MOODY'S
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Construction - Global

Robust economies, higher confidence and low interest rates keep outlook stable

Our outlook for the global construction industry is stable. This outlook reflects our expectations for the fundamental business conditions in the industry over the next 12 to 18 months.

» **We forecast global revenue growth of around 5% on average for rated construction companies.** This will be driven by output growth across all industry segments and most continents, supported by robust economic growth prospects and low interest rates. Our revenue growth forecast is towards the upper end of our 0%-6% range for a stable outlook. We forecast a global book-to-bill ratio, our second outlook metric, at 1.2x on average which reflects the current healthy industry conditions and suggests sustained revenue growth during 2019 and beyond.

» **Revenue will grow fastest in Asia Pacific and North America with rates of up to 10% and 6%, respectively.** Revenue growth of 8% or higher in China continues to reflect strong demand, mainly in the country's transport infrastructure segment. In the US and Canada, still healthy residential and a pickup in commercial construction activity will drive volumes as government funding schemes and increased commodity sector spending come into play.

» **Healthy order books in Europe will underpin moderate output growth, but LatAm's prospects remain gloomy.** Improved construction industry confidence and budgetary conditions in several countries bode well for residential and public infrastructure spending in Europe. However, in the UK, political and economic uncertainty as well as fragile business confidence due to the ongoing Brexit negotiations will stifle construction output. Latin American companies will likely continue to struggle because of weaker-than-expected economic growth in some major countries, political uncertainties, shrinking order backlogs and constrained liquidity.

» **Higher commodity prices might accelerate investment in the oil & gas and mining sectors.** We expect this will benefit US, Australia, Canada and Latin America-based construction companies. The International Energy Agency projects global upstream oil & gas sector spending will increase by about 5% to $472 billion in 2018, with spending growing the fastest in North America due to the rapid expansion in shale drilling activity and the associated infrastructure build-out.

- **We expect companies' credit quality overall to be stable across the sector in 2019.** This is underpinned by the stable outlooks on ratings for 89% of the construction companies that we rate globally. However, company-specific factors such as project execution issues, stressed liquidity, upcoming refinancing needs, or governance will continue to constrain the credit quality of some deeply speculative-grade issuers. Of the 35 companies that we rate, five are Caa1 or lower.
- **What could change the outlook.** Our outlook has been stable since 2017 when we initiated the report series**.** We would consider changing the outlook to positive if there were signs that organic revenue growth would exceed 6% over the next 12 to 18 months and the order backlog would continue to grow (indicated by a book-to-bill ratio consistently above 1.25x), while operating margins remained at least stable. This could be driven by higher infrastructure spending and an acceleration in existing construction works. Conversely, we would consider changing our outlook to negative if there were signs of organic revenue declining over the next 12 to 18 months and shrinking order backlogs (book-to-bill ratio less than 1.0x). This could be driven by lower infrastructure spending and a slowdown of existing construction works.

Since outlooks represent our forward-looking view on business conditions that factor into our ratings, a negative (positive) outlook suggests that negative (positive) rating actions are more likely on average. However, the industry outlook does not represent a sum of upgrades, downgrades or ratings under review, or an average of the rating outlooks of issuers in the industry, but rather our assessment of the main direction of business fundamentals within the overall industry.

Robust economic conditions, strong confidence levels and low interest rates will support further expansion of construction activity in 2019

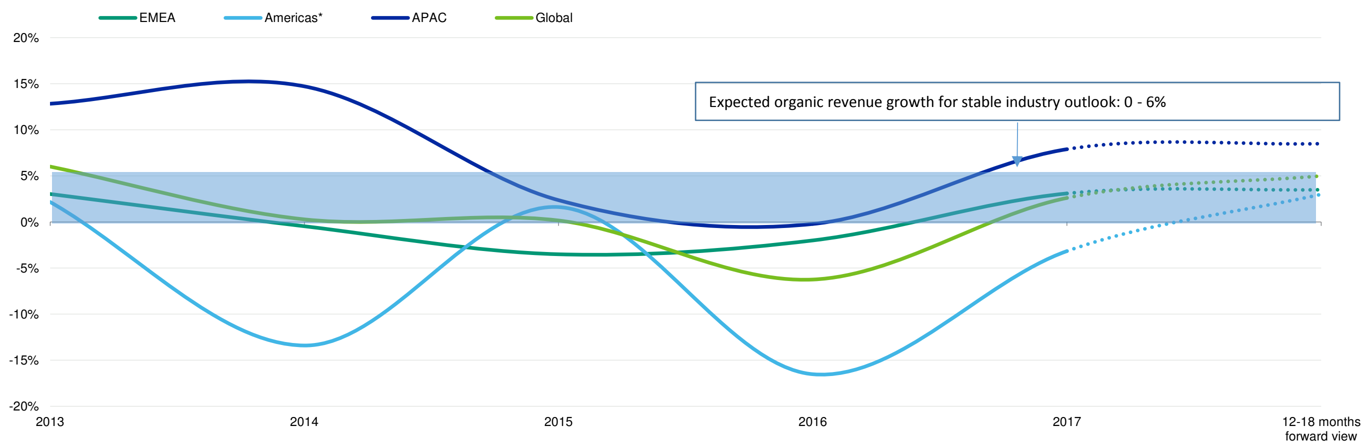
We expect the construction companies that we rate globally to post about 5% revenue growth on average over the next 12 to 18 months (see Exhibit 1). This will be underpinned by continued robust economic growth in several major developed and emerging markets and attractive financing conditions, with interest rates remaining at very low levels. Our forecast reflects Moody's central GDP growth forecasts for the G-20 countries of 3.3% in 2018 and 3.1% in 2019. See: Global Macroeconomic Outlook (August 2018 update): Growth will remain solid in the near term, but early indications suggest it has peaked

These factors will drive increased infrastructure spending in both the private commercial and public sectors. We also think the current benign industry confidence levels will endure, indicating expectations of continued solid demand across the whole construction sector.

