

China Construction Bank
2025 Reduced U.S. Resolution Plan
Public Section Submission



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I. Information Elements

Introduction

This is the public section of the Reduced Resolution Plan for the U.S. operations of China Construction Bank Corporation and its subsidiaries (“CCB”). Both the public and confidential sections of the U.S. Reduced Resolution Plan (the “Reduced Plan” or the “Plan”) of CCB are being prepared and filed to fulfill the requirements of Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and its implementing regulations (the “Final Rule”)¹ promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”).

Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Final Rule require any foreign bank or company that is a bank holding company or treated as a bank holding company under Section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (the “IBA”) and that has \$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets (such company, a “covered company”) to submit to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC its plan for rapid and orderly resolution of its U.S. operations in the event of material financial distress or failure.

CCB is a foreign bank that is treated as a bank holding company pursuant to Section 8(a) of the IBA with total global consolidated assets of more than \$50 billion as of December 31, 2024. CCB is, therefore, a covered company and is required to submit periodically a resolution plan for its U.S. operations under Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Final Rule.

The final rule adopted October 2019 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation authorize CCB to reduce the informational content in its resolution plan submissions on a triennial basis.

Overview of China Construction Bank Corporation

CCB is one of the largest banks in the world—measured by market capitalization—with over 30 tier one overseas branches including New York, Tokyo, Seoul, and Frankfurt. It offers a broad range of financial services to millions of personal customers and corporate clients. For its personal customers, CCB offers personal loans, deposit taking and wealth management, and card business, as well as remittance and agency services. For corporate clientele, CCB offers corporate loans, trade financing, deposit taking and wealth management, agency services, financial consulting and advisory services, cash management services, remittance and settlement services, custody services, guarantee services, etc. As a universal bank, CCB—the ultimate parent company of all subsidiaries, including CCBNY—is headquartered in Beijing, China. It is listed both on Hong Kong and Shanghai Stock Exchanges.

¹ 12 C.F.R. §243 (2012) and 12 C.F.R. § 381 (2012) Rev. (2019).

CCB operates in the United States primarily through CCBNY, a full branch of CCB licensed by the New York State Department of Financial Services (“NYDFS”) and regulated by both the NYDFS and the Federal Reserve Bank. The business activities of CCBNY include basic banking, loans, trade finance and corporate banking, treasury and foreign exchange trading, and wholesale deposit-taking. The treasury is responsible for foreign exchange activities and funding CCBNY.

1. Material Entities

Under the Final Rule, a “Material Entity” means a subsidiary or foreign office of the covered company that is significant to the activities of a Critical Operation or Core Business Line.

CCBNY is the only material entity for the purposes of this Plan. CCBNY engages in basic banking, loans, Trade Finance and Corporate Banking, Treasury and foreign exchange trading, and wholesale deposit-taking. CCBNY funds its US operations through a diversified depositor base, issuing certificates of deposit and commercial paper, borrowing under unsecured financing facilities, secured financing via repo and, as necessary, through capital contributions from parent entities.

2. Core Business Lines

The core business lines and the sub-lines of business comprising CCBNY are the following:

Corporate Banking

CCBNY engages in underwriting commercial loans and participates in syndication lending, including establishing letter of credit facilities, letter of credit issuance, negotiation, advising, payment, and other trade-related activities.

Treasury

CCBNY funds its U.S. operations through a diversified deposit base, by issuing short-term certificates of deposit and commercial paper, borrowing under unsecured financing facilities, and—as necessary—secured financing via repo and capital contributions from CCB.

Financial Institutions

Through its extensive network and relationships with various Financial Institutions including non-bank financial institutions, this unit has developed a diverse source of wholesale funding to the Branch.

