affiliates or to any other Person, (x) is rightfully received by Kodak from a Person having no duty of confidentiality to Buyer; provided that Kodak did not know and should not have known after a reasonable inquiry that the source of such information was bound by a confidentiality agreement with respect to such material that prohibited it from furnishing or making available the information to Kodak on a non-confidential basis, (y) is independently developed by Kodak without the use of Buyer Confidential Information, or (z) with respect to Buyer Confidential Information and the Assigned Patents, is disclosed to any Tax authority as required by Law. If Kodak is requested in any judicial or administrative proceeding or by any governmental or regulatory authority to disclose any Buyer Confidential Information, Kodak will (i) give Buyer prompt notice of such request so that Buyer may seek an appropriate protective order and (ii) consult with Buyer as to the advisability of taking legally available steps to resist or narrow such a request. Kodak will cooperate fully with Buyer in obtaining such an order. If in the absence of a protective order Kodak is nonetheless compelled to disclose Buyer Confidential Information, Buyer agrees that Kodak may make such disclosure without liability hereunder, provided that Kodak gives Buyer written notice of the information to be disclosed as far in advance of its disclosure as is practicable and, upon Buyer's request, Kodak uses its reasonable best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded to such information.

(c) At all times after Closing, Kodak will, and will cause its Affiliates and Representatives to, (i) treat as confidential and safeguard any and all information, knowledge or data relating to (x) the Assigned Patents or (y) the business of Designee (as applicable) and its Affiliates that has become or becomes known to Kodak or its Affiliates or Representatives as a result of the Transaction, the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement or Kodak's or its Representatives' due diligence investigations in connection therewith (such information, knowledge or data relating to clause (y), the "**Designee Confidential Information** ") and (ii) with respect to all such Designee Confidential Information, use the same standard of care, but no less than a reasonable standard of care, to prevent the unauthorized use, dissemination or disclosure of such Designee Confidential Information as Kodak uses in the protection of other proprietary information of Kodak. Solely with respect to Kodak's obligations regarding Designee Confidential Information, as set forth in the preceding sentence, Kodak will not in any way be restricted or impaired from using, disclosing or otherwise dealing with information which (v) is

or becomes a matter of public knowledge through no fault of Kodak, (w) was already in Kodak's possession at the time of the disclosure of the information to it, and was not acquired, directly or indirectly, under any obligation of confidentiality to Designee (as applicable) or its Affiliates or to any other Person, (x) is rightfully received by Kodak from a Person having no duty of confidentiality to Designee; provided that Kodak did not know and should not have known after a reasonable inquiry that the source of such information was bound by a confidentiality agreement with respect to such material that prohibited it from furnishing or making available the information to Kodak on a non-confidential basis, (y) is independently developed by Kodak without the use of Designee Confidential Information, or (z) with respect to Designee Confidential Information and the Assigned Patents, is disclosed to any Tax authority as required by Law. If Kodak is requested in any judicial or administrative proceeding or by any governmental or regulatory authority to disclose any Designee Confidential Information, Kodak will (i) give Designee prompt notice of such request so that Designee may seek an appropriate protective order and (ii) consult with Designee as to the advisability of taking legally available steps to resist or narrow such a request. Kodak will cooperate fully with Designee in obtaining such an order. If in the absence of a protective order Kodak is nonetheless compelled to disclose Designee Confidential Information, Designee agrees that Kodak may make such disclosure without liability hereunder, provided that Kodak gives Designee written notice of the information to be disclosed as far in advance of its disclosure as is practicable and, upon Designee's request, Kodak uses its reasonable best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded to such information.

(d) Notwithstanding this Section 5.9 (but subject to the obligations set forth in the final three sentences of Section 5.9(a), Section 5.9(b) and Section 5.9(c)), nothing contained in this Agreement, the Transaction Documents or the FlashPoint Agreements shall be deemed to prohibit Buyer, Buyer's Designee (as applicable), Kodak or their respective Affiliates, from disclosing any information as may be required, based on the advice of legal counsel, under the Bankruptcy Code or the Bankruptcy Rules or any legal process before, or any order of, any Governmental Entity.

Section 5.10 Public Disclosure . Subject to the parties' disclosure obligations imposed by Law, the parties shall (a) cooperate with each other in the development and distribution of all news releases, other public information disclosures and public announcements with respect to this Agreement, or any of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the other Transaction Documents and the FlashPoint Settlement Agreement and (b) not issue any such announcement or statement prior to consultation with, and the approval of, the other party (including Buyer's Designee, as applicable) (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed); provided that approval shall not be required where a party determines, based on advice of counsel and after consultation with the other party (including Buyer's Designee, as applicable), that such disclosure is required by Law or the rules of any stock exchange on which the securities of such party or any of its Affiliates are listed.

Section 5.11 Non-Solicitation . From the date of this Agreement until the date the Bankruptcy Court enters the Final Sale Order, Buyer shall not, and shall cause its Affiliates not to, without the prior consent of Kodak, either directly or indirectly solicit or entice away or cause to be solicited or enticed away any employee of Kodak involved in the licensing operation or function of Kodak; provided, that nothing in this Section 5.11 shall restrict or preclude the

solicitation or employment of any such person (a) resulting from generalized, non-targeted searches for employees by use of bona fide public advertisements in the media (including trade media), (b) resulting from ordinary course hiring practices (including any recruitment efforts conducted by any recruitment agency) that are not targeted specifically at employees engaged in connection with the Assigned Assets or other employees of Kodak associated with the Transaction, or (c) using executive search firms to conduct searches for employees by use of methods that are not targeted specifically at such employees.

