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房地产企业股票融资放开,行业财务风险有望降低——2022年11月房地产行业观察与债市运行动态

摘要

商品房量价: 11 月份 30 大中城市商品房成交面积同比减少 24.78%,成交量仍大幅低于往年同期。百城新建住宅平均价格同比上涨 0.04%,涨幅较上月回落 0.02 个百分点。

土地成交价款: 11 月份全国土地成交价款为 1530.23 亿元, 较上年同期的 3109.01 亿元下降 50.78%, 房地产行业新土地项目投资明显减少。

政策: 11月份,房地产行业金融政策出现重大转变。继信贷支持("第一支箭")、债券融资支持("第二支箭") 后,股权融资("第三支箭")也对房地产企业放开,房企可以通过股票市场募资降低负债比率。这项政策落地将有效降低房企财务风险。地方层面不断出台新的购房支持政策,包括放松限购、提供购房补贴、放宽房贷申请条件等等。预计未来各地商品房限购政策会逐步取消。

重点房企: 11 月份百强房企销售操盘金额同比下降 25.5%; 滨江集团、荣盛发展、宋都股份、香江控股等房企新 增提供担保; 合景泰富以 3.71 亿元出售成都项目公司股权; 龙 湖集团由中债信增全额担保的 20 亿中票发行, 利率仅 3%。

债券发行与到期: 11月份房地产行业共发行债券 374.99 亿元, 通过债市净融资-346.90 亿元。

信用事件与利差: 11 月份有 1 只债券违约、16 只债券展期。无主体和债券的信用级别被下调。11 月末兴业房地产行业债券信用利差(中位数)较上月末上升 23.84BP。

总结与展望:证监会宣布恢复房地产企业股票市场融资,意味着诸多民营房企可以通过增发快速补充资金、降低财务风险,出险房企也有望走出困境,这将实质性改善整个行业信用状况。从需求端看,疫情管控放开后商品房需求有望边际改善,这有利于房企库存去化、回笼资金。但在新增城镇人口减少、出生人口减少的背景下,需求端压力仍很大,稳健经营仍是保持信用稳定的关键,激进扩张的房企存在较高信用风险。

相关研究报告:

- 《2022年10月房地产行业观察与债市运行动态:商品房销售再显颓势,行业债券信用利差走阔》,2022.11.15
- 2.《2022年9月房地产行业观察与债市运行动态:商品房销售弱势回暖,房企债券融资继续净流出》,2022.10.18
- 3.《2022年8月房地产行业观察与债市运行动态:商品房销售依旧疲软,地产债信用利差走阔》,2022.09.15

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The stock financing of real estate companies is liberalized, and the financial risk of the industry is expected to be reduced

—November 2022 real estate industry observation and bond market operation report

Summary

In terms of sales volumes and prices of commercialized buildings, the floor space of commercialized buildings sold in 30 large and medium-sized cities has declined by 24.78% year-on-year in November, which was still significantly lower than in the same period of previous years. The average price of newly built residential buildings in "100 cities" has increased by 0.04% year-on-year, and the increase was down 0.02 percentage points from the previous month.

In terms of real estate land purchase, the transaction value of land in November was 153.023 billion yuan, a decrease of 50.78% from 310.901 billion yuan in the same period of the previous year, and the investment in new land projects in the real estate industry decreased significantly.

In terms of policies, the financial policy of the real estate industry underwent a major change in November. Following the credit support ("the first arrow") and bond financing support ("the second arrow"), equity financing ("the third arrow") is also open to the real estate companies, which can raise funds through the stock market to reduce debt ratio. The implementation of this policy will effectively reduce the financial risks of real estate companies. Local governments continue to introduce new support policies for home purchases, including relaxing purchase restrictions, providing home purchase subsidies, relaxing mortgage application conditions, and so on. It is expected that the restrictions on the purchase of commercial housing in various places will be gradually abolished in the future.

In terms of key real estate companies, the sales amount of TOP100 real estate companies in November has decreased by 25.5% year-on-year. Binjiang Group, RiseSun, Sundy Corporation, HeungKong Holding and other real estate companies newly provided guarantees. KWG Group sold the equity of Chengdu project company for 371 million yuan. Longfor Group issued 2 billion medium-term notes fully guaranteed by China Bond Credit Development, with a coupon rate of only 3%.

