



Intesa Sanpaolo Resolution Plan Section 1: Public Section

December 22, 2016

Section 1 – Public Section

Table of Contents

1. Public Section	1-2
1.I. Summary of Resolution Plan	1-2
1.I.A. Material Entities	1-3
1.I.B. Core Business Lines	1-4
1.I.B.1. Wholesale Bank	1-4
1.I.B.2. Broker-Dealer	1-4
1.I.C. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital and Major Funding Sources	1-5
1.I.C.1. Capital	1-6
1.I.C.2. Funding	1-6
1.I.D. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities	1-7
1.I.E. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems	1-7
1.I.F. Foreign Operations	1-8
1.I.G. Material Supervisory Authorities	1-9
1.I.H. Principal Officers	1-10
1.I.I. Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure and Processes	1-11
1.I.J. Material Management Information Systems	1-11
1.I.K. Description of Resolution Strategy	1-12

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1. Public Section

1.I. Summary of Resolution Plan

On September 13, 2011, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “**FRB**”) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “**FDIC**”) jointly adopted a final rule pursuant to Section 165(d) of Title I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (FRB Regulation QQ, Part 381 of the FDIC Regulations) (the “**165(d) Rule**”) to implement resolution planning requirements for certain nonbank financial companies, bank holding companies and foreign banking organizations treated as bank holding companies.

The 165(d) Rule requires that a bank holding company or foreign banking organizations treated as a bank holding company with operations in the United States and more than \$50 billion in total consolidated global assets submit to the FRB and the FDIC on an annual basis a plan for the rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material distress or failure of the covered company’s U.S. operations. Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. (on a consolidated basis, “**Intesa Sanpaolo**” and, on an unconsolidated basis, the “**Bank**”) had total consolidated global assets in excess of \$50 billion, is therefore deemed to be a “covered company” pursuant to the 165(d) Rule and is required to file an annual resolution plan

submission (the “**Resolution Plan**”) for its U.S. operations with the FRB and the FDIC by December 31 of each year.

As of December 31, 2015, Intesa Sanpaolo was one of the largest banking groups in Italy, and one of the largest banking groups in Europe. Intesa Sanpaolo has an international network specialized in providing support to corporate customers, in particular Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, and in other areas where Italian businesses are most active, including the United States, Russia, China and India. As of December 31, 2015, it had 90,807 employees and 5,386 branches worldwide. The focus of Intesa Sanpaolo’s international activities, however, is on Italy and the rest of Europe.

Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. operations consist of activities of the Corporate and Investment Banking Division, together with funding activities.

Intesa Sanpaolo is providing the information required by the 165(d) Rule, including:

- A. The “material entities” (“**MEs**”) within Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. operations;
- B. The “core business lines” (“**CBLs**”) within Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. operations;
- C. Summary financial information regarding assets, liabilities, capital and major funding sources;
- D. Description of derivative and hedging activities;
- E. Memberships in material payment, clearing and settlement systems;
- F. Description of foreign operations;
- G. Material supervisory authorities;
- H. Principal officers;
- I. Corporate governance structure and processes related to resolution planning;
- J. Material management information systems; and
- K. Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. resolution strategy.

As described in more detail in Section I.K, the Resolution Plan demonstrates how the MEs and CBLs within Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. operations can be resolved in an orderly wind-down and liquidation under the applicable U.S. insolvency regimes. Intesa Sanpaolo has a limited footprint in the United States and has no critical operations (“**COs**”) whose failure or discontinuance would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States.

1.1.A. Material Entities

The 165(d) Rule defines a ME as an entity that is significant to the activities of a CBL. As described in the following section, Intesa Sanpaolo identified its CBLs based on analysis of several factors. Using these CBLs as the foundation for its analysis of its legal entities, Intesa Sanpaolo identified two MEs.