Section 5.12 Actions Under Assigned Patents Following Closing . Following Closing, Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) shall not (a) grant any license or release under any Assigned Patent to any Third Party listed on Section 5.12 of the Disclosure Schedule (or any of such Third Parties' Affiliates) to the extent any such license or release would (i) grant rights within the scope of the licenses granted by Kodak to such Third Parties (or any of such Third Parties' Affiliates) or (ii) waive rights, in either case, under the contractual arrangements by and between Kodak and such Third Party (or any of such Third Parties' Affiliates) listed on Section 5.12 of the Disclosure Schedule (as amended prior to the date hereof, the **"Third Party Agreements"**), during the applicable term of the respective Third Party Agreement, or (b) waive, release, settle or assign any claim or potential claim under any Third Party Agreement prior to the one year anniversary of the expiration of such Third Party Agreement (and with respect to any such claim under any such Third Party Agreement made prior to such one year anniversary, at any time thereafter). Any license to any Assigned Patents granted by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) to any Third Party (or any of such Third Parties' Affiliates) shall expressly prohibit the grant of such rights or releases to any such Third Party (or any of such Third Parties' Affiliates) by any such licensee.

Section 5.13 Exclusivity; No Solicitation of Transaction . Kodak represents that, other than with respect to the Transaction and the FlashPoint Agreements, Kodak is not a party to or bound by any agreement with respect to a possible merger, sale, restructuring or other disposition, in each case, with respect to all or any part of the Assigned Assets. From the date hereof until the Closing Date, Kodak shall not, directly or indirectly, (a) solicit or participate in negotiations or discussions regarding any Alternative Transaction, regardless of whether such offer was unsolicited, or furnish any information with respect to, assist or participate in or facilitate in any other manner any effort or attempt by any Person (other than Buyer and Buyer's Designee (as applicable) and their respective Affiliates) to do or seek to do any of the foregoing, (b) execute an agreement with respect to an Alternative Transaction, (c) seek or support Bankruptcy Court approval of a motion, objection, order or other filing inconsistent in any way with the Transaction or (d) discuss, negotiate or consummate any transaction involving the issuance, redemption, sale or exchange or other disposition of any equity interest in Kodak, other than discussions, negotiations or consummations that would not adversely affect Kodak's ability to consummate the Transaction.

Section 5.14 Retained Patents and Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements . Simultaneous with the Closing, but immediately prior to the sale, conveyance, transfer, assignment and delivery to Buyer (and its Designee, as applicable) of the Assigned Assets, Kodak shall (a) license the Assigned Patents pursuant to the applicable Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreements to each of the respective licensees set forth in each such Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement, and (b) license the Licensed Patents (as defined in the

Retained Patents License Agreement) pursuant to a Retained Patents License Agreement entered into with each such respective licensee, in each case in exchange for the license fee set forth therein (each such fee a “*License Fee*” , and the aggregate amount of such fees, the “*License Fees*”).

Section 5.15 Waiver and Release . Effective from and after the Closing, each of Kodak and Buyer (and Buyer’s Designee, as applicable), on behalf of itself and, as applicable, its respective former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, estate, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, successors and assignees and the successors and assignees of any former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, and the successors and assignees of any of the foregoing (separately and collectively, the “*Releasors*”) will irrevocably, unconditionally and completely release and forever discharge (a) Kodak (with respect to the release and discharge by Buyer and its Designee) and (b) Buyer and its Designee (with respect to the release and discharge by Kodak) (the released and discharged party and, as applicable, its respective former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, estate, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, successors and assignees and the successors and assignees of any former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, and the successors and assignees of any of the foregoing, separately and collectively, the “*Releasees*”) from, and will irrevocably, unconditionally and completely waive and relinquish, any obligations and liabilities of such other Party’s Releasees, and any and all claims, demands, actions, losses, causes of action of whatever kind, known or unknown, that any of the respective Releasors may have had in the past, may now have or may have in the future against the other Party’s Releasees, to the extent arising out of such other Party’s entry into this Agreement or the consummation of the sale and purchase of the Assigned Assets in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, this Section 5.15 does not apply to (a) Kodak’s claim regarding any prepetition claims, including those set forth on Schedule 5.15, (b) any breach by (x) Buyer (or Buyer’s Designee, as applicable) or Kodak or their respective Releasees of the Buyer Non-Disclosure Agreement (or Designee Non-Disclosure Agreement, as applicable), the Ancillary Agreements or the covenants contained in this Agreement that survive the Closing or the termination of this Agreement or by any party under the Funding Commitment pursuant to the terms thereof, or (y) Kodak of the Ancillary Agreements or any of its covenants or agreements set forth in Section 5.3.

Section 5.16 Expense Adjustment .

(a) Buyer shall inform Kodak in writing promptly if and when it begins to incur Expenses under this Agreement, and Buyer shall thereafter use its reasonable commercial efforts to inform Kodak in writing promptly of each One Million US Dollars (\$1,000,000) of incremental Expenses Buyer incurs, (as determined based on Buyer’s good faith estimates) and, upon the reasonable request of Kodak, to provide Kodak with its estimated allocation of such Expenses.

(b) No later than five (5) days prior to the Closing, Buyer shall deliver to Kodak a written statement setting forth in reasonable detail all Expenses Buyer has incurred, as well as a reasonable estimate of any Expenses likely to be incurred by Buyer from the date on which such written statement is delivered to Kodak until the Closing, such statement to be accompanied by documentation evidencing all amounts actually incurred; provided that Buyer shall, promptly at the Closing, deliver an updated statement setting forth in reasonable detail such Expenses as Buyer has incurred in the interim. Kodak shall have the right to review the detail supporting any statement provided hereunder or any of the related remittances, and for the purposes of verifying the amounts set forth on such statements or remittances, Buyer shall provide to Kodak any supporting documentation reasonably requested by Kodak with respect to any such statement or remittance.

