Credit Suisse Asian Investment Conference

Joey Wat, CEO

March 19-21, 2018

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements & Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We intend all forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and by the use of forward-looking words such as "expect," "expectation," "believe," "anticipate," "may," "could," "intend," "belief," "plan," "estimate," "target," "predict," "likely," "will," "should," "forecast," "outlook" or similar terminology. These statements are based on current estimates and assumptions made by us in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we believe are appropriate and reasonable under the circumstances, but there can be no assurance that such estimates and assumptions will prove to be correct.

Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding the future business plans, earnings and performance of Yum China, anticipated effects of population and macroeconomic trends, the capital structure of Yum China, the estimated impact of the recent US tax reform, the anticipated effects of our digital and delivery capabilities on growth, and beliefs regarding the long-term drivers of Yum China's business. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance and are inherently subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated by those statements. We cannot assure you that any of our expectations, estimates or assumptions will be achieved. The forward-looking statements included in this presentation are only made as of the date of this presentation, and we disclaim any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement to reflect subsequent events or circumstances, except as required by law. Numerous factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: whether we are able to achieve development goals at the times and in the amounts currently anticipated, if at all, the success of our marketing campaigns and product innovation, our ability to maintain food safety and quality control systems, our ability to control costs and expenses, including tax costs, as well as changes in political, economic and regulatory conditions in China. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial could affect the accuracy of any such forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements should be evaluated with the understanding of their inherent uncertainty. You should consult our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (including the information set forth under the captions "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K) for additional detail about factors that could affect our financial and other results. This presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are included in this presentation where indicated. You are urged to consider carefully the comparable GAAP measures and reconciliations.

Joey Wat – CEO

2000-2003	**McKinsey & Company**
2004-2014	**AS Watson of Hutchinson Group**
2014-Current	**Yum! Restaurants – China Division / Yum China**
2014 Sep	President / CEO of KFC China
2017 Feb	President and Chief Operating Office of Yum China
2017 Jul	Member of Yum China Board of Directors
2018 Mar	CEO of Yum China

Jacky Lo – CFO

2001-2016 **Ernst & Young**

Most recent as Partner and the Deputy Director in the Asia Pacific Capital Markets Center, specializing in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, SEC reporting and Sarbanes Oxley compliance requirements

