

FINANCIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

Unit: Millions of RMB

FOR THE YEAR	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Gross Revenue	115,733	126,462	130,174	128,540	109,659
Gross Expenses	110,775	125,375	129,429	127,296	108,141
Net Income	4,958	1,087	745	1,244	1,518
AT YEAR-END	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Total Assets	2,201,065	1,923,646	1,681,759	1,576,188	1,251,758
Total Loans	1,200,945	1,257,943	1,114,782	996,511	777,798
Total Deposits	1,764,433	1,551,956	1,326,897	1,166,682	803,610

As of December 31, 1999, total assets of the Bank reached RMB 2,201.1 billion, up 14.42% from 1998 levels of RMB 1,923.6 billion; total liabilities amounted to RMB 2,091.8 billion, up 14.73% from RMB 1,823.2 billion; and owner's equity increased by RMB 8.8 billion to reach RMB 109.3 billion.

Income before taxes for 1999 has more than quadrupled that of the previous year to reach RMB 7.4 billion. This growth is mainly due to the following factors:

- Our effort in continued improvements in asset quality, increases in the holdings of treasury and financial bonds, and the expansion of the Bank's intermediary services;
- Significant recoveries of non-performing loans during 1999;
- The transfer of RMB 250 billion non-performing assets to China Cinda Asset Management Corporation resulted in the receipt of similar amount of interest earning bonds, and in the reduction in the required provision for loan losses in 1999;
- The continued cost cutting measures implemented throughout the Bank.





The development of China Construction Bank over the past several years has stayed in close step with the economic development of China as a whole. This did not occur coincidentally, but rather through the efforts of its people and its leadership, whose sole objective was to make CCB the leading commercial bank in China. It is through these efforts that CCB has come to be synonymous with commercial reform in the banking sector in China.

I am proud to assume the roles of Chief Executive Officer and President of CCB as it enters the new millennium. We are well positioned to retain our leadership role in our key market segments, such as retail banking and investment banking, and we have the core skills in place to pursue market leadership roles in many other service areas. It is evident, as I speak many people throughout the Bank, that we enter the year 2000 with many new ideas and business strategies, and with an optimism to succeed in delivering on these strategies.

The global and domestic economic outlook for 2000 is promising. The improvement of international economic and financial situations, particularly here in Asia, and rapid growth of foreign trade have provided very good conditions for domestic banks to strengthen reforms and promote the development of businesses throughout China.

The Bank is faced with several key opportunities in the next year that will set its course for generations to come. The expected accession to the World Trade Organization will create new markets for Chinese goods and services, as well as increasing competition in our own marketplace for foreign products. We must be ready to adapt to these changes, and openly embrace the reforms necessary in our management style and banking practices to ensure our continued competitiveness. The development of Western China also creates significant opportunities for the Bank to promote new business investment, support key industries and contribute to the overall economic development of the country. And finally, the introduction of new policies allowing for capital market expansion will create a whole new set of potential customers and services, including securities and fund management companies, and trust and custody services.

Wang Xuebing - President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Wang Xuebing was born in Beijing on February 19, 1952. After graduation from the University of International Business and Economics in 1976, he joined Bank of China. From 1976 to 1993, Mr. Wang held several managerial positions in the Accounting and Treasury Departments, and the London and New York branches. In 1988, Mr. Wang became the General Manager of the U.S. operations of Bank of China. In April of 1993, he was appointed as the Deputy General Manager and member of the Executive Committee of the Board of China Everbright Group, the Vice Chairman of China Everbright Bank, and the General Manager of China Everbright Finance Company. Eight months later, he was transferred back to Bank of China, and assumed the positions of Vice Chairman and President; he was later appointed as Chairman and President in May 1995. Mr. Wang took the current position as the President and Chief Executive Officer at the China Construction Bank in February 2000.



To take advantage of these opportunities, our efforts must be focused on achieving a higher rate of reform throughout the Bank, at a pace faster than the accelerating rate of globalization in the financial services industry. I believe this consists of several key elements:

— We must enhance the management and corporate governance structure of the Bank, so that all reform efforts can be achieved responsively and effectively throughout the Bank. Government officials have emphasized this repeatedly throughout the year, and its importance cannot be overstated.

— We must promote the reform of the credit system, including loan underwriting, portfolio management, and bad debt resolution practices, to raise these to an internationally acceptable level and improve our ability to detect potential portfolio issues, and propose solutions, at an early stage.

— And we must critically evaluate our employee incentive and benefit systems, to ensure our ability to retain the top quality people in our Bank.

By achieving these core objectives, we will establish a foundation within CCB that will allow us to move forward with important reforms in other banking areas, and permit us to expand our product and service offerings to a wider range of customers, while controlling the Bank's overall levels of risk and profitability.

The Bank thrived under the skilled leadership of Dr. Zhou Xiaochuan, whose vision and perspective on the market opportunities for CCB led the Bank's development to its dominant domestic banking role today. Everyone associated with CCB owes Dr. Zhou their deepest gratitude for his efforts, and we wish him the best in his new role as Chairman of the CSRC.

CCB enters 2000 as a leader in the domestic banking market. However, few, if any, companies globally began the 1990s as industry leaders and ended the decade in the same position. Buffeted by tides of technological, demographic and economic change, and the emergence of non-traditional competitors, too many companies seem to be at the mercy of the fates, rather than in control of their destinies. Our goal is to control our destiny in those markets we consider to be our strengths, and to identify opportunities to enter other markets, efficiently and profitably, by providing the services our customers demand.

I look forward to working with the CCB professionals, and our loyal customers, to make this goal a reality.



WANG XUEBING

President and Chief Executive Officer of CCB





Zhou Xiaochuan Former President and Chief Executive Officer



STATEMENT OF

THE FORMER PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

China Construction Bank had an outstanding year in 1999, and solidified its market leadership positions in many areas of the Chinese banking sector. We took significant steps forward toward fulfilling our vision of creating a commercially competitive bank, in anticipation of the many market changes that will occur in our industry in the very near future. In my letter this year I would like to highlight some of these achievements, and review the progress we have made during my tenure as Chief Executive Officer and President.

Financial Highlights - China Construction Bank's profits before income taxes reached record levels in 1999, totalling RMB 7.4 billion, more than three times the prior year levels. Our asset growth of more than 14% increased our total assets to over RMB 2.2 trillion. This growth in assets and profits helped increase owner's equity by over 8%, to RMB 109.3 billion. Much of this growth is attributable to the improved asset quality of our lending and investing portfolios, and an increased emphasis on the basic management tenets of cost control, active collection efforts, and improved risk management techniques.

Market Influences in 1999 - China continues to undergo a real transformation of its economy. The gradual replacement of the planned economy system with one containing more market-oriented factors has increased the need for banks to develop a customer-focused mentality, selling customers the services and products they want, at commercially competitive rates. Consumer spending continued to climb, and savings and investments were also increasing at a steady pace, as people found they had more disposable income in this environment.

The influence of foreign trade on the macroeconomic situation in China continues to be very powerful. The consistent inflows of foreign capital, while down slightly from prior year levels, clearly indicate that the eyes of the world are on China, and her response to the ever-increasing pressures of open market reform.



The emergence of a new economic paradigm, driven by the technology revolution that is sweeping the world, is rapidly requiring companies that wish to survive in this marketplace to embrace, not ignore, these changes. Knowledge is key; investment in knowledge management techniques, and improved products and services is consuming the budgets and funding once set aside for physical expansion of companies of all types, and nowhere is this occurring more than in the financial services sector. We can expect these products and services to get cheaper and better, as a result of applying these new technology developments.

The major efforts undertaken by the Chinese Government to reform the state-owned enterprise sector are just the start of a long process toward rationalization of state investment and better use of precious capital resources through the corporate sector. More companies are eyeing opportunities to enter the capital markets to raise needed capital for their operations, both in China and abroad, taking advantage of the seemingly insatiable investor desire for new equities, as global markets climb to new highs.

This globalization has made the world a smaller place in many ways, bringing the world to China's doorstep, and allowing Chinese companies access to some of the world's most developed and competitive markets. This has forced China to focus even more effort on the quick and logical development of its banking and capital markets regulatory capabilities, as ultimately these systems serve as the foundation for any well-developed economic system. New financial policies adopted by the State during 1999, addressing areas such as asset quality and risk management, have assisted greatly in the progress in these areas.

And perhaps most importantly, customers are expecting more of us. More services, more convenient access, more information, more creativity - in order to compete effectively in this new and evolving marketplace, it is becoming increasingly important to be more customer-focused, and to listen more to our customers, to make sure we serve them effectively.



RESPONDING TO CHANGE

We looked at these factors and their potential impact on CCB, and were faced with a decision: whether to let these factors determine the course of our development, or whether to take these changes as challenges, and develop a proactive, well developed response to the issues. We chose the latter.

Dealing head-on with our non-performing asset issues, we were the first bank in China to transfer a significant portion of our problem assets to a state-owned asset management company, China Cinda Asset Management Corporation ("Cinda"). By the end of the year, RMB 250 billion in problem assets, largely arising during our policy lending era, were transferred to Cinda for resolution, clearing our portfolios of a significant burden and replacing it with interest earning assets which will help improve our returns in the future.

Banking is about taking risks, and to discourage people from doing so simply inhibits growth. To ensure the continued growth of the Bank, we made significant changes to our credit risk management process, working hard to instill improved lending and underwriting skills in our professionals, and improving the internal control structure throughout our operations. In order to recognize the contribution of our staff in this environment, we have also introduced a new employee incentive system that rewards CCB personnel for achieving certain profitability and operational goals. These changes have helped create an atmosphere that will encourage our people to take measurable, managed risks in an attempt to enhance earnings.