Section 5.17 Grant of Bidco DC/KISS Licenses Following an Alternate Transaction Event . In the event that both an Alternate Transaction Event (as such term is defined in the Funding Commitment) and the Closing occurs, and Kodak brings an Action against the Breaching Participant(s) (as such term is defined in the Funding Commitment) for breaching the Funding Commitment, then Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable), hereby agree, during the pendency of such Action, not to grant such Breaching Participant(s) a license, covenant not to assert, release, immunity or similar right to the Assigned Patents unless directed by Kodak as part of a settlement of such Action (such license a "**Settlement License**") and, if directed by Kodak, to grant such a Settlement License; provided however (i) any Settlement License must be substantially similar to the Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement that would have been granted to such Breaching Participant(s) hereunder but for their breach of the Funding Commitment (but identical with respect to the scope of the rights granted and the license fee contained in such Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement), (ii) that in the event that any settlement of such Action does not result in a Settlement License, then Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) expressly reserves the right to collect patent infringement damages accruing with respect to the Breaching Participant(s) during the pendency of Action, (iii) this Section 5.17 does not grant or convey any licenses, authorizations or other rights under any patents or patent applications, whether expressly or by implication, estoppel, reliance or otherwise, all of which are expressly disclaimed, to the Breaching Participant(s), and (iv) this Section 5.17 does not release or waive any claims Buyer (and Buyer's designee, as applicable) may have against the Breaching Participant(s) pursuant to the Funding Commitment.

ARTICLE VI

CONDITIONS TO CLOSING

Section 6.1 Condition to the Obligations of Buyer and Kodak . The obligations of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) and of Kodak to effect Closing are subject to the satisfaction or written waiver at or prior to Closing of each of the following conditions:

(a) **Final Sale Order** . The Final Sale Order will have been entered by the Bankruptcy Court, and following such entry thereof the Final Sale Order will not have been modified, revised or amended in any respect (except to the extent such modifications, revisions

or amendments have been approved by Kodak and Buyer in their sole discretion) and will not be subject to a stay or have been vacated or reversed.

(b) **No Order** . No Governmental Entity shall have entered any injunction or restraining order or promulgated, enacted or issued any Law after the date of this Agreement prohibiting the consummation of the Transaction.

Section 6.2 Further Conditions to the Obligation of Buyer . The obligation of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) to effect Closing is subject to the satisfaction or written waiver at or prior to Closing of each of the following further conditions:

(a) **Representations and Warranties** . The representations and warranties of Kodak contained in Section 4.1 will be true and correct (without giving effect as to "materiality") (i) when made as of the date of this Agreement and (ii) as of the Closing Date, as if made on and as of the Closing Date (except that in the case of each of clauses (i) and (ii) representations and warranties given as of a specific date need be true only as of such date), in the case of each of clauses (i) and (ii), in all material respects. Kodak will have delivered to Buyer a certificate of an authorized officer of Kodak to the effect that the condition specified in the immediately prior sentence is satisfied.

(b) **Covenants** . The covenants and agreements of Kodak to be performed prior to Closing will have been duly performed in all material respects. Kodak will have delivered to Buyer a certificate of an authorized officer of Kodak to the effect that the condition specified in the immediately prior sentence is satisfied.

(c) **Ancillary Agreements** . Kodak will have duly executed and delivered each Ancillary Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement shall be in full force and effect.

(d) **Closing Deliveries** . The closing deliveries set forth in Section 3.3(a) will have been made.

(e) **FlashPoint Settlement** . The FlashPoint Settlement Agreement, which resolves FlashPoint's claims with respect to the Assigned Patents, shall be in full force and effect, and FlashPoint shall have confirmed receipt of the FlashPoint Settlement Amount in accordance with Section 3.3(b)(ii).

Section 6.3 Further Conditions to the Obligation of Kodak . The obligation of Kodak to effect Closing is subject to the satisfaction or written waiver at or prior to Closing of each of the following further conditions:

(a) **Representations and Warranties** . The representations and warranties of Buyer contained in Section 4.2, and of Buyer's Designee, as applicable, contained in Section 6 of the Joinder Agreement, will be true and correct (without giving effect as to "materiality") (i) when made as of the date of this Agreement (or with respect to such representations and warranties of Buyer's Designee, as applicable, as of the date of the Joinder Agreement) and (ii) as of the Closing Date, as if made on and as of the Closing Date (except that in the case of each of clauses (i) and (ii) representations and warranties given as of a specific date need be true only as of such date), in the case of each of clauses (i) and (ii), in all material respects. Buyer

and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will have delivered to Kodak a certificate of an authorized officer of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, to the effect that the condition specified in the immediately prior sentence is satisfied.

(b) **Covenants** . The covenants and agreements of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, to be performed prior to Closing will have been duly performed in all material respects. Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will have delivered to Kodak a certificate of an authorized officer of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, to the effect that the condition specified in the immediately prior sentence is satisfied.

(c) **Ancillary Agreements** . Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will have duly executed and delivered each Ancillary Agreement to which it is a party and each Ancillary Agreement shall be in full force and effect.

(d) **Payment** . Kodak shall have received in full the Closing Amount and the License Fees including the release of the Deposit in accordance with the terms of the Escrow Agreement, in each case as provided in this Agreement.

(e) **Closing Deliveries** . The closing deliveries set forth in Section 3.3(b) will have been made.