2016-Current **Yum! Restaurants – China Division / Yum China**

2016 Aug	Vice President, Finance
2017 Mar	Controller and Principal Accounting Officer
2017 Jun	CFO and Treasurer

Yum China by the numbers – a powerful business

#1 Western QSR & CDR brands in China

$16.8Bn market cap*
#399 Fortune 500 2017**

7,983 stores in
1,200+ cities

110mn+ members of KFC
35mn+ members of Pizza Hut

#1 restaurant operator
in digital & delivery in China

450,000+ employees
Strong management

* As of the close of Feb 23, 2018
** In terms of sales

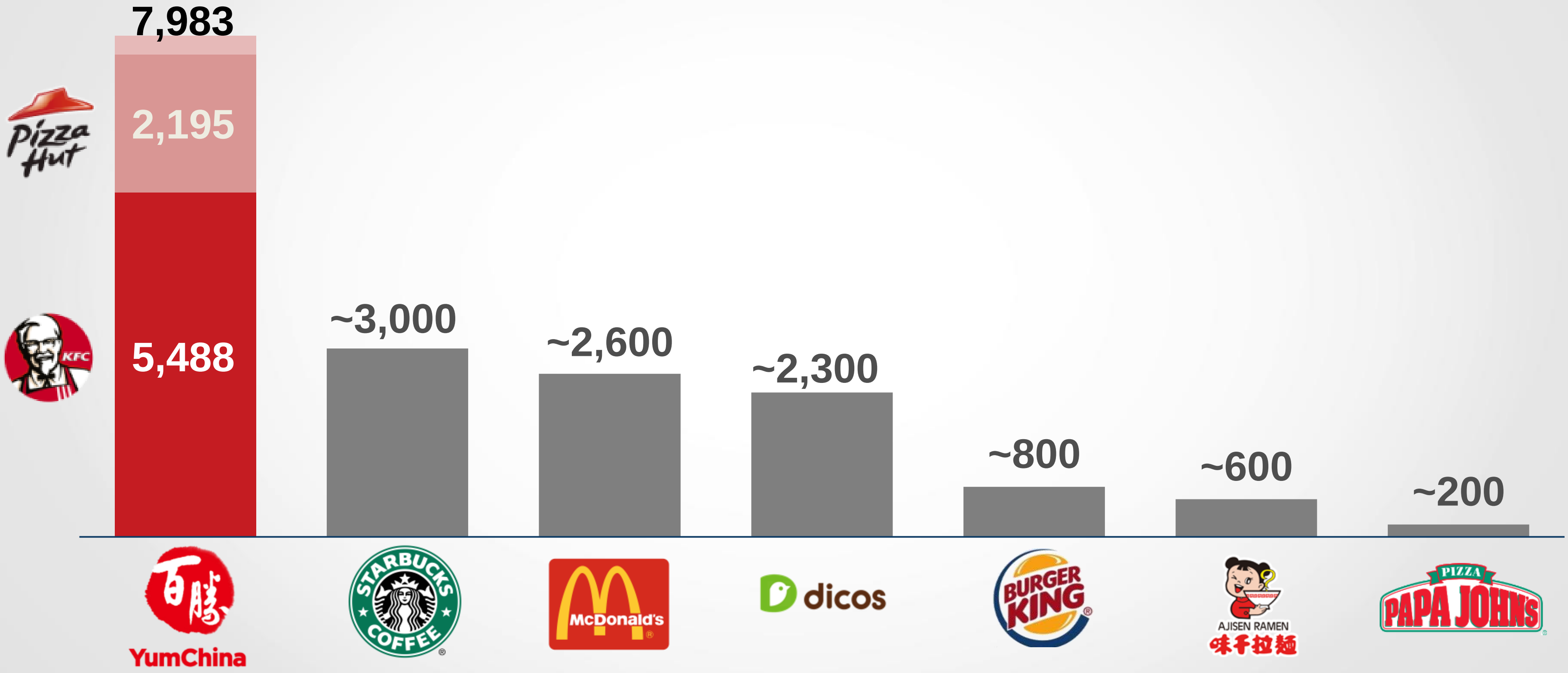
World’s Top 10 Restaurant Companies

YumChina

Rank	Company	Market Cap (US$bn)*	Store Count
1	McDonalds	130	37,241
2	Starbucks	80	28,039
3	Restaurant Brands	27	24,407
4	Yum Brands	27	45,084
5	**Yum China**	**17**	**7,983**
6	Darden	12	1,722
7	Dominos	10	14,856
8	Chipotle	9	2,408
9	Dunkin’ Donuts	5	20,520
10	Wendy’s	4	

Source: Bloomberg – Market cap as of the close of Feb 23 2018; Store count as of year-end 2017

The largest restaurant chain in China



Note: Estimated store count as of 2017 year-end except for Ajisen which is as of Jun 2017

How we create value for shareholders

YumChina

1. **NET NEW UNIT** DEVELOPMENT
2. **SAME-STORE** SALES GROWTH
3. **MARGIN** MANAGEMENT
4. **STRATEGIC** CAPITAL ALLOCATION

SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

National footprint with deep penetration

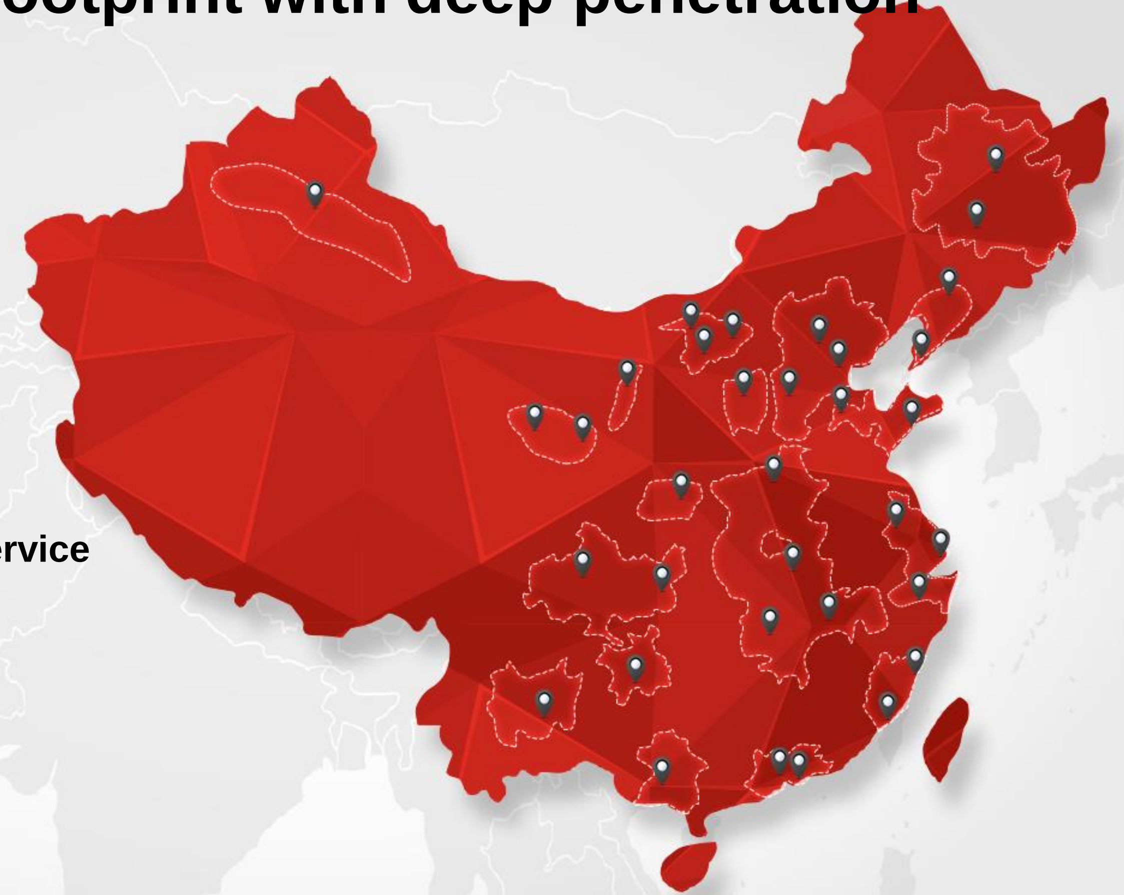
5,400+ KFC stores

2,100+ Pizza Hut stores

1,200+ Cities with stores

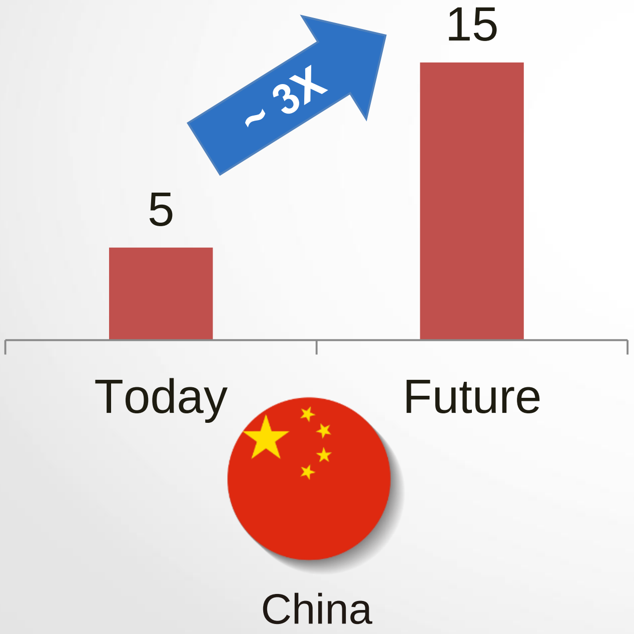
900+ Cities with delivery service

17 Logistic centers



Potential to triple units over long term

Yum China Restaurant Penetration[1]
(per million people)

