

Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co., Ltd

Dodd-Frank Act Section 165(d) Resolution Plan

Part I: Public Section

Glossary

Banking Act

The Banking Act of The Republic of China

CBC

Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

FDIC

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FRB

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

FSC

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

Plan

The Resolution Plan of TCB

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

TCB

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.

TCB LA Branch

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Los Angeles Branch

TCB Seattle Branch

Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Seattle Branch

TCFHC

Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

U.S.

The United States of America

U.S. Authorities

FRB, FDIC, CA Commissioner, and NY Superintendent

U.S. Branches

TCB LA Branch, TCB Seattle Branch

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Introduction and Summary of Resolution Strategy

1. Introduction

In this Plan, Taiwan Cooperative 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 TCFHC and all of its subsidiaries and branches.

TCFHC's U.S. operations comprise solely the U.S. banking business of TCFHC's banking subsidiary and Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd. TCB holds two bank branches in the U.S which hold limited branch licenses. TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch are the non-FDIC insured branches of TCB in the U.S. licensed by the state of California and the state of Washington respectively.

As the Plan will describe, the U.S. Branches conduct very limited banking operations in their respective U.S. locales, focusing solely on traditional commercial banking business predominantly with their institutional clients. The U.S. Branches generally have no material operational interconnections with each other, with TCB, or with the non-banking operations of TCFHC outside the U.S. Further, as defined by the Rule, neither of the U.S. Branches is a Material Entity, as neither conducts a Core Business Line for TCFHC or a Critical Operation. Therefore, the relevant U.S. Authorities can resolve each of these U.S. Branches locally in a rapid and orderly manner under the applicable state bank insolvency law, without the need to consider mitigating the adverse effects of resolution on the other U.S. Branch, TCB, other TCFHC 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. Branches In the Event of Material Financial Distress at the Failure of TCFHC

The U.S. Branches, as state-licensed branches which hold limited branches licenses, would be resolved under the supervision of their respective state banking authorities and the FRB, pursuant to the applicable state insolvency laws.

Considering their limited banking operation and the straightforward makeup of their assets and liabilities, the most likely and feasible resolution strategy for the U.S. Branches under all three economic scenarios (i.e., baseline, adverse and severely adverse) is liquidation under the applicable state insolvency law frameworks. The commercial lending portfolio, which is the predominant asset of the U.S. Branches, can be marketed singly or in different pools of similar characteristics and/or packaged with wholesale deposits. Unaffiliated creditor claims of the U.S. Branches would be satisfied to the extent of the proceeds of asset liquidation.

TCFHC expects that the U.S. Branches will have minimal funding needs during the resolution process and that these can be met by the sale of the assets of each U.S. Branch.

3. Integration of the U.S. Resolution Planning Process into TCFHC's Non-U.S. Resolution Planning Process

Resolution planning for the U.S. Branches is integrated into the risk management and contingency planning framework for TCFHC and TCB.

TCFHC and TCB has 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 TCFHC, which ultimately oversees overall operations and risk management process for all global TCFHC entities.

Starting from 2014, in accordance with Section 243.3_(e)(2) of the Rule, the Board of Directors of TCFHC has expressly delegated the final approval of this Plan to the moderator of TCFHC's Resolution Plan Steering Committee -- the President of TCFHC, on condition that no changes are made to the content architecture and strategic perspectives of the Plan, and further that the Resolution Plan Steering Committee has already reviewed and approved the Plan in advance. After final approval by the President of TCFHC, TCFHC's Resolution Plan Task Force shall file the Plan with the FRB and the FDIC.

This plan has been duly approved by the President of TCFHC.

4. Material Changes that Require Modifications to TCFHC's filed Plan in 2014

In order to expand oversea operating units, TCB is currently applying to establish a New York branch with the New York State. The branch is expected to be inaugurated in January, 2016, and Li-Hua Huang will be appointed as the branch manager. After evaluating the strategic analysis, corporate governance, organization structure and related operation and financial information, management information systems, interconnections and interdependencies, supervisory and regulatory information and contact information of TCFHC's filed Plan in 2014, TCFHC has determined that, as of December 17, 2014, the filing date of the 2014 Plan, there have been no events, occurrences, or material changes in the conditions or circumstances of TCFHC, including the U.S. Branches, that necessitate material changes to the Plan.

I. Names of Material Entities

As mentioned above, TCFHC's Plan has no Material Entities, as it has no Core Business Lines or Critical Operations.

However, for informational purposes, the Plan discusses the U.S. Branches, including the interconnections and interdependencies among the U.S. branches of TCFHC around the world, and the integration of the resolution planning of the U.S. branches into the contingency process of TCFHC. TCFHC 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 TCFHC and, in particular, the operations of TCFHC in the U.S. and to enhance the ability of the authorities and TCFHC itself in facilitating a rapid and orderly resolution of TCFHC in response to a material financial distress of TCFHC.