Intesa Sanpaolo performed this analysis using key performance metrics to assess materiality. The MEs are:

- **Intesa Sanpaolo New York Branch (“ISPNY”)**, licensed by the New York State Department of Financial Services and approved by the FRB as a New York branch of a foreign bank. ISPNY accepts only wholesale deposits which are not insured by the FDIC.
- **Banca IMI Securities Corp. (“IMI Securities”)**, a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a registered introducing broker under the Commodity Exchange Act. IMI Securities is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank.

Intesa Sanpaolo does not control any U.S. insured depository institution.

1.I.B. Core Business Lines

Under the 165(d) Rule, a business line is considered “core” if its failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit or franchise value. On the basis of this definition, and applying a set of key performance metrics, Intesa Sanpaolo identified two CBLs, each of which is described in more detail below. Of these two CBLs, one—the Wholesale Bank CBL—operates through ISPNY. The second CBL—the Broker-Dealer CBL—operates through IMI Securities.

1.I.B.1. Wholesale Bank

The Wholesale Bank CBL is organized into three primary sub-businesses: Corporate Banking, Treasury, and Proprietary Trading. It also provides U.S. dollar clearing services to the Bank, other Intesa Sanpaolo entities and third parties.

- The Corporate Banking sub-business provides financial support to multinational and Italian corporate clients in expanding their business, and conducts business activities with financial institutions. While Corporate Banking primarily focuses on commercial lending and trade and export finance solutions, other product and service offerings include U.S.-based investing, and the provision of financial management services to U.S. subsidiaries of Intesa Sanpaolo’s Italian customers.
- The Treasury sub-business is responsible for handling money market and foreign exchange (“FX”) activity in support of the funding needs of ISPNY as well as for managing the fixed income liquidity portfolio of ISPNY.
- The Proprietary Trading sub-business is a legacy business which is responsible for investing in collateralized debt obligations, both in cash and synthetic formats, as well as credit derivatives.

1.I.B.2. Broker-Dealer

The Broker-Dealer CBL consists of two main sub-businesses: Facilitation and Intermediation, and Capital Investments.

- The Facilitation and Intermediation sub-business has the primary mandate to provide market access and risk management solutions to Intesa Sanpaolo and its customers via the secondary trading markets in equity and debt securities. IMI Securities does not engage in underwriting activity and none of its lines of business engage in transactions with retail counterparties.
- The Capital Investments sub-business invests excess capital in liquid, investment grade corporate and sovereign securities for capital management purposes and to enhance the liquidity position of IMI Securities. The company may also invest excess cash overnight through money market accounts.

1.I.C. Summary Financial Information Regarding Assets, Liabilities, Capital and Major Funding Sources

The consolidated balance sheet for Intesa Sanpaolo as of December 31, 2015 is presented below. Figures are in millions of Euros and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Exhibit 1-1: Intesa Sanpaolo Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015

Assets	In Millions (€)
Financial assets held for trading	51,597
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	728
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss (“P&L”)	53,663
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	52,519
Financial assets available for sale	131,402
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	75,646
Investments held to maturity	1,386
Due from banks	34,445
Loans to customers	350,010
Investments in associates and companies subject to joint control	1,727
Property, equipment and intangible assets	12,562
Tax assets	15,021
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	27
Other assets	24,656
Total Assets	676,496
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	In Millions (€)
Due to banks	59,327
Due to customers and securities issued	365,402
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	1,310
Financial liabilities held for trading	43,522
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	144
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through P&L	47,022
<i>of which: Insurance Companies</i>	47,022
Tax liabilities	2,367

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	In Millions (€)
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-
Other liabilities	20,814
Technical reserves	84,616
Allowances for specific purpose	4,833
Share capital	8,732
Reserves	36,446
Valuation reserves	-1,018
Equity instruments	877
Minority interests	817
Net income (loss)	2,739
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	676,496

Intesa Sanpaolo's U.S. operations (on an unconsolidated basis) represent slightly more than 3% of Intesa Sanpaolo's total assets as of December 31, 2015.

