

# Chinese Developers' Bond Spreads Widen as Focus on Three Red Lines Increases

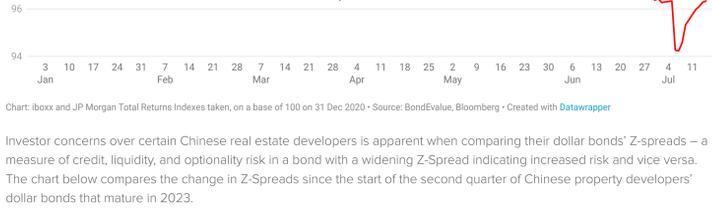
by Amruth Sundarkumar | Jul 23, 2021 | China, High Yield Bonds, Insights



The fall in interest rates globally has seen bond investors flock towards high yield bonds, which have outperformed investment grade bonds this year. The HYG high yield index has delivered a total YTD return of 1.82% vs. the LQD investment grade index that has delivered a total YTD return of -0.42%. High yield total YTD returns had an overall cheerful Q2 with 69% of dollar bonds in our universe ending the quarter in the green. The EM High Yield Index and the Asia ex-Japan Index are up 1.4% and 0.5% YTD respectively.

However, true to its nature, high yield bonds have had their share of risks, particularly in Chinese dollar bonds. This is on the back of the [China Fortune Land Development \(CFLD\) default in late February](#), followed by concerns over China's state-owned distressed asset manager [China Huarong](#) after it delayed the release of its annual earnings in April. While Huarong is not a high yield name (not yet at least), its impending restructuring and extent, if any, of state support sent ripples across the Chinese dollar bond market. The Chinese High Yield Dollar Bond index has delivered a total return of -1.2% YTD. Within the Chinese high yield space, we can see that real estate developers' bonds have been trading weaker with the China Real Estate High Yield Index witnessing a sharp drop of around 6% in June and down 3.7% YTD.

## China Real Estate Index Underperforms Peers YTD



Investor concerns over certain Chinese real estate developers is apparent when comparing their dollar bonds' Z-spreads – a measure of credit, liquidity, and optionality risk in a bond with a widening Z-Spread indicating increased risk and vice versa. The chart below compares the change in Z-Spreads since the start of the second quarter of Chinese property developers' dollar bonds that mature in 2023.

## Chinese Property Developers' Z-Spread Change Since April (in bp)

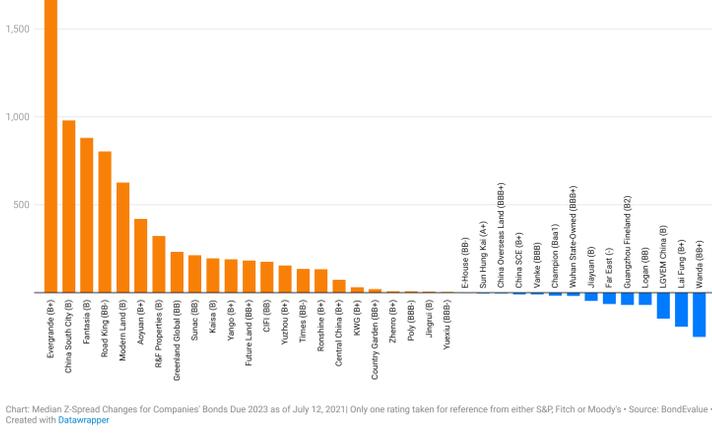


Chart: Median Z-Spread Changes for Companies' Bonds Due 2023 as of July 12, 2021. Only one rating taken for reference from either S&P, Fitch or Moody's. Source: BondValue. Created with Datawrapper

Most Chinese developers have dollar bonds due in 2023 and hence it serves as a common point to compare spreads across these developers' bonds. Given that some developers may have more than one bond maturing in 2023, the median Z-Spreads of these bonds have been calculated so that extreme moves are filtered out.

