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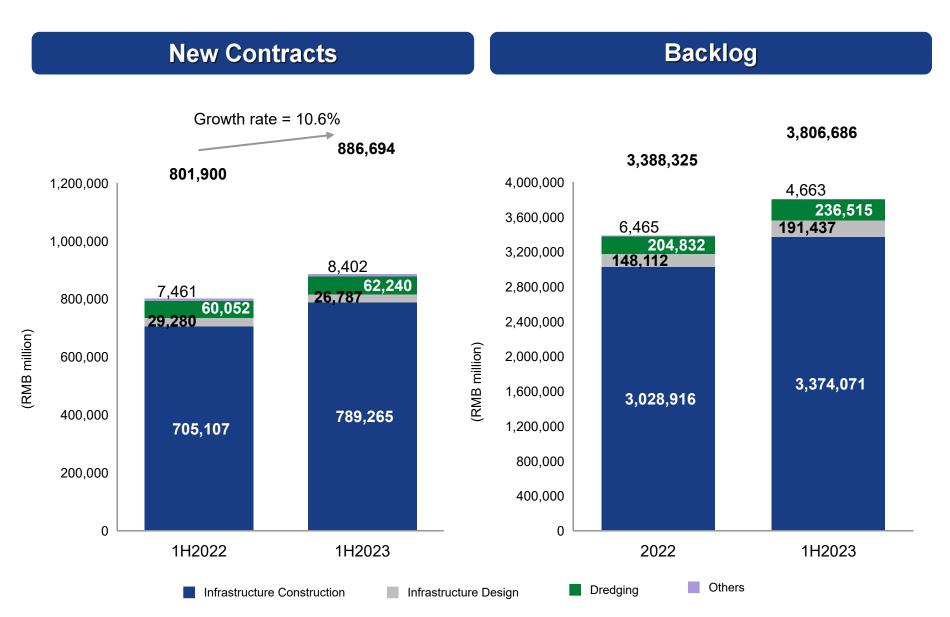
Financial Summary

| _ | For the six month | s ended 30 June | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| RMB million (except per share data) | 1H 2023 | 1H 2022 | Change |
| | (Unaudited) | (Unaudited) | |
| Revenue | 364,450 | 362,854 | 0.4 % |
| Gross Profit | 36,629 | 37,719 | 5.1% |
| Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent | 12,349 | 11,969 | 3.2% |
| Net Profit after Deducting Non-recurring Gains and Losses | 11,896 | 9,064 | 31.2 % |
| Net Profit Margin | 3.4% | 3.3% | 0.1 percentile |
| EPS ¹ | 0.72 | 0.70 | 2.9% |
| <u></u> | | | |

¹ When calculating the amount of earnings per share for the six months ended June 30,2023, the interest on perpetual bonds is deducted from RMB 687 million.



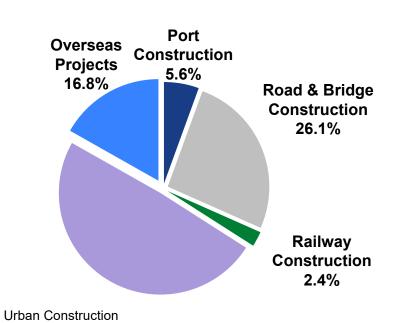
New Contracts and Backlog by Business Segments





New Contracts of Infrastructure Construction Business

New Contracts of Infrastructure Construction Business (1H 2023)¹



For the six months ended 30 June

| 1 | 1H 2023 | | 1H 2 | 1H 2022 | | Change | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--|
| | RMB million | % of total | RMB million | % of total | RMB million | Growth | |
| Domestic Construction | 656,563 | 83.2% | 595,080 | 84.4% | 61,483 | 10.3% | |
| Port Construction | 43,862 | 5.6% | 38,368 | 5.4% | 5,494 | 14.3% | |
| Road & Bridge Construction | 205,866 | 26.1% | 178,914 | 25.3% | 26,952 | 15.1% | |
| Railway Construction | 18,995 | 2.4% | 17,931 | 2.5% | 1,064 | 5.9% | |
| Urban Construction etc. | 387,840 | 49.1% | 359,867 | 51.0% | 27,973 | 7.8% | |
| Overseas Construction | 132,701 | 16.8% | 110,027 | 15.6% | 22,674 | 20.6% | |
| Total | 789,265 | 100.0% | 705,107 | 100.0% | 84,157 | 11.9% | |
| | | | | | | | |