1.I.C.1. Capital

Intesa Sanpaolo is responsible for the maintenance of regulatory and economic capital adequacy requirements in accordance with Italian regulations. The Intesa Sanpaolo capital management process ensures that risk-based capital considerations are factored into the planning of business objectives. This process enables Intesa Sanpaolo to ensure that it maintains appropriate levels of capital to operate within the agreed-upon risk limits and to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Intesa Sanpaolo considers the management and allocation of capital resources to be an instrument for strategic leverage, as well as a way to ensure consistency across the operating plans of the business units. Once Intesa Sanpaolo's strategic profitability, capital soundness and liquidity objectives have been defined, capital and financial resources are allocated to the business units through a process that evaluates their growth potential, capacity to generate value and financial autonomy. The capital at risk considered is twofold:

- regulatory capital covering Pillar 1 risks;
- overall internal capital covering Pillar 2 risks, for ICAAP purposes.

As of December 31, 2015, the total capital ratio stood at 16.6%, while the ratio of the Group's tier 1 capital to its total risk-weighted assets (tier 1 ratio) was 13.8%. The Common Equity Tier 1 ratio stood at 13.0%.

1.I.C.2. Funding

Intesa Sanpaolo's liquidity management is integrated into a comprehensive, global and centralized funding and liquidity management approach for Intesa Sanpaolo, in accordance with its guidelines, and is largely governed by the Bank's Head Office. Intesa Sanpaolo's short- and medium-term funding is

appropriately diversified in terms of investor groups, regions, products and currencies. ISPNY and IMI Securities are largely funded through deposits and securities loaned, respectively.

Intesa Sanpaolo’s comprehensive funding and liquidity management structure is managed through the use of various corporate bodies, internal governance structures and functions, from the level of Intesa Sanpaolo’s Supervisory Board and Managing Board downwards.

For further information about Intesa Sanpaolo’s financial condition and results of operations at and for the year ended December 31, 2015, please refer to the 2015 Intesa Sanpaolo Group Report on Operations and Consolidated Financial Statements (“**Annual Report 2015**”).¹

1.I.D. Description of Derivative and Hedging Activities

Within Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. operations, derivatives are used to manage exposure to the risk of unfavorable interest rate movements (interest rate swaps) and unfavorable FX rate movements (FX forwards and FX swaps) affecting the balance sheet of ISPNY. Intesa Sanpaolo only engages in transactions using instruments that are permitted for banks under applicable banking and commodities law. When hedging risks in the investment book, Intesa Sanpaolo’s Treasury function adheres to Intesa Sanpaolo’s current hedging policy based on the applicable accounting standard, International Accounting Standard 39 (“**IAS 39**”). All assets and new specific hedge transactions are booked in designated portfolios.

In accordance with IAS 39, derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are only reported under trading assets or trading liabilities if they do not meet the conditions for the application of hedge accounting. Otherwise, they are shown as fair values from derivative hedging instruments.

1.I.E. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems

Intesa Sanpaolo has memberships with financial market utilities (“**FMUs**”), including financial institutions, to facilitate the payment, clearing and settlement of transactions. The table below summarizes material FMU memberships.

Exhibit 1-2: Material Financial Market Utilities and Financial Institutions

Contracting Legal Entity	Material Financial Market Utilities and Financial Institutions
The Bank	Clearing House Interbank Payments System
The Bank	SWIFT
The Bank	Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS)
ISPNY	Fedwire
ISPNY	FedACH
ISPNY	Depository Trust Clearing Corporation (accessed through BONY)
IMI Securities	The Bank of New York Mellon

¹ Intesa Sanpaolo Annual Report 2015, available at <http://www.group.intesasanpaolo.com/script/sir0/si09/contentData/view/content-ref?id=CNT-05-000000450EBF>.