As observed above, [Evergrande's](#) median Z-Spread of its 2023s widened a massive ~1,800bp since the beginning of Q2, the highest among real estate developers. Distressed CFLD and [China South City](#) saw a widening of over 1,546bp and 979bp during the period. One pattern that can be observed in the widening Z-Spreads is that of B vs. BB rated names. Commenting on the widening of spreads among developers, Florian Schmidt, CEO of debt consultancy firm Frontier Strategies said, "China property bonds tend to bifurcate in times of negative credit news when liquidity is switched from single-Bs into BBs. Furthermore, negative news or rating actions applied to a specific credit tends to affect bond spreads of other industry players in the high-beta single-B segment. There is a mix of idiosyncratic and systemic risk factors at play." Indeed, the risks surrounding Evergrande have also hit peers in the real estate sector and can be seen with the Z-Spreads widening across [China South City](#), [Fantasia](#), [Modern Land](#), [Road King](#), [Greenland Global](#) and [China Aoyuan](#) among others.

Another important factor that has come into focus is Beijing's "three red-lines". The three red-lines are a set of thresholds on three financial ratios, Liabilities (ex advanced proceeds) to Total Assets, Net Debt to Equity and Cash to Short-Term Debt, directed by the People's Bank of China (PBOC) and the Ministry of Housing that cap developers' borrowings. The measures were announced in 2020 and if a company's three ratios are within the thresholds, its allowable annual increase in debt is 15% in the following year. The three red-lines currently focus primarily on large developers, the likes of Evergrande that breached all the metrics as of its last published numbers. To dig deeper into how the most popular developers are faring on the three red lines, we have listed the three financial ratios (based on last published earnings) for each of them in the table below, with issuers that breach all three red lines at the top and those that are within the thresholds of the three ratios at the bottom.

Three Red-Lines of Chinese Real Estate Developers						
Company	Issuer Ratings	Liabilities/Total Assets (excontract liabilities)	Net Debt/Equity	Cash/Short-term Debt	Market Cap (\$bn)	Revenues (\$bn)
<b>Regulatory Threshold</b>						
Greenland Global	Ba1 / BB / BB-	88%	162%	0.6x	9.9	64.2
Evergrande	B2 / B+ / B	77%	160%	0.5x	18.4	76.1
CFLD Cayman	- / - / -	61%	200%	0.2x	3.2	15.2
R&F Properties	B1 / B / B+	68%	146%	0.4x	4.8	12.9
Far East	- / - / -	64%	122%	0.4x	1.1	0.9
China South City	B2 / B / B	52%	68%	0.6x	1.0	1.7
Champion	Baa1 / - / -	29%	29%	0.5x	4.0	0.4
Sun Hung Kai	/ A+ / A-	26%	14%	0.9x	50.6	12.4
Wuhan State-Owned	- / - / BBB+	63%	50%	0.8x	NA	3.2
LVGEM China	- / - / B	61%	91%	0.5x	1.5	0.8
Lai Fung	- / B+ / B	53%	63%	0.6x	0.3	0.2
Jiayuan	B2 / B / B	76%	70%	1.3x	2.3	2.8
Guangzhou Fineland	B2 / - / -	75%	88%	1.2x	NA	1.1
KWG	B1 / B+ / BB-	70%	72%	1.6x	4.9	4.5
Aoyuan	B1 / B+ / BB	62%	115%	1.0x	2.6	10.2
Modern Land	B2 / B / B	61%	125%	1.1x	0.3	2.4
Sunac	Ba3 / BB / BB	59%	115%	1.1x	17.1	34.6
Yango	B1 / - / B+	64%	113%	1.2x	3.0	12.3
Yuzhou	B1 / - / B+	68%	118%	1.2x	1.7	1.6
Road King	Ba3 / BB / B-	60%	73%	1.0x	1.1	3.6
Fantasia	B2 / B / B+	61%	92%	1.4x	0.7	3.3
Zhenro	B1 / - / B+	56%	82%	1.8x	2.8	5.4
CIFI	Ba2 / BB / BB	58%	64%	2.7x	7.2	10.8
Future Land	Ba1 / BB+ / BB+	48%	55%	1.9x	6.5	21.9
Kaisa	B1 / B / B	59%	98%	1.7x	2.8	8.4
Ronshine	B1 / B+ / BB-	50%	89%	1.1x	1.1	7.2
Times	Ba3 / BB / BB-	69%	87%	1.8x	2.5	5.8
Jingrul	B2 / B / -	66%	60%	1.5x	0.5	1.9
Country Garden	- / BB+ / BBB-	53%	60%	1.7x	27.5	69.4
Poly Property	Baa3 / BBB- / BBB+	49%	62%	1.6x	21.6	36.5
Yuehui Property	Baa3 / - / BBB-	55%	63%	1.7x	3.7	6.9
CHIOI	Baa1 / BBB+ / A-	45%	32%	2.4x	29.4	31.4
Vanke	- / BBB / BBB+	48%	28%	2.2x	48.3	62.9
Central China	Ba3 / B+ / BB-	52%	65%	1.5x	0.9	6.5
China SCE	B1 / B+ / -	50%	71%	1.3x	2.0	4.9
E-House	- / BB- / -	55%	-3%	2.0x	1.3	1.2
Logan	Ba2 / BB / BB	58%	64%	1.8x	8.3	10.7