Note:

etc. 49.1%

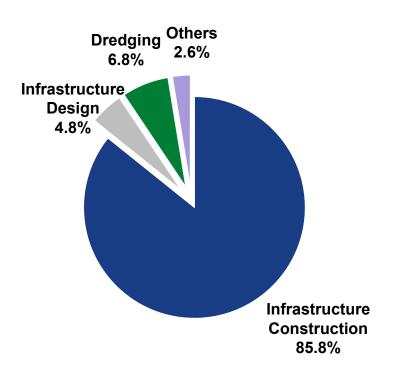
¹ All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs



Contribution by Business Segments - Revenue

For the six months ended 30 June





| MB Ilion 7,822 | % of total 85.8% | RMB million | % of total | RMB million | Growth |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 7,822 | 85.8% | 323,881 | 84 9% | 0.044 | |
| | | | O-1.0 /0 | 3,941 | 1.2% |
| 8,509 | 4.8% | 22,020 | 5.8% | -3,511 | -15.9% |
| 6,059 | 6.8% | 26,268 | 6.9% | -209 | -0.8% |
| 9,870 | 2.6% | 8,966 | 2.4% | 904 | 10.1% |
| 2,260 | 100.0% | 381,135 | 100.0% | 1,125 | 0.3% |
| | 6,059 9,870 | 6,059 6.8% 9,870 2.6% | 6,059 6.8% 26,268 9,870 2.6% 8,966 | 6,059 6.8% 26,268 6.9% | 6,059 6.8% 26,268 6.9% -209 9,870 2.6% 8,966 2.4% 904 |

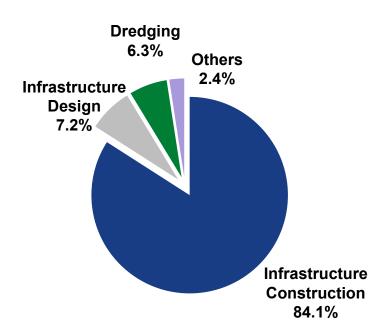


¹ All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs

Contribution by Business Segments - Segment Result

For the six months ended 30 June

Segment Result (1H 2023) ¹



| | 1H 2 | 2023 | 1H 2022 | | Change | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| Business | RMB million | % of total | RMB million | % of total | RMB million | Growth |
| Infrastructure Construction | 16,517 | 84.1% | 17,566 | 84.4% | -1,049 | -6.0% |
| Infrastructure Design | 1,424 | 7.2% | 1,697 | 8.2% | -273 | -16.1% |
| Dredging | 1,228 | 6.3% | 1,130 | 5.4% | 98 | 8.7% |
| Others | 478 | 2.4% | 419 | 2.0% | 59 | 14.1% |
| Total (before elimination) | 13.04/ | 100.0% | 20,812 | 100.0% | -1,165 | -5.6% |
| | <u> </u> | | | | | |



¹ All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs

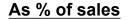
Operating Cost Structure

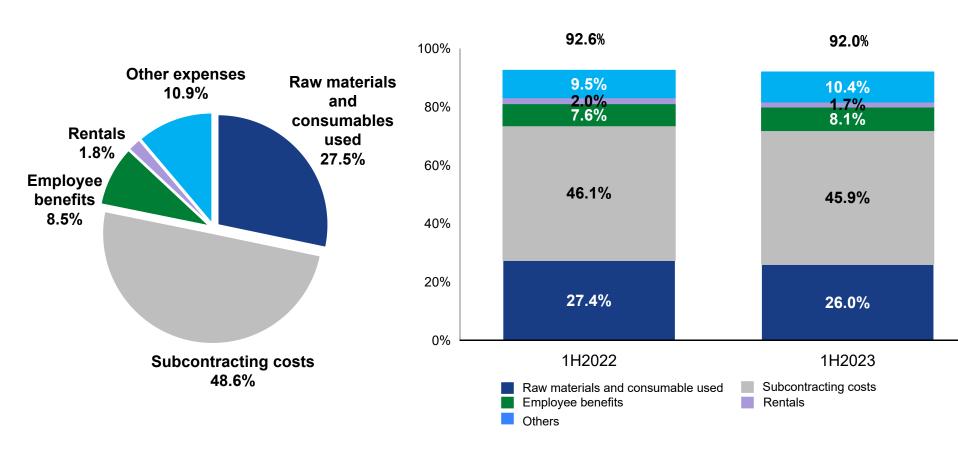


Cost Breakdown (1H 2023)