Organizational Information of the U.S. Operations of TCFHC as of November 30, 2015

Name	Address	RSSD ID
Branches of Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.		
Los Angeles	601 S. Figueroa St. #3500, Los Angeles, CA 90017, U.S.A.	2361077
Seattle	1201 3rd Ave. Suite 1200, Seattle, WA 98101, U.S.A.	1861909
New York	88 Pine Street, 31st Floor, New York, New York 10005	In establishment

II. Description of Core Business Lines

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

A minor part of the banking business of TCFHC is conducted in the U.S. TCFHC conducts its banking business in the U.S. through its two branches in Los Angeles and Seattle. The business of these two branches is largely confined to corporate banking. The business volume of these U.S. Branches is very small compared against the business volume of TCFHC in its entirety with reference to either the net revenue, income before income tax, or assets and liabilities.

Within the global banking business line of TCFHC, the share of business volume contributed by the operations in the U.S. is no more than 6% 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 global banking business line of TCFHC is less than 2%. Therefore, the banking business line of TCFHC is not a core business line defined in 12 CFR. Part 243.

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

1. The consolidated financial information of TCFHC, TCB, and the U.S. Branches is summarized in the following tables.

	TCFHC		TCB	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total Assets	\$ 3,082,165	\$ 3,073,077	\$ 2,910,647	\$ 2,921,499
Total Liabilities	2,923,576	2,920,711	2,760,138	2,781,734
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net Revenue	\$ 35,486	\$ 34,855	\$ 39,763	\$ 33,266
Income Before Income Tax	12,064	10,015	11,677	9,415

Source: Audited by certified public accountants and the consolidated financial information for 2013 was prepared on initial application of IFRSs.

U.S. Branches

	TCB LA Branch		TCB Seattle Branch		Total	
December 31, 2014						
Total Assets	\$ 480,297	\$ 523,557	\$ 1,003,854			
Total Liabilities	445,762	478,332	924,094			
December 31, 2013						
Total Assets	\$ 637,078	\$ 577,760	\$ 1,214,838			
Total Liabilities	609,538	538,709	1,148,247			

2. The total consolidated equities in TCB and the U.S. Branches are summarized below.

	TCB		
	TCB	TCB LA Branch	TCB Seattle Branch
December 31, 2014	\$ 4,746,220	\$ 34,535	\$ 45,225
December 31, 2013	\$ 4,686,497	\$ 27,540	\$ 39,050

As required by the Bank Holding Company Act and the International Banking Act, TCB files Form FR Y-7Q (The Capital and Asset Report for Foreign Banking Organizations) with the FRB quarterly, which provides information of TCB as a whole but not about the U.S. Branches individually. The information of the capital of TCB is summarized below:

December 31, 2014

Unit: USD in million

Tier 1 Capital	\$	4,374
Total risk-based capital		6,824
Risk-weighted assets		53,123
Total assets at end of period		91,906

3. Primary Funding Sources

TCB's primary funds sources include client deposits and remittances, deposits by the CBC and other banks, as well as long-term bank debentures and shareholder equity. TCB has established real-time reporting mechanisms to effectively control TCB's capital flows. Primary businesses are deposits, loans, and securities investments, which include high-liquidity assets such as negotiable CBC CDs, treasury bills and government bonds, money market commercial papers, high-quality financial bonds and corporate bonds.

The primary funding sources of the U.S. Branches are customer deposits and loans from the CBC and other overseas branches of Taiwanese banks. The U.S. Branches are 100% owned by TCB. If necessary, TCB promises to fully support its overseas branches, although the Plan does not rely upon such support in insolvency. In addition, TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch have access to the discount window to meet its liquidity needs by pledging its assets with the FRB.

IV. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities

Derivatives

Since its inception, neither TCB LA Branch nor TCB Seattle Branch undertakes or holds any derivatives. If the branches purchase derivatives as the end user, the purchase should be primarily for the purpose of hedging and secondarily for the purpose of trading. In other words, in compliance with TCB's derivatives policies and procedures, the primary goal should be to enhance the hedging function of assets and the secondary goal would be to create profits from financial trading operations.

Hedging Activities

TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch mainly hold floating-interest rate asset and liability positions, and have not held any hedging-related instruments since their inceptions. In the future, any hedging transactions must be conducted in compliance with TCB's derivatives policies and procedures.

V. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems

TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch mainly utilize the following payment, clearing and settlement systems:

Name of System	Services Provided
1. Fedwire Fund Service	Payment Processing & Cash Settlement
2. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT)	Interbank Financial Telecommunication
3. The Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC)	Clearing & Depositories

VI. Descriptions of Foreign Operations

TCFHC has many subsidiaries outside the U.S., primarily in the R.O.C.

The business of those subsidiaries are roughly divided into banking, securities, bills-based financing, asset management, life insurance, as well as securities investment trusts. However, as mentioned above, the scale of the banking business is much larger than other businesses under TCFHC.

