

# **First Financial Holding Co., Ltd.**

## **Dodd-Frank Act Section 165(d) Resolution Plan**

### **Part I: Public Section**

**Year 2014 Version**

## **Glossary**

*Banking Act*

The Banking Act of the Republic of China.

*CBC*

Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

*FCB*

First Commercial Bank, Ltd.

*FCB LA Branch*

First Commercial Bank, Ltd., Los Angeles Branch

*FCB NY Branch*

First Commercial Bank, Ltd., New York Branch

*FCB Guam Branch*

First Commercial Bank, Ltd., Guam Branch

*FCB USA*

First Commercial Bank (USA)

*FDIC*

*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

*FFHC*

First Financial Holding, Co. Ltd.

*FRB*

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or Federal Reserve Bank*

*FSC*

Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (Taiwan)

*Plan*

Resolution Plan

*R.O.C.*

Republic of China (Taiwan)

*Rule*

Rules for resolution plans under Parts 243 and 381, Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations

*U.S.*

United States of America

*U.S. Authorities*

FRB, FDIC, California Department of Business Oversight, and New York State Department of Financial Services

*U.S. Entities*

FCB USA, FCB NY Branch, FCB LA Branch, and FCB Guam Branch

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# **Introduction and Summary of Resolution Strategy**

## **1. Introduction**

In this Plan, First Financial Holding Co., Ltd., as a foreign-based covered company, describes a strategy for the rapid and orderly resolution of its entities that are domiciled in the U.S. in the event of the failure of FFHC and all of its subsidiaries and branches.

FFHC's U.S. operations comprise solely the U.S. banking business of FFHC's banking subsidiary, FCB. FCB holds one bank subsidiary and three bank branches in the U.S. First Commercial Bank (USA) is the FDIC-insured subsidiary of FCB chartered by the state of California with branch offices in California. First Commercial Bank Ltd., New York Branch, First Commercial Bank Ltd., Los Angeles Branch, and First Commercial Bank Ltd., Guam Branch are the non-FDIC insured branches of FCB in the U.S. licensed by the State of New York, the State of California, and the Territory of Guam respectively.

As the Plan will describe, the U.S. Entities conduct very limited banking operations in their respective U.S. locales, focusing solely on traditional commercial banking business predominantly with their institutional clients. Other than informational technology support, the U.S. Entities generally have no operational interconnections with each other, with FCB, or with the non-banking operations of FFHC outside the U.S. Further, none of these U.S. Entities is a Material Entity within FFHC's global framework because none conducts a Core Business Line for FFHC or a Critical Operation. Therefore, the relevant U.S. Authorities can resolve each of these U.S. Entities locally in a rapid and orderly manner, without the need to take into account mitigating the adverse effects of resolution on the other U.S. Entities, FCB, other FFHC entities, or on the stability of the U.S.

## **2. Key Elements of the Plan for the Rapid and Orderly Resolution of the U.S.**

### **Entities In the Event of Material Financial Distress or the Failure of FFHC**

FCB USA, as an FDIC-insured depository institution, would be resolved under the provisions of the FDI Act with FDIC as receiver. FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch, as state-licensed branches, would be resolved under the supervision of their respective state banking authorities and the FRB, pursuant to the applicable state bank insolvency laws.

Considering its limited banking operation and the straightforward makeup of its assets and liabilities, the most likely and feasible resolution strategies for FCB USA under all three economic scenarios (i.e., baseline, adverse and severely adverse), that would entail the least cost to the deposit insurance fund, are either an orderly wind-down or a purchase and assumption transaction under the FDI Act in which the assets and certain liabilities of FCB USA are transferred to a single acquirer. In a liquidation, the commercial lending portfolio, the predominant asset of FCB USA, can be

marketed singly or in different pools of similar characteristics and/or packaged with its deposit franchise and other liabilities in a liquidation. Uninsured deposits and unaffiliated creditor claims can next be paid pro rata to the extent of the balance of the assets available.