Cost Structure (1H 2023)







¹ Operating costs = cost of sales + selling and marketing expenses + administrative expenses



Infrastructure Construction - Business Performance

Completed projects with RMB 327,822 million of contract value

Key Projects

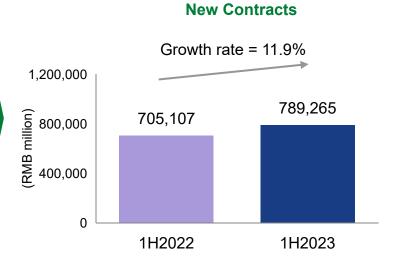


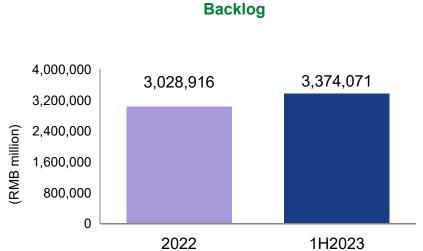
Subsea Tunnel of Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge



Serbia E763 Highway

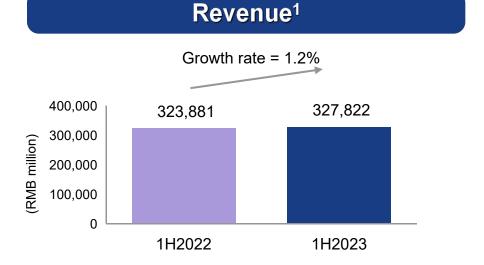
New Contracts and Backlog



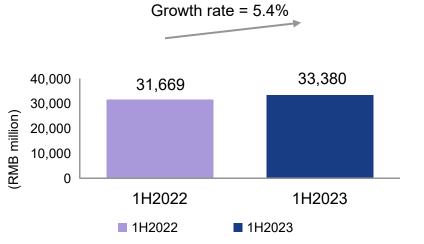




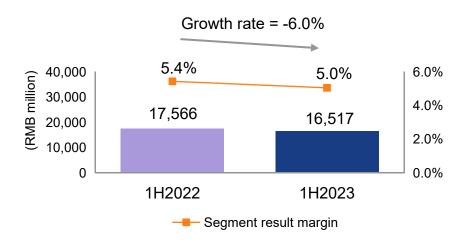
Infrastructure Construction - Financial Performance



Gross Profit¹



Segment Result^{1,2}



REMARKS

- Revenue growth was mainly due to the increased revenue contribution of overseas projects.
- The increase of gross profit margin is mainly due to the efficient methods on cost control and structural adjustment of domestic projects.

- 1 All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs
- Segment result = revenue cost of sales selling and marketing expenses administrative expenses impairment losses on financial and contract assets+ other income/ (expenses), net