Exhibit 1

We expect revenue growth to average 5% globally over the next 12-18 months

Rated construction companies' organic revenue growth by region



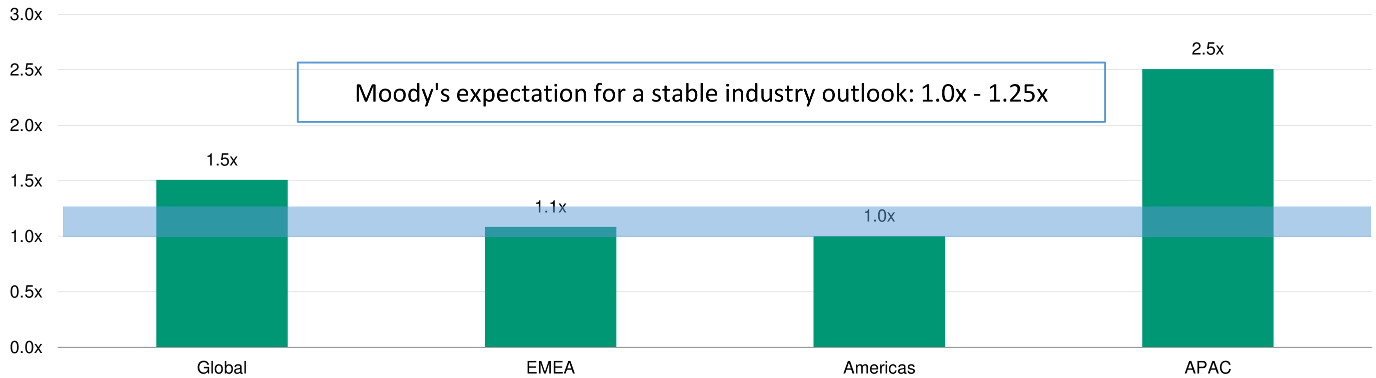
Growth rates based on aggregated revenues of Moody's rated construction companies by region; dotted lines represent the midpoint of Moody's ranges on a 12-18 months forward view.
*Weak revenue growth at LatAm-based companies drags down growth rates for the Americas.
Sources: Company data, Moody's Investors Service

The stable outlook is also supported by book-to-bill ratios of at least 1x in each key region, an improvement from the prior year's outlook. The combined global average book-to-bill ratio at the end of June 2018 was a strong 1.5x, mainly as a result of recently accelerating order intakes at Asia Pacific-based companies, indicating solid near- to medium-term topline growth, especially in China. The ratio currently exceeds our range for a stable outlook of 1.0x-1.25x, underlining the strong momentum we expect in the industry through 2019 (see Exhibit 2), whereas our expectations beyond 2019 are more moderate. For 2019, we forecast the global book-to-bill ratio therefore to average around 1.2x.

Exhibit 2

Improved book-to-bill ratios across all regions strongly support the stable outlook

Rated construction companies' book-to-bill ratios by region as of end-June 2018



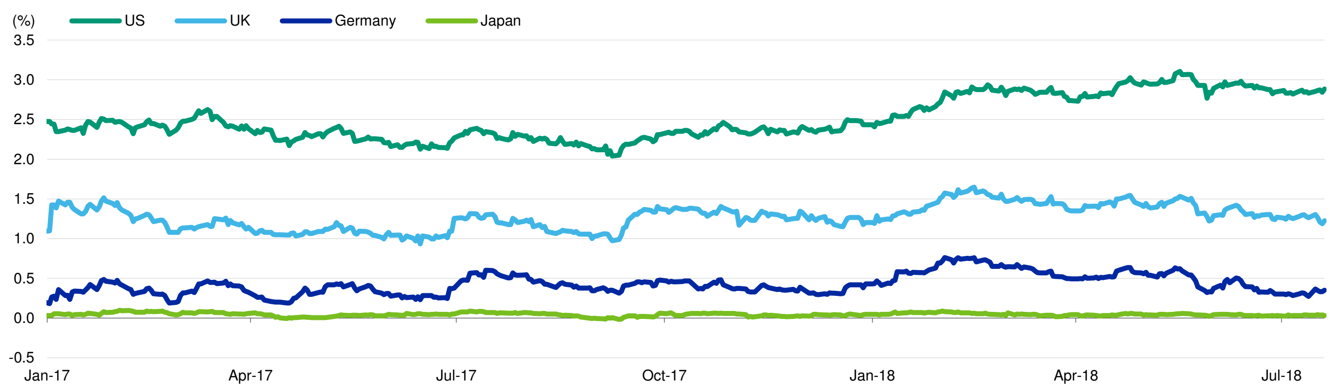
Sources: Company data, Moody's Investors Service

We also expect interest rates to remain low in 2019, which should continue to stimulate construction spending across all segments with cheap mortgage rates supporting private new housing activity and governments' continued willingness to stimulate their economies through increased infrastructure spending (see Exhibit 3). Although the US Federal Reserve has recently started to gradually raise the federal funds rate, we expect the country's robust economy and infrastructure funding schemes will outweigh the potential softening impact of higher rates on construction activity.

Exhibit 3

Low interest rates will continue to stimulate construction activity

10-year government bond yields



Source: FactSet

The main risks to our growth forecasts are an unexpected sharp rise in interest rates, economic shocks or intensifying shortages of skilled labour. Industry polls suggest labour shortages and increased building costs are key factors currently constraining the sector. These factors could potentially prevent construction activity from accelerating beyond our expectations next year.

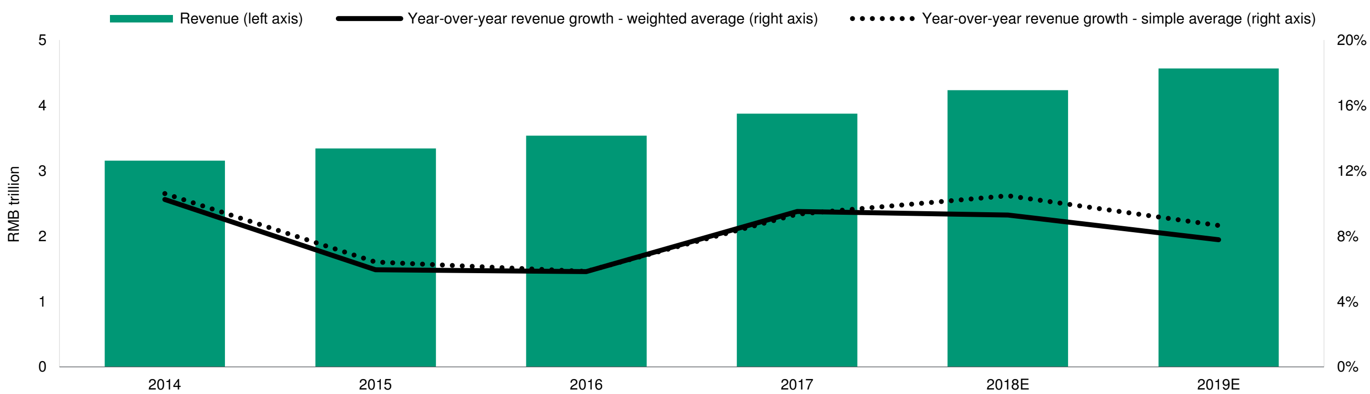
Asia Pacific and North America lead global construction output growth

We expect construction revenues will grow fastest in Asia Pacific and North America.