Likewise, considering their limited banking operation and the straightforward makeup of their assets and liabilities, the most likely and feasible resolution strategy for FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch under all three scenarios is liquidation under the applicable insolvency frameworks. The commercial lending portfolio, the predominant asset of FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch, can be marketed singly or in different pools of similar characteristics and/or packaged with their short-term liabilities and/or non-insured wholesale deposits. Unaffiliated creditor claims would be satisfied to the extent of the proceeds of asset liquidation.

Funding for the U.S. Entities during the resolution process can be sourced from the sale of assets and potentially from secured funding from the FRB.

### **3. Integration of the U.S. Resolution Planning Process Into FFHC's Non-U.S.**

#### **Resolution Planning Process**

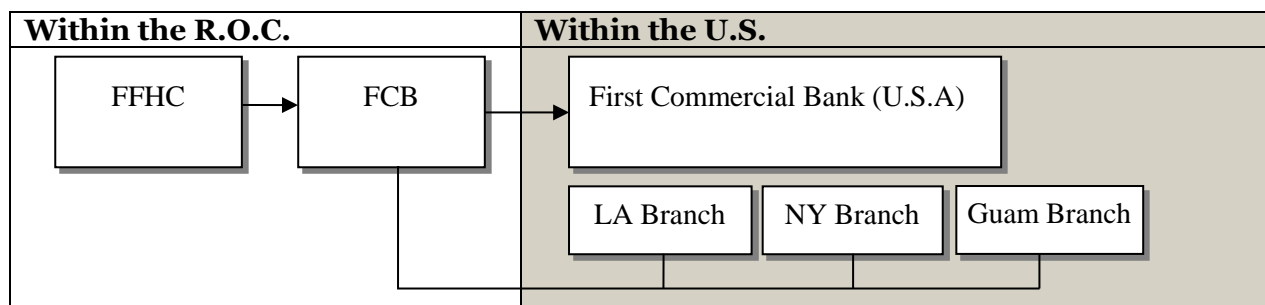
Resolution planning for the U.S. Entities is integrated into the risk management and contingency planning framework for FFHC and FCB.

FFHC and FCB have organized an internal task force consisting of the heads of all the relevant departments to prepare, update, and implement the Plan on an annual basis, under the supervision and guidance of the Board of Directors of FCB and FFHC, which ultimately oversees overall operations and risk management process for all global FFHC entities.

This Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of FFHC on November 20, 2014.

## **I. Names of Material Entities**

As mentioned above, FFHC has no core business line under the Rule, and FFHC does not maintain any critical operation under the Rule. Therefore, it can be said that no material entity may be identified for FFHC for the purpose of this plan. However, for informational purposes, the Plan discusses the U.S. Entities, including the interconnections and interdependencies among the U.S. Entities and affiliates of FFHC around the world, and the integration of the resolution planning of the U.S. Entities into the contingency process of FFHC and FCB. FFHC streamlined the contents of this Plan with an intention to promote an accurate and comprehensive understanding on the part of the FRB and the FDIC about FFHC and, in particular, the operations of FFHC in the U.S. and to enhance the ability of the authorities and FFHC itself in facilitating a rapid and orderly resolution of FFHC in response to a material financial distress of FFHC.



Organizational Information of the U.S. Operations of FFHC as of September 30, 2014

Name	Address	RSSD ID
<b>Subsidiary of First Commercial Bank, Ltd.</b>		
First Commercial Bank (U.S.A)	200 E Main St., Alhambra, CA 91801	2332910
<b>Branches of First Commercial Bank, Ltd.</b>		
Los Angeles	600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 800, Los Angeles, CA 90017	1438963
New York	750 Third Ave., 34 <sup>th</sup> Fl., New York, NY 10017	1751626
Guam	330 Hernan Cortes Ave., Hagatna, GU 96910	719870

## II. Description of Core Business Lines

As FFHC does not conduct any business line in whole or material part in the U.S., FFHC has determined that, under the Rule, FFHC has no Core Business Lines.