To respond to our customers' needs, the creative minds of our professionals worked diligently to develop the products and services demanded by our customers. The establishment of a comprehensive retail banking business - meeting consumer needs in areas such as auto, consumer durables and education loans, and ATM and credit card services - has placed CCB as the leading retail bank in China. The initiative of our mortgage lending professionals has helped the Bank achieve a dominant position in China's fledgling mortgage loan market. More than 50% of all mortgage loans in the market were underwritten by us, and in Shanghai, one of our key markets, over 70% of mortgage loans were obtained from CCB. The development and introduction of on-line banking capabilities in 1999 have helped lead China solidly into the information age, and have provided customers the convenience of our services as and when they need them.



Our corporate customers also benefit from our improved structure and focus. We have developed a solid business of providing domestic banking services to foreign companies in China, and we are one of the key players in the domestic inter-bank market, helping foreign bank branches meet their RMB funding needs. The establishment of a corporate customer department allows us to develop a team with the specialized skills to deal with our corporate clients and assist them in finding solutions to their unique problems. And our corporate customers, both state-owned and privately-owned, have found the capital markets expertise of our team at China International Capital Corporation to be of great assistance in helping them with their ventures into the global and domestic marketplace.

AND THE TORCH IS PASSED . . .

These achievements, and many more, could not have been accomplished over the past two years without the assistance of the qualified staff of CCB, to whom I would like to express my sincere gratitude. During 1999, Mr. Su Wenchuan, Deputy President, retired from the Bank. Also during the year, Mr. Zhu Dengshan and Mr. Shi Chungui, Deputy Presidents, and Mr. Tian Guoli, Assistant President, moved on to new responsibilities at China Cinda Asset Management Corporation. I would like to thank them for their dedication and valuable activity on the management team. I would also like to welcome Mr. Zhang Enzhao, formerly general manager of our Shanghai Branch, to the CCB management team as Deputy President.

As I move on, I would also like to welcome Mr. Wang Xuebing as the new president of CCB. Mr. Wang's extensive background in the international and domestic banking sectors will greatly benefit the Bank in its continued reform efforts, and I am certain he will lead the Bank to an even brighter future.

We have accomplished a great deal during the last two years at CCB. The progress we have made will be overshadowed only by the great achievements yet to come in the development of this bank, and I am proud to be part of the hard-working team of professionals that has led CCB to this point. Commitment, dedication and perseverance have resulted in CCB's recognition as one of the premier domestic banks in China. Innovation, courage, and a sense of vision will elevate it even higher. I wish the staff and management team of CCB all the best for its future.



ZHOU XIAOCHUAN

Former President and Chief Executive Officer of CCB



SENIOR EXECUTIVES & CHAIRMAN OF

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD



WANG XUEBING

PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



ZHANG ENZHAO

DEPUTY PRESIDENT



LIU ZIQIANG

DEPUTY PRESIDENT





LIU SHULAN
DEPUTY PRESIDENT



LI ZAOHANG
DEPUTY PRESIDENT



ZHAO LIN
CHIEF AUDITOR



CHEN ZUOFU
ASSISTANTPRESIDENT



FAN YIFEI
ASSISTANTPRESIDENT



ZHENG ZHIJIE
ASSISTANTPRESIDENT



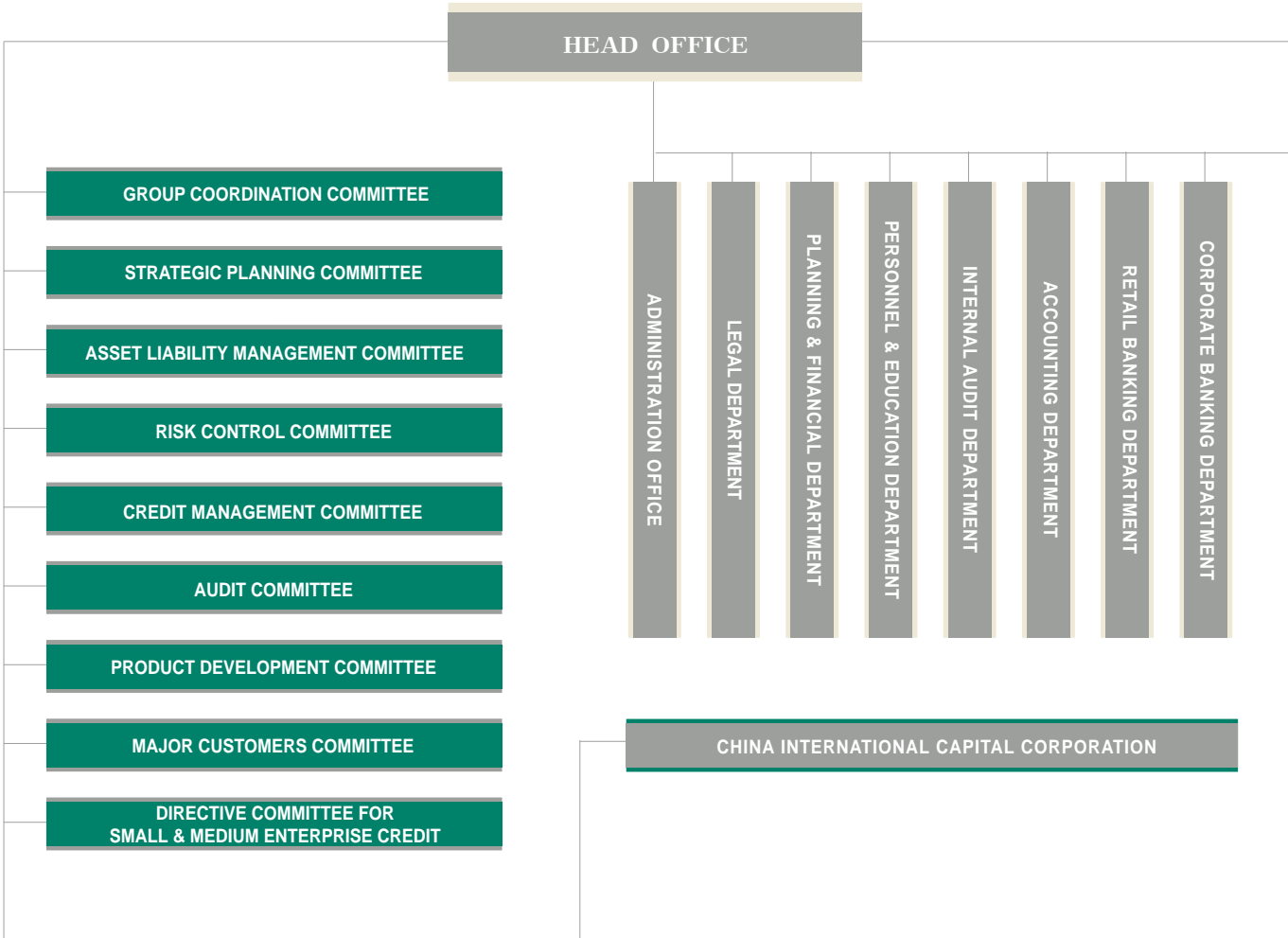
ZHOU DAOJIONG

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD



BANKING ORGANIZATION

C H A R T



Notes:

1. China Trust and Investment Corporation, China Investment Consulting Corporation and the Banking Department were merged with China Cinda Asset Management Corporation.
2. The Bank has Computer Center, Fund Clearing Center, Head Office Service Center as supporting departments in the head office.
3. Suzhou Branch and Three Gorges Branch are categorized as specially-listed city level branches.
4. The Bank's overseas branches are Hong Kong Branch, Singapore Branch and Frankfurt Branch. The Bank has set up representatives offices in London, Tokyo, Seoul and New York.
5. Harbin Specialized Investment College and Changzhou Finance & Economy School are the training bases of the Bank under the governance of the head office.
6. At the end of 1998, CCB had 13,074 branches and sub-branches and 14,815 deposit-taking offices, with a total of 324,000 employees.





CORPORATE

G O V E R N A N C E

With the continuing push on development of the financial services sector, and the pending entry into WTO, the need for a stronger corporate governance structure has never been more evident. Companies, like countries, require high levels of self-regulation in order to ensure good corporate standing. Globalisation of our marketplace, and increased competition from within China, has only heightened this need. We believe that markets will ultimately reward companies with strong accountability and transparent decision making.

A management structure alone will not ensure that all the resources and skills are focused on achieving objectives. The business environment is too dynamic for that. We need to ensure that we are structured in a flexible, yet manageable way so as to respond to customer and market demands quickly, anticipate future developments and adapt to new forces in the market.

Our goal is to make these changes in a managed environment, ensuring successful implementation of key objectives before introducing further changes. It is important that the people affected by these changes, and by future changes, fully understand what the changes mean to them, to the services they offer, and to the Bank as a whole.

During 1999, we focused on improving the reporting lines and structure of our internal audit department. This department plays a key role in providing corporate management with the ability to oversee the Bank's operations effectively; part of its effectiveness is based on its ability to report to senior executive management free of influence. Changes were made to clarify the audit committee's role in the supervision process, and the organisational structure of the internal audit department was changed to allow for a more effective and timely level of oversight at the branch level.

We will continue to strengthen our corporate governance throughout the Bank during 2000, to achieve a level worthy of comparison to some of the finest systems in the world.



MAJOR STEPS TO

COMMERCIALIZATION

We took a long look at ourselves this year to determine the changes needed to get us focused on the issues and opportunities of the future. Each of these tasks requires a significant amount of effort, but the benefits are invaluable.

ADDRESSING NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

One of the key issues in Chinese banks currently is improving asset quality. At the decision of the government, and after careful evaluation of many alternatives, the Ministry of Finance established China Cinda Asset Management Corporation, the first company in China established for the sole function of resolving troubled assets. The Bank is the leader in this asset transfer effort among the state banks, completing a transfer of RMB 250 billion in non-performing assets originated prior to 1996, to Cinda before the end of 1999. Most of these assets were problem commercial assets we originated prior to the introduction of the new commercial banking law; these assets were primarily policy loans to state-owned enterprises, provided in accordance with the government's policy lending plan. Since then, we have focused our efforts on improving our credit management process, including underwriting and monitoring procedures, to ensure a gradual improvement in overall portfolio asset quality. While the transfer did not remove all problem loans from the portfolio, we believe it was helpful in reducing the volume of these assets to a level that can be more capably dealt with by our credit professionals.