In Asia Pacific, we expect revenue growth of around 7%-10% over the next 12 to 18 months, largely driven by continued strong growth in China, especially from the country's transportation infrastructure investments.

Revenue growth in China will slow compared with 2017 but remain strong, with 9.3% forecast in 2018 and 7.8% in 2019 versus 9.5% in 2017 (see Exhibit 4). The strong growth is supported by solid domestic and overseas infrastructure investments, a large order backlog for property projects and a modest recovery in metallurgical construction sectors. The majority of the construction companies that we rate in China, including China Railway Construction Corp Ltd (A3 stable) and China Communications Construction Co. Ltd. (A3 stable), are exposed to the infrastructure segment and will benefit from its growth.

Exhibit 4
Rated construction companies' revenue growth in China will remain strong in 2018 and 2019

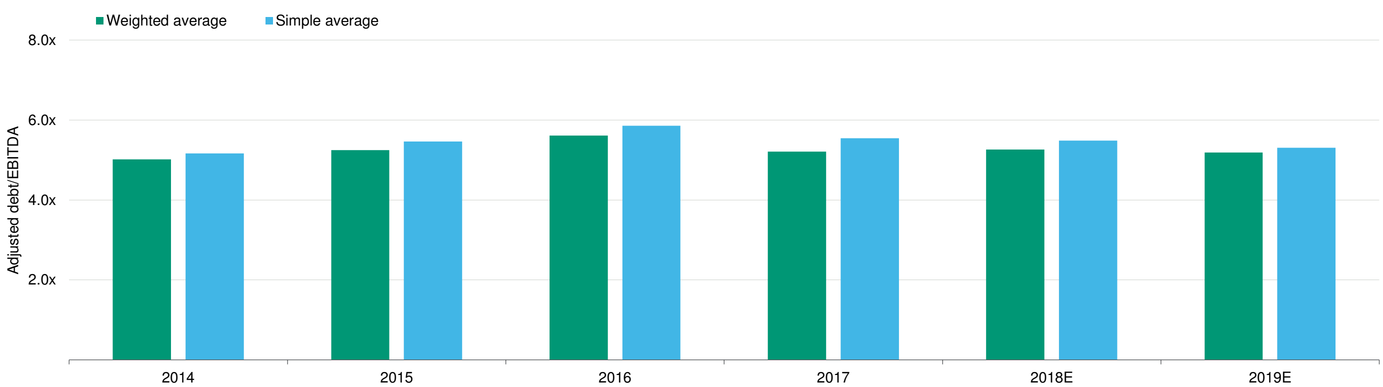


Sources: Company information and Moody's Investors Service estimate

Margins will remain stable or decline slightly in 2018 and 2019 amid intense price competition. Cost and expense controls and continued investments in build-operate-transfer, public-private partnership and real estate development projects with higher margins will limit the decline.

We expect companies' adjusted debt/EBITDA will remainly relative stable in 2018 and 2019 given moderate earnings growth offset by debt growth to support investments (see Exhibit 5).

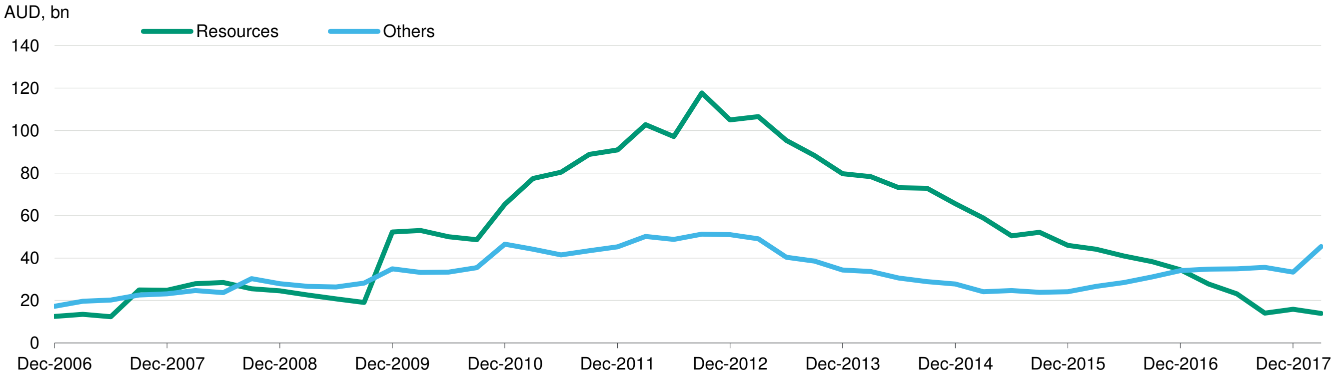
Exhibit 5
Rated construction companies' leverage in China will remain relatively stable in 2018 and 2019



Sources: Moody's Financial Metrics and Moody's Investors Service estimate

In Australia, we expect construction revenue growth of around 4%-5% in the next 12 to 18 months. Resources-related construction spending has stabilised at a 10-year low but firm commodity prices will result in an increase in capital investment in resources, reversing the decline of the past six years (see Exhibit 6). Residential construction remains solid, but is moderating. At the same time, government infrastructure spending on road and rail projects is strong, which will support the sector and underpin engineering and construction (E&C) growth.

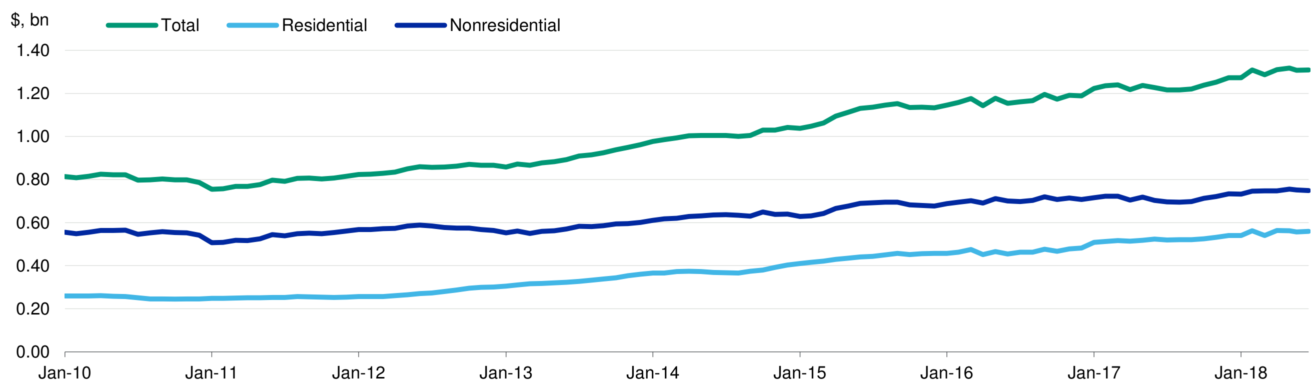
Exhibit 6
Australian non-mining E&C showing strength while mining E&C has bottomed



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

In the US, we expect construction spending to increase in the range of 4%-6% in 2018 driven by a continued recovery in residential construction and a moderate improvement in nonresidential construction activity. Total US construction spending increased by 5.8% through June 2018 driven by a 7.5% jump in residential construction, while nonresidential construction increased by 4.5% (see Exhibit 7). The construction spending growth rate is likely to slow to about 3%-5% in 2019 due to rising interest rates, more difficult comparisons and the age of the current economic recovery.