Contracting Legal Entity	Material Financial Market Utilities and Financial Institutions
IMI Securities	Depository Trust Clearing Corporation
IMI Securities	National Securities Clearing Corporation
IMI Securities	Government Securities Division (“GSD”) of FICC (accessed through BONY)
IMI Securities	Clearstream
IMI Securities	Euroclear
IMI Securities	CME

1.1.F. Foreign Operations

As described above, Intesa Sanpaolo is one of the largest banking groups in Italy and in Europe. Intesa Sanpaolo has an international network specialized in providing support to corporate customers, focusing primarily on Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, and in other areas where Italian businesses are most active, including the United States, Russia, China and India. Intesa Sanpaolo’s activities are divided into six business areas: the Banca dei Territori (Territorial Bank) Division, the Corporate and Investment Banking Division, the International Subsidiary Banks Division, the Private Banking Division, the Insurance Division, and the Asset Management Division.

Exhibit 1-3: Intesa Sanpaolo Structure

AMERICA

Direct Branches	Representative Offices
George Town	Santiago
New York	Washington D.C.

Country	Subsidiaries	Branches
Brazil	Intesa Sanpaolo Brasil	1

OCEANIA

Representative Offices
Sydney

ASIA

Direct Branches	Representative Offices
Dubai	Abu Dhabi
Hong Kong	Beijing
Shanghai	Beirut
Singapore	Ho Chi Minh City
Tokyo	Mumbai
	Seoul

EUROPE

Direct Branches	Representative Offices
Amsterdam	Athens
Frankfurt	Brussels ⁽¹⁾
Innsbruck	Istanbul
Istanbul	Moscow
London	
Madrid	
Paris	
Warsaw	



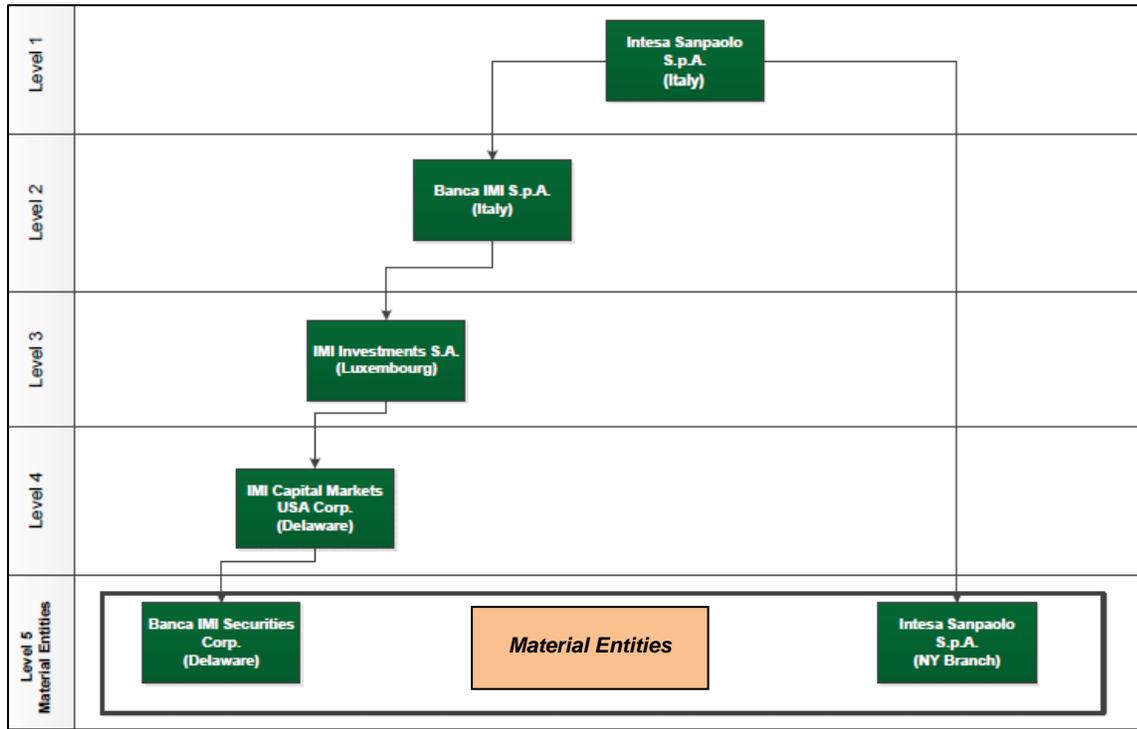
Country	Subsidiaries	Branches
Albania	Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Albania	32
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Intesa Sanpaolo Banka Bosna i Hercegovina	52
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb	198
Czech Republic	VUB Banka	1
Hungary	CIB Bank	83
Ireland	Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Ireland	1
Luxembourg	Fideuram	1
	Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Luxembourg	1
Romania	Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Romania	45
Russian Federation	Banca Intesa	50
Serbia	Banca Intesa Beograd	170
Slovakia	VUB Banka	230
Slovenia	Banka Koper	52
Switzerland	Intesa Sanpaolo Private Bank (Suisse)	1
Ukraine	Pravex-Bank	137
United Kingdom	Banca IMI	1
	Intesa Sanpaolo Private Banking	1