The transfer was funded (at book value) through a bond issuance from Cinda, backed by the Ministry of Finance. This transfer greatly increased our interest earning asset level at year end, and is expected to have a continuing positive impact on our net interest income levels and margins in the future.

REORGANIZING OUR STRUCTURE

Following a process that had begun in 1994, we continue to reassess our organizational structure to determine the best methods to balance risk management, customer service and product profitability. We examined the cost effectiveness of our branch structure, and decided to condense certain operational areas to improve efficiency, to reduce the time involved in making client-related decisions, and to bring costs under control. In 1999, we completed the mergers of provincial branches with the city branches of the same location, and eliminated some small and unprofitable county level branches and operating offices.

REWARDING OUR PEOPLE

We made significant strides to introduce a new compensation system that more closely links individuals' performance to their salary levels. We believe that the quality of our human resources is often what sets us apart from other banks, and it is this resource that we need to protect and preserve, to ensure the continued growth of the Bank in a dynamic market. Using a "value created" approach, individuals are more accurately and objectively evaluated, and encouraged to continue to do more to add value to the Bank and its clients. Internal social insurance subsidies, for housing, medical and pension plans, are also gradually being established. We expect that full implementation of this reward system will occur in a two to three year time frame - until then, we expect to see solid increases in efficiency and productivity of our team as the new methodology is introduced.



CORPORATE

BANKING

At December 31, 1999, corporate lending, amounted to RMB 1,138.4 billion, is still the bulk of our business, accounting for 94.8% of the total portfolio. Many domestic companies in China are undergoing very difficult periods of restructuring and management change; we believe, however, that there are a number of viable opportunities present in this restructuring phase that will result in beneficial arrangements for us and the companies involved.

Corporate deposits have increased over the year, and now account for 49.9% of the total deposit portfolio (RMB 881.1 billion).

LARGE ENTERPRISE LENDING

Large corporate clients are the major players in this market currently. In order to take advantage of these opportunities, we have identified five measures that must be taken:

- 1) We will modify our credit structure and underwriting guidelines, to more accurately consider the borrower's future prospects, based on location, product, technological progress, and general industry environment;
- 2) We will provide blanket loan agreements for selected and preferred clients, serving all of their financial advisory needs;
- 3) We will support the restructuring of large state-owned enterprises and promote the establishment of adequate corporate governance at these organisations;
- 4) We will fully leverage our investment in information technology, to conduct industry and borrower analysis, improve Internet banking relationships, and develop meaningful reports on overall client relationship performance;
- 5) We will introduce the "customer service manager" program which assigns a service manager for each large corporate client to ensure that all of its banking needs are met through one-stop shopping at CCB.



SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISE LENDING

Small and medium-sized businesses are the backbone to a strong and healthy economy. It will be this sector that must grow in order for China to continue to develop. We clearly understand this issue. At CCB, small and medium size enterprises represent over 54.2% of outstanding loans at December 31, 1999 (approximately RMB 650.7 billion), with current year investment up by RMB 70 billion, accounting for 58% of all new originations. Our team of small and medium-sized business lenders spend countless hours in conducting research, evaluating company strategies and co-ordinating the efforts of various departments of the Bank, all with the focus of helping these companies survive in an increasingly competitive market.

Activities we have conducted for clients in this group include the following:

- 1) Streamlining of credit underwriting process - By making money easier to get for smaller business clients, without sacrificing asset quality, the Bank has tapped a very good market for its services, and ensured continued growth of the sector with less frustration to the borrower - overall, a more conducive, borrower-friendly lending environment;
- 2) Other services for small and medium-sized businesses include credit rating services, account clearing activities, and acting as financial consultant for small and medium enterprises, in conducting budgeting and pricing exercises and asset evaluation.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE LENDING

In order to reduce our portfolio risk, it is also important that we focus more attention on the services we can provide to the growing number of multinational corporations now doing business in China. Recent and pending changes in regulations will provide us with new market opportunities to develop a loyal foreign client base, particularly in assisting them with their RMB currency needs and in transactions involving Chinese counterparts.

- 1) During 1999, CCB issued RMB 8.8 billion in guaranteed loans to foreign-funded enterprises and accepted guarantees by foreign banks of approximately USD 1.1 billion.
- 2) In August 1999, we provided a guarantee for the largest domestic high-tech enterprise, Shanghai Huahong NEC Electronics Co., Ltd. The guarantee of USD 220 million, for a borrowing from the Japanese Import and Export Bank, is the largest guarantee for overseas borrowings issued by a Chinese bank in 1999.

OTHER SERVICES

CCB served as the financing party for several air plane leasing contracts during 1999, including acting as the lead bank for several major syndicated leasing arrangements for China Eastern Airline Corporation and Shanghai Airline Corporation. We also provided guarantees of USD 24.9 million and USD 190 million for Wuhan Airline Corporation and Southwest Airline Corporation, to advance the cause of civil aviation in these companies.



RETAIL

BANKING

Retail banking is at the core of our future strategy. For many years, individual customers have been depositing funds with us, but the consumer credit market did not begin to develop until recently, when the individual ownership of residences, automobiles, and other consumer goods was encouraged, in an effort to spur domestic consumer spending. We made investments in developing systems and networks that allowed consumers easier access to their funds, and to encourage a level of "customer loyalty" among our depositors and creditors, by offering a wide range of services and capabilities to ease the task of banking. It provides access to a large, stable, low-cost funding base, providing us with the liquidity needed to invest in potential growth areas in this market, such as Internet banking.

Since the mid-1990's, we have focused our retail banking practice on the mid-sized and larger cities in China, as these communities provide us with the greatest opportunity to develop and expand our product offerings. At the end of 1999, the deposit balance in the 100 largest city branches reached RMB 545.5 billion, or 67.9% of the total deposits, a RMB 72.4 billion increase over the prior year. Retail RMB deposits grew by over 13.4% last year, to reach RMB 803.9 billion. Foreign currency deposits, were also up over 40% from prior year levels, reaching USD 33.5 billion. CCB's market shares among the five largest banks in China are 19.6% for RMB deposits and 7.3% for foreign currency deposits.

As the consumer market continues to grow, the expectations of our customer base continue to grow also. We are committed to providing the highest level of personal service to our customers nationwide, using personal banking and technological advances to strengthen our role as one of the leading consumer banks in China. Our distribution network combines the services of over 20,000 branches, various level of sub-branches and deposit taking offices and the most advanced computerized banking network in China to provide the following services to our customers across the country:

Deposit Services

- Automatic transfers to brokerage accounts and insurance companies and automatic deposits from payroll allocation agents, can now be conducted directly through the debit card transaction network. Electronic remittances have proven to be a fast, convenient and effective means of moving transaction amounts through the banking system for individuals. Over RMB 28.9 billion exchanged hands using this network last year, which covers the Bank's 36 provincial and municipal branches, 283 city level branches and over 20,000 deposit taking offices in 840 different counties and cities throughout China. Our commitment to conduct these transfers within 24 hours demonstrates our confidence in this service.



- More flexible deposit structures have also provided customers with the ability to transfer funds easily between time and demand deposit accounts, to provide overdraft coverage, and to simplify the process of foreign currency deposits
- More personalised services, in the way of personal financial management for elite customers and client financial consulting centres in selected branches, have also drawn more loyal customers to the Bank.
- With the introduction of Euro in 1999, we made significant effort in expanding our foreign currency deposit services. We added the deposit and exchange services in Euro and eleven other foreign currencies at some of our large branches during the year. The deposit balance in Euro has reached approximately Euro 100 million at the end of 1999.
- The advent of the first "women's bank" in Shenzhen in December, catering to the specific financial needs of women in China, demonstrates our ability and willingness to tailor our service offerings to meet any customer's needs.

Mortgage Lending

CCB is the market leader in the mortgage industry, responsible for over 70% of the mortgage loans in Shanghai alone and over half of all mortgage lending in China through the end of 1999.

- The Bank's mortgage loan portfolio stood at RMB 58.4 billion at December 31, 1999, an increase of RMB 33.5 billion (135%) from the prior year.
- The Bank's on-lending mortgage has reached RMB 27.9 billion at the end of 1999. The on-lending mortgage services were provided in connection with the government housing subsidy programs.
- Mortgage loan origination that includes the on-lending totalled over RMB 58.4 billion in 1999.
- New lending facilities, such as home-improvement loans, are now part of over 10 different types of individual housing loans the Bank offers its clients.

The growth in this marketplace has required that we develop specific information systems to accommodate the market needs for information, which will be rolled out across China in 2000.



Bank Cards

Bank cards are gradually gaining more acceptance with the Chinese consumer, as demonstrated by our performance in this area this year; we expect this will continue to grow in 2000;

- We maintain a network of over 5,700 ATMs, 40,000 POS terminals and over 49,000 participating merchants nationwide. We also operate 21 self-service banking centers in major cities throughout China, giving customers 24 hour access to their banking needs.
- Long card issuance and usage grew to new levels in 1999, with total debit and credit cards issued now numbering 49.3 million, up 18.2 million or 58% from the previous year. Of which, debit card issuance has reached 36 million, accounting for 25% of all cards issued in China. Part of this growth is due to the introduction of the "Chinese Lunar Year" debit cards, targeted at children and adolescents and designed to cultivate the next generation of customers.
- Transaction volume has reached 151.7 million with total amount of RMB 285.6 billion.
- Long cards can now be used at all large and medium-sized cities throughout China.