Exhibit 7
US residential construction spending continues to rise



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; seasonally adjusted rate

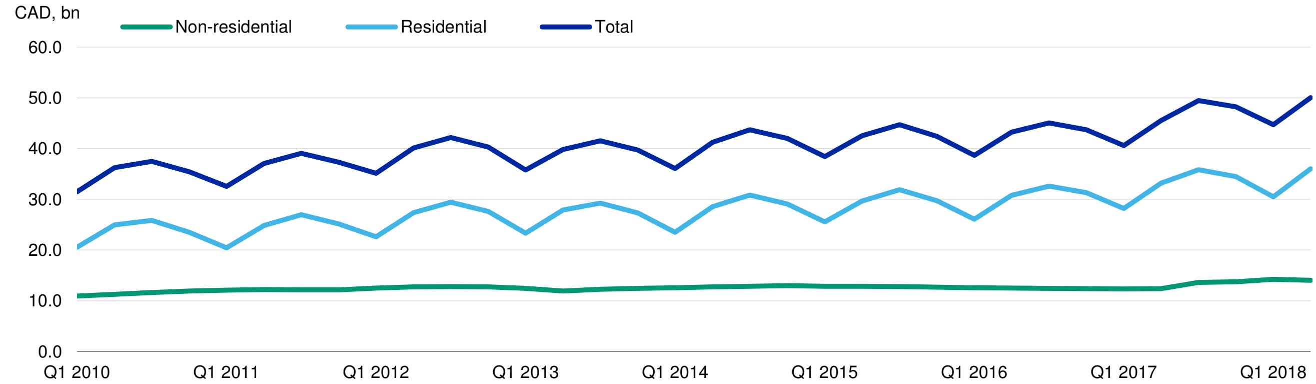
US residential construction spending continues to be supported by a favourable economic environment, including low unemployment, steady wage gains, high consumer confidence and low housing inventories. However, we expect spending to slow in the second half of 2018 due to rising interest rates and tax law changes that limit home ownership-related tax deductions.

Nonresidential construction should continue to gradually improve due to ample project funding from the $305 billion Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, along with other transportation measures approved by voters and the recovery in tax receipts for local and state governments. Tutor Perini Corporation (Ba3 stable), in particular, has benefitted from significantly higher bidding activity on nonresidential projects, which has led to a record-high backlog of $8.7 billion. However, the company needs to demonstrate more consistency in its operating performance and its ability to collect outstanding receivables and generate free cash flow.

We expect Canadian construction spending to grow 6%-8% in 2018, driven by a significant increase in nonresidential construction due to the substantial recovery in commodity prices. Residential construction should continue to grow at a moderate pace (see Exhibit 8). Total construction spending increased by 10.0% through June 2018 driven by a 14.2% jump in nonresidential construction and an 8.3% rise in residential construction. The growth rate in Canada is also likely to slow to about 3%-5% in 2019 due to measures put in place to slow housing sales along with the same factors affecting the US construction sector.

Exhibit 8

We expect Canadian construction spending in 2018 will be driven by substantial nonresidential growth



Source: Statistics Canada; nonresidential is a seasonally adjusted, residential is unadjusted

Nonresidential construction has increased significantly in Canada in 2018 driven by improved economic conditions and the substantial recovery in commodity sector spending due to higher oil & gas and mined commodity prices. We expect this trend to continue in the second half of the year since Canada is heavily exposed to the oil & gas and mining sectors.

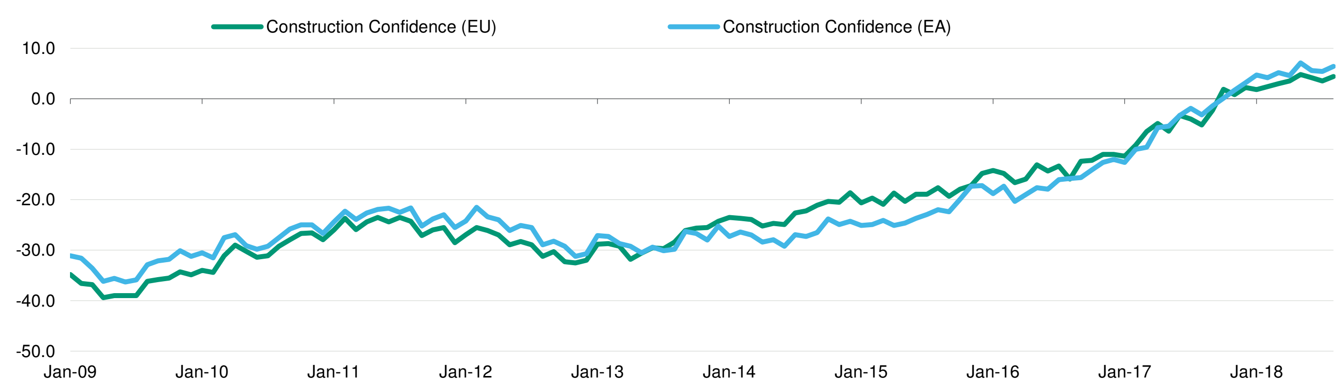
Residential construction remained robust early in 2018 due to a strong labour market with low unemployment and low interest rates, which should lead to gains for the full year. However, growth should moderate in the second half of the year due to new rules and tax changes that have been implemented to take some of the froth out of the Canadian housing market, along with rising interest rates.