(f) **Additional Closing Deliveries** . At Closing, Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, will deliver to Kodak such other instruments or documents, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to Kodak, as may be necessary to effect Closing.

(g) **FlashPoint Settlement** . The FlashPoint Settlement Agreement, which resolves FlashPoint's claims with respect to the Assigned Patents, shall be in full force and effect, and FlashPoint shall have confirmed receipt of the FlashPoint Settlement Amount in accordance with Section 3.3(b)(ii) .

ARTICLE VII

TERMINATION

Section 7.1 Termination . This Agreement may be terminated (in each case in the following clauses (b) – (j), by written notice from the terminating party to the other party) at any time prior to Closing as follows:

(a) by mutual written agreement of Buyer and Kodak;

(b) by either party, at any time prior to the entry of the Final Sale Order, upon or following the date that a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court or any court with appellate jurisdiction therefrom shall be entered vacating or reversing in any material respect the Conditional Sale Order;

(c) by Buyer, if the Supplemental Sale Motion has not been filed with the Bankruptcy Court within five (5) days of the date hereof and duly noticed in all material respects in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and any relevant order of the Bankruptcy Court,

provided, that Buyer shall have the right to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this Section 7.1(c) only for so long as the Supplemental Sale Motion has not thereafter been filed with the Bankruptcy Court and duly noticed in all material respects in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and any relevant order of the Bankruptcy Court;

(d) by either party, if the Final Sale Order has not been entered by the Bankruptcy Court within forty-five (45) days following the filing of the Supplemental Sale Motion, provided, that either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this Section 7.1(d) only for so long as the Final Sale Order has not thereafter been entered by the Bankruptcy Court;

(e) by Kodak, if all conditions to Closing set forth in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2 have been satisfied or waived by Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied by actions taken at the Closing) and Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, breaches its obligations under Section 3.3 and fails to consummate the Transaction by the earlier of the fifth (5th) Business Day after the Closing should have occurred pursuant to Section 3.3 and the Outside Date;

(f) by Buyer, if all conditions to Closing set forth in Section 6.1 and Section 6.3 have been satisfied or waived by Kodak (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied by actions taken at the Closing) and Kodak breaches its obligations under Section 3.3 and fails to consummate the Transaction by the earlier of the fifth (5th) Business Day after the Closing should have occurred pursuant to Section 3.3 and the Outside Date;

(g) by Kodak if Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, breaches or fails to perform any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement set forth herein or in the Joinder Agreement such that the conditions in Section 6.1 or Section 6.3 are not satisfied and such breach or failure is incurable or is not cured within twenty (20) days after written notice thereof;

(h) by Buyer if Kodak breaches or fails to perform any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement set forth herein such that the conditions set forth in Section 6.1 or Section 6.2 are not satisfied and such breach or failure is incurable or is not cured within twenty (20) days after written notice thereof;

(i) by either party if Closing has not occurred within seventy-five (75) days following the date hereof (the "**Outside Date**"); provided that the failure of the party seeking to terminate to perform or comply in all material respects with the covenants and agreements of such party under this Agreement shall not have been the cause of, or resulted in, the failure to consummate the Closing by such date;

(j) by either party in the event that any order of any Governmental Entity restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the Transaction shall become a Final Order; or

(k) by Buyer, if any Reviewing Creditor (i) revokes in writing such Reviewing Creditor's statement of consent or non-objection delivered by such Reviewing Creditor to Buyer simultaneously with the execution of this Agreement for any reason, including (without limitation) any such revocation taken by a Reviewing Creditor in accordance with the

exercise of any fiduciary duty or contractual right or (ii) seeks discovery in respect of the Transaction or petitions the Bankruptcy Court (whether in a pleading filed with, or orally at a hearing before, the Bankruptcy Court) or any other court to vacate, void, reverse, enjoin, prohibit or not approve the Transaction or to amend in any material respect the terms of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement for any reason, including (without limitation) any such revocation taken by a Reviewing Creditor in accordance with the exercise of any fiduciary duty or contractual right.

Section 7.2 Effect of Termination . In the event of the termination of this Agreement in accordance with Section 7.1, this Agreement will thereupon become void and have no effect, and no party will have any liability under this Agreement to any other party or, as applicable, their respective former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, estate, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, successors and assignees and the successors and assignees of any former, current and future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, Affiliates, representatives, attorneys, advisors, agents, members, managers, general and limited partners, and the successors and assignees of any of the foregoing, except for the obligations of the parties contained in this Section 7.2 and in Section 5.9 (Confidentiality), Section 5.10 (Public Disclosure), Section 8.1 (Notices), Section 8.8 (Expenses), Section 8.10 (Governing Law) and Section 8.16 (Entire Agreement) (and any related definitional provisions set forth in Article I), and except that nothing in this Section 7.2 will relieve any party from liability for any breach of this Agreement that arose prior to or as a result of such termination or any breach of the Funding Commitment. The Buyer Non-Disclosure Agreement and the Designee Non-Disclosure Agreement shall survive any termination of this Agreement and nothing in this Section 7.2 shall relieve Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) or Kodak of their obligations under such Non-Disclosure Agreements (as applicable).

ARTICLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 8.1 Notices . All notices or other communications given hereunder will be deemed to have been duly given and made if in writing and if served by personal delivery upon the party for whom it is intended or if delivered by a nationally recognized overnight courier service, to the party at the address set forth below, or such other address as may be designated in writing hereafter, in the same manner, by such party or if sent by facsimile, sent to the facsimile number set forth below:

If to Kodak: Eastman Kodak Company
343 State Street
Rochester, New York 14650
Telephone: 585-724-4000
Facsimile: 585-781-9255
Attn: General Counsel

with copies to: Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
125 Broad Street

New York, New York 10004-2498
Telephone: 212-558-4000
Facsimile: 212-558-3588
Attn: Andrew G. Dietderich
John Evangelakos
Krishna Veeraraghavan

If to Buyer: Intellectual Ventures Fund 83 LLC
7251 W Lake Mead Blvd., Ste 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
Attn: Executive Vice President

with copies to: Intellectual Ventures Management
3150 139th Avenue SE, Building 4
Bellevue, WA 98005
Attn: General Counsel
Chief Patent Counsel (IIF2)

Shearman & Sterling LLP
599 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022-6069
Telephone: 212-848-4000
Facsimile: 646-848-4831
Attn: Samuel A. Waxman
Scott Petepiece

All such notices and other communications will be deemed to have been given and received effective as of (a) in the case of personal delivery, on the date of such delivery, (b) in the case of a nationally recognized, overnight courier service, on the business day following dispatch, or (c) in the case of a facsimile, on the date of transmission if the party sending the facsimile retains electronic confirmation of the accurate transmission thereof.

Section 8.2 Amendment; Waiver . Any provision of this Agreement may be amended or waived if such amendment or waiver is in writing and signed, in the case of an amendment, by Buyer and Kodak, or in the case of a waiver, by the party against whom the waiver is to be effective. No failure or delay by either party in exercising any right, power or privilege hereunder will operate as a waiver thereof nor will any single or partial exercise thereof preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege. The rights and remedies herein provided will be cumulative and, except as otherwise expressly provided herein, not exclusive of any rights or remedies provided by Law.

Section 8.3 Assignment . Neither party may assign or delegate its rights or obligations under this Agreement (whether by operation of Law, change of control, or otherwise), either in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the other party, except that (a) Buyer may (i) assign, delegate or transfer all or some of its rights or obligations under this Agreement to any of its wholly-owned Subsidiaries, provided that (A) Buyer remains liable jointly and severally with its assignee for all obligations of Buyer under this Agreement and such

assignment does not delay or impede the consummation of the Transaction or impair the rights of Kodak under any of the Transaction Documents and (B) such transfer will not increase the amount of Taxes to be incurred by Kodak in connection with the Transaction or reduce the value to Kodak of the Transaction (after taking into account any indemnity obligations of Buyer under Section 5.8) or (ii) designate the party listed on Schedule 8.3 to purchase certain of the Assigned Patents (such party referred to herein as Buyer's "**Designee**"), provided that (A) such party agrees in writing to be bound by the terms and conditions hereof applicable to Buyer with respect to such Assigned Patents and the purchase thereof by executing immediately following such designation an agreement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit H (such agreement, the "*Joinder Agreement*"), (B) such designation occurs immediately after the execution and delivery of this Agreement, (C) following such designation, Buyer will be obligated to purchase a substantial majority of the Assigned Patents and to pay a substantial majority of the sum of the Closing Amount, and (D) the amount to be paid by Buyer's Designee in License Fees (as provided under Section 5.14) will be greater than the amount it will be required to pay pursuant to this Agreement corresponding to its portion of the sum of the Closing Amount, and (b) Kodak may assign, delegate or transfer any of its rights or obligations under this Agreement to any of its Affiliates or to any purchaser or successor of interest of all or substantially all of the business of Kodak to which the Assigned Patents pertain or pertained or any succeeding entity upon consummation of a plan of reorganization or liquidation pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, in each case provided that such transfer will not increase the amount of Taxes to be incurred by Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) in connection with the Transaction or reduce the value to Buyer (or its Designee, as applicable) of the Transaction. Any attempted assignment or designation in violation of this Section 8.3 will be void and without effect. Each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, agrees that it will not assign, pledge or otherwise transfer any Assigned Patents to any Third Party, or designate any Third Party to purchase any Assigned Patents, unless such assignment, pledge, transfer or designation is effected in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and such Third Party expressly agrees to be bound with respect to such Assigned Patents by all obligations of Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, hereunder to Kodak that survive the Closing and no such assignment, pledge or transfer will relieve Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, of any its obligations under this Agreement. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement will benefit and bind the parties' successors and permitted assigns.

Section 8.4 Survival . Except for the covenants and agreements of Kodak set forth in Section 5.3 (it being agreed and understood that Kodak shall not be required to perform or comply with such covenant from and after the Closing), none of the (a) covenants or agreements to be performed by either Kodak or Buyer (or Buyer's Designee as applicable) prior to the Closing pursuant to this Agreement and (b) representations and warranties of Kodak or Buyer (or Buyer's Designee if applicable) contained in this Agreement shall survive Closing, and neither Kodak nor Buyer (or Buyer's Designee if applicable) shall have liability to the other party after Closing for any breach of any such covenant, agreement, representation or warranty. Except as set forth in the immediately preceding sentence, the covenants and agreements of the parties set forth in this Agreement will survive until fully performed or until such performance is expressly waived in writing by the other party. Kodak's right to indemnification pursuant to Section 5.4(c) and Section 8.5 shall survive indefinitely.

Section 8.5 Indemnification . Effective as of the Closing, Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, if applicable and solely with respect to the Assigned Patents to be acquired by Designee) agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless Kodak, its affiliates, directors, officers, shareholders, partners, members, attorneys, accountants, agents, representatives, advisors and employees, each in their capacity as such (the **"Indemnified Parties"**) from, against and in respect of any and all losses, costs, damages or expenses, including attorneys' fees, imposed on, sustained by, incurred or suffered by, or asserted against, any of the Indemnified Parties, whether in respect of third-party claims, claims between Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, and Kodak, or otherwise, directly or indirectly arising out of or as a result of (a) the Assumed Liabilities, (b) the use, possession, or ownership of the Assigned Assets following the Closing or (c) any claim brought against Kodak by a counterparty to a Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement (except for (i) any breach by Kodak of the provisions of Section 8.5 of any such Bidco DC/KISS Patent License Agreement, or (ii) any claim of fraud; provided that, if it is determined that any such Indemnified Party is not liable for fraud with respect to such claim, Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable), shall pay to the Indemnified Parties promptly all losses, costs, damages and expenses, including attorneys' fees, imposed on, sustained by, incurred or suffered by, or asserted against, such Indemnified Parties relating to such claim).