Infrastructure Design - Business Performance

Completed projects with RMB 18,509 million of contract value





Nanjing Jiangxinzhou Yangtze River Bridge

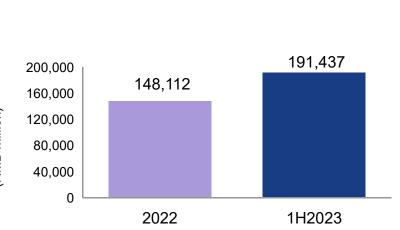


Lekki Deep Sea Port in Nigeria

Backlog

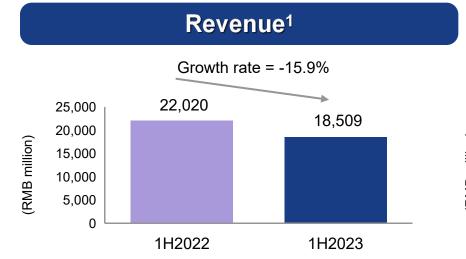
New Contracts and Backlog







Infrastructure Design - Financial Performance

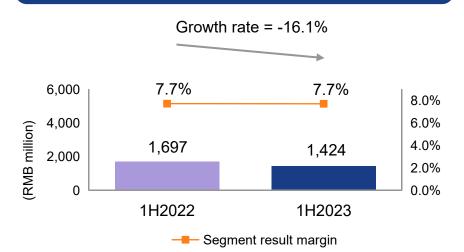




Gross profit margin

Gross Profit¹

Segment Result^{1,2}



REMARKS

- Infrastructure design business revenue declined while the gross profit margin increased, mainly due to the adjustment of business structure, focus on the core business.
- The decline in segment performance was mainly due to large one-time gains in 1H 2022 and increased R & D expenses.

- 1 All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs
- 2 Segment result = revenue cost of sales selling and marketing expenses administrative expenses impairment losses on financial and contract assets + other income/ (expenses), net



Dredging - Business Performance

Completed projects with RMB 26,059 million of contract value



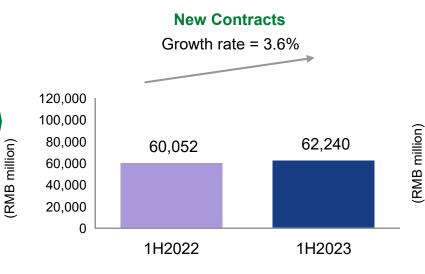


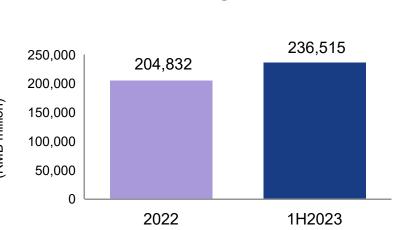
Pinglu Canal in Guangxi Province



The First Phase of Yangtze-to-Huaihe Water Diversion Project in Anhui Province





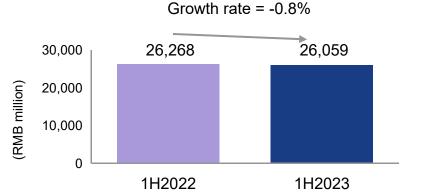


Backlog

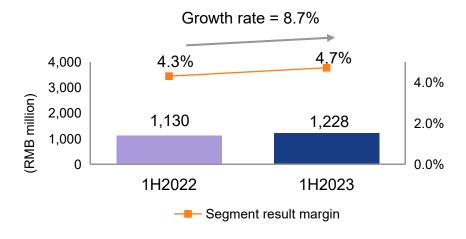


Dredging - Financial Performance

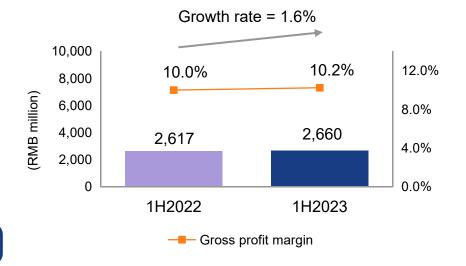




Segment Result^{1,2}



Gross Profit¹



REMARKS

- Dredging business revenue decreased and gross profit increased, mainly due to lower costs.
- ◆ The improvement on segment result was mainly due to the decrease in growth scale of contract assets compared to that of 1H 2022, gains on foreign exchange and the rental income from leasing asset.

- 1 All figures are before elimination of inter-segment transactions and unallocated costs
- Segment result = revenue cost of sales selling and marketing expenses administrative expenses impairment losses on financial and contract assets + other income/ (expenses), net



Capital Expenditure

Infrastructure Construction Business

 Mainly used in investments in BOT projects, purchases of self-use property, machinery, equipment and vessels