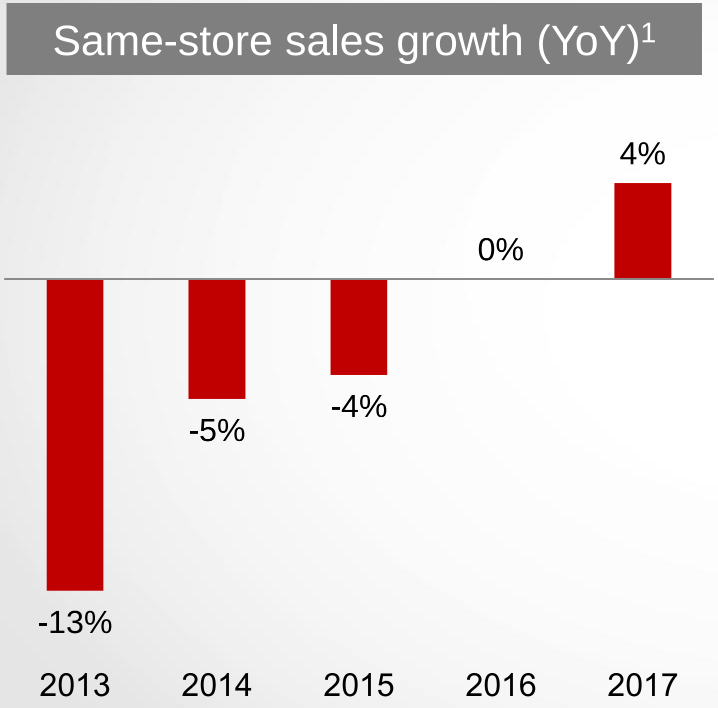


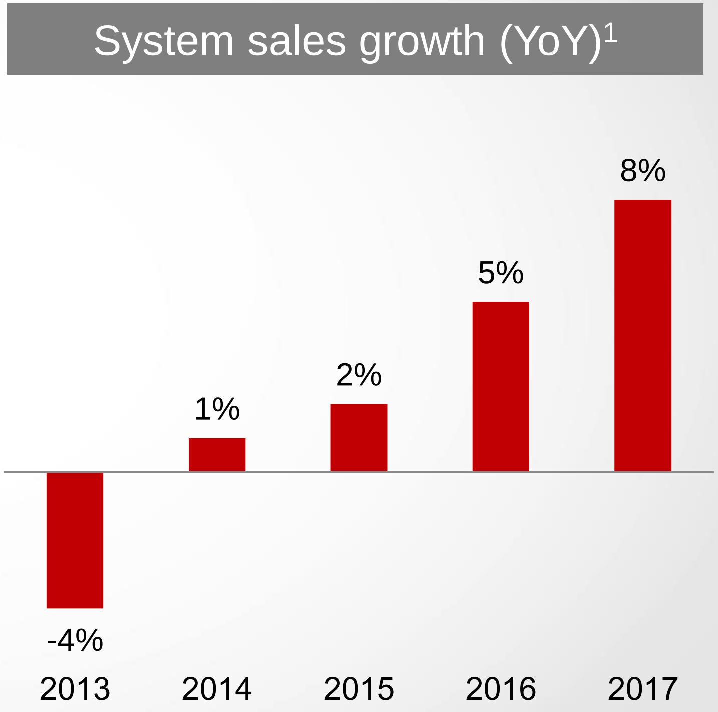
Cross-functional expertise supporting unit growth

- **#1 Restaurant developer in China**
- **Deep internal know-how**
- **Disciplined decision making and execution**

[1]We define restaurant penetration as number of Yum China restaurants per million people. It is calculated as follow: Yum China's total unit count divided by total China population