AFRICA

Representative Offices	Country	Subsidiaries	Branches
Cairo	Egypt	Bank of Alexandria	170
Casablanca			
Tunis			

Figures as at 31 December 2015
(1) International and Regulatory Affairs

Exhibit 1-4: 165(d) Resolution Plan Material Entities of Intesa Sanpaolo



For further information regarding Intesa Sanpaolo’s global operations, please refer to the Annual Report 2014.

1.1.G. Material Supervisory Authorities

Intesa Sanpaolo is regulated by the Bank of Italy on a consolidated basis and, within the United States, by the following supervisory authorities for Intesa Sanpaolo’s respective MEs:

Exhibit 1-5: Material Supervisory Authorities for ISPNY

Supervisory Authority	Jurisdiction
New York State Department of Financial Services	New York
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York	United States; New York
Bank of Italy	Italy
National Futures Association	United States
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	United States

Exhibit 1-6: Material Supervisory Authorities for IMI Securities

Supervisory Authority	Jurisdiction
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc.	United States
Securities and Exchange Commission	United States
National Futures Association	United States
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	United States

1.I.H. Principal Officers

The tables below list the principal executive officers of Intesa Sanpaolo’s MEs as of the date of Intesa Sanpaolo’s annual resolution plan submission for 2016.

Exhibit 1-7: Senior Management – ISPNY

Name	Title
Biagio Calabrese	EVP, General Manager
Antonio DiMaggio	FVP, Head of Emerging Markets and Trade Finance
Michael Smith	VP, Chief Auditor
Franck Fleury	FVP, Head of Risk Management
Barbara Bassi	FVP, Head of Loan Syndications
David Cellante	VP, Chief Compliance Officer
Stefano Marras	FVP, Head of Accounting and Operations
Francesco Di Mario	FVP, Head of Credit
Paolo Caielli	FVP, Head of Human Resources
Rosanna Pezzo	FVP, Treasurer
Angelo Brizi	FVP, Head of Structured Credit Products

Exhibit 1-8: Board of Directors – IMI Securities

Name	Title
Stefano Lucchini	Chairman of Banca IMI Securities
Biagio Calabrese	Vice Chairman
Kelley T. Millet	CEO and Treasurer
Gianluca Cugno	Director

Exhibit 1-9: Senior Management – IMI Securities

Name	Title
T. Kelley Millet	Chief Executive Officer
Paolo Desideri	Chief Operating Officer
Corwin Wyatt	Chief Compliance Officer
Gerard Novello	Chief Operations Officer
Vincent Di Bella	Chief Financial Officer
Douglas Jacoby	General Counsel