Other Consumer Lending

Other non-real estate loan products, such as education, automobile, and consumer durable loans are becoming more popular products among Chinese consumers.

- Portfolio volumes remain relatively small (RMB 4.1 billion at December 31, 1999), but are among the fastest growing sector in the portfolio.
- New, quicker lending procedures, including allowing the customers to use their Long debit cards as a vehicle for loan granting and repayment, have proven to be a great convenience to customers.

Other Retail Banking Services

- The sale of treasury bonds to individuals was an extremely popular business in 1999. Over RMB 23.9 billion of Treasury bonds were sold, representing 15.6% of the total bonds sold in China. Redemptions totalled RMB 11.7 billion.



INTERMEDIARY

SERVICES

The intermediary services market is also an area showing great promise in China. International and domestic funding agencies are searching for reputable, trustworthy financial services companies to serve as their local "eyes and ears" in granting and servicing loans from funding they provide for targeted development efforts. Corporate and individual customers want to ensure that their investments in mutual funds are safe. And insurance companies are seeing the benefits that exist from using the expansive branch networks of the state banks to get closer to their customers.

Earning the trust of our customers, and the people and companies that rely on us for accurate, timely and well controlled fiduciary and agency services, is important to our current and future business. That is why we continue to make investments in our intermediary business management, to look for faster and more innovative ways to deliver the services that our customers demand, and to strive to be a leader in this industry.

Fee income from intermediary services was up significantly from the prior year levels. We expect this trend will continue in 2000 and for several years to come, as the markets continue to develop, and the need for these services increases. However, it is important that we consider the long-term opportunities and challenges in this market in setting our strategy - WTO access to foreign firms which are more efficient and advanced in these operations will set a high benchmark for us to achieve in order to compete on an international scale.

AGENCY SERVICES

CCB serves as an agency lender for many different institutions, including China Development Bank, Import and Export Bank of China, and various funding arms of the central and regional governments. Throughout the year, we transferred over RMB 300 billion in funds for national, regional and specific project financing throughout China. Using our branch network of over 13,000 locations to ensure that the funds were provided where needed, we oversaw the distribution of funds and ensured that the projects were properly managed. Of the total RMB 300 billion, RMB 4.8 billion was provided to assist in the relocation of people affected by the Three Gorges Project on the Yangtze River.

Serving as an agent in the commercial insurance business has increased the traffic flow in our branches, and added an additional line of revenue to our overall operations. Customers can now purchase insurance at over 2,000 branch locations throughout the country, from one of our 5,000 qualified insurance agents. We have established co-operative relationships with ten domestic insurance companies, to broaden the product offerings available to our customers. In 1999, total transaction amount for insurance agent business has more than tripled that of the prior year to reach RMB 2.7 billion.



After the phase II construction of our electronic fund clearing network, this state-of-art system enabled the Bank to conduct automatic transfer, monitor all clearing activities, perform reconciliation between accounts, and offer many other fund clearing related services for customers across China. Our investment in technology brought us RMB clearing service opportunities for smaller domestic banks and foreign banks. During 1999, CCB entered agreements with 16 banks to provide such services.

In 1999, the Bank's appraisal and consulting business for construction projects grew significantly to reach RMB 352 billion in total value of projects serviced, and gained a 30% of the market share in China. In addition, our settlement services for sports lottery has reached RMB 1.5 billion and the number of safe deposit boxes opened grew to 500 thousand.

MUTUAL FUNDS CUSTODIAN / ASSET MANAGEMENT

The advent of the funds industry introduced a new role for the commercial banks - securities custodian. As a custodian, CCB is vested with the responsibility of safekeeping and ensuring completeness of all fund assets, and providing investors in the fund with the comfort that these investments were being held in a well-controlled manner. We are a pioneer in this business in China, devoting our time and resources to developing the market, strengthening the required business management lines, and establishing a reliable information system framework to support this industry.

By the end of 1999, CCB served as custodian for RMB 10.8 billion of assets held in trust for domestic mutual fund management companies. Fee revenue from this business, which in 1999 amounted to RMB 15.4 million, is expected to grow rapidly over the coming years, as changes in regulations allowing the banks to participate more fully in these businesses will produce other revenue-generating opportunities for all banks.



INTERNET

BANKING

The Internet revolution has changed the way in which we need to look at our business. As more people and businesses discover the potential uses of the Internet technologies that exist today, it presents both opportunities and challenges to our core business lines. Being able to execute account transactions from your own home reduces the effectiveness of our branch network, and time and space boundaries no longer exist - however, our vast customer base provides us with an excellent opportunity to dominate the banking landscape in this area. In addition, these new innovations in product delivery and customer management provide us new impetus to reevaluate our current structure and find additional efficiencies in how we run our business.

CCB launched its Internet banking site in August 1999, providing customers with a new way of viewing information and conducting transactions. It has been warmly welcomed by our customers. Using some of the most advanced Internet technology in the world, the Bank's systems allow customers to shop, make hotel and travel reservations, conduct basic banking transactions, and other e-commerce activities. Transaction volumes have been growing rapidly and the functions of our system continue to expand, largely at the request of our customers.

Security is of the utmost importance in conducting Internet transactions. CCB established advanced and independent certificate authorisation systems and issued electronic certificates to Internet banking clients to ensure the security of all transactions, in accordance with national laws and policies. With security measures such as international standard SSL agreements, commercial operations systems of the highest domestic security grade (Grade B1) and a 24-hour dynamic security monitoring system, this service is the safest e-commerce system in China.

We believe future opportunities for the Internet rest in fields such as fund collection on an agency basis, mutual fund transfers, exchange dealings, and international settlements. In 2000, we expect to expand our Internet banking capabilities to more of the developed cities in China, where Internet users are concentrated. Holders of our Long Cards will also benefit, through an increased level of on-line service capabilities.

Internet banking is not only an important technological and financial breakthrough, but also a critical step in our competitive strategy. Our investment in Internet banking capabilities and services will continue to grow - in 2000, we plan to invest in improving these capabilities, researching the possibilities, and understanding our client's needs and demands. We are committed to being a leader in this market in China.



INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

The world is becoming a smaller place, and increasingly, our clients are becoming global participants. Our international business services are designed to provide our clients with comprehensive international settlement and trade finance services. Through our correspondent banking network and our global branch network we meet our clients needs, including remittance, collection and letters of credit for export and import needs.

In 1999, CCB conducted over USD 41.8 billion in international settlement, evenly balanced in import and export activities, and reflects a slight decline from 1998 levels.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TREASURY BUSINESS

Relying on its capital resources and favourable international reputation, the Bank regularly participates in the global financial market activities. We have accumulated a long and rich history in dealing in these markets, and using our advanced technology, we follow these markets closely. Our foreign exchange businesses include participating in the interbank borrowing and lending markets, conducting investment and trading transactions in foreign currency bonds, FX options, and other currency and interest rate derivative products.

Customers seeking to hedge their exposures to foreign currency cash flows also benefit from our services in this area, by using the various financial instruments and services we have available throughout our network in China, and through our overseas offices.

Our treasury function also plays an important proprietary role in helping the Bank manage its asset/liability and liquidity positions, by implementing management's strategies over capital funding and deposit and lending businesses.

Using available technologies and modern management applications, our goal is to ensure that all transactions are conducted in a safe and controlled environment, with timely and accurate settlement and reporting of results. Strict controls over front and back office operations, clear segregation of incompatible functions, and the effective use of transaction limits help ensure that the Bank's and our client's investments are shielded from additional operational risk, and that the foreign exchange business activities are conducted smoothly.

In 1999, the total amount of FX trade amounted to USD 149.7 billion, a 21% increase over the prior year, on a transaction volume that was 17% higher than 1998.



OVERSEAS FUND RAISING

In 1999, the continued effect of the Asian Financial Crisis kept the demand for overseas fund raising relatively low. During the year, nineteen loan contracts were entered with total value of USD 363.3 million raised. Out of the nineteen credit agreements entered, there are 10 government lending contracts with total value of USD 149.4 million, 8 export credits with total value of USD 198.3 million, and 1 commercial loan of USD 15.6 million. Primary projects related to these loans included a USD 190 million French government loan and export credit for construction of the Shanghai Subway No. 3 line, USD 76 million American export credit to Shandong Huaneng Dezhou Power Plant's third phase construction, a USD 50 million British export credit to the coal wharf at the Port of Tianjin, and USD 15 million Denmark government loan to Jilin Yutong Power Plant. Since this activity was first conducted in 1987, over 400 agreements worth USD 9.6 billion have been entered. We anticipate that this activity will gradually increase as the effect of the Asian economic crisis wears off, and as the effects of globalization and reform continue to take effect on the state run businesses.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLEARING

CCB's foreign exchange clearing system, the most advanced system in China, served its overseas correspondent banks, overseas and domestic branches and other financial institutions during 1999. Using the SWIFT standard, the Bank conducted over 90% of its FX clearing business through automated means in 1999. Conforming to this international standard ensures that remittances in and out are settled on a daily basis, providing quicker settlement and clearing services to our clients.

The Bank uses a network of sophisticated software applications to connect the branch network to the head office SWIFT communication system, thereby providing this expedited settlement and clearance service to over 120 domestic branches daily. Transaction volume over the SWIFT system has increased to 5,000 documents a day. We expect this to continue to grow as the availability of the SWIFT settlement system is expanded to our other major regional and local branches.



OVERSEAS BANKING OPERATIONS

Establishing a presence in major international financial centers provides us with the ability to serve our global customers' demands efficiently, as well as positioning our business to take advantage of global opportunities as they arise. Our branches in Singapore and Hong Kong were joined by a new branch in Frankfurt, Germany in September 1999. These three branches are now providing multi-dimensional financial services to our global clients, including trade finance, foreign currency settlement and financial advisory services. Hong Kong Jianxin Bank (HKJB), a 70% owned subsidiary of CCB, is a full-service retail bank operating solely in Hong Kong. HKJB provides CCB with direct access to the retail banking market in Hong Kong, and allows CCB to expand its distribution of products and services to a wider audience of potential customers.