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

3.1 Balance Sheet Information

Figure 1 depicts CCBNY’s balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024

(\$USD in thousands)

CCBNY Balance Sheet

Assets	\$ Amount	% of Total Assets
Cash and due from banks		
Due from FRB-NY	10,795,483	54.1%
Due from customers	1,581	0.0%
Due from CCB Head Office, branches and subsidiaries	103	0.0%
Total cash and due from banks	10,797,167	54.1%
Securities available for sale	1,465,048	7.3%
Placements with financial institutions		
CCB branches	1,900,789	9.5%
Loans and advances		
Due from third parties	4,420,451	22.2%
Due from CCB branches	1,629,394	8.2%
Less: Unearned discount	(41,224)	-0.2%
Total loans and advances	6,008,621	30.1%
Unamortized deferred fees	(3,596)	0.0%
Allowance for loan losses	(320,811)	-1.6%
Other assets		
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	49,732	0.2%
Accrued interest receivable	36,738	0.2%
Other assets	19,280	0.1%
Total other assets	105,750	0.5%
Total assets	19,952,968	100.0%

Memo: Gross due from affiliates 3,530,286 17.7%

Source: CCBNY Audited Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024

As of December 31, 2024

(\$USD in thousands)

CCBNY Balance Sheet

Liabilities & Equity	\$ Amount	% of Total Assets
Demand deposits		
Third party	7,824	0.0%
CCB Head Office, branches and subsidiaries	1,321,721	6.6%
Total demand deposits	1,329,545	6.7%
Other third party funding		
Time Deposits	1,738,297	8.7%
Yankee CDs	5,583,000	28.0%
Commercial paper	1,880,067	9.4%
Borrowings	3,368,363	16.9%
Total other third party funding	12,569,727	63.0%
Placements from CCB Head Office, branches and subsidia	5,686,630	28.5%
Total funding	19,585,902	98.2%
Other liabilities		
Accrued interest payable	50,962	0.3%
Other liabilities	77,815	0.4%
Total other liabilities	128,777	0.6%
Total liabilities	19,714,679	98.8%
Head Office equity		
Contributed capital	30,000	0.2%
Accumulated other comprehensive income	854	0.0%
Retained earnings	207,435	1.0%
Total head office equity	238,289	1.2%
Total liabilities and equity	19,952,968	100.0%

Memo: Gross due to affiliates 7,246,640 36.3%

Source: CCBNY Audited Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024

3.2 Major Funding Sources

CCBNY's primary sources of funds include the following:

- Corporate deposits (DDAs and time deposits issued to corporate customers);
- Interbank funding (DDAs, time deposits and overnight borrowings from financial institutions);
- Yankee CDs and Commercial Paper;
- CCB surplus liquidity, primarily from Head Office;² and
- Borrowings from Head Office, CCB Branches and subsidiaries.

3.3 Capital

As a New York State chartered branch, CCBNY is subject to minimum asset pledge requirements, otherwise known as minimum capital equivalency requirements. Pursuant to New York State banking regulations, CCBNY must keep on deposit an amount equal to the greater of 1% of its third-party liabilities, or \$2 million. At December 31, 2024, CCBNY was required to pledge at least \$121.6 million in eligible assets. CCBNY met this requirement by pledging certificates of deposit totaling \$200.0 million to the NYSDFS.

4. Derivatives Activities and Hedging Activities

CCBNY enters into foreign currency contracts and interest rate and cross currency swaps for hedging purposes and these derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. Head Office was the counterparty on all outstanding derivative contracts as of December 31, 2024.

5. Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems

CCBNY is a direct participant in Fedwire Funds Service ("Fedwire").

Fedwire is a real-time gross settlement system owned and operated by the Federal Reserve Bank in which participants initiate payment orders that are individually processed and settled in central bank money in real time upon receipt. Once settled, Fedwire funds transfers are final and irrevocable. CCBNY accesses Fedwire via FedLine Advantage, which allows participants to create and submit Fedwire funds and securities transfer messages, as well as view messages via a web-based tool.

CCBNY uses JPMorgan Chase to clear all USD CHIPS payments on CCB's behalf. It issues Commercial Paper and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit through its issuing and paying agent Citibank.

² CCB affiliates place overnight USD funds at CCBNY, which CCBNY deposits at FRB-NY on an overnight basis.

CCBNY suspended indefinitely its U.S. dollar (“USD”) clearing services for CCBNY’s foreign correspondent account customers effective December 31, 2020. USD clearing since that date have been limited to CCBNY’s treasury services, its trade finance and its syndicated lending businesses.