Improved confidence and full order books fuel revenue growth in Europe, while order intake in LatAm, especially Brazil, remains weak

Recently rising order backlogs and moderate economic growth forecasts for the euro area in 2019 (we forecast a 1.8% rise in GDP) bode well for European construction companies' revenues, which we expect to grow at mid-single-digit rates next year. For instance, Germany's HOCHTIEF Aktiengesellschaft reported a 7% (11% FX-adjusted) year-on-year increase in its order backlog in the first half of 2018, while French construction giants Bouygues S.A.'s (A3 stable) and Vinci S.A.'s (A3 stable) backlogs during H1 2018 rose by 9% and 7% year-on-year, respectively. Confidence levels in the industry, which have reached multi-year record highs, suggest ongoing healthy levels of new construction projects (see Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 9

Construction industry confidence at a record level suggests conditions will remain favourable



Based on results from business surveys on their current economic situation and expectations about future developments; indicator is calculated as arithmetic average of (seasonally adjusted) balances of positive and negative answers to specific questions.
Source: Eurostat

Among the major European countries, we expect construction output in Germany to stabilise at high levels, which have been encouraged by a growing urban population, high immigration, increased investment in industrial buildings and higher state spending over the last few years (see Exhibit 10). The national Construction Industry Association (HDB) forecasts 6% nominal sales growth in 2018, revised upwards in May from its 4% projection in January, which represents a record level since German reunification in 1990. For 2019, it foresees a similar growth potential.

In France, we expect the recent recovery to moderate somewhat during 2019, as the housing market stabilises but the civil engineering sector continues to grow. The latter should benefit from the government's “Grand Paris” project, which aims to invest almost €26 billion by 2030. This provides a good indication of spending on infrastructure over the next few years, in particular for transport infrastructure, and could help Vinci and Bouygues, which reported domestic construction revenue growth of 3.4% and 3% y-o-y in H1 2018, respectively.

The UK construction sector has held up fairly well through 2018 so far, while we expect broadly flat to slightly slowing activity in 2019 as uncertainties surrounding the UK's exit from the European Union persist. While businesses are likely to continue to defer certain projects, government spending will play a key role. The UK government's commitment to invest more than £240 billion in transport, energy, utilities and social infrastructure projects over 2018-2021[1] may somewhat mitigate more restrictive private-sector financing, as well as slowing new housing and industrial construction activity.

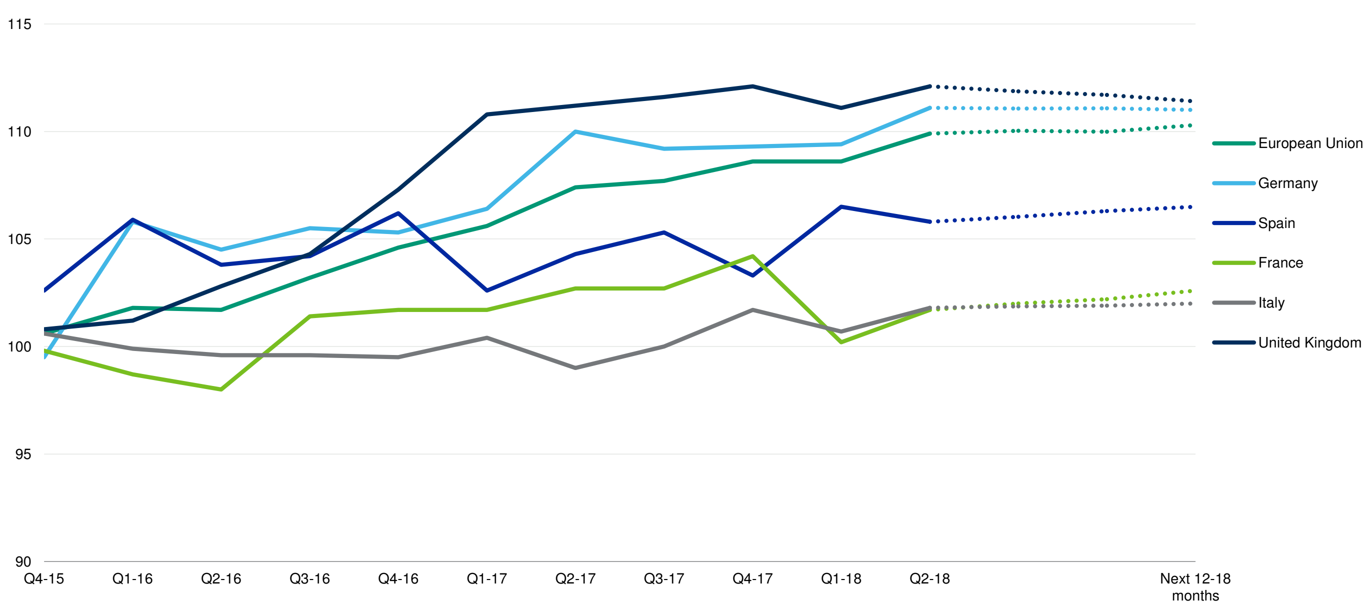
In Spain, growth has slightly accelerated over the past quarters and we expect this momentum to continue through 2019, primarily driven by mid-single-digit growth in residential new-build activity.

By contrast, we expect construction output in Italy to remain depressed amid ongoing structural challenges and political uncertainty. However, the urgent need to renew domestic infrastructure, underlined by the Morandi bridge collapse in Genoa in August 2018, might spur government public works investments in the coming years.

Exhibit 10

Construction production volumes are expected to expand slightly in Europe

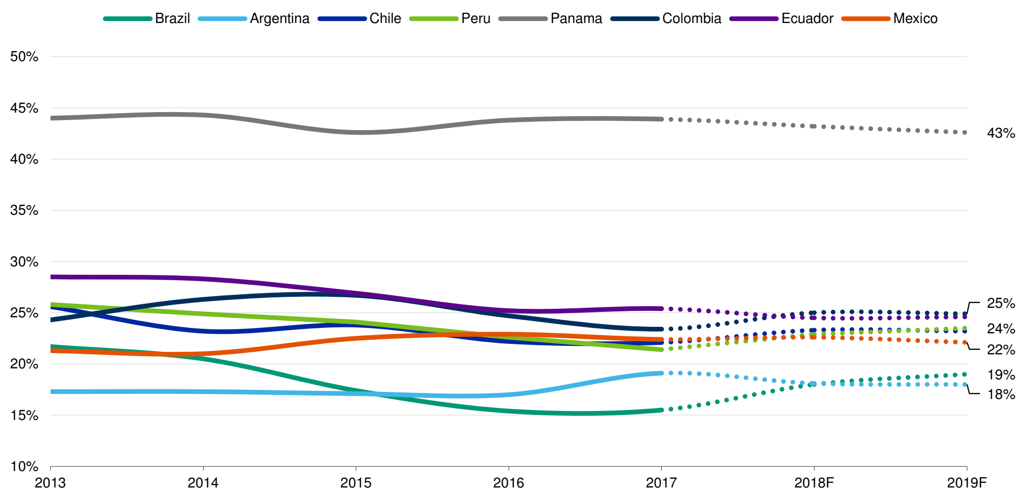
Monthly EMEA production volumes, seasonally adjusted; 2015=100



Sources: Eurostat, Moody's Investors Service

In Latin America, overall revenue growth will remain weak through 2018-19 as reflected in the main countries' gross investment to GDP ratios shown in Exhibit 11. This will keep credit quality low mainly for Brazil's big firms such as Odebrecht Engenharia e Construção (OEC, Caa2 negative) and Andrade Gutierrez Engenharia (C no outlook). The engineering and construction (E&C) sector could benefit from increased commodity prices, which might accelerate investments in the oil & gas and mining sectors.