A minor part of the banking business of FFHC is conducted in the U.S. FFHC conducts its banking business in the U.S. through the subsidiary founded by FCB in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the three branches of FCB in Los Angeles, New York, and Guam. The business of these subsidiary and branches is largely confined to corporate banking. The business volume of these subsidiary and branches is very small compared against the business volume of the entire banking business of FFHC with reference to either the net revenue, income before income tax, or assets and liabilities, and even less significant compared to the business volume of the entire FFHC.

The share in the business volume of the banking business line of FFHC (the business volume of FCB) contributed by the operations in the U.S. is no more than 10% in a usual year in terms of either net revenue or income before income tax. With respect to assets and liabilities, the share of U.S. operations in the banking business line of FFHC is less than 3%. Therefore, the banking business of FFHC is not a core business line

### III. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital and Major Funding Sources

1. The following table is the consolidated financial information summary of FFHC, FCB and U.S. entities

**Unit: NTD in millions**

	<b>FFHC</b>		<b>FCB Consolidated</b>	
	2013.12.31	2012.12.31	2013.12.31	2012.12.31
Total Assets	\$ 2,263,385	\$ 2,124,279	\$ 2,206,684	\$ 2,072,881
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,122,179	\$ 1,991,555	\$ 2,075,096	\$ 1,949,471

**Unit: NTD in millions**

	2013		2012	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net Revenue	\$ 36,466	\$ 35,273	\$ 33,397	\$ 32,688
Income before income tax	\$ 13,049	\$ 12,147	\$ 12,689	\$ 12,331

Source: The consolidated financial information for 2013 was prepared by FFHC and FCB on initial application of IFRSs; the financial information for 2012 had also been revalued and updated in accordance with IFRSs.

**Unit: USD in thousands**

	<b>FCB USA</b>	<b>FCB LA Branch</b>	<b>FCB NY Branch</b>	<b>FCB Guam Branch</b>	<b>U.S. Entities Total</b>
2013.12.31					
Total Assets	\$ 479,186	\$ 651,728	\$ 688,334	\$ 143,359	\$ 1,962,607
Total Liabilities	\$ 379,177	\$ 570,058	\$ 643,393	\$ 129,864	\$ 1,722,492
2012.12.31					
Total Assets	\$ 473,277	\$ 614,352	\$ 642,942	\$ 137,654	\$ 1,868,225
Total Liabilities	\$ 375,239	\$ 541,391	\$ 608,737	\$ 126,069	\$ 1,651,436

2. The following table is the total consolidated equity of FCB and U.S. entities :

**Unit: USD in thousands**

	<b>FCB</b>	<b>FCB USA</b>	<b>FCB LA Branch</b>	<b>FCB NY Branch</b>	<b>FCB Guam Branch</b>
2013.12.31	\$ 4,386,254	\$ 100,009	\$ 82,111	\$ 44,941	\$ 13,495
2012.12.31	\$ 4,250,363	\$ 98,038	\$ 72,961	\$ 34,205	\$ 11,585



FCB USA's capital requirements are subject to the capital adequacy requirements of the federal banking supervisory authority. At present, the relevant indicators are calculated and measured based on Basel II guidelines and regulations. Related filing information is as follows:

<b>2013.12.31</b>	<b>Unit: USD in thousands</b>	
Tier 1 Capital	\$	95,589
Total risk-based capital	\$	100,321
Risk-weighted assets	\$	408,263
Total assets at the end of the period	\$	479,186

The FFHC follows the *Bank Holding Company Act* (12 U.S.C. 1844(c)) and Section 5(c) and *International Banking Act* (12 U.S.C. 3106(c) and 3108) and file regular FR Y-7Q reports (The Capital and Asset Report for Foreign Banking Organizations) with the FRB. The reporting entity is FFHC. FFHC's capital related information is as follows:

<b>2013.12.31</b>	<b>Unit: USD in thousands</b>	
Tier 1 Capital	\$	3,862
Total risk-based capital	\$	5,062
Risk-weighted assets	\$	46,444
Total assets at the end of the period	\$	73,555

### 3. Major funding source analysis

FCB's primary funding sources are interbank loans, customer deposits, long term financial bonds, and shareholders' equity. Most of the balance sheet items are funds for the purposes of term structure matching and funding source diversification. The assets and liabilities for term structure matching include those with identical liquidity in term and value and as much financing for those that cannot be completely matched with the maturity dates of core deposits as possible.