Source: Bloomberg, BondValue | Data are taken from the most recent published results | Only companies with bonds maturing in 2023 are taken

[Evergrande](#) and [Greenland Global](#) top the list, breaching all three ratios while [CFLD](#), [R&F Properties](#) and [Far East Consortium International](#) breach two of the three ratios. To understand more about the reasons for the increased risk towards Evergrande, scroll below for a brief recap of recent events at the world's most indebted developer.

It is worth mentioning that whilst some of companies, the likes of [Fantasia](#), [Road King](#) and [Kaisa](#), did not breach any of the metrics as of their last published results, their Z-Spreads have widened as seen in the earlier chart. Among the three, Fantasia and Kaisa are single B names. The three red-lines can be considered as a heuristic measure and may not give the most accurate picture of the company since the sector has many complexities associated with them – structural subordination risks, cash and debt at JVs, governance risks, off balance-sheet exposure etc. "Recent news suggest that the three red lines are being taken more seriously by the authorities, issuers and investors alike. Notwithstanding the multi-dimensional complexities of China property bonds, the sector would be well served if all players saw these metrics as a go/no go benchmark," said Schmidt. For example, Evergrande recently said that they now meet one of the three red-lines metrics and expect to meet another metric over the next quarter. Whilst its debt has reduced from \$110bn as at end-2020 to \$88bn currently to the concern regarding commercial bills has come into the picture. Commercial bills and trade payables do not technically count towards debt as they are short-term in nature but still count as liabilities. Evergrande's total liabilities have hardly budged from end-2020 and stands at about \$301.4bn while its cash and cash equivalents are only at \$24.5bn. As Dong Ma, a Beijing-based partner at BG Capital says, "The amount of Evergrande's outstanding commercial bills is massive...It has apparently become a vital fundraising channel."

Concerns over the financial position of China's property developers have led average yields across China High Yield to cross 10% as per NikkeiAsia vs. 5% for global high yield. Policies like the three red-lines, [bank lending caps](#) and continued scrutiny over the banking and real estate sectors have raised eyebrows on the tightening credit and investing environment. While some analysts expect a recovery in certain property developers' bonds, some are cautiously optimistic and others prefer to stay away. It remains to be seen how this segment of the market performs in the second half of the year, with likely cues from Huarong's restructuring and the extent of enforcement of the three red lines.

