For immediate release

**China Construction Bank Announces 2016 Q1 Results**

**Total Assets over RMB 19 Trillion with Stable Core Indicators**

**Beijing/Hong Kong, 29 April 2016 –** China Construction Bank Corporation (“the Bank” or “CCB”) (A-share stock code: 601939; H-share stock code: 939) announced its results for the first quarter of 2016 (The data herein were prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards on a consolidated basis expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated). As at the end of March 2016, the Bank’s total assets amounted to RMB19,143,791 million, up by RMB794,302 million, or 4.33%, from the end of 2015.

This year, the Bank has proactively responded to the changes in the macro environment, and maintained stable core indicators. As at the end of the first quarter of 2016, the Bank realized a net profit of RMB67,911 million, up by 1.16% year-on-year; its annualized return on average assets and annualized return on average equity stood at 1.45% and 18.53% respectively. Cost-to-income ratio decreased to 20.56%, down by 1.45 percentage points year-on-year.

As at the end of March 2016, the Bank’s total loans and advances to customers increased by RMB342,707 million, or3.27%, from the end of 2015 to RMB10,827,847 million; deposits from customer amounted to RMB14,582,213 million, increasing by RMB913,680 million, up by 6.68% compared with the end of 2015.

In addition to the steady growth of deposits and loans, the Bank’s net fee and commission income for the first quarter of 2016 increased by 13.11% year-on-year to RMB38,376 million. Of this amount, agency insurance, wealth management product and custody business registered rapid growth, with products such as credit card and e-banking also delivering sound performance.

With regard to asset quality, the Bank has complied with the national industrial policy adjustments, developed itself into a service-based company by seizing opportunities and conducting restructuring. The Bank has vigorously promoted green credit, maintained stringent control over credit loans to industries with excess capacity, and continuously optimized the credit structure of small businesses. Additionally, the Bank has strengthened its forward-looking risk management and improved the efficiency of disposal of non-performing loans, thereby stabilizing its overall credit asset quality. As at the end of March 2016, the Bank posted a NPL ratio of 1.63%, slightly up by 0.05 percentage points from the end of 2015; the ratio of allowances to NPLs stood at 151.71%, up by 0.72 percentage points from the end of 2015.

As indicated by its quarterly report, the Bank calculated its capital adequacy ratios under the *Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (Provisional)* promulgated by the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) in June 2012, and adopted the advanced measurement approaches for capital management since 2 April 2014. As at the end of March 2016, considering relevant rules in the transition period, the Bank’stotal capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 ratio and common equity tier 1 ratio were 15.55%, 13.65% and 13.46% respectively, which were in compliance with the regulatory requirements. The total capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 ratio and common equity tier 1 ratio increased by 0.16, 0.33 and 0.33 percentage points respectively compared with those as at 31 December 2015, mainly due to the Bank’s slower growth of total capital after deductions accumulated from profit than that of risk-weighted assets. .

Overall, the Bank secured sound results in the first quarter of 2016, which have laid a solid foundation for its strategic transformation throughout this year. Despite the complex business and operation environment, the Bank has proactively adjusted to the “New Normal” of China’s economic development and continued to support major national strategies, such as “One Belt and One Road” economic initiative by pushing forward a transformation towards “comprehensive, multi-functional, integrated, innovative and smart banking”. The Bank has maintained a sound growth momentum in its wholesale banking, retail banking and e-banking sectors as well as the businesses of overseas entities and subsidiaries. The key businesses during the strategic transformation have gradually become the new engines of development.

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

**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 2015, the market value of the Bank reached USD 173.3 billion, ranking fifth among all listed banks in the world. The Bank has an extensive network of 14,917 branch outlets in mainland China, serving 3,925,600 corporate customers and 341 million individual customers, and maintains close relationships with excellent enterprises in strategic sectors leading the Chinese economy and numerous high-end clients. The Bank has established overseas branches in Hong Kong, Singapore, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, New York, Ho Chi Minh City, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Taipei, Luxembourg, Macau, Toronto, Paris, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Milan, London, Zurich and Dubai 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 (Brazil) 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, CCB Pension Management Co., Ltd and Sino-German Bausparkasse Co. Ltd.