The primary funding source for FCB USA is deposits. Hence, FCB USA focuses on maintaining and developing the deposit business since it provides a stable funding source in a very competitive market. In addition to deposits, FCB USA also maintain a certain amount of uncommitted interbank limits with partner banks and obtains funds by using loans or bonds as collaterals to borrow from the FRB.

Regarding FCB branches in the U.S., the primary funding sources are term deposits, current deposits, and loans from the head office and affiliated branches, the FRB, and other banks. FCB branches in the U.S. are 100% held by the head office. The head office is fully committed to meet the capital and liquidity requirements of FCB branches in the U.S. , although the Plan does not

rely upon such support in insolvency. Besides to meet the liquidity needs, FCB LA Branch and FCB NY Branch collateralize assets to FRB to obtain the quota from discount window.

#### **IV. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities**

##### Descriptions of derivative

According to FCB USA's *Investment Policy*, derivative trading or hedging transactions are not allowed.

Based on FCB and overseas branches' investment and derivative policies, derivative transactions for hedging purpose only can be allowed. For instance, whenever business related to fix-rate or FX investments and loans, the derivative transactions for interest rate swap or currency swap can be allowed based on FCB's risk management policy.

##### Descriptions of hedging activities

To manage risk, FCB, including domestic and overseas branches, hedging activities are concentrated in risk transfer and management via net interest income and market value risk. The relevant hedging strategies and policies are in accordance with FCB's relevant regulations for derivatives.

According to the internal policy of FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch and FCB Guam Branch, derivative transactions for hedging purposes only can be allowed and every transaction is subject to FCB's prior approval. As of December 31, 2013, FCB NY Branch had interest-rate swap hedging transaction for fair value hedge with a fixed-rate loan.

#### **V. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems**

The material payment, clearing and settlement systems for FCB USA, FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch and FCB Guam Branch are as follows:

<b>Name of payment, clearing and settlement systems</b>	<b>Services</b>
1. Fedwire Fund Service	Payment Processing & Cash Settlement
2. Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS)	Payment Processing & Cash Settlement
3. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)	Interbank Financial Telecommunication
4. Euroclear Bank (Euroclear)	Clearing and Depositories Settlement

#### **VI. Descriptions of Foreign Operations**

FFHC has many subsidiaries out of the U.S., mostly in the R.O.C. The businesses of these subsidiaries span banking, securities & futures, security investment trusts, insurance, leasing, investment consulting, business consulting, holding company, and venture capital. However, as noted above, under FFHC, the scale of banking business is larger than any other business line.

Subsidiaries directly and/or indirectly held by FFHC as of September 30, 2014, including their major business activities, are listed below:

Name of Entity note 1	Principal Place of Business	Jurisdiction of Incorporation note 2	Percentage of Equity Directly Held		Chairperson of the Board	Major Business Activities
			voting	non-voting		
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by First Financial Holding Co., Ltd.</b>						
First Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Ching-Nain Tsai	Banking
First Securities Inc.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Hann-Chyi Lin(Acting)	Securities&Future s
First Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Shwu-Mei Shiue	Security investment trust
First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Ming-Ren Chien	Loan purchase and related service
First Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Hong-Sheng Lu	Venture Capital
First Financial Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Hong-Sheng Lu	Consulting
First P&C Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	Ying Wu	Insurance broker
First-Aviva Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	51%	note 3	Jin-Der Chiang	Personal insurance
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by First Commercial Bank, Ltd.</b>						
First Commercial Bank (USA)	Alhambra, California, U.S.A.	California U.S.A.	100%	note 3	Grace M.L. Jeng	Banking
FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	note 4	Leasing
First Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	note 4	Insurance broker
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by First Securities Inc.</b>						
First Capital Management Inc.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	R.O.C. (Taiwan)	100%	note 3	note 4	Securities investment consulting
FSC Asia Investment Limited	Tortola, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	100%	note 3	note 4	Holding company
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by First Financial Asset Management Co., Ltd.</b>						
First Financial AMC Capital International	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	100%	note 3	note 4	Holding company