Representative offices in New York, London, Tokyo and Seoul ensure that we are in touch with the key financial centers on a regular basis, and can provide our clients with top quality services wherever they do business.

Developing overseas agencies and accelerating the advances of overseas businesses is a key issue in the Bank's future international business developments. A new license has just recently been granted to our Johannesburg branch, providing us with our first entry into the South African market. In addition, opportunities in Europe are also being evaluated for future bank expansion.



INVESTMENT

BANKING

The expansion of the domestic capital markets, and the renewed interest in overseas listings for domestic Chinese companies, has spurred a revolution in the development of investment banking services. We expect to be a major player in the reform and restructuring of the country's state-owned enterprises, and we will do this through the development of a local resource base with international market skills, capable of designing and delivering high-quality financial and advisory solutions to all customers.

CHINA INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORPORATION

China International Capital Corporation (CICC), our investment banking subsidiary, is a joint venture with domestic and international partners, including Morgan Stanley, a respected international investment banking firm, established for the primary purpose of assisting domestic companies access the capital markets.

Through its mix of domestic and international resources, CICC has provided a range of services to its clients, including domestic and overseas listing underwriting and management, foreign currency management services, corporate restructuring advice, merger and acquisition advisory services and structured financing. Its unique position as the only Sino-foreign joint venture investment banking firm puts CICC in the mainstream of all major listings and corporate financing activity involving state-owned companies in China.

CICC focused its effort in the restructuring, strategic reform and overseas financing for large state-owned enterprises. In 1999, CICC acted as the lead underwriter for the listing and second offering processes for China World, Konka Group and China Telecom with total value of RMB 500 million, RMB 1.2 billion and USD 2 billion, respectively, in the domestic A share and overseas market. In addition, CICC played an important role in the high-tech and Internet markets as demonstrated by the direct investment in Sina.com, one of the largest Internet companies in China.



We expect 2000 to be a very productive and profitable year for our investment banking activities, as we anticipate IPOs for some of major state-owned companies in key industry sectors will lead to a number of significant opportunities in the marketplace. Also, the continued restructuring of many other viable state-owned companies will require services of companies like CICC to assist in locating investors and financiers, and to develop new and innovative funding strategies for their businesses.

OTHER MERCHANT BANKING ACTIVITIES

In other forms of financial advisory and consulting activities, the Bank assisted a number of companies in addressing some of the key financing strategic planning issues that are critical to their continued operation. These included providing financial consulting services to oil refinery and natural gas pipeline projects; conducting account management services for the manufacturing joint ventures; and providing merger and acquisition consulting services for companies seeking to enhance their market position through business combinations. Other merchant banking activities, such as syndicated loan financing and mortgage agency banking services, also helped our customers meet their financial and operational goals.



RISK

MANAGEMENT

The banking business exposes CCB to a number of risks. It is the proper management of these risks that generates the intrinsic value in a bank. The major risks to which CCB is exposed are credit, liquidity, market and operating risks.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

In conducting its lending activities, the Bank is exposed to the possibility that borrowers may default on their loans, which is defined as the failure of a borrower or counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations. In both its retail and wholesale businesses, CCB seeks opportunities to take credit risk prudently and manage it effectively in order to create value and profits. Credit risk is managed at both the portfolio and transaction levels.

Credit risk management must maintain a measure of independence from other business objectives to preserve the integrity of the risk management process. CCB's management of credit risk begins with the establishment of consistent credit underwriting and monitoring standards throughout the organization. In 1999, the Bank updated these standards, and developed an internal structure designed to effectively monitor their implementation.

The Bank established Risk Management Committees at the headquarter level and all key branch levels to direct the implementation of the credit risk management function at the Bank. New products are approved by the corporate level risk management committee, which evaluates the risks and benefits of each product before wide-scale release in the bank's marketplace. All branches with these committees also operate credit risk management departments, whose primary functions include monitoring the portfolio credit exposures and ensuring a consistent implementation of the asset classification standards across the Bank.

The Credit Risk Management Department also recommends changes in asset classification based on reviews of individual asset quality, and conducts research of industry and regional concentrations to ensure diversification of the loan portfolio is compliant with management's standards. Significant commercial loans, and loans considered to be of high-risk based on their borrower or industry type, are subject to the approval of the branch level (and, if necessary, corporate level) risk management departments.



Bank management continues to evaluate the need for improvement in its credit risk management system and procedures. From loan approval through loan servicing, management is leveraging the skills and knowledge of international consultants to bring international practices to the credit risk management area. One of the first such practices to be introduced is the five-category asset classification methodology. As conditions mature, additional improvements to the management framework will be implemented.

Consumer loans, including mortgage loans, are approved and processed through a similar system, with risk management department approvals required on significant loans.

Management follows the existing PBOC standards in calculating loan loss provisions for financial statement purposes. However, beginning in 2001, management will implement the international asset classification standards to improve the accuracy with which it estimates asset recoverability and asset quality. This methodology is currently expected to be used by both the commercial and consumer portfolios. Off-balance sheet exposures, such as guarantees and letters of credit, are evaluated for the likelihood of exercise to determine proper credit classification.

CCB's loans totalled RMB 1,200.9 billion at December 31, 1999, which was relatively consistent with the prior year. CCB's portfolio is largely commercial, as the consumer lending market is still under development in China. Over the past two years the size of the consumer lending portfolio has been growing, both in amount and as a proportion of the total portfolio, and is expected to continue to be an area of emphasis of the Bank in the future.

During 1999, CCB transferred approximately RMB 250 billion of nonperforming assets to an independent asset management company, China Cinda Asset Management Company. CCB received corporate bonds from Cinda, backed by the Ministry of Finance, for the face value of these assets transferred.

Changes in the more relevant categories of the Bank's loan portfolio are discussed below:

Commercial lending activities continue to focus on providing support for the key industries in China, as identified by government sources. These include many of the major infrastructure areas, such as transportation, telecommunications, energy, machinery manufacturing, chemical and metallurgy industries, which account for 50.8% of the Bank's loan portfolio at the end of 1999.



LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity management addresses CCB's ability to meet deposit withdrawals either on demand or at contractual maturity, to repay borrowing as they mature, and to make new loans and investments as they arise. Liquidity is managed on a daily basis, and incorporates known and unanticipated cash needs. In managing liquidity, CCB takes into account the various legal limitations and deposit requirements it must meet in the domestic marketplace, as well as capital utilization in its key business areas.

A major source of liquidity for the Bank is the ability to generate deposit growth. Despite the continued growth of the domestic capital markets, CCB continued to attract record levels of customer deposits During 1999.

Using its cash reserves, CCB holds domestic bonds and other short-term investments that can readily be converted to cash, if needed. During 1999, CCB purchased over RMB 102.4 billion of treasury bonds, domestic policy bank bonds, and short-term financial bonds.

Proceeds from principal and interest payments on loans and investment securities are also primary sources of funding. While maturities and scheduled amortizations of loans and securities are a predictable source of funds, deposit flows are influenced by general economic conditions, interest rate movements and market competition for these funds.

The Bank has also been involved as one of the key market makers in the inter-bank market, with an annual transaction flow of RMB 184.9 billion, the highest level in the Bank's history. With the gradual access of foreign banks to the inter-bank market, CCB plays an important role in providing RMB funding to those foreign banks participating in this market, by making these funds available at open market rates.

Foreign currency activity is undertaken with the direction of the asset liability management committee, which is responsible for the market analysis and liquidity policy management. Maturity analysis, cash flow analysis, and maintenance of directed liquidity ratios and currency exposure limits are the responsibility of the foreign currency department.



MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk refers to the changes of value in foreign currency, securities and derivatives, caused by movements in interest rates, exchange rates and other factors. Market risk is managed by the risk management committee which establishes risk limits for the foreign currency department at head office as well as overseas branches; monitoring and implementation of these limits are the responsibilities of an independent risk management group at each location. In this process, management establishes limits based on volumes, sensitivity and value-at-risk estimates.

The bank regularly conducts estimated loss analysis, statistical loss analysis and portfolio stress tests to measure the potential market risks. In addition, the Bank uses VAR estimates in measuring and controlling market risks, including exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. CCB also establishes limits on daylight and overnight exposures and stop-loss limits for investment transactions.

INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest rate risk is defined as the sensitivity of the Bank's current and future earnings to changes in the level of market interest rates. It arises in the ordinary course of the Bank's business, as the repricing characteristics of the Bank's loan and investment portfolio do not necessarily match those of deposit liabilities or other borrowings. The resulting interest rate risk is managed by careful attention to the mix of asset maturities and deposit offerings, and close monitoring by management. Factors considered by management in establishing rates for loan and deposit products include the trend of interest rates and market performance, the level of financing cost involved, and the impact on the Bank's ability to support the national macroeconomic and financial policies.

In recent years, the PBOC has lowered deposit and loan interest rates many times to stimulate investment and consumption. In 1999, according to state interest rate changes and internal treasury operations, CCB made two adjustments to internal interest rate levels for domestic RMB business. These adjustments were made after considering the trends of inter-bank and bond market activity, the rates and availability of funds through other financing means, and the Bank's susceptibility to interest rate risk. To further manage this risk, the Bank redirected its investing portfolio to focus on higher rate treasury bonds paying interest annually and took positions in other debt instruments that provided medium and long-term interest returns at floating rates.

The Bank also employs various types of duration and current value analyses on its balance sheet components, to measure and manage risks of assets and liabilities over various maturity periods. These are particularly helpful in managing potential foreign currency risk due to interest rate movements in other countries.



OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

CCB, like all large companies, is exposed to many types of operating risk, including the risk of fraud by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees, and errors relating to computer and telecommunications systems. CCB maintains a system of controls that is designed to keep operating risk at appropriate levels in view of the financial strength of the Bank, the characteristics of the businesses and markets in which CCB operates, competitive circumstances and regulatory considerations. Some of the measures introduced include the following:

- Branches, sub-branches and functional departments of the Bank are granted limited authority to conduct business activities, based on the business scope, risk prevention abilities and required levels of approval needed at each entity. This has helped limit the risk of unauthorized transaction activity throughout the Bank, and has streamlined some of the management approval processes involved in conducting general business transactions.
- The implementation of a centralized function overseeing the review and approval of legal documents throughout the Bank ensures that each contract complies with the Bank's standards, providing a uniform contractual framework for all Bank activities.
- Bank management has also spent considerable effort during 1999 improving the quality and effectiveness of its internal audit functions, by establishing regional audit departments that are governed by head office audit department requirements, and by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the audit supervisory committee. Making this department more effective is an important step in the improvement of the internal control environment in the Bank.



BUILDING FOR

THE FUTURE

Two key areas where we continue to make investments in the Bank's future are in the development of our staff, and the integration of information technology in our operations.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Compared with 1998, the number of staff employed by CCB last year decreased by 2,811 to 324,000 at year end 1999. This decrease relates primarily to the continued effort to rationalize the Bank's operations throughout China, and the increased integration of technology solutions to accelerate the pace and accuracy of business activity.

The development of capable resources, and retaining those resources to ensure the future growth of the Bank, has been a primary management concern. The expected competition provided by foreign banks under WTO access will create a demand for qualified local staff, making the state banks a target for recruiters and other potential employers. Management has been placing an increasing level of emphasis on the development of a competitive, yet fair, compensation program to retain the bright talent in the Bank in the face of this competition.

CCB aims to offer its employees good career prospects in both the short and the longer term. Much of the emphasis in recent years has been on maximising the flexibility of its staff, in order to fully utilize their capabilities. A new human resources management system, designed to capture and monitor the capabilities of each staff in its workforce and assist in resource deployment, was introduced in 1999 and will be fully integrated in the management structure in 2000.

The staff's commitment and skill largely determine how the customer perceives the quality of the products and services. Each year, the Bank provides professional and career development training to its employees. We invested nearly RMB 90 million on the development of internally and externally-developed courses, both domestic and overseas, to improve the management and business quality of our staff, and differentiate the Bank's personnel and services from those of other banks in China. We expect this investment to continue to climb over the next few years, as we encourage our people to become intimately familiar with the new services, products and technologies that are reshaping our industry.



INVESTMENT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 1999, CCB completed the design and implementation of improvements to its credit risk management system. This system allows credit risk management personnel to more thoroughly understand the credit portfolio quality and distribution, which contributes to better portfolio management techniques. It will also greatly assist in the identification and quick resolution of problem assets, providing management with a proactive tool for tracking customer and portfolio performance.

The Bank also used technological advancements to improve its human resource management functions, adding a decision-support database to help management identify professionals with needed skills across its vast employment base, and to use these skills effectively.

The introduction of intranet technology within the Bank's headquarter represents a major step forward in information distribution and knowledge management. By centrally collecting and disseminating information on various political, economic, regulatory and business development, we have armed our people with the tools and knowledge to better serve our clients and the Bank's interests. This technology will be spread throughout our vast network, and serve as the framework for even faster and more extensive communications throughout our branch network.

The year 2000 holds even more promise of technological advancement in CCB. Our technology people are hard at work now, developing networks and applications to speed the delivery of data, voice, and visual images to our people throughout China. New teller systems, call centers and Internet banking capabilities will further improve our customer service quality. And continued implementation of technology solutions in our basic management processes will improve our ability to respond quickly to market forces, and identify new trends and market opportunities.



AUDITORS'

REPORT

TO: CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK

We have accepted the appointment to audit the accompanying balance sheet of China Construction Bank as of December 31, 1999 and related income statement for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an audit opinion on these financial statements. Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards of Chinese Certified Public Accountants and included such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Construction Bank as of December 31, 1999 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Enterprises, Accounting Regulations for Financial Enterprises, and other related financial and accounting regulations of the People's Republic of China. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the year are consistent with those used in the preceding year.

ZHONG TIAN YIN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Ouyang Gang Zhang Baofen

Beijing

February 16, 2000



FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS & NOTES

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1999 AND 1998

(Unit: RMB million yuan)

ASSETS	Notes	1999	1998
Cash		33,017	15,437
Deposit with the Central Bank	2	229,198	245,583
Deposit with other banks and financial institutions		13,916	14,233
Lending to banks and financial institutions		68,134	58,755
Other receivables		53,197	48,898
Loans	3	1,200,945	1,257,943
Less: Allowance for loan losses	4	(11,683)	(2,576)
Loans, net		1,189,262	1,255,367
Interest receivable		21,087	38,752
Less: Bad debt provision	4	(385)	(285)
Interest receivable, net		20,702	38,467
Investments	5	501,025	163,004
Less: Investment loss reserve		(720)	(148)
Investments, net		500,305	162,856
Fixed assets, net	6	66,507	56,624
Other assets	7	26,827	27,426
TOTAL ASSETS		2,201,065	1,923,646



LIABILITIES	Notes	1999	1998
Deposits		1,764,433	1,551,956
Include: Demand deposits		982,150	835,090
Time deposits		782,283	716,866
Deposits from other banks and financial institutions		170,504	123,482
Borrowings from other banks and financial institutions		3,647	3,663
Borrowings from the Central Bank		4,090	4,280
Interest payable		21,602	18,752
Other payables		31,166	32,667
Long-term borrowings		38,915	26,760
Other liabilities	8	59,839	61,610
Total Liabilities		2,094,196	1,823,170
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Paid-in capital		85,119	85,094
Reserves	9	16,792	13,184
Retained earnings		4,958	2,198
Total Owner's Equity		106,869	100,476
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		2,201,065	1,923,646



INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999 AND 1998

(Unit: RMB million yuan)

INTEREST INCOME	1999	1998
Loans	91,494	98,822
Deposit with the Central Bank	6,012	12,691
Deposit with other banks and financial institutions	1,390	1,927
Lending to other banks and financial institutions	1,799	3,128
Discounted bills	327	505
Investment securities	9,849	7,208
Other	12	64
TOTAL	110,883	124,345
INTEREST EXPENSES		
Deposits	(54,011)	(52,164)
Borrowings from the Central Bank	(273)	(2,475)
Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	(4,194)	(9,102)
Borrowings from other banks and financial institutions	(282)	(563)
Financial bonds	(44)	(57)
Discounted bills	(51)	(130)
Long-term borrowings	(852)	(1,008)
TOTAL	(59,707)	(65,499)
Net Interest Income	51,176	58,846
Provision for loan losses	(10,514)	(19,946)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	40,662	38,900



NON-INTEREST INCOME		
	1999	1998
Investment income, net	254	280
Fee income	1,493	1,020
Exchange gain	247	453
Non-operating income	288	171
Other income	2,568	193
TOTAL	4,850	2,117
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		
Operating expenses	(27,287)	(27,034)
Includes: Salary and employee benefits	(7,510)	(6,597)
Occupancy expense	(2,202)	(2,971)
Equipment rentals, depreciation and maintenance	(6,769)	(7,537)
Insurance expenses	(268)	(292)
Amortization of intangible and deferred assets	(1,665)	(1,381)
Business tax and surcharges	(7,929)	(8,515)
Fee expenses	(2,167)	(2,269)
Exchange loss	(69)	(58)
Non-operating expenses	(646)	(641)
Other	(48)	(856)
TOTAL	(38,146)	(39,373)
Income Before Income Taxes	7,366	1,644
Income taxes	(2,408)	(557)
Net Income	4,958	1,087



CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1999

(Expressed in Millions of Renminbi unless otherwise stated)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting principles

The accompanying financial statements of China Construction Bank (the "Bank") are prepared in accordance with the "Financial Regulations for Business Enterprises", "Accounting Standards for Enterprises", "Financial Regulations for Financial and Insurance Institutions", and "Accounting Standards for Financial Institutions" issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

(b) Accounting basis and method

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared on an accrual basis. The accounting records are maintained on a historical cost basis, using the double entry accounting method.

(c) Accounting period

The accounting period is from January 1 to December 31 of each calendar year.

(d) Basis of presentation and consolidation

The financial statements of the Bank include the results of operations of the Bank's head office, the domestic branches, and branches in Hong Kong, Singapore and Frankfurt of Germany for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998; and the assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1999 and 1998. All significant inter-bank balances have been eliminated during consolidation.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Renminbi ("RMB") is the base recording currency. With respect to foreign currency operations, transactions are recorded by separate accounting books. In order to prepare the consolidated financial statements in RMB, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into RMB based on the exchange rates stipulated by the Central Bank as of the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at historical rates. Exchange differences arising from changes of exchange rates subsequent to the dates of transactions are included in income statement as exchange gain or loss. The year end exchange rates used were:

December 31, 1999: USD 1=RMB8.2793

December 31, 1998: USD 1=RMB8.2791



(f) Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis. Interest income is suspended when loans are overdue for one year or interest installments are overdue for three years and is excluded from interest income until received. Interest income also includes interest earned on investment securities.

Fees and commission income represent mainly customer service charges received by the Bank.

(g) Allowance for loan losses

Allowance for loan losses consists of two components: allowance for doubtful loans which is provided against the principal of doubtful loans, at 1% on the outstanding loan balances at the end of the year; and allowance for doubtful receivables which is provided against doubtful interest receivables, at 0.3% on the outstanding interest receivables at the end of the year. Allowance for loan losses are charged to the income statement of the year. The write-off of doubtful loans and interest receivables are based on the estimates made by the Bank based on the loan losses for the fiscal year, within the outstanding balance of allowance provided in the previous year. In addition, in accordance with the relevant rules of the Ministry of Finance, state-owned commercial banks are allowed to write-off additional loan losses according to the MOF's criteria for doubtful receivables of state-owned commercial banks. The write-offs are charged directly to the income statement of the year.