Positive Same Store Sales & System Sales Growth

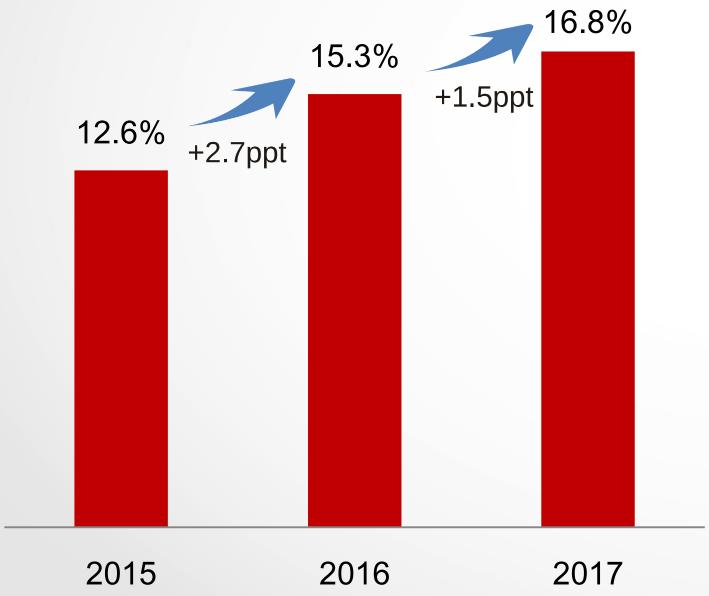




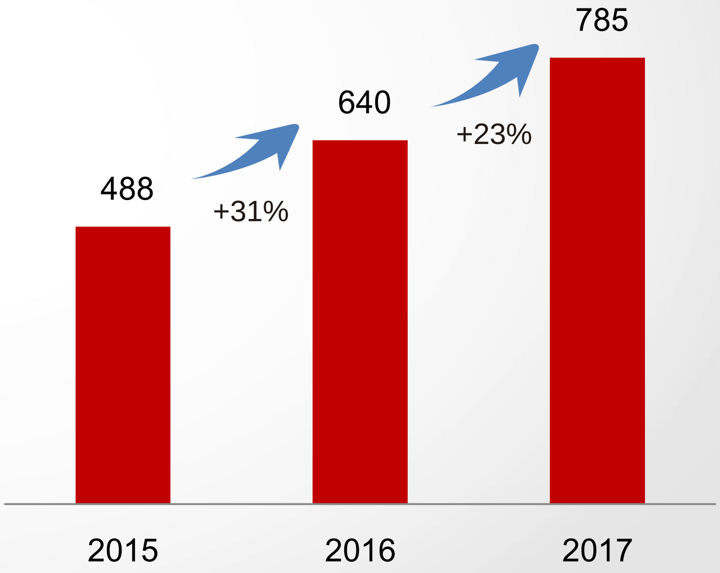
[1]Stated in constant currency basis.

Restaurant Margin Expanded to 16.8%, Operating Profit +23% YoY in 2017

Restaurant Margin (%)



Operating Profit ($mn)



Strong Cash Position

YumChina

Net cash from operating activities	Free cash flow	Cash and short-term investments
Full Year 2017	Full Year 2017	As of Dec 2017
$884 mn	$469 mn	$1.26 bn

1. $128 mn share repurchase completed
2. Initiated Quarterly Cash Dividend
3. Acquired Daojia

Note: Free cash flow for the full year 2017 is net operating cash flow of $884 mn less capital spending of $415 mn.

Financial highlights for 2017 full year

YumChina

Total Revenue	Net income – Reported	Net income – Adjusted
$7.1bn	$403mn	$564mn
▲6% / 8% ex FX	▼ 20% / 15% ex FX	▲ 20% / 24% ex FX

Adjusted EBITDA	Diluted EPS – Reported	Diluted EPS – Adjusted
$1,249mn	$1.01	$1.42
▲ 11% / 13% ex FX	▼ 26% / 21% ex FX	▲ 11% / 15% ex FX

Note: Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Diluted EPS are non-GAAP financial measures. See the appendix for a reconciliation to the GAAP requirement