Name of Entity note 1	Principal Place of Business	Jurisdiction of Incorporation note 2	Percentage of Equity Directly Held		Chairperson of the Board	Major Business Activities
			voting	non-voting		
(B.V.I) Ltd.						
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by FCB Leasing Co., Ltd.</b>						
FCBL Capital International (B.V.I.) Co., Ltd.	Taipei R.O.C. (Taiwan)	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	100%	note 3	note 4	Leasing and holding company
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by FSC Asia Investment Limited</b>						
First Worldsec Securities Ltd	Central Hong Kong	Hong Kong	100%	note 3	note 4	Securities
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by First Financial AMC Capital International (B.V.I) Ltd.</b>						
First Financial Leasing (Chengdu) Ltd.	Chengdu CHINA	CHINA	100%	note 3	note 4	Leasing
<b>Subsidiaries Held Directly by FCBL Capital International (B.V.I.) Co., Ltd</b>						
FCB International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Suzhou CHINA	CHINA	100%	note 3	note 4	Leasing
FCB Lease (Xiamen) Ltd.	Xiamen CHINA	CHINA	100%	note 3	note 4	Leasing

note 1: The names of the entities include information about their corporate forms.

note 2: All entities in the table has obtained the licenses required to engage in their major business activities at their principal place of business.

note 3: The company does not issue any non-voting share.

note 4: The entity does not conduct business in the U.S. and is not material to FFHC; we do not include the key management of the entity here.

## VII. Material Supervisory Authorities

### Supervisory Authorities for the U.S. Subsidiary

The supervisory authorities are the FRB, the FDIC, and California Department of Business Oversight.

### Supervisory Authorities for the U.S. Branches

The supervisory authorities for FCB LA Branch are the FRB and the California Department of Business Oversight.

The supervisory authorities for FCB NY Branch are the FRB and the New York State Department of Financial Services.

The supervisory authorities for FCB Guam Branch are the FRB and the Guam Department of Revenue and Taxation.

## Taiwan Supervisory Authorities for the Covered Company

Pursuant to the Financial Holding Company Act, the Organic Law of Banking Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, the Organic Act Governing the Establishment of the Financial Examination Bureau, Financial Supervision Commission, FFHC is subject to the supervision of the FSC, the Banking Bureau of the FSC, and the Financial Examination Bureau of the FSC.

Pursuant to the Banking Act, the Organic Law of Banking Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, the Organic Act Governing the Establishment of the Financial Examination Bureau, Financial Supervision Commission, the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Act, and the Deposit Insurance Act of the Republic of China, FCB is subject to the supervision of the FSC, the Banking Bureau of the FSC, the Financial Examination Bureau of the FSC, the CBC, and the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation of the Republic of China.

## VIII. Principal Officers

List of Incumbent Members of the Steering Committee (Risk Management Committee):

<b>Role in the Committee</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
Chairman of the Steering Committee (Risk Management Committee)	President of FCB	Po-Chiao Chou
Members of the Steering Committee (Risk Management Committee)	Chief Auditor of FCB	Fong-Yeng Lee
	Executive Vice President of FCB and Advisor & Head of Risk Management Dept. of FFHC	Huey-Chin Hung
	Executive Vice-President of FCB	Grace M.L. Jeng
	Executive Vice-President of FCB	Hann-Chyi Lin
	Executive Vice-President of FCB	Ying Wu
	Executive Vice-President of FCB	D.Y.Hsu
	Executive Vice-President of FCB	Teresa Lu
Supervisor of the Risk Management Division of FCB	Senior Vice President & Division Chief	Yeh, Chung-Huei
Supervisor of the Credit Approval Division of FCB	Vice President & Division Chief	Fen-Lan Chen
Supervisor of the Credit Analysis Division of FCB	Vice President & Division Chief	Wen-Jang Tzeng
Supervisor of the Special Asset Management Division of FCB	Vice President & Division Chief	Chen, Tien-Chih
Supervisor of the Legal Affairs Division of FCB	Senior Vice President & Division Chief	Brenda Wu
Supervisor of the Risk Management Department of FFHC	Advisor & Head of Risk Management Dept. of FFHC and Executive Vice-President of FCB	Ming-Hua Cheng
	Senior Assistant Vice President & Manager	Joseph Chen
Counsel of FFHC and others	Counsel of Administration Management Department	Yi-Hsin Lin