(h) Investments and investment loss reserve

Investments are stated at cost. The investment loss reserve is provided at 0.3% of the outstanding investment balance at the end of the previous year, with the year end balance of reserve limited at 1% of the previous year's investments balance. The current year provision is charged to the income statement.

(i) Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets is provided using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, taking into account their estimated residual value of 3% of cost. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30–35 years
Motor vehicles	4–6 years
Electronic equipment	3–8 years
Other	5–11 years



(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets are included in other assets and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their own useful lives of not less than five years.

(k) Taxation

The Bank is subject to income tax at 33% and business tax at 8% levied on the Bank's interest income, fees and commissions, and other revenue earned. The Bank is also subject to business tax surcharges which are based on business tax payable, at 0.5% for city branches and 0.4% for branches at county level or below.

(l) Derivative financial instruments

The Bank offers services in interest rate and foreign currency swaps to its corporate customers and earns commission income by providing such services. In order to manage the related interest rate and foreign currency risk exposures as a result, the Bank maintains a portfolio of generally matched offsetting swap agreements with foreign banks.

2. DEPOSIT WITH CENTRAL BANK

As of December 31, 1999, there were restricted reserves of RMB 101,766 million included in balances with the Central Bank.

3. LOANS**(a) Loans by industries:**

	1999	1998
Manufacturing	400,261	409,650
Trade and commerce	75,609	66,560
Real estate	503,884	580,405
Other	221,191	201,328
Total	1,200,945	1,257,943



(b) Loans by geographical locations:

	1999	1998
China		
North-eastern region	99,272	108,634
Northern region	300,125	303,856
Eastern region	368,537	359,910
Central region	244,998	296,733
North-western region	81,469	84,073
South-western region	102,137	101,081
Hong Kong	3,717	3,365
Overseas	690	291
Total	1,200,945	1,257,943

(c) Loans by maturity:

	1999	1998
Within one year	445,778	434,875
One year or later	755,167	823,068
Total	1,200,945	1,257,943

(d) Sale of non-performing loans

During 1999, the Bank sold RMB 250 billion non-performing loans at face value to China Cinda Asset Management Corporation, an asset management company established by the Ministry of Finance. China Cinda Asset Management Corporation issued bonds guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance in the amount of RMB 250 billion to the Bank in exchange of the loans. These bonds are recorded as investment on the balance sheet. Because the Bank exercise no ownership control over Cinda, the results of this company are not consolidated in the financial statements of the Bank.



4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND BAD DEBT PROVISION

	1999	1998
Balance, beginning of year	2,861	1,047
Direct write-off	(748)	(10,238)
Recovery	615	614
Provision for the year	9,340	11,438
Balance, end of year	12,068	2,861

5. INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 1999, the Bank has the following subsidiaries and associated companies:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Percentage of equity interest held
Subsidiary			
Hong Kong Jianxin Bank	Hong Kong	Banking	70%
Associated Companies			
China International Capital Corporation Limited	The PRC	Investment banking	42.5%
CITIC Kowah Bank	Hong Kong	Banking	5.19%

Due to the insignificance of the current operations of the Hong Kong Jianxin Bank to the Bank as a whole, the balance sheet as of December 31, 1999 and its results of operations for the year then ended of Hong Kong Jianxin Bank are not included in the consolidated financial statements.



6. FIXED ASSETS

	1999	1998
Buildings	49,866	39,149
Motor vehicles	4,595	3,858
Electronic equipment	5,651	4,312
Others	7,697	5,295
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15,942)	(11,095)
	51,867	41,519
Construction-in-progress	14,640	15,105
Fixed assets, net	66,507	56,624

7. OTHER ASSETS

	1999	1998
Intangible assets	2,973	3,002
Deferred assets	8,436	8,751
Assets received in lieu of debt repayment	10,026	7,216
Other	5,392	8,457
Total	26,827	27,426



8. OTHER LIABILITIES

	1999	1998
Inward remittance	3,201	3,448
Outward remittance	29,348	27,838
Other	27,290	30,324
Total	59,839	61,610

9. RESERVES

Movements in reserves during 1999 were as follows:

	Capital Surplus	Revenue Reserve	Total
Balance, beginning of year	8,928	4,256	13,184
Appropriation during the year	—	519	519
Asset revaluation surplus	148	—	148
Other	2,941	—	2,941
Balance, end of year	12,017	4,775	16,792

10. SIGNIFICANT OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

As of December 31, 1999, significant off-balance sheet items consist of the following:

	1999	1998
Trust government investments	70,428	101,486
Trust loans	544,834	567,038
Total	615,262	668,524



NETWORK OF CCB

AT HOME AND ABROAD

BEIJING BRANCH

ADD: 4 Men No.28 West Dajie, Xuanwumen, Beijing
 TEL: (010)63603660
 FAX: (010)63603194
 ZIP: 100053

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 8/F, Site B, Zhong Liang Plaza, No.8
 Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue
 TEL: (010)65263454
 FAX: (010)65263458
 TELEX: 222904
 ZIP: 100005

SHANXI BRANCH

ADD: No.126 Yingze Street, Taiyuan
 TEL: (0351)4957800
 FAX: (0351)4957871
 ZIP: 030001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.9 North Taoyuan Road, Taiyuan
 TEL: (0351)4031681 4019509
 FAX: (0351)4031683
 TELEX: 282031PCBSXCN
 ZIP: 030002

TIANJIN BRANCH

ADD: No.19 Nanjing Road, Hexi District, Tianjin
 (TEL): (022)23401616
 (FAX): (022)23400503
 (ZIP): 300203

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 10/F, No.19 Nanjing Road, Hexi District, Tianjin
 TEL: (022)23400676
 FAX: (022)23400520
 TELEX: 234141 234053
 ZIP: 300203

INNER MONGOLIA BRANCH

ADD: No.45 South Xincheng Street, Huhhot
 TEL: (0471)6200141
 FAX: (0471)6200257
 ZIP: 010010

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.37 West Xincheng Street, Huhhot
 TEL: (0471)6951155 22112212
 FAX: (0471)6285761
 TELEX: 85061CCBIMCN
 ZIP: 010010

HEBEI BRANCH

ADD: No.40 Ziqiang Road Shijiazhuang
 TEL: (0311)7888866
 FAX: (0311)8601040
 ZIP: 050000

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.40 Ziqiang Road Shijiazhuang
 TEL: (0311)8601167
 FAX: (0311)8601187
 TELEX: 261005 261061
 ZIP: 050000

LIAONING BRANCH

ADD: No.176 Zhongshan Road, Heping District, Shenyang
 TEL: (024)22858888
 FAX: (024)22857427
 ZIP: 110002

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.111 Shisanwei Road, Shenhe District, Shenyang
 TEL: (024)22715851
 FAX: (024)22715747
 TELEX: 804064CBLIDCN
 ZIP: 110014



DALIAN BRANCH

ADD: No.1 Liberation Road, Zhongshan Square, Dalian
 TEL: (0411)2818818
 FAX: (0411)2804560
 ZIP: 116001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.1 Liberation Road, Zhongshan Square, Dalian
 TEL: (0411)2803564
 FAX: (0411)2805934
 TELEX: 86318CTBKCN
 ZIP: 116001

SHANGHAI BRANCH

ADD: No. 210 Yincheng East Road, Shanghai
 TEL: (021)58880000
 FAX: (021)58781818
 ZIP: 200120

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.210 Yincheng East Road, Shanghai
 TEL: (021)58880000
 FAX: (021)58781818
 TELEX: 337398CSBIBCN
 ZIP: 200120

JILIN BRANCH

ADD: No.32 Xi'an Road, Changchun
 TEL: (0431)8960160
 FAX: (0431)8988748
 ZIP: 130061

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 21/F, No.32 Xi'an Road, Changchun
 TEL: (0431)8963704
 FAX: (0431)8963346
 TELEX: 83154
 ZIP: 130061

JIANGSU BRANCH

ADD: No.248 Zhongshan South Road, Nanjing
 TEL: (025)4208312
 FAX: (025)4209316
 ZIP: 210005

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.248 Zhongshan South Road, Nanjing
 TEL: (025)4710101-616
 FAX: (025)4713335
 TELEX: 342259/342321 PCBC CN
 ZIP: 210005

HEILONGJIANG BRANCH

ADD: No.327 Fendou Road, Nan'gang District, Harbin
 TEL: (0451)3623988
 FAX: (0451)3625552
 ZIP: 150001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.327 Fendou Road, Nan'gang District, Harbin
 TEL: (0451)3624711 3635182
 FAX: (0451)3621218
 TELEX: 87206CBHLJCN
 ZIP: 150001

SUZHOU BRANCH

ADD: No. 158, Sanxiang Road, Suzhou
 TEL: (0512)8275906
 FAX: (0512)8284938
 ZIP: 215004

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No. 158, Sanxiang Road, Suzhou
 TEL: (0512)8276067
 FAX: (0512)8274293
 TELEX: 363095CBCCN
 ZIP: 215004



ZHEJIANG BRANCH

ADD: No.288 Tiayuchang Road, Hangzhou
TEL: (0571)5313000
FAX: (0571)5313001
ZIP: 310003

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.288 Tiayuchang Road, Hangzhou
TEL: (0571)5313668
FAX: (0571)5313662 5313697
TELEX: 351108 CBZJ
ZIP: 310003

FUJIAN BRANCH

ADD: No.142 Guping Road, Fuzhou
TEL: (0591)7811098
FAX: (0591)7856865
ZIP: 350003