Infrastructure
Design
Business

 Mainly used in the purchase of equipment

Dredging Business

 Mainly used in the purchase of new dredgers and upgrade of existing dredgers

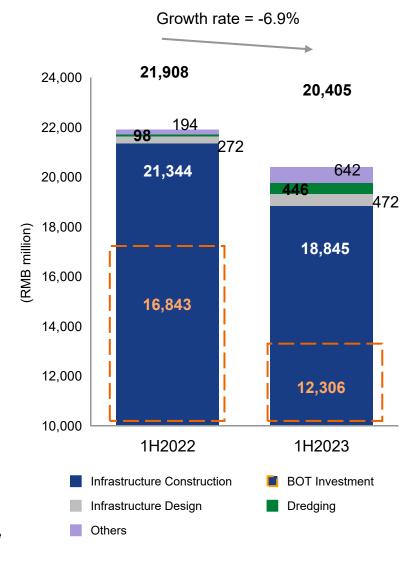
Other Business

 Mainly used in purchase of self-use property

Note:

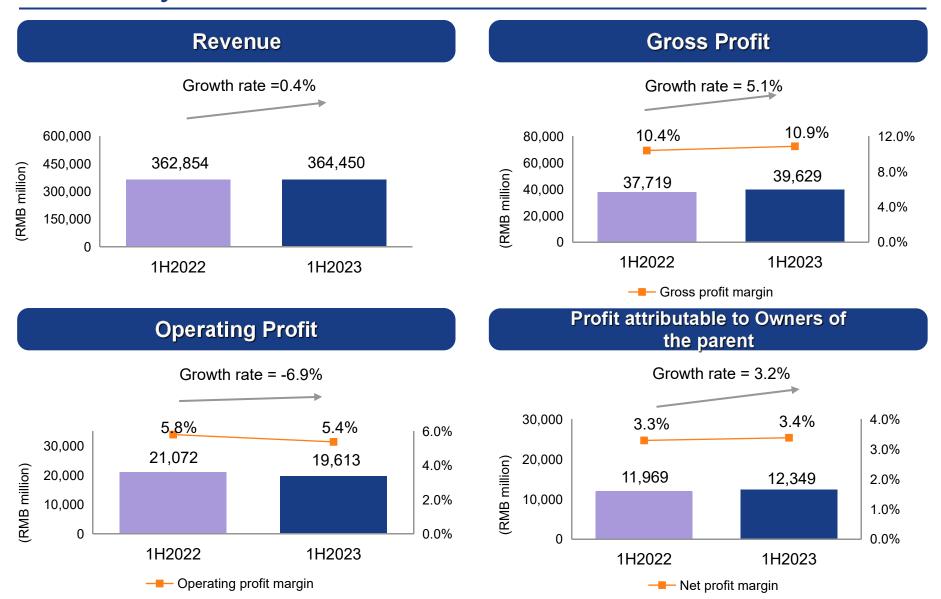
1 Capital expenditure is implemented by means of both cash purchase and financial lease

Capital expenditure





Summary Income Statement Data





Summary Balance Sheet Data

| RMB Million | As at 2023-06-30 | As at 2022-12-31 | Change |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Non-current assets | 984,436 | 895,100 | 10.0% |
| Property, plant and equipment | 62,846 | 60,148 | 4.5% |
| Intangible assets | 220,469 | 219,531 | 0.4% |
| Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income | 23,420 | 24,084 | -2.8% |
| Investments in joint ventures and associates | 104,018 | 99,304 | 4.7% |
| Contract assets, trade and other receivables | 509,330 | 431,763 | 18.0% |
| Current assets | 762,012 | 616,367 | 23.6% |
| Inventories | 90,037 | 78,263 | 15.0% |
| Contract assets, trade and other receivables | 505,037 | 423,843 | 19.2% |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 152,180 | 103,202 | 47.5% |
| Total Asset | 1,746,448 | 1,511,467 | 15.5% |
| Non-current liabilities | 477,602 | 423,828 | 12.7% |
| Borrowings | 420,481 | 372,344 | 12.9% |
| Current liabilities | 830,713 | 661,349 | 25.6% |
| Trade and other payables | 557,971 | 482,945 | 15.5% |
| Contract liabilities | 82,314 | 76,629 | 7.4% |
| Borrowings | 182,874 | 93,680 | 95.2% |
| Total liabilities | 1,308,315 | 1,085,177 | 20.6% |
| Total equity | 438,133 | 426,290 | 2.8% |
| | As at 2023-06-30 | As at 2022-12-31 | Change |
| Total Liabilities / Total Assets | 74.9% | 71.8% | 3.1% |
| Net debt / Total Capital ¹ | 50.7% | 46.0% | 4.7% |



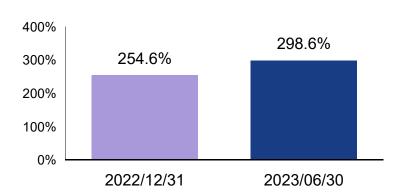
¹ Net debt is total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is total equity plus net debt.