In terms of bond issuance and maturity, the real estate industry has issued 37.499 billion yuan bonds in November, and has received -34.690 billion yuan of net financing through bond market.

In terms of credit events and spreads, 1 bond has defaulted and 16 bonds have been extended in November. No credit ratings for entities and bonds were downgraded. At the end of November, the bond credit spread (median) of real estate industry increased by 23.84BP from the end of the previous month.

Looking ahead, the China Securities Regulatory Commission has announced the resumption of financing in the stock market of real estate companies, which means that many private real estate companies can quickly replenish funds and reduce

Monthly Industry Observation of China





financial risks through additional issuance. From the perspective of demand, the demand for commercial housing is expected to improve marginally after the epidemic control is relaxed, which is conducive to the destocking of real estate companies and the return of funds. However, against the backdrop of a decrease in the new urban population and a decrease in the number of births, the demand situation remains severe. Steady operations are still the key to maintaining credit stability. Real estate companies that are aggressively expanding have relatively high credit risks.



目录

一、行业运行动态	2
(一) 商品房量价	
(二) 土地成交价款	
(三) 房地产贷款	6
二、行业政策动态	6
(一) 中央政策动态	6
(二) 地方政策动态	8
三、重点公司动态	12
四、房地产行业债券市场运行动态	14
(一)债券发行与到期	14
(二) 违约/展期债券	15
(三) 信用级别调整	16
(四) 行业信用利差	17
五、总结与展望	17



一、行业运行动态

(一) 商品房量价

1.30 大中城市商品房成交面积低于往年同期

根据Wind数据,11月份国内30大中城市¹商品房成交面积为1152.15万平方米,同比减少24.78%(见图1)。 与往年相比,今年1~11月份成交面积大幅下滑。自去年下半年以来房价出现下行趋势,购房者观望情绪浓重,而 且疫情等因素对居民收入造成了冲击,封控措施导致部分楼盘销售活动受阻,严重影响了购房需求。尽管各地陆 续放宽限购政策,银行个人住房贷款发放加快,多地房贷首付比例也开始下调,但对商品房销售促进作用仍有限。

需求下滑对房企的库存去化构成一定的压力,存量项目积压严重的房企资金周转仍可能受到拖累,增加债务 违约风险。面对需求下滑,房地产企业已经普遍放缓了新土地投资步伐,预计未来新建商品房供给也会减少,需 关注新建商品房供需能否再平衡。

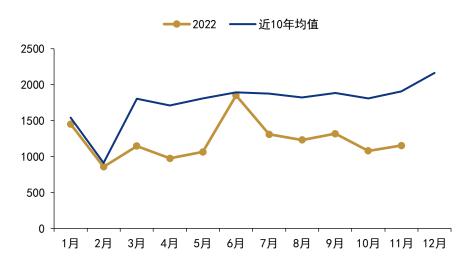


图 1: 30 大中城市商品房成交面积 (2012-2022, 单位: 万平方米)

资料来源: Wind 资讯. 远东资信整理

根据国家统计局数据,今年 1~11 月份全国商品房销售面积同比减少 23.32%,其中住宅物业销售面积同比减少 26.18%,商办等非住宅物业销售面积同比减少 2.38%。商办等非住宅物业销售表现要略好于住宅物业,但是 10 月份开始非住宅物业销售也出现明显下滑(见图 2、图 3),新建商品房销售量进一步萎缩。

¹³⁰大中城市包括一线城市(北京、上海、广州、深圳)、二线城市(天津、成都、杭州、南京、青岛、苏州、厦门、大连、武汉、南昌、福州、长春、长沙、哈尔滨)和三线城市(无锡、东莞、佛山、惠州、包头、扬州、安庆、岳阳、韶关、南宁、江阴、昆明、石家庄、兰州)。

近十年均值



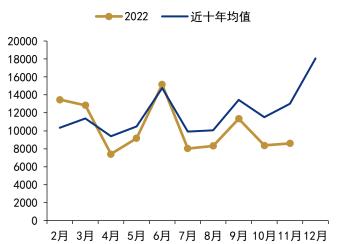


图 3:全国商品房销售面积:非住宅物业(单位:万平方米) 资料来源:Wind资讯,远东资信整理

2月 3月 4月 5月 6月 7月 8月 9月 10月11月12月

2022

图 2: 全国商品房销售面积: 住宅 (单位: 万平方米)