Role in the Committee	Title	Name
	Senior Assistant Vice President & Manager Business Development Department	Cheng- Kuan Hsu

## **IX. Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure and**

### **Processes Related to Resolution Planning**

#### **Board of Directors**

The Board of FFHC is at the top of the hierarchy of the management, approval and supervision processes for the resolution planning. The policies, procedures, internal controls relating to and the compliance with the Plan are under the supervision of and are periodically reported to the Board of FFHC.

#### **Steering Committee**

FCB Risk Management Committee under the Board of FCB is the Steering Committee for this Plan, which is responsible for the review, supervision, and reports in connection with the resolution planning and for the coordination among the various divisions. The Steering Committee (Risk Management Committee) reviews and oversees the policies, procedures and internal controls relating to the Plan in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the overall management strategy of FCB. All major suggestions and advices concerning the Plan are submitted to and reviewed by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee makes sure that the Plan satisfies all information requirements stipulated in the Rules, modifies and improves the resolution strategy and the scope of the Plan from time to time, and oversees the implementation of the Plan pursuant to the directives of the Boards.

#### **Resolution Plan Task Force**

The Resolution Plan Task Force is composed of the heads or officers of related responsible departments. FCB Overseas Business Administration Division provides secretarial support to the Resolution Plan Task Force. The Task Force is also under the supervision of officials of FFHC for each meeting. The Task Force drafts the Plan in accordance with the Rules, drafts the policies, procedures, and internal controls relating to the Plan, and processes all major suggestions and advices concerning the Plan from people involved in the implementation of the Plan. The Task Force submits the drafted Plan, the drafted policies, procedures, and internal controls and the processed suggestions and advices to the Steering Committee for review and then to the Boards for approval. The Task Force shall examine the effectiveness and adequacy of the policies, procedures, and internal controls relating to the Plan at least once a year, and shall report its findings to the Steering Committee (Risk Management Committee) and the Boards.

## **X. Description of Material Management Information Systems**

FCB USA's material MIS is designed and provided by external supplier while FCB U.S. branches' (FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch and FCB Guam Branch) material MIS is designed and developed by FCB IT Division. FCB U.S. entities' material MIS have been broadly applied for daily transactions, valuation, risk management, funding, performance management, regulatory reporting and financial reporting and the material MIS provide sufficient information to produce a resolution plan. In addition, with regards to the framework and security of material MIS, U.S. entities have related policies and procedures to manage and maintain.

## **XI. High-level Description of Resolution Strategy**

As required by the FRB and FDIC, FFHC has prepared the Plan under the assumption that FFHC and all of its subsidiaries and branches have reached the point of simultaneous failure. This hypothetical failure is addressed under each of the baseline, adverse and severely adverse economic scenarios. Further, as required by FRB and FDIC, in this Plan FFHC will state a resolution strategy solely for its U.S. operations.

FCB USA, as an FDIC-insured depository institution, would be placed into FDIC receivership and be resolved under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch, as state-licensed branches, would be placed into the receivership of the state banking authorities in California, New York and Guam respectively, and be resolved under the applicable state insolvency laws.

Considering the limited wholesale banking operations of FCB USA, FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch, the preferred resolution strategy under each of the baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenarios for each of the U.S. Entities is an orderly and deliberate wind-down of operations and sale of assets and liabilities or a purchase and assumption transaction under the applicable insolvency regime. Under this approach, the key assets of FCB USA, FCB LA Branch, FCB NY Branch, and FCB Guam Branch likely would be liquidated or would be transferred along with their deposits and other liabilities to an acquirer. The liabilities not thereby assumed in such transfers would be satisfied to the extent of the assets remaining in the respective receiverships.