Summary Balance Sheet Data

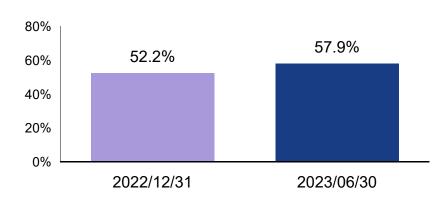
Total Liabilities/Total Assets

71.8% 74.9% 60% 40% 20%

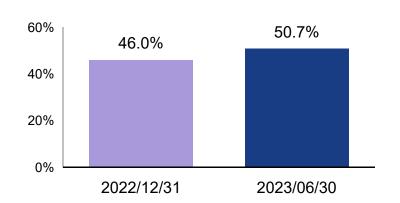
Total Liabilities/Net Assets



Total Debt/Total Capitalization¹



Net Debt/Total Capital²



Notes:

Total capitalization is total equity plus total borrowings

2022/12/31

2. Net debt is total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is total equity plus net debt.

2023/06/30

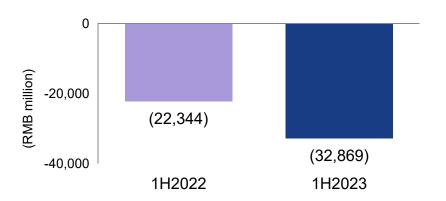


Summary Cash Flow Statement Data

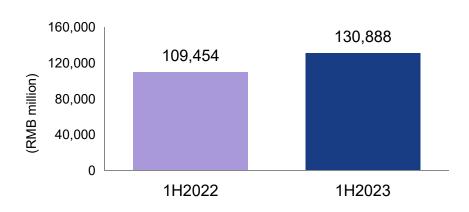
Cash Flow from Operating Activities

(45,716) -60,000 1H2022 1H2023

Cash Flow from Investing Activities



Cash Flow from Financing Activities



REMARKS

- Net cash flow from operating activities was a net outflow of RMB49.378 billion, compared with a net outflow of RMB45.716 billion in 1H 2022.
- The net cash flow from investment activities was a net outflow of RMB 32.869 billion, compared with a net outflow of RMB 22.344 billion in 1H 2022. The increase of 47.1% was mainly due to the cash received from the disposal of subsidiary equity in 1H2022, and purchase of financial assets.
- The net cash flow generated by financing activities was a net inflow of RMB130.888 billion, with an increase rate of 19.6%. The increase in the net inflow was mainly due to the increase in borrowing for business development.



Development Outline for "14th Five -Year Plan" Period

First-class Enterprise with "Three Features"

The overall development goal set in the "14th Five-Year Plan", namely to basically establish a globally competitive world-class enterprise with technology, management and quality by the "end of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan".

High-quality Strategic

Goal of "Two Maintains

and One Strive"

The core strategic goals set in the "14th Five-Year Plan", namely to maintain its absolute leading edge of ranking the first among top international contractors of China and Asia, to maintain its forefront ranking of A-level assessment results as a central enterprise by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council and to strive to be one of the top 50 companies among the Fortune Global 500 enterprises by the "end of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan".

"123456"
Overall Development
Ideas

The overall development ideas set in the "14th Five-Year Plan":

"1" is to strengthen Party leadership and Party construction;

"2" is to emphasize "two micros and two priorities (两大两优)", namely, big transportation and big city, as well as overseas priority and rivers, lakes and seas priority;

"3" is to concentrate on "three majors (三重)", namely major projects, major regions and major markets;

"4" is to intensify "four efforts (四做)", namely efforts on investment, efforts on project, efforts on asset and efforts on capital;

"5" is to promote the implementation of "experts in five areas(五商)";

"6" is to accelerate the construction of "Six Requirements (六化)", namely requirement for market-oriented mechanism, requirement for international standards, requirement for professional spirit, requirement for regional layout, requirement for standardized management and requirement for information support.



Thank You

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