Section 8.6 Reliance . Each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, and Kodak acknowledges that it is a sophisticated party and has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating independently the merits, risks and suitability of entering into this Agreement and consummating the Transaction. Each of Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, and Kodak is dealing with the other on a professional arm's-length basis and has expertise in assessing tax, legal, jurisdictional, regulatory and other risks associated with entering into this Agreement and consummating the Transaction.

Section 8.7 Remedies; Injunctive Relief; No Recourse .

(a) Damages at law may be an inadequate remedy for the breach by Buyer (or Buyer's Designee, as applicable) or Kodak of any of its covenants, promises and agreements contained in this Agreement, and, accordingly, each of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) and Kodak shall be entitled to injunctive relief with respect to any such breach, including specific performance of such covenants, promises or agreements or an order enjoining a party from any threatened, or from the continuation of any actual, breach of the covenants, promises or agreements contained in this Agreement. The rights of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, as applicable) and Kodak set forth in this Section 8.7(a) shall be in addition to any other rights which a party may have at law or in equity pursuant to this Agreement.

(b) Notwithstanding anything that may be expressed or implied in this Agreement, or any document or instrument delivered in connection herewith, except as set forth under the Funding Commitment, by its acceptance of the benefits of this Agreement, Kodak covenants, agrees and acknowledges that no Person other than Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, if applicable) has any liability, obligation or commitment of any nature, known or unknown, whether due or to become due, absolute, contingent or otherwise, under this Agreement and that, notwithstanding that Buyer may be a limited partnership or limited liability company, Kodak has no right of recovery under this Agreement or under any document or instrument delivered as provided in this Agreement (except as may be set forth under the Funding Commitment), and no

personal liability whatsoever shall attach to, be imposed upon or be incurred by, any former, current or future equity holders, controlling persons, directors, trustees, officers, employees, advisors, agents, Affiliates, members, managers, general or limited partners, successors or assignees of Buyer (and Buyer's Designee, if applicable) or any former, current or future equity holder, controlling person, director, trustee, officer, employee, advisor, agent, Affiliate, member, manager, general or limited partner, successor or assignee of any of the foregoing, whether by the enforcement of any assessment or by any legal or equitable proceeding, by virtue of any statute, regulation or applicable Law, or otherwise with respect to each of the foregoing under this Agreement or under any document or instrument delivered as provided in this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing and for the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 8.7 shall release any License Participant (as defined in the Funding Commitment) of such License Participant's obligations to pay the amount it is required to pay under the Funding Commitment, including the License Fees under Section 5.14 in accordance with the terms of the Funding Commitment and this Agreement.

(c) EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF FRAUD, WITHOUT WAIVING ANY OTHER RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES, INCLUDING ANY RIGHT TO SEEK SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OR SEEK OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF OR ANY RIGHTS UNDER THE FUNDING COMMITMENT AND EXCEPT FOR ANY LIABILITY OF BUYER PURSUANT TO SECTION 5.8 AND SECTION 8.5, IN NO EVENT SHALL (i) BUYER'S TOTAL LIABILITY UNDER THIS AGREEMENT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE CLOSING AMOUNT, SUCH CLOSING AMOUNT BEING CALCULATED AS IF ALL LICENSE FEES ARE ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY KODAK, (ii) BUYER BE LIABLE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER FOR THE BREACH BY (X) ITS DESIGNEE HEREUNDER OF SUCH DESIGNEE'S OBLIGATIONS HEREUNDER, OR (Y) ANY LICENSE PARTICIPANT (AS DEFINED IN THE FUNDING COMMITMENT) OF SUCH LICENSE PARTICIPANT'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE FUNDING COMMITMENT OR UNDER ANY BIDCO DC/KISS PATENT LICENSE AGREEMENT OR RETAINED PATENT LICENSE AGREEMENT, OR (iii) BUYER'S DESIGNEE BE LIABLE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER FOR THE BREACH BY BUYER OF BUYER'S OBLIGATIONS HEREUNDER (EXCEPT FOR ANY LIABILITY PROVIDED FOR UNDER THE FUNDING COMMITMENT). THE PARTIES ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THESE LIMITATIONS ON POTENTIAL LIABILITIES WERE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN SETTING CONSIDERATION UNDER THIS AGREEMENT.

Section 8.8 Expenses .