KFC Delivered Strong Performance in 2017

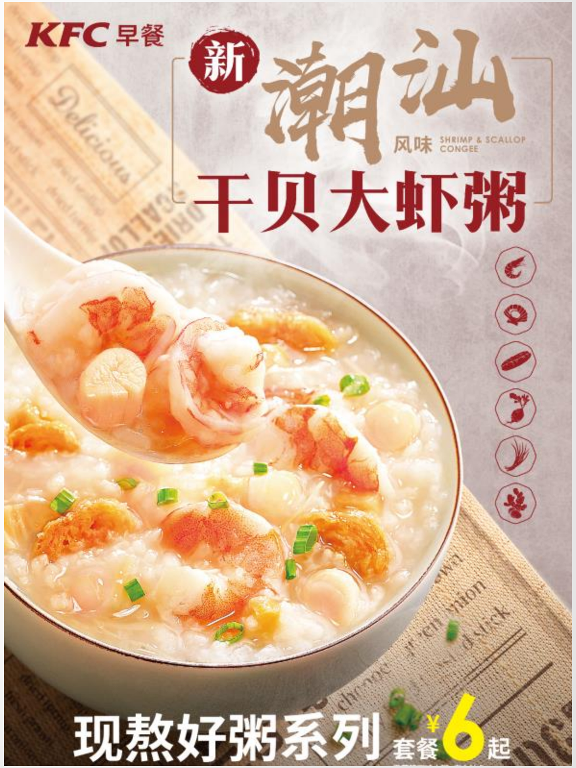
2017 Highlights

- SSSG +5%, system sales[1] +9%
- 408 new stores, 644 remodels
- Restaurant Margin at 18.1%
- Operating Profit[1] +29%

[1]Stated in constant currency basis.

Continued Focus on Food

1. Innovative Products	2. Abundant Value	3. Premium Ingredients



Digital Initiatives to Enhance Customer Experience

肯德基 WOW会员

110mn+
Loyalty members

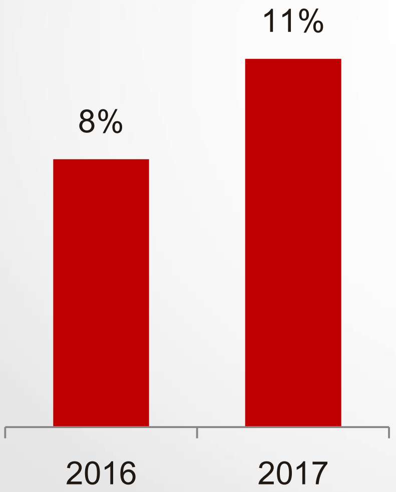
38%
Member Sales % in Q4

57%
Mobile-Payment in Q4

Delivery Sales Continued to be Strong

Delivery as % of sales

Delivery sales grew 47% YoY



Christmas Promotions

Delivery Prime

Pizza Hut Showed Improvement in 2017

2017 Highlights

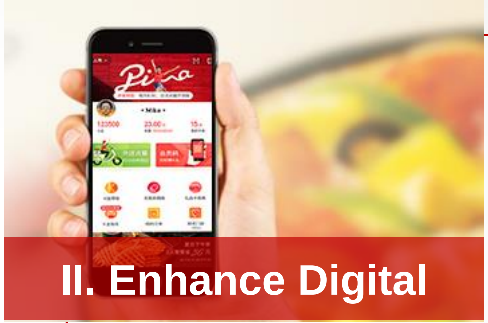
- SSSG +1%, system sales[1] +7%
- 180 new stores, 144 remodels
- Restaurant Margin at 13.9%
- Operating Profit[1] +8%

[1]Stated in constant currency basis.