资料来源: Wind 资讯, 远东资信整理

2.十大城市商品房库存去化周期延长

根据 Wind 数据,截至 11 月末,十大城市²商品房可售面积合计 8816.09 万平方米,环比增加 1.90%(见图 4), 销售面积为 617.50 万平方米,同比减少 21.85%。11 月底去化周期³为 13.22 个月,环比增加 0.52 个月。自去年下 半年国内商品房成交量出现下滑以来,十大城市的商品房库存去化周期明显延长。

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0



图 4: 十大城市商品房库存情况 (2014.01-2022.11, 单位: 万平方米, 月)

资料来源: Wind 资讯, 远东资信整理

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²十大城市包括北京、上海、广州、深圳、杭州、南京、青岛、苏州、南昌、厦门。

³去化周期=商品房可售面积÷(最近12个月商品房累计销售面积÷12)。



3.百城住宅平均价格同比涨幅回落 0.02 个百分点

根据中国房地产指数系统调查数据,11月份**百城新建住宅平均价格**为16190元/平方米,环比下跌0.06%,同比上涨0.04%,同比涨幅较上月回落0.02个百分点(见图5)。去年7月份以来百城新建住宅价格同比涨幅持续回落,但近期价格已有企稳迹象。预计未来各地限购措施会逐步取消,疫情管控措施解除,社会经济活动恢复正常,或对房价形成一定支撑。

房价涨幅回落导致房地产开发项目收益下降,综合考虑融资成本后甚至会出现亏损,因此一些存量项目积压的房企未来盈利及经营性现金流可能会大幅萎缩。

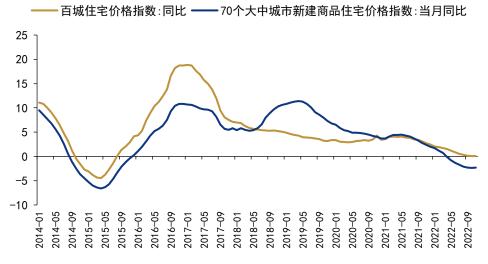


图 5: 百城新建住宅平均价格同比涨幅(2014.01-2022.11, 单位:%)

资料来源: Wind 资讯, 远东资信整理

分城市类型来看,11月份一线、二线、三线城市新建住宅价格分别环比变动0.00%、-0.02%和-0.17%,分别同比变动-0.15%、0.56%和-0.59%(见图6)。近期各类型城市新建住宅价格同比涨幅都趋于稳定,尤其是二线、三线城市没有进一步下行。可能近期各地持续不断的购房刺激政策对稳定住宅市场发挥了作用。



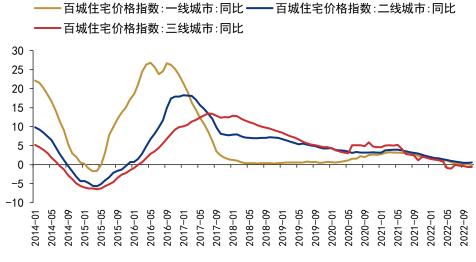
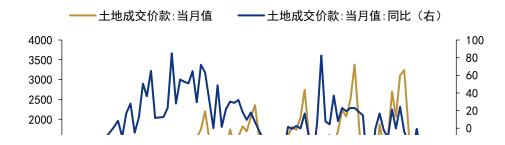


图 6: 各类型城市住宅价格指数环比涨幅(2014.01-2022.11, 单位: %)

资料来源: Wind 资讯, 远东资信整理

(二) 土地成交价款

今年 1~11 月全国土地成交价款为 7591.00 亿元,同比下降 47.72%。其中,11 月份土地成交价款为 1530.23 亿元,较上年同期的 3109.01 亿元下降 50.78%(见图 7)。自从 2021 年 6 月以来,月度土地成交价款同比明显下降,反映出房地产行业已经放缓了新项目的投资步伐,未来新增入市的商品房预计也会随之减少。结合当前商品房销量下滑的情况看,房地产行业可能步入需求、供给同时缩减的新常态。



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