(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Agreement, all costs and expenses incurred in connection with this Agreement, the Transaction and the FlashPoint Agreements will be borne by the party incurring the same.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if either party terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 7.1(d), then Kodak shall pay to Buyer an amount equal to the Termination Expenses in same-day funds promptly, and in no event later than twenty (20) Business Days after the earlier of (i) if Buyer is the terminating party, delivery of the written notice of termination required by Section 7.1, such notice to include a written statement setting forth in reasonable detail all Termination Expenses Buyer incurred prior to the date of such termination, and (ii) if

Kodak is the terminating party, Buyer's delivery of a written statement setting forth in reasonable detail all Termination Expenses incurred prior to the date of such termination; provided Kodak shall have no obligation to pay any amount pursuant to this Section 8.8(b) if prior to such termination, Buyer or Buyer's Designee (if applicable) is in material breach of its obligations under this Agreement or if any License Participant (as defined in the Funding Commitment) is in material breach of its obligations under the Funding Commitment, in each case (i) for which Kodak provided written notice of such material breach prior to such termination and which material breach was incurable or remained uncured within the earlier of (a) ten (10) days after written notice thereof and (b) such termination, and (ii) which material breach was not caused by a prior material breach by Kodak of its obligations under this Agreement. To the extent Kodak fails to pay any amount of the Termination Expenses if and when Kodak is required to pay such amount under this Section 8.8(b), Buyer shall have an Administrative Expense Claim against Kodak and its bankruptcy estate for such unpaid amount as set forth in the Conditional Sale Order.

(c) Buyer shall use commercially reasonable efforts to inform Kodak in writing promptly of each One Million US Dollars (\$1,000,000) of Termination Expenses Buyer incurs (as determined based on Buyer's good faith estimates) and, upon the reasonable request of Kodak, to provide Kodak with its estimated allocation of such Termination Expenses. Kodak shall have the right to review the detail supporting any statement provided hereunder or any of the related remittances and, for the purposes of verifying the amounts set forth on such statements or remittances, Buyer shall provide to Kodak any supporting documentation reasonably requested by Kodak with respect to any such statement or remittance.

Section 8.9 Schedules . The disclosure of any matter in the Disclosure Schedule referred to in Section 4.1 will be deemed to be a disclosure for any representation or warranty made by Kodak in Section 4.1 to the extent the applicability of such disclosure to such representation or warranty is reasonably apparent. The disclosure of any matter in the Disclosure Schedule will expressly not be deemed to constitute an admission by Kodak, or otherwise to imply, that any such matter is material for the purposes of this Agreement. Prior to Closing, Kodak shall deliver to Buyer and Buyer's Designee, as applicable, updates to the Disclosure Schedule, if any, containing any additions and changes to the Disclosure Schedule delivered on the date hereof to reflect matters or events which occur after the date hereof and which are required in order for the representations and warranties set forth in Section 4.1 to be correct. The delivery of such updated Disclosure Schedule shall not be deemed a waiver by Buyer or Buyer's Designee, as applicable, of its closing condition contained in Section 6.2(a) but shall be taken into account in determining the satisfaction of such condition.

Section 8.10 Governing Law . This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of the State of New York without regard to principles of conflicts of law, to the extent they would result in application of the Laws of any other jurisdiction. The parties hereby submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and any U.S. federal appellate court therefrom (or, if the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York declines to or may not accept authority or jurisdiction over a particular matter, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; or if the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York declines to or may not accept jurisdiction over a particular

matter, any state court within New York County of the State of New York) for any actions, suits or proceedings arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the Transaction (and each party agrees not to commence any action, suit or proceeding relating thereto except in such courts), and each party further agrees that service of any process, summons, notice or document by a nationally recognized overnight courier service to its respective address set forth in Section 8.1 shall be effective service of process for any action, suit or proceeding brought against it in any such court.

Section 8.11 No Presumption . The parties agree that this Agreement was negotiated fairly between them at arm's-length and that the final terms of this Agreement are the product of the parties' negotiations. Each party represents and warrants that it has sought and received experienced legal counsel of its own choosing with regard to the contents of this Agreement and the rights and obligations affected hereby. The parties agree that this Agreement shall be deemed to have been jointly and equally drafted by them, and that the provisions of this Agreement therefore should not be construed against a party on the grounds that such party drafted or was more responsible for drafting the provisions.

Section 8.12 No Set-off, Deduction or Counterclaim . Except as expressly provided in Section 3.2 with respect to the Deposit, every payment payable by either party under this Agreement or under any of the other Transaction Documents shall be made in full without any avoidance, reduction, setoff, recoupment, offset, recharacterization, subordination (whether equitable, contractual, or otherwise), counterclaims, cross-claims, defenses, disallowance, impairment, or any other challenges howsoever arising and shall be free and clear of, and without deduction of, or withholding for, any amount which is due and payable to such party by the other party whether under this Agreement or under any of the other Transaction Documents or otherwise.

Section 8.13 Severability . If any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid or unenforceable, the validity or enforceability of the other provisions or of this Agreement as a whole will not be affected; and, in such event, such provision will be deemed revised and interpreted so as best to accomplish the objectives of such provision within the limits of applicable Law.

Section 8.14 Bulk Sales Law . Subject to the entry of the Final Sale Order, each party waives compliance by the other party with any applicable bulk sales Law.

Section 8.15 No Third Party Beneficiaries . Nothing in this Agreement, express or implied, is intended to, and shall not, confer upon any Person other than Buyer, Buyer's Designee, Kodak, the Indemnified Parties and their respective successors, legal representatives and permitted assigns, any legal or equitable rights, benefits or remedies of any nature whatsoever under or by reason of this Agreement.

Section 8.16 Entire Agreement . This Agreement, together with the Ancillary Agreements, the Buyer Non-Disclosure Agreement (and the Designee Non-Disclosure Agreement, as applicable), the Licensee Supplemental NDAs and the FlashPoint Agreements, contain the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersede all prior agreements and understandings, oral or written, with respect to such matters.

Section 8.17 Headings . The heading references herein are for convenience purposes only, do not constitute a part of this Agreement and will not be deemed to limit or affect any of the provisions hereof.

Section 8.18 Counterparts; Electronic Signatures . This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, and all of which will constitute one and the same Agreement. Facsimile signatures or signatures delivered by email in .pdf or similar format will be deemed original signatures for purposes of this Agreement.