4 Key Levers of Brand Revitalization

I. Fix Fundamentals

- Menu
- Ambience



II. Enhance Digital

- Digital user base
- Active users

III. Optimize Delivery

- Brand App
- Aggregators

IV. Experiment New Models

- New store format
- Lower tier penetration

Invest in Food and Brand Building

New and Upgraded Menu

Innovation Pilots

Campaigns Supported by Brand Ambassador

Step up on Member Sales and Digital Capability

35mn+
Loyalty members

34%
Member Sales % in Q4

45%
Mobile-Payment in Q4

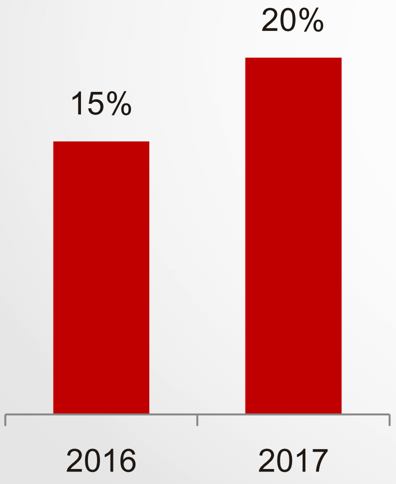
Member privileges

Super App 2.0

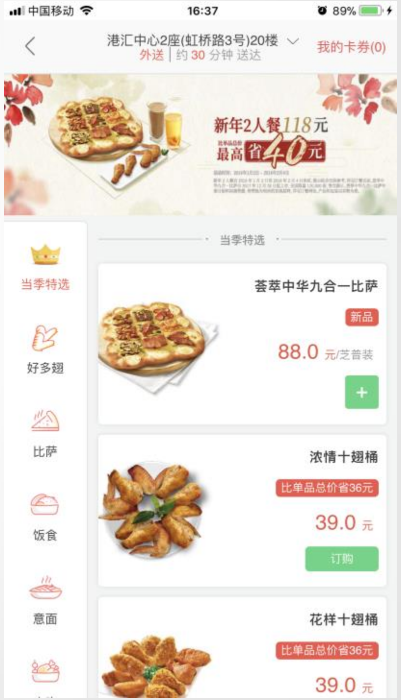
Integrating Delivery System to Support Growth

Delivery as % of sales

Delivery sales grew 41% YoY



Integration on Menu, Promotions, Riders, Platforms etc.



Multiple Models to Better Fulfill Customer Needs

Large Store (~500m²)

Core Model

Bistro

Faster

Table Service
Casual Dining

Self-Service
Quick Service

Smaller

Delivery

Small Store (~90m²)

Two more Taco Bell restaurants opened in 2017

Wu Jiao Chang	Feng Sheng Li

A premium shopping mall with thousands of students close by

A popular shopping and tourist spot in the heart of Shanghai

Focus on 4 Key Strategic Priorities

Focus on China
Invest locally for growth

Strengthen Core Business
Improve stores, innovate menu, improve quality and value

Digital and Delivery
Invest and maintain lead

Innovation
Product categories, formats and day parts

Ongoing financial targets

High Single Digit	~17%	Double Digit
System sales growth, ex FX	Restaurant margin	Operating profit growth, ex FX

Appendix 1: Reconciliation of Reported Results to Non-GAAP Measures

	Quarter ended		Year ended	
	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA				
Net income – noncontrolling interests	$ 5	$ 2	$ 26	$ 12
Net Income (Loss) – Yum China Holdings, Inc.	(90)	88	403	502
Income tax provision (benefit)	168	(7)	381	158
Interest income, net	(12)	(4)	(25)	(11)
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	—	(21)	—	(21)
Operating Profit	71	58	785	640
Depreciation and amortization	144	130	409	402
Store impairment charges	30	27	58	70
Special Items Income (Expense) - Operating Profit	—	17	(3)	15
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 245	$ 232	$ 1,249	$ 1,127