6. Description of Foreign Operations

CCBNY represents the U.S. operations of CCB. CCBNY itself has no foreign operations.

7. Identities of Material Supervisory Authorities

The People’s Bank of China (PBOC) is China’s central bank, which administers monetary policy and regulates financial institutions in China to ensure overall financial stability. It manages payment, clearing, and settlement systems of the banking sector and oversees foreign exchange policies. The PBOC supervises CCB via on-site examinations, such as CCB’s compliance with AML, and off-site monitoring.

The National Financial Regulatory Administration is authorized by the State Council of the People’s Republic of China to regulate and supervise financial institutions. It has authority over China Construction Bank Corporation and its material entities. The overseas financial operations of CCB are under supervision of their local jurisdictions.

The New York State Department of Financial Services is responsible for regulating financial services and products, including those subject to the New York Insurance and Banking Laws.

8. Identities of Principal Officers

China Construction Bank Corporation Senior Management is composed of:

- Zhang Yi - President
- Ji Zhihong - Executive Vice President & Secretary to the Board of Directors
- Li Jianjiang - Executive Vice President & Chief Risk Officer
- Han Jing - Executive Vice President
- Sheng Liurong – Chief Financial Officer

9. Description of Corporate Governance Structure and Processes Related to Resolution Planning

Recovery and resolution planning involves several levels of CCB’s corporate structure. Ultimate responsibility for all corporate governance of CCB resides with the CCB Board of Directors (“CCB Board”), but it may delegate its authority and oversight responsibilities. Generally, the CCB Board delegates responsibilities to the president of CCB Group. Within the scope of authority granted by the board of directors, the president may delegate such authority to executive vice presidents or other senior executives as required for management purposes. Regarding resolution planning of CCB New York Branch, the CCB Board had already delegated its authority within CCB’s executive leadership in December 2013.

The Management Committee of CCBNY has responsibility for resolution planning issues. The Committee meets monthly and provides ongoing oversight of the development, implementation and maintenance of the Plan. The Management Committee is composed of General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, and the heads of Corporate Banking, Operations, Technology, Risk Management, and Treasury. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for informing the Committee on business matters related to resolution planning.

The Branch is governed by its General Manager, Jianbo Sun. While the daily management of CCBNY is the responsibility of the GM, she is supported by several key committees, which review and evaluate the different areas relating to CCBNY's business, tasks, and responsibilities.

10. Description of Material Management Information Systems

CCBNY relies on key management information systems ("MIS") for financial, accounting, risk management, operations, and regulatory reporting. CCB maintains a core banking system that seamlessly integrates with all other systems; it allows information recorded in other systems to flow into it, and sends out data necessary to operate peripheral systems and populate relevant reporting templates. These reports are regularly created on a daily or monthly basis, but management retains the ability to produce them on a more frequent or ad-hoc basis, when the need arises.

The majority of the MIS are owned and controlled by CCB or CCBNY. In some cases, a third-party vendor licenses a MIS to CCB. For these MIS, CCB controls its own version of the software in order to fulfill its needs. All MIS are routinely tested for security and operational purposes. CCBNY created and maintains a Business Continuity Plan to ensure continuity in the event of a disruption to its operations or systems.

11. Summary of the Resolution Strategy

CCB's Plan calls for the orderly resolution of all operations within the United States (all of which are located in New York State). During resolution, CCBNY will sell its unencumbered liquid assets, consisting of fixed income securities, liquid syndicated and bilateral corporate loans, will be sold.

Although it is implausible that China would permit CCB to reach a state of financial distress that would prompt intervention by U.S. authorities, the Plan addresses the resolution of CCB's U.S. operations involving U.S. resolution proceedings, which may involve the Superintendent of the NYSDFS.

The Plan does not assume assistance during the resolution process, whether from New York State, the United States or any supervisory authority therein, CCB, or any of the countries that are host to CCB. The Plan assumes that CCBNY will not receive any funds due from CCB during resolution, nor will it pay any liabilities owed to CCB, and that CCBNY will maintain all excess liquidity in the Branch.