Below is a recap of events that on China Evergrande's saga:

- Concerns on Evergrande emerged in September 2020. At the time, a [letter did the rounds on the internet](#) that Evergrande's was planning to expedite the backdoor listing of its subsidiary [Hengda Real Estate](#) on the Shenzhen stock exchange by January 31, 2021. The letter said that if it failed to list by that date, some of Evergrande's largest strategic investors had the right to demand their money back, as much as CNY 130bn (\$19bn), equal to about 92% of its cash balance at the time. Evergrande later noted that the [letter was "fake"](#). But, fears remained that if strategic investors did demand their money back, Evergrande could stare at a liquidity crunch.
- Later that month, Evergrande reached an agreement that its strategic investors [would not demand repayment](#). This was only the beginning of events that followed. Ever since, its large creditors, especially banks like China Minsheng Bank started reducing exposure to the company.
- In Q2 2021, the regulators asked its [creditors to stress test](#) their Evergrande exposure if the developer went into trouble. A report by Caixin's [WeNews](#) said that the regulator [CBIRC had launched a probe](#) into the company's over CNY100bn (\$15.7bn) in transactions with [Shengjing Bank](#) on whether it was in alignment with business laws. WeNews reported that Evergrande [increased its stake indirectly](#) in [Shengjing Bank](#) by using proceeds from its bonds, post which the lender bought bonds of the property developer.
- As Evergrande went ahead and paid their maturing \$147bn 6.25% bonds due June 2021, the company said it would be selling 29.9% of its stake in its smaller unit [Calxon](#) worth CNY 2.5bn (\$386m). Separately, Evergrande sold shares in its internet unit [HengTen Networks Group](#) for \$570m as per Caixin citing a filing. Sources said these were moves to enhance its cash flows and ease funding pressures.
- A day later, on June 23, [Fitch downgraded Evergrande](#) to B from B+ citing pressure to downsize its business and reduce total debt.
- Ever since, Evergrande said that it [reduced its debt](#) by 15% since March and by 20% since December 2020 to \$88bn end-June, and that it met the "Net Debt/Equity" threshold among the three-red lines metrics imposed by China's regulators.
- Following Fitch, [Moody's recently downgraded](#) the company to B2 from B1 citing weakened funding access and reduced liquidity buffer amid a tight credit environment.
- A few days later, Evergrande's [bonds fell as much as 10%](#) on a single day, hurting bonds of peers like Kaisa, Fantasia, Risesun, Sunac etc. with high yield bond trading company SC Lowy's CEO saying that Evergrande's dollar bonds were not the same buying opportunity they were during the liquidity concerns in September 2020.
- Bloomberg recently reported that Evergrande's ramped up issuance of commercial bill IOUs. It now has [\\$32bn in commercial bills outstanding](#) in a gesture that it is facing a liquidity crunch as banks and investors have avoided long-term funding to the developer.
- In latest, [China Guangfa Bank](#) was ordered by a court in Jiangsu province to [freeze a bank account](#) held by Evergrande's subsidiary Hengda Real Estate Group and its unit. The amount frozen was CNY 132m (\$20mn).

## Evergrande's Dollar Bond Prices Tumble

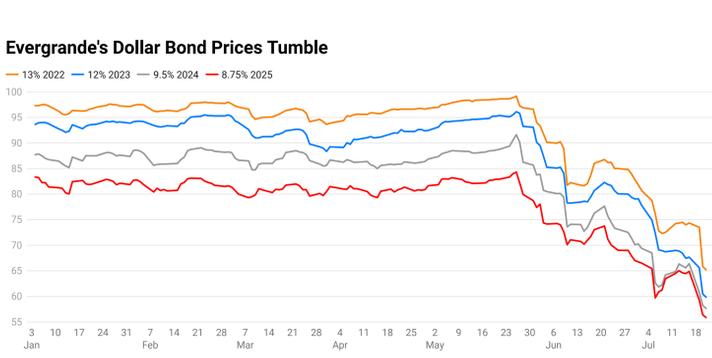


Chart: Data as of 21 June, 2021. Source: BondValue. Created with Datawrapper

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