Appendix 2: Reconciliation of Reported Results to Non-GAAP Measures

	Quarter ended		Year ended	
	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
Detail of Special Items				
Reversal of loss associated with sale of aircraft[b]	—	—	—	2
Incremental restaurant-level impairment upon separation[c]	—	(17)	—	(17)
Income from the reversal of contingent consideration [d]	—	—	3	—
Special Items Income (Expense) - Operating Profit	—	(17)	3	(15)
Changes in fair value of financial instruments[e]	—	21	—	21
Tax benefit on Special Items[f]	—	17	—	16
Impact from the Tax Act[g]	(164)	—	(164)	—
Special items income (expense), net of tax – including noncontrolling interests	(164)	21	(161)	22
Special items income, net of tax – noncontrolling interests[h]	—	—	—	(8)
Special Items Income (Expense), net of tax – Yum China Holdings, Inc.	(164)	21	(161)	30
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	399,229,895	379,915,075	398,089,606	369,143,838
Special Items Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share	(0.42)	0.06	(0.41)	0.08
Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Adjusted Operating Profit				
Operating Profit	71	58	785	640
Special Items Income (Expense) - Operating Profit	—	(17)	3	(15)
Adjusted Operating Profit	71	75	782	655
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted Net Income (Loss)				
Net Income (Loss)	(90)	88	403	502
Special Items Income (Expense) - Net Income (Loss)	(164)	21	(161)	31
Adjusted Net Income	74	67	564	471
Reconciliation of EPS to Adjusted EPS				
Diluted (Loss) Earnings Per Common Share	(0.23)	0.23	1.01	1.36
Special Items Diluted (Loss) Earnings Per Common Share	(0.42)	0.06	(0.41)	0.08
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	0.19	0.17	1.42	1.28
Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate to Adjusted Effective Tax Rate				
Effective Tax Rate	203.0%	(8.4)%	47.0%	23.5%
Impact on Effective Tax Rate as a result of Special Items	198.6%	(20.6)%	20.1%	(2.7)%
Adjusted Effective Tax Rate	4.4%	12.2%	26.9%	26.2%

Notes for Appendix 2

a) Amounts presented as of and for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2017 are unaudited, and the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 may contain updates to the information disclosed in this press release.

b) During 2015, we made the decision to dispose of a corporate aircraft in China and recognized a loss of $15 million associated with the planned sale of the aircraft for the year ended December 31, 2015. We completed the sale during 2016. The sale proceeds of $19 million was greater than the net book value of $17 million of the aircraft at the time of disposal, which resulted in the reversal of $2 million of the previously recognized loss.

c) Incremental restaurant-level impairment represents additional impairment as a result of including the impact from the license fee paid to Yum! Brands on the individual restaurants future cash flow, which is equal to 3% of net system sales. Such license fee did not impact the impairment assessment prior to the separation as it was considered an intercompany charge at the time, whereas it became a charge from a third party after the spin-off and therefore should be considered in the impairment assessment.

d) During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recognized income from the reversal of contingent consideration previously recorded for a business combination as the likelihood of making payment becomes remote.

e) In connection with the investment agreement with strategic investors entered into on September 1, 2016, the Company issued 19,145,169 shares of common stock on November 1, 2016, subject to post-closing adjustment by December 30, 2016, and warrants to purchase additional shares of common stock. The post-closing adjustment and the warrants were accounted for as derivative instruments and liability-classified equity contracts, respectively. These financial instruments were initially measured at fair value on the date of issuance, with subsequent changes in fair value of $21 million recognized in earnings during the year ended December 31, 2016. No subsequent fair value measurements were recognized after December 30, 2016.

f) The tax benefit was determined based upon the impact of the nature of each Special Item tax effected at the 25% China tax rate or the 35% US tax rate, except for the $21 million changes in fair value of financial instruments associated with the strategic investment which resulted in no income tax expense. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a tax benefit of $26 million related to the legal entity restructuring of our Little Sheep business. $12 million of this benefit was attributed to previous Little Sheep impairment losses recognized within Special Items in 2013 and 2014 and as such was classified as a Special Item consistent with the classification of those historical impairments.

g) The Company incurred an estimated one-time income tax charge of $164 million in the fourth quarter of 2017, as a result of the Tax Act, due to the transition tax on deemed repatriation of unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, and the revaluation of certain tax assets.

h) During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Little Sheep founding shareholders sold their remaining 7% Little Sheep ownership interest to the Company pursuant to their redemption rights. The difference between the purchase price of less than $1 million, which was determined using a non-fair value based formula pursuant to the agreement governing the redemption rights, and the carrying value of their redeemable noncontrolling interests was recorded as an $8 million loss attributable to noncontrolling interests.