[*Signature page follows*]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF , the Parties have duly executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Name:
Title:

INTELLECTUAL VENTURES FUND 83 LLC

Name:
Title:

COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Loss from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	\$(1,560)	\$(699)	\$(425)	\$ (5)	\$(738)
Adjustments:					
Undistributed (earnings) loss of equity method investees	—	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	158	155	148	118	107
Interest component of rental expense (1)	23	29	32	36	39
Amortization of capitalized interest	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Earnings as adjusted	<u><u>\$(1,377)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(513)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(243)</u></u>	<u><u>\$151</u></u>	<u><u>\$(590)</u></u>
Fixed charges:					
Interest expense	158	155	148	118	107
Interest component of rental expense (1)	23	29	32	36	39
Capitalized interest	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Total fixed charges	<u><u>\$ 182</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 185</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 181</u></u>	<u><u>\$156</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 149</u></u>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	*	**	***	****	*****

(1) Interest component of rental expense is estimated to equal 1/3 of such expense, which is considered a reasonable approximation of the interest factor.

* Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2012 were inadequate to cover fixed charges. The coverage deficiency was \$1559 million.

** Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2011 were inadequate to cover fixed charges. The coverage deficiency was \$698 million.

*** Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2010 were inadequate to cover fixed charges. The coverage deficiency was \$424 million.

**** Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2009 were inadequate to cover fixed charges. The coverage deficiency was \$5 million.

***** Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2008 were inadequate to cover fixed charges. The coverage deficiency was \$739 million.

Subsidiaries of Eastman Kodak Company

Exhibit (21)

Companies Consolidated

Eastman Kodak Company
 Laser-Pacific Media Corporation California
 FPC, Inc.
 Qualex Inc.
 Kodak Imaging Network, Inc.
 Kodak Graphic Communications Canada Company
 Kodak Canada Inc.
 Kodak Argentina S.A.I.C.
 Kodak Chilena S.A. Fotografica
 Kodak Americas, Ltd.
 Kodak Venezuela, S.A.
 Kodak (Near East), Inc.
 Kodak (Singapore) Pte. Limited
 Kodak Philippines, Ltd.
 Kodak Limited
 Project Ceylon Limited
 Kodak India Private Limited
 Kodak International Finance Limited
 Kodak Graphic Communications Ltd.
 Kodak Polychrome Graphics Finance UK Ltd.
 Kodak Polska Sp.zo.o
 Kodak OOO
 Kodak
 Kodak Holding GmbH
 Kodak Graphic Communications GmbH
 Eastman Kodak Holdings B.V
 Eastman Kodak Sarl
 Kodak Brasileira Comercio de Produtos para Imagem e Servicos Ltda
 Kodak Nederland B.V
 Kodak (Hong Kong) Limited
 Kodak (Taiwan) Limited
 Kodak IL Ltd
 Kodak (China) Limited
 Kodak (Shanghai) International Trading Co. Ltd
 Kodak (China) Investment Company Ltd.
 Kodak Electronic Products (Shanghai) Company Limited
 Kodak (China) Company Limited
 Kodak (China) Graphic Communications Company Ltd.
 Kodak (Wuxi) Company Limited
 Kodak (Xiamen) Company Limited
 Shanghai Da Hai Camera Co., Ltd.
 Kodak Polychrome Graphics Company Ltd.
 Kodak Japan Ltd.
 K. K. Kodak Information Systems
 Eastman Kodak Company
 Kodak Korea Ltd

Organized Under Laws of:

New Jersey
 California
 California
 Delaware
 Delaware
 Canada
 Canada
 Argentina
 Chile
 New York
 Venezuela
 New York
 Singapore
 New York
 England
 England
 India
 England
 England
 England
 Poland
 Russia
 France
 Germany
 Germany
 Netherlands
 Switzerland
 Brazil
 Netherlands
 Hong Kong
 Taiwan
 Israel
 Hong Kong
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 China
 Barbados
 Japan
 Japan
 South Korea

Kodak New Zealand Limited	New Zealand
Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia
Kodak (Egypt) S.A.E.	Egypt
Kodak (Malaysia) Sdn.Bhd.	Malaysia
Eastman Kodak International Capital Company, Inc.	Delaware
Kodak de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Kodak Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Kodak A/S	Denmark
Kodak SA/NV	Belgium
Kodak Norge A/S	Norway
Kodak Societe Anonyme	Switzerland
Kodak (Thailand) Limited	Thailand
Kodak GmbH	Austria
Kodak Kft.	Hungary
Kodak Oy	Finland
Kodak S.p.A.	Italy
Kodak Portuguesa Limited	New York
Kodak, S.A.	Spain
Kodak Nordic AB	Sweden

Note: Subsidiary Company names are indented under the name of the parent company.

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (No. 333-160889 and No. 333-111726) and Form S-8 (No. 333-125355, No. 333-64366, No. 333-43526, No. 333-43524, No. 333-57659 and No. 333-57729) of Eastman Kodak Company of our report dated March 11, 2013 relating to the financial statements, financial statement schedule and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Rochester, New York
March 11, 2013

CERTIFICATION

I, Antonio M. Perez, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 11, 2013

/s/ Antonio M. Perez
Antonio M. Perez
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Rebecca A. Roof, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 11, 2013

/s/ Rebecca A. Roof
Rebecca A. Roof
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Eastman Kodak Company (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Antonio M. Perez, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Antonio M. Perez
Antonio M. Perez
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

March 11, 2013

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Eastman Kodak Company (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Rebecca A. Roof, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Rebecca A. Roof
Rebecca A. Roof
Chief Financial Officer

March 11, 2013