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.142 Guping Road, Fuzhou
TEL: (0591)7854050 7811098
FAX: (0591)7811059 7821647
TELEX: 92221 924090
ZIP: 350003

NINGBO BRANCH

ADD: No.6 Liuding Street, Ningbo
TEL: (0574)7313888
FAX: (0574)7325019
ZIP: 315010

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 14/F, No.31 Guangji Street, Haishu District, Ningbo
TEL: (0574)7324656
FAX: (0574)7324536
TELEX: 37063
ZIP: 315010

XIAMEN BRANCH

ADD: No.8 Hubin South Road, Xiamen
TEL: (0592)2036262
FAX: (0592)2036263
ZIP: 361004

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 16/F, Sealight Building, No.33 Shuixian Road, Xiamen
TEL: (0592)2100118
FAX: (0592)2124904
TELEX: 93088PCBXMCN
ZIP: 361001

ANHUI BRANCH

ADD: No.373 Meiling Road, Hefei
TEL: (0551)2624100
FAX: (0551)2620014
ZIP: 230001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.373 Meiling Road, Hefei
TEL: (0551)2616645
FAX: (0551)2632155
TELEX: 90240 90241
ZIP: 230001

JIANGXI BRANCH

ADD: No.366 Bayi Street, Nanchang
TEL: (0791)6848169
FAX: (0791)6848165
ZIP: 330006

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.366 Bayi Street, Nanchang
TEL: (0791)6848029
FAX: (0791)6848028 6848230
TELEX: 95220
ZIP: 330006



SHANDONG BRANCH

ADD: No.74 Jingsi Road, Ji'nan
 TEL: (0531)6912621
 FAX: (0531)6912956
 ZIP: 250001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.280 Jingqi Road, Ji'nan
 TEL: (0531)2038992
 FAX: (0531)2014750
 TELEX: 390003PCBSDCN
 ZIP: 250001

HUBEI BRANCH

ADD: No.709 Jianshe Street, Wuhan
 TEL: (027)65775888
 FAX: (027)65775881
 ZIP: 430015

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.709 Jianshe Street, Hankou, Wuhan
 TEL: (027)85486812
 FAX: (027)85486817
 TELEX: 400203
 ZIP: 430015

QINGDAO BRANCH

ADD: No.71 Guizhou Road, Qingdao
 TEL: (0532)2651888
 FAX: (0532)2670157
 ZIP: 266002

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.71 Guizhou Road, Qingdao
 TEL: (0532)2968009
 FAX: (0532)2967688
 TELEX: 321225CBCQDCN
 ZIP: 266002

THREE GORGES BRANCH

ADD: No. 122 Xilingyi Road, Yichang, Hubei
 TEL: (0717)6736888
 FAX: (0717)6738137
 ZIP: 443000

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.29-1 Yunji Road, Yichang, Hubei
 TEL: (0717)6234122
 FAX: (0717)6223512
 ZIP: 443000

HENAN BRANCH

ADD: No.28 Fengchan Road, Zhengzhou
 TEL: (0371)3942255
 FAX: (0371)3942676
 ZIP: 450002

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.45 Jingqi Road, Zhengzhou
 TEL: (0371)3841358 3841278
 FAX: (0371)3942767
 TELEX: 46096CBHNCN
 ZIP: 450003

HUNAN BRANCH

ADD: No.211 Jiefang Zhong Road, Changsha
 TEL: (0731)4419191
 FAX: (0731)4419141
 ZIP: 410011

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.139 Jiefang East Road, Changsha
 TEL: (0731)4154429
 FAX: (0731)4124419
 TELEX: 98204PCBHNCN
 ZIP: 410011



GUANGDONG BRANCH

ADD: NO.509 Dongfeng Zhong Road, Guangzhou
TEL: (020)83608888
FAX: (020)83606207
ZIP: 510045

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: NO.509 Dongfeng Zhong Road, Guangzhou
TEL: (020)83608888
FAX: (020)83606201
TELEX: 441170 GDCBI CN
ZIP: 510045

SHENZHEN BRANCH

ADD: Finance Centre, Hongling South Road, Shenzhen
TEL: (0755)2246189
FAX: (0755)2246144
ZIP: 518010

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 2/F, Finance Centre, Hongling South Road, Shenzhen
TEL: (0755)2246083
FAX: (0755)2246083
TELEX: 420433
ZIP: 518010

HAINAN BRANCH

ADD: PCBC Plaza, Guomao Ave, Jinmao District, Haikou
TEL: (0898)6720461
FAX: (0898)6720469
ZIP: 570125

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 2/F, PCBC Plaza, Guomao Ave, Jinmao District, Haikou
TEL: (0898)6720517
FAX: (0898)6720514
TELEX: 490014 490260
ZIP: 570125

GUANGXI BRANCH

ADD: No.82-5 Taoyuan Road, Nanning
TEL: (0771)5311691
FAX: (0771)5317566
ZIP: 530021

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.82-5 Taoyuan Road, Nanning
TEL: (0771)5311691-222
FAX: (0771)5313065
TELEX: 480054CCBGXCN
ZIP: 530021

SICHUAN BRANCH

ADD: No.86 Tidu Street, Chengdu
TEL: (028)6767161
FAX: (028)6767161
ZIP: 610016

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.86 Tidu Street, Chengdu
TEL: (028)6767070
FAX: (028)6766565
TELEX: 600055CBSINCN
ZIP: 610016

CHONGQING BRANCH

ADD: No.14 Datong Street, Yuzhong District, Chongqing
TEL: (023)63843643
FAX: (023)63834305
ZIP: 400011

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: L365 Daduhui Square, No.68 Zourong Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing
TEL: (023)63813532
FAX: (023)63841416
TELEX: 62251CBCQCN
ZIP: 400010



YUNNAN BRANCH

ADD: No.37 Yong'an Road, Kunming
 TEL: (0871)3513300
 FAX: (0871)3559355
 ZIP: 650041

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.37 Yong'an Road, Kunming
 TEL: (0871)3513300-1805/1807
 FAX: (0871)3549338
 TELEX: 64119
 ZIP: 650041

GANSU BRANCH

ADD: No.59 Qin'an Road, Lanzhou
 TEL: (0931)8418277
 FAX: (0931)8418086
 ZIP: 730030

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.267 Qingyang Road, Lanzhou
 TEL: (0931)8812071
 FAX: (0931)8812070
 TELEX: 72030PCBGSCN
 ZIP: 730030

GUIZHOU BRANCH

ADD: No.65 Ruijin North Road, Guiyang
 TEL: (0851)5976660
 FAX: (0851)6825883
 ZIP: 550003

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: Rm.509,502, No.65 Ruijin North Road, Guiyang
 TEL: (0851)6820558
 FAX: (0851)6827098
 TELEX: 66091
 ZIP: 550003

QINGHAI BRANCH

ADD: No.59 West Street, Xi'ning
 TEL: (0971)8261184
 FAX: (0971)8261125
 ZIP: 810000

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.59 South Street, Xi'ning
 TEL: (0971)8261176
 FAX: (0971)8261032
 TELEX: 77027CBQHICN
 ZIP: 810000

SHANXI BRANCH

ADD: Wuweishizi, Zhuquemennei Street, Xi'an
 TEL: (029)7617515
 FAX: (029)7617514
 ZIP: 710002

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: 6/F, Wuweishizi Building, Zhuquemennei Street, Xi'an
 TEL: (029)7614805
 FAX: (029)7614810
 TELEX: 700245CBSXCN
 ZIP: 710002

NINGXIA BRANCH

ADD: No.26 Nanxun West Street, Yinchuan
 TEL: (0951)4104666
 FAX: (0951)4106165
 ZIP: 750001

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No. 26 Nanling West Street, Yinchuan
 TEL: (0951)4112504
 FAX: (0951)4112064
 TELEX: 750034
 ZIP: 750001



XINJIANG BRANCH

ADD: No.36 Minzhu Road, Urumqi
TEL: (0991)2848666
FAX: (0991)2819160
ZIP: 830002

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

ADD: No.22 Zhongshan Street, Urumqi
TEL: (0991)2301037
FAX: (0991)2301025
TELEX: 79026JHGCN
ZIP: 830002

TIBET BRANCH

ADD: No.99 Beijing Zhong Road, Lhasa
TEL: (0891)6838792
FAX: (0891)6836818
ZIP: 850001

CCB HONG KONG BRANCH

ADD: 44-45/F, Lippo Tower, Lippo Center, 89 Queens Way, Admiralty, Hong Kong
TEL: 00852 2868 4438
FAX: 00852 2537 7182
TELEX: 87335 PCBCH HX

CCB SINGAPORE BRANCH

ADD: 9 Raffles Place, #33--01/02 Republic Plaza, Singapore 048619
TEL: 0065 5358133
FAX: 0065 5356533

CCB FRANKFURT BRANCH

ADD: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53 Frankfurt am Main 60325 Germany
TEL: 0049-69-9714950
FAX: 0049-69-97149588

CCB LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

ADD: 6/ F ,29/30 CORNHILL LONDON BC3V 3ND U.K.
TEL: 0044171 2207871
FAX: 0044171 2207849

CCB TOKYO REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

ADD: No. 105, Kowa Shiba Park Building 3 F 1-1-11 Shiba Park Minato Ku Tokyo Japan
TEL: 0081 3 5473 7511
FAX: 0081 3 5473 7501

CCB SEOUL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

ADD: 6/F, Ankuk Insurance BLDC 87 1-GA Ulchi-Ro Chung-Ku, Seoul
TEL: 0082 2 319 8658/59/60
FAX: 0082 2 319 8661

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

ADD: 320 Park Avenue, 30th Floor New York, NY 10022
TEL: 001 212 2078188
FAX: 001 212 2078288

HONG KONG JIAN XIN BANK

ADD: 1/F 99-105 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
TEL: 00852 25412210
FAX: 00852 25439862