Exhibit 11
Investment in Latin America is expected to remain weak, particularly in Brazil
LatAm gross investment to GDP



Source: Moody's Investors Service

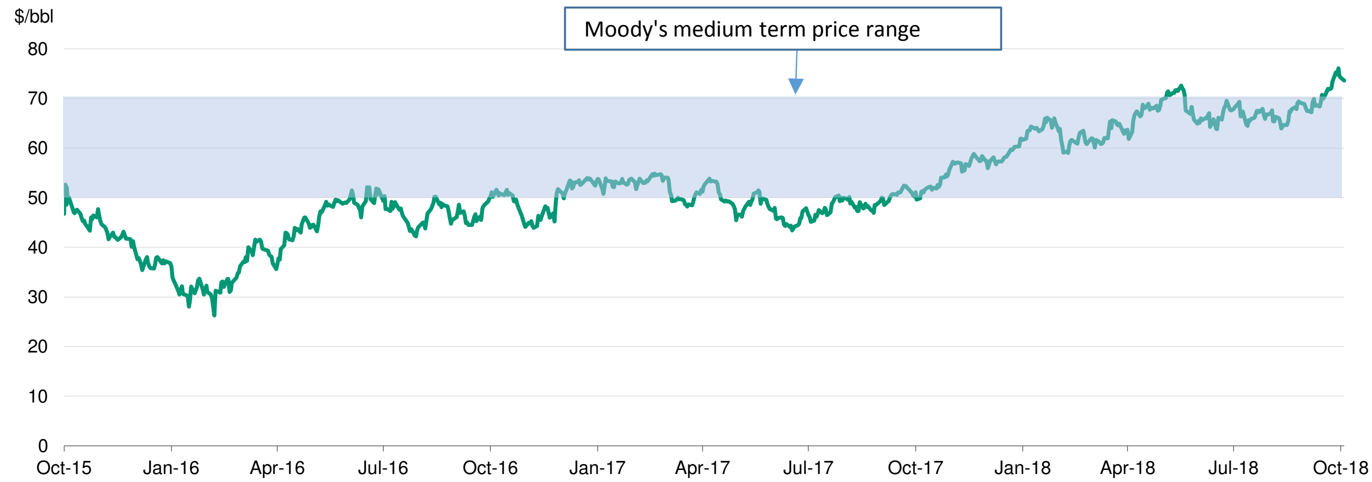
A slowdown in construction and delays in cash collections have reduced liquidity for E&C firms, particularly those with higher exposure to the government, and higher reputational risk has made refinancing more difficult. Cash has dwindled for Andrade and OEC as the construction market has stalled, while large working capital requirements, limited business growth and liabilities related to the sweeping Lava Jato corruption investigations will inevitably keep reducing their liquidity through mid-to-late 2018. Both companies missed principal payments on notes in April 2018; OEC repaid before the end of a cure period, using a new loan, while Andrade resolved the default by concluding an exchange offer on 20 August 2018 with an acceptance rate of 97.81%.

Federal budget cuts in 2015 ended a long E&C boom, slowing the sector's project backlog, and the Lava Jato investigations highlighted the sector's corporate governance risks and project cancellations. Today, political uncertainties limit the E&C sector's ability to renew backlogs, but medium- to long-term infrastructure projects through public concessions will offer new opportunities. In some cases these projects will have local-content requirements, benefiting domestic E&C companies with strong capital structures, although competition from foreign and new Brazilian E&C companies will also pick up.

Higher commodity prices will accelerate construction activity in the oil & gas and mining sectors

Increasing oil prices over the last 12 months will support construction activity in the sector, especially in North America, Latin America and the Middle East. The current West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price of over $70/bbl exceeds our medium-term price band of $50-$70/bbl (see Exhibit 12).

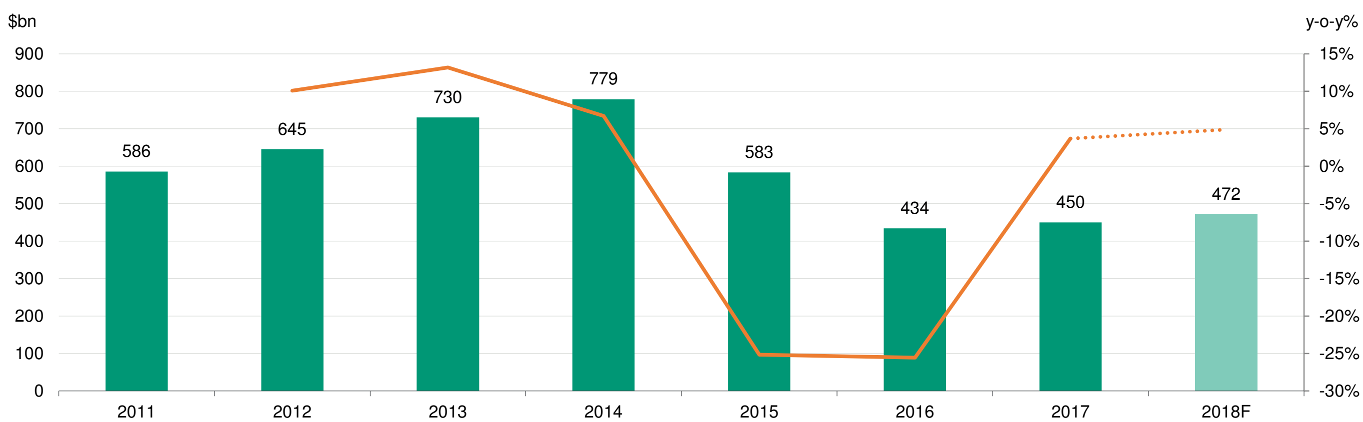
Exhibit 12
Higher oil prices support investment sentiment in the oil & gas sector
WTI crude oil price



Sources: FactSet, Moody's Investors Service

The International Energy Agency projects global upstream oil & gas sector spending will increase by about 5% to $472 billion in 2018, with spending growing the fastest in North America due to the rapid growth in shale drilling activity and the associated infrastructure build-out (see Exhibit 13). Increased spending in the oil & gas and mining sectors should provide a boost to those companies exposed to these sectors in the US and Canada including Fluor Corporation (Baa1 negative) and McDermott Technology (Americas), Inc. (Ba3 stable). However, Fluor needs to rebuild its project backlog, which has declined to $29.3 billion and is 38% below the peak of $47 billion in the second quarter of 2016, and to demonstrate more consistency in its project execution. McDermott needs to digest its merger with Chicago Bridge & Iron Company N.V. (CB&I) and show it can improve CB&I's recent performance.