1.I.I. Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure and Processes

Intesa Sanpaolo fully supports the goals and objectives of the FRB and FDIC with respect to resolution planning and has adopted a robust corporate governance structure that includes the establishment of a U.S. Resolution Plan Committee including key officers of both ISPNY and IMI Securities, chaired by ISPNY’s General Manager. The U.S. Resolution Plan Committee provides overall project guidance, review and local approval of key milestones related to the preparation of the Resolution Plan. ISPNY and IMI Securities management is responsible for drafting and finalizing resolution planning documentation, as well as for preparing reports and status updates for the U.S. Resolution Plan Committee. The external legal counsel provides guidance on regulatory requirements and developments.

The U.S. Resolution Plan is approved by the Intesa Sanpaolo Board of Directors (*Consiglio di Amministrazione*) following its review and vetting at a local level by the U.S. Resolution Plan Committee and at the level of Intesa Sanpaolo’s Head Office by the Capital & Liquidity Management and Recovery Plan Sub-Department, which is responsible for the coordination and alignment of such activities across the Intesa Sanpaolo group.

The necessary processes to ensure the ongoing development and maintenance of the U.S. Resolution Plan have been incorporated into Intesa Sanpaolo’s business-as-usual procedures. The U.S. Resolution Plan Committee is staffed with full-time personnel to manage the resolution planning process going forward, including the annual submission and submissions required within 45 days of a material event.

1.I.J. Material Management Information Systems

Management Information Systems (“MIS”) for Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. Operations represents all key systems and their associated Intellectual Property and infrastructure, including data centers, used to report essential management information. To identify systems that are key on an ongoing basis for enterprise risk reporting, accounting, financial and regulatory reporting, Intesa Sanpaolo’s U.S. Operations asked members of senior management at ISPNY and IMI Securities who are responsible for managing the enterprise risk reporting, accounting, financial and regulatory reporting to provide the list of key applications that produce such reports.

Intesa Sanpaolo relies on both internal and external systems in order to support its business operations. The types of MIS reports used are listed below:

- Risk reporting includes reports prepared to manage, monitor, control and analyze credit, market, operational and liquidity risks for Intesa Sanpaolo's MEs and CBLs.
- Accounting, financial and regulatory reporting includes internal actual and forecasted daily and monthly financial performance management reports and analyses provided to business heads and senior management of ISPNY and IMI Securities, as well as to provide regulators with requested and required information on a regular basis.

1.I.K. Description of Resolution Strategy

As described above, Intesa Sanpaolo has a limited footprint in the United States and has no COs whose failure or discontinuance would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States. Intesa Sanpaolo does not control any U.S. insured depository institution. Intesa Sanpaolo has designated two MEs – ISPNY and IMI Securities.

For purposes of this Resolution Plan, Intesa Sanpaolo has adopted a “worst case” resolution strategy under which, even if Intesa Sanpaolo's resolution proceedings in Italy result in the continuation of Intesa Sanpaolo or the transfer of its business to another LE, its U.S. operations are not continued and each of its MEs is wound down pursuant to its applicable resolution regime.

- For ISPNY, a New York branch of a foreign bank, liquidation would proceed under the New York State Banking Law under the control of the Superintendent of the New York State Department of Financial Services. In liquidating ISPNY, the Superintendent would also wind down the Wholesale Bank CBL associated with ISPNY.
- For IMI Securities, a broker-dealer, liquidation would proceed under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 under the control of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation Trustee. In liquidating IMI Securities, the appointed trustee would also wind down the Broker-Dealer CBL associated with IMI Securities.

Because of the limited presence of Intesa Sanpaolo in the United States and the respective resolution regimes of each of its MEs, the discontinuation of these MEs would be expected to proceed in an orderly fashion and would not have an adverse effect on the financial stability of the United States. There have been no material changes to Intesa Sanpaolo's strategy for the rapid and orderly resolution of its U.S. operations since the previous submission of its Resolution Plan to the FRB and FDIC in December 2015.