Hierarchical List of Subsidiaries Held Directly or Indirectly by TCFHC as of November 30, 2015:

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		
Subsidiaries Held Directly by Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co., Ltd.						
Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Tsan-Chan Liao	Banking
Taiwan Cooperative Securities Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Chung-Dea Hsieh	Securities dealer
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Chu-Lie Tang	Bills finance dealer
Co-operative Assets Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Chih-Cheng Peng	Acquisition of delinquent loans
Taiwan Cooperative Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Chiu-Jung Tsai	Securities investment trust
Taiwan Cooperative Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Teng-Shan Tai	Venture capital industry
BNP Paribas Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	51%	note 3	Zhen-Yuan Du	Insurance industry
Subsidiaries Held Directly by Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.						
United Taiwan Bank S.A.	Brussels BELGIUM	BELGIUM	90.02%	note 3	Hong-Chen Lin	Acceptance of savings related services approved by local authorities, domestic and oversea remittances, syndicated loans, short-term facilitations, interbank deposits and loans, business in the monetary, foreign exchange and capital market.
Cooperative Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Taipei TAIWAN	TAIWAN	100%	note 3	Yang-Jan Fan	Life and property insurance agent
Subsidiaries Held Directly by Co-operative Assets Management Co., Ltd.						
Cooperative International Leasing Corp., Ltd.	Suzhou People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	100%	note 3	Pei-Liang Chen	Financial leases

note 1: All entities listed are corporate entities. 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.

VII. Material Supervisory Authorities

Supervisory Authorities for the U.S. Branches

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

The supervisory authorities for TCB Seattle Branch are the FRB and Washington State Department of Financial Services.

Taiwan Supervisory Authorities for the Covered Company

Pursuant to the Financial Holding Company Act, Organic Law of Banking Bureau, FSC and the Organic Act Governing the Establishment of the Financial Examination Bureau, FSC, TCFHC 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, R.O.C, the Organic Act Governing the Establishment of the Financial Examination Bureau, Financial Supervision Commission, R.O.C, the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Act, and the Deposit Insurance Act of the Republic of China, TCB is subject to the supervision of the FSC, the Banking Bureau of the FSC, the Financial Examination Bureau of the FSC, CBC, and the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation, Taiwan, R.O.C.

VIII. Principal Officers

List of Members of the Steering Committee as of November 30, 2015:

Title	Name
President of TCFHC	Shyh-Laang Lin
President of TCB	Hong-Chen Lin
Executive Vice-President of TCFHC and Executive Vice-President of TCB	Kuang-Hua Hu
Executive Vice-President of TCFHC and Executive Vice-President of TCB	Mei-Tsu Chen
Executive Vice-President of TCB	Teng-Shan Tai
Executive Vice-President of TCB	Shih-Chih Tsai
Executive Vice-President of TCB	Yen-Yi Cheng
Legal Compliance Director of TCFHC and Legal Compliance Director of TCB	Pe-Chu Wu

IX. Corporate Governance Structure and Processes Related to Resolution

Planning

The Board of Directors of TCFHC is at the top of the hierarchy of the management, approval and supervision processes for the resolution planning of the U.S. Branches in accordance with Federal Reserve System 12 CFR Part 243 and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 12 CFR Part 381_3(e). The policies, procedures, internal controls relating to and the compliance with the Plan are under the supervision of the Resolution Plan Steering Committee and the Steering Committee periodically reported to the Board of Directors of TCFHC.

The Resolution Plan Task Force carries out the drafting and implementation of the Plan under the supervision and management of the Steering Committee. The Task Force shall report to the Steering Committee all progress made with respect to the Plan, the status of relevant filings, the risk management strategy, and the level of compliance with the Rule. In the event that a major incident necessitates timely modification to the resolution strategy or other contents of the Plan, such modification shall be reviewed by the Steering Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors of TCFHC for approval. The Task Force shall examine the effectiveness and adequacy of the policies, procedures, and internal controls relating to the Plan every year in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Authorities. Such examination shall follow the same authorization and approval process as discussed above.

X. Description of Material Management Information Systems

TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch do not utilize any proprietary, self-developed management information system, but instead rely on applications and modules provided by the Head Office to manage daily operations. The systems are sufficient to generate the information necessary to execute the resolution strategy described below. The systems are widely involved in the daily transactions, evaluation procedures, risk management, funding, performance assessment, regulatory filings, and reporting of accounting and financial information. TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch have promulgated policies and procedures to ensure the effectiveness of the management information systems at TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch. Data Processing Steering Committee / Information System Steering Committees have been created for the U.S. Branches to periodically review the implementation of computer and network security control measures, monitor and manage information operations, as well as identify and control related risks.

XI. High-level Description of Resolution Strategy

As required by the FRB and FDIC, TCFHC has prepared the Plan under the assumption that TCFHC 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 TCFHC will state a resolution strategy solely for its U.S. operations.

TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch, as state-licensed limited branches, would be placed into the receivership of the California and Washington state banking authorities respectively, and be resolved under the applicable state insolvency laws.

Considering the limited banking operations of TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch, the preferred resolution strategy for both TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle Branch is an orderly and deliberate wind-down of operations and sale of assets and liabilities, under the applicable insolvency regime. Under this approach, the key assets of TCB LA Branch and TCB Seattle 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.