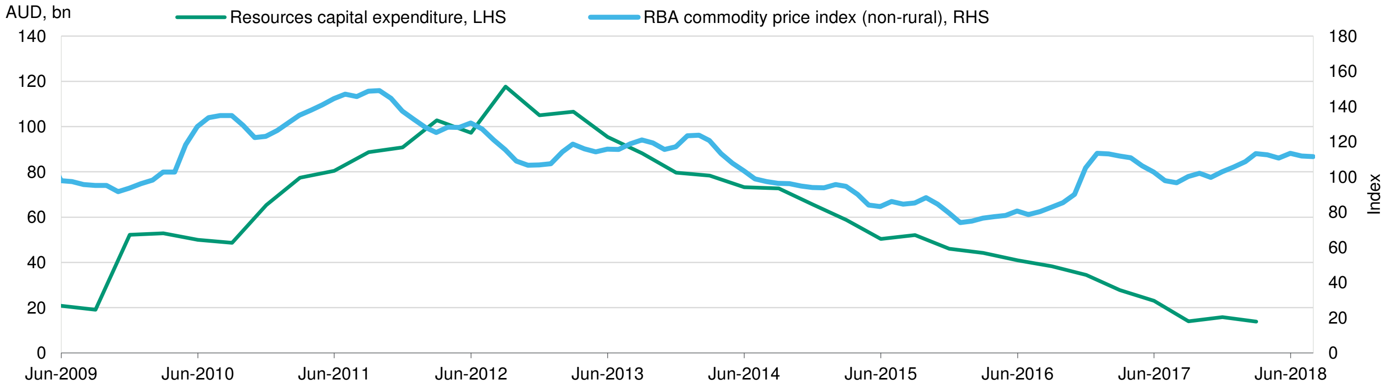
Exhibit 13
Global upstream oil and gas investment is forecast to rise



Source: IEA World Energy Investment 2018

Also, as Exhibit 14 illustrates, commodity prices have improved over the last two years and we expect them to remain above the 2015/2016 low point in the foreseeable future. At the same time, mining capital spending is at historically low levels which suggests an unsustainable disparity between commodity prices and investment expenditure, supporting our expectation of an inevitable pickup in spending in the coming years.

Exhibit 14
Higher commodity prices will spur a pickup in mining capital spending

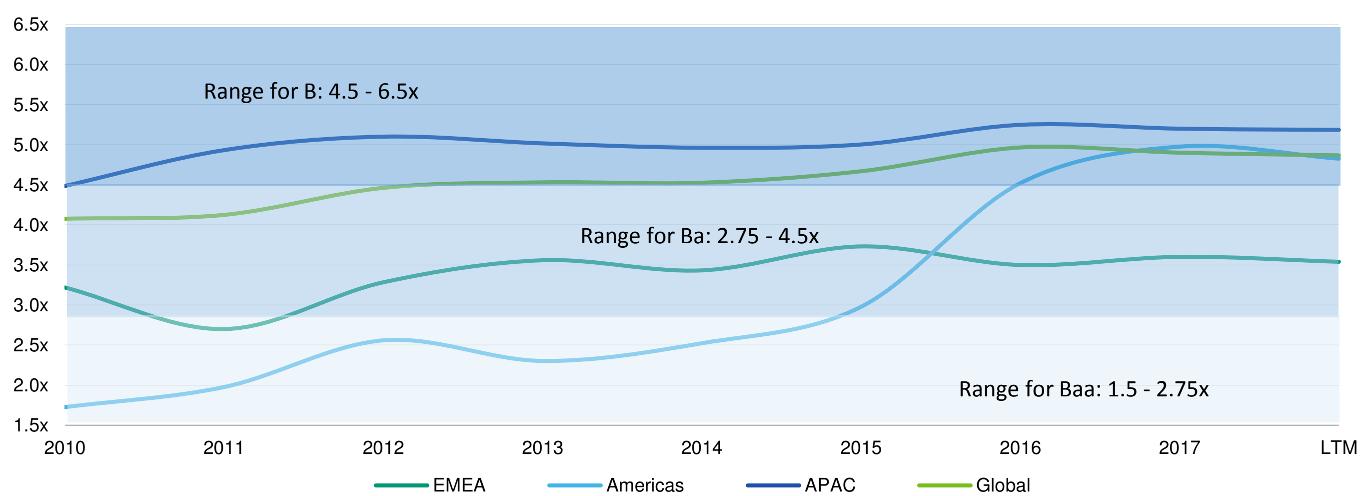


The RBA commodity price index (non-rural) is indexed to the 2016/17 average
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Companies' credit quality will remain stable overall, with some lower-rated issuers facing pressure on liquidity

We expect that rated construction companies' credit quality will remain stable overall in 2019. This is reflected in 89% of all outlooks on ratings being stable, while combined average leverage across the sector has recently declined slightly to 4.9x debt/EBITDA from 5.0x a year ago, mainly driven by Asia Pacific (see Exhibit 15). As a result, we do not expect many rating actions in the sector in 2019. In 2018, most positive actions were in the investment-grade or higher speculative grade-categories, including Bouygues (upgraded to A3 stable), Petrofac Limited (Ba1 stable, from negative) and Tutor Perini (Ba3 stable, from negative). In contrast, negative rating actions were mainly taken on high-yield names and we expect this trend to continue into 2019.

Exhibit 15
Sector-wide leverage has stabilised at a high level



Financial leverage measures as gross debt/EBITDA (Moody's adjusted). Ranges relate to factor 3 of Moody's Global Construction Methodology, published March 2017. Expectations for individual ranges of issuers may be different, considering all other rating factors
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics (MFM), Moody's Investors Service

With 11% of outlooks currently negative, rating actions over the next 12 to 18 months could be slightly skewed downward. This is mainly due to some deeply high-yield issuers facing pressure for company-specific reasons, such as project execution issues, stressed liquidity, upcoming refinancing needs, or governance issues. For example, South Africa-based Consolidated Infrastructure Group Limited (Caa1 stable) will need to improve its cash flow after making amendments to the terms and conditions of the notes CIG04 and CIG06, which resulted in a distressed exchange in July. Likewise, we expect OEC and Andrade's ratings to remain pressured by their tight liquidity, soft economic growth and political uncertainties. Apart from Fluor Corporation, companies with negative outlooks are currently rated B3 or below (see Appendix).

