For immediate release

**China Construction Bank Sees A Positive Start of 2015:**

**Over RMB 17 Trillion in Total Assets with Solid Core Indicators**

**Beijing/Hong Kong, 29 April 2015 –** China Construction Bank Corporation (“the Bank” or “CCB”) (Shanghai stock code: 601939; Hong Kong stock code: 939) announced its operating performance for the first quarter of 2015 (note: unless otherwise stated, the data herein are calculated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards on a consolidated basis in RMB). As at the end of March 2015, the Bank’s total assets amounted to RMB17,475,90 billion, up RMB731,770 million, or 4.37%, from the end of 2014.

So far this year, the Bank has proactively responded to evolving macro conditions and its core indicators have remained stable. As at the end of the first quarter of 2015, the Bank realized a net profit of RMB67,129 million, up 1.83% from the same period of 2014; the annualized return on average assets and annualized return on average equity stood at 1.57% and 21.03% respectively.

As at the end of March 2015, the Bank’s total loans and advances to customers increased by RMB337,688 million, or 3.56%, over the end of 2014 to RMB9,812,211 million; the total customer deposits increased by RMB767,817 million, or 5.95%, over the end of 2014 to RMB13,666,492 million; the loan-to-deposit ratio stood at a reasonable level of 71.80%.

In addition to the steady growth in deposits and loans, the Bank’s net fee and commission income for the first quarter of 2015 increased by 5.63% from the same period of 2014 to RMB33,928 million. The agency fund sales and agency insurance sales registered a rapid growth; the housing reform finance, the Bank’s traditionally advantageous business, maintained a steady increase; wealth management products, credit cards and other products also staged a positive performance.

With regard to asset quality, the Bank continued to strengthen its integrated management and control of group credit risks and optimize its credit structure. It also deepened the transformation and innovation of its risk management and stabilized its overall credit asset quality. As at the end of March 2015, the Bank posted a non-performing loan ratio of 1.30%, slightly up by 0.11 percentage point over the end of 2014; the ratio of allowances for impairment losses to non-performing loans stood at 207.23%.

As the quarterly report indicated, the Bank calculated the capital adequacy ratio in the light of the *Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional)* issued by the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) in June 2012, and has adopted an advanced measurement approach to capital management since April 2014. As at the end of March 2015, given the rules of the parallel operation period, the Bank’stotal capital adequacy ratio (CAR) was 14.97%, the tier-one ratio 12.51%, and the common equity tier-one ratio 12.51%, meeting the regulatory requirements. The Bank calculated the leverage ratio in accordance with the *Leverage Ratio Rules for Commercial Banks (Revised)* issued by the CBRC in January 2015 and adjusted its measurement approach to off-balance sheet items. As at the end of March 2015, the Bank’s leverage ratio was 6.88%in line with the regulatory requirement.

The Bank’s first-quarter of 2015 saw good KPI performance laying a solid foundation for the stable operation and steady progress of strategic transformation in 2015. Despite the macro-economic downward pressure, the Bank coped with the changing situation in a forward-looking way and relied on transformation to stabilize growth and enhance risk control so that the Bank’s businesses grow smoothly. The Bank also managed to keep overall risks under control with adequate liquidity reserves. Particularly, the Bank continued the momentum in driving its key businesses of strategic transformation, steadily developed its businesses in pension and private banking, pushed forward its overseas businesses and recorded sound performance of its subsidiaries.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

**About China Construction Bank Corporation**

China Construction Bank Corporation (“the Bank” or “CCB”), established in October 1954 and headquartered in Beijing, is a large and leading joint-stock commercial bank in China and a well-known brand in overseas markets. The Bank was listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange in October 2005 (Stock Code: 939), and on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in September 2007 (Stock Code: 601939). As at the end of 2014, the market capitalization of the Bank reached USD207.9 billion, ranking fourth among all listed banks in the world. The Bank has an extensive network of 14,856 branch outlets in mainland China, serving 3.48 million corporate customers and 314 million personal customers, and maintains close relationships with leading enterprises in strategic sectors for the Chinese economy and numerous high-profile clients. The Bank has established overseas branches in Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, New York, Ho Chi Minh City, Sydney, Melbourne, Taipei, Luxembourg, Brisbane and Toronto, and owns entities and subsidiaries including China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited, China Construction Bank International (Holdings) Limited, China Construction Bank (London) Limited, China Construction Bank (Russia) Limited, China Construction Bank (Dubai) Limited, China Construction Bank (Europe) Limited, China Construction Bank (New Zealand) Limited, China Construction Bank Principal Asset Management Co. Ltd, China Construction Bank Financial Leasing Corporation Limited, China Construction Bank Trust Co. Ltd, China Construction Bank Life Insurance Co. Ltd, China Construction Bank Futures Co. Ltd and Sino-German Bausparkasse Co. Ltd.