Financing conditions will remain difficult for some lower-rated companies in 2019. Following Grupo Aldesa S.A.'s (B2 stable) decision to postpone a bond issuance in May 2018 due to choppy market conditions and cautious investors [2], we expect that investors will continue to prudently screen the sector for attractive opportunities. For instance, this will likely test Astaldi S.p.A. (Caa2 negative), which has just filed an application with the Court of Rome for an “automatic stay” under Italian insolvency law as a precautionary measure to avoid creditors enforcing a default and which is currently working on a business continuity plan.

Likewise, ongoing access to bank guarantees or surety bonds will be necessary for lower-rated companies to successfully bid for new contracts at affordable costs.

What could change the outlook

Our outlook has been stable since 2017, when we initiated the report series. We would consider changing the outlook to positive if there were signs that organic revenue growth would exceed 6% growth over the next 12 to 18 months, the order backlog would continue to grow (indicated by a book-to-bill ratio consistently above 1.25x), while operating margins remained at least stable. This could be driven by higher infrastructure spending and an acceleration in existing construction works. Conversely, we would consider changing our outlook to negative if there were signs of organic revenue declining over the next 12 to 18 months and shrinking order backlogs (book-to-bill ratio less than 1.0x). This could be driven by lower infrastructure spending and a slowdown of existing construction works.

Appendix: The construction companies that we rate

We publicly rate 35 engineering and construction companies globally, generating annual revenues of almost $900 billion. The domiciles are equally spread over EMEA, Americas and APAC. They cover a very wide rating range, from A2 to C. Some 46% of the companies have an investment-grade rating and five companies (14%) are rated Caa1 or lower.

Exhibit 16

Moody's universe of publicly rated engineering & construction companies

	Current Rating	Outlook	Domicile	LTM Revenues in USD million	EBITA margin	Debt / EBITDA	FFO / Debt	EBITA/Interest Expense
EMEA								
Grupo Aldesa S.A.	B2	Stable	SPAIN	1,186	8.0%	7.9	4.8%	1.1
Astaldi S.p.A.	Caa2	Negative	ITALY	3,263	6.9%	9.3	2.6%	1.3
Cooperativa Muratori e Cementisti C.M.C.	B3	Negative	ITALY	1,261	9.8%	5.2	10.0%	1.5
Obrascon Huarte Lain S.A.	B3	Stable	SPAIN	3,667	-5.0%	-8.7	-22.3%	-1.5
Bouygues S.A.	A3	Stable	FRANCE	40,011	4.9%	2.9	27.8%	5.4
Vinci S.A.	A3	Stable	FRANCE	49,497	14.0%	3.6	21.5%	9.7
Petrofac Limited	Ba1	Stable	JERSEY	6,054	8.7%	2.6	39.0%	6.7
Saipem S.p.A.	Ba1	Stable	ITALY	9,791	4.1%	3.8	17.9%	1.7
Autobann (LLC SOYUZDORSTROY)	B1	Stable	RUSSIA	687	9.2%	3.2	13.8%	1.7
Consolidated Infrastructure Group Limited	Caa1	Stable	SOUTH AFRICA	228	-38.3%	-2.1	-55.2%	-6.0
Americas								
Fluor Corporation	Baa1	Negative	UNITED STATES	19,677	2.6%	2.5	34.3%	6.1
AECOM	Ba2	Stable	UNITED STATES	19,706	4.2%	5.1	14.9%	2.3
Tutor Perini Corporation	Ba3	Stable	UNITED STATES	4,541	4.2%	4.9	15.9%	2.3
McDermott Technology (Americas), Inc.	Ba3	Stable	UNITED STATES	4,019	10.1%	6.8	8.7%	3.4
MasTec, Inc.	Ba2	Stable	UNITED STATES	6,573	7.8%	3.5	22.8%	2.7
Dycom Industries, Inc.	Ba2	Stable	UNITED STATES	2,942	5.6%	2.6	37.0%	3.5
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	B3	Stable	UNITED STATES	652	-0.7%	6.7	10.4%	-0.1
Odebrecht Engenharia e Construcao S.A. (OEC)	Caa2	Negative	BRAZIL	17,528	10.3%	2.1	65.8%	13.9
Andrade Gutierrez Engenharia S.A.	Caa2	Stable	BRAZIL	683	-8.9%	-30.9	-1.5%	-1.2
Electroingenieria S.A.	Ca	Stable	ARGENTINA	155	15.8%	2.3	-23.9%	0.8
APAC								
CIMIC Group Limited	Baa2	Stable	AUSTRALIA	10,920	8.6%	1.3	70.6%	9.3
Lendlease Group	Baa3	Stable	AUSTRALIA	12,834	4.0%	3.4	20.9%	4.6
China Railway Construction Corp Ltd	A3	Stable	CHINA	107,796	5.5%	4.5	13.4%	3.5
China Railway Group Limited	A3	Stable	CHINA	108,517	5.9%	4.3	13.7%	4.3
China Communications Construction Co. Ltd.	A3	Stable	HONG KONG	68,094	7.7%	6.3	11.7%	2.4
Shanghai Construction Group Co., Ltd.	Baa2	Stable	CHINA	23,692	4.6%	5.7	7.0%	2.7
China State Construction Engineering Corp Ltd	A2	Stable	CHINA	171,886	8.0%	5.0	10.0%	4.6
China State Construction Int'l Holdings Ltd	Baa2	Stable	CAYMAN ISLANDS	6,436	14.2%	4.5	15.6%	6.7
SINOPEC Engineering (Group) Co., Ltd.	A2	Stable	CHINA	6,271	6.6%	0.4	166.0%	45.2
Power Construction Corporation of China	Baa1	Stable	CHINA	58,586	7.5%	8.4	4.8%	2.0
China Metallurgical Group Corporation	Baa1	Stable	CHINA	41,955	7.2%	6.6	11.8%	3.0
Metallurgical Corporation of China Ltd.	Baa1	Stable	CHINA	41,370	7.5%	5.8	8.7%	3.3
Jiangsu Nantong Sanjian Const. Grp. Co., Ltd.	B2	Stable	CHINA	3,329	10.1%	5.6	8.6%	3.7
China Energy Engineering Corporation Limited	A3	Stable	CHINA	35,344	7.2%	7.5	1.2%	3.0
Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. (P.T.)	Ba2	Stable	INDONESIA	2,183	8.8%	4.7	14.7%	3.0

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics (MFM)

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Endnotes

1 "National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016–2021"

2 In July 2018, Grupo Aldesa successfully extended the maturity of its €100 million revolving credit facility until May 2020

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