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China's residential property market: a new down-cycle ensues

- Reduced land supply in past years, relaxation of home purhcase restrictions in 2015, and changes in lending policy fuel the home price boom in 2016
- Housing mortgage loans increased by RMB 2,370 bn to RMB 16,550bn in 1H16, representing 16.1% of total loans in the system
- Over 23 cities have implemented a new round of demand-side management policies to cool off the property market
- Home price is entering into a new down-cycle till 2018E
- Rising U.S. interest rates may weigh on China's home prices in 2017E

Falling land supply in 2014-15 has reduced new homes for presale in 2016. Land supply for property development has been declining since 2011. Based on the construction cycle, supply of new homes for presale is determined by land supply 1-2 years prior to selling. Land supply dropped 14.0% YoY, 31.7% YoY and 8.5% YoY in 2014, 2015, and 8M16. New home construction starts have also fallen by 14.4%YoY and 14.6%YoY in 2014 and 2015. Hence, supply of new home for presale has been lower in 2016. New home construction starts in 8M16 rebounded by11.7%YoY; however, presale in 2017 could be adversely affected by the latest tightening policies to rein in demand (Exhibits 1-3).

Surging home prices in tier-1/2 cities have resulted in government policies to suppress demand. According to NBS, the national average price of new homes was RMB 7,362/sqm in 8M16., up 11.5% YoY, which is not unreasonable in our view. New home prices in major cities such as Shenzhen, Beijing, and Shanghai, however, exceeded RMB 50K/sqm., which is ~6.8x the national average home price. To curb the price hike, over 23 cities have implemented measures to manage demand (Exhibit 2).

New home inventory stays at a relatively low level. Completed but unsold GFA of new homes reached 425.4mn sqm at end-Aug 2016, representing 4.4 months of average monthly home sales for 8M16. GFA of new homes under construction was up 2.9% YoY to 4,799.54mn sqm at end-Aug 2016, representing 50 months of the average monthly home sales for 8M16. We believe the asset turnover ratio of property developers will slow down in the next 12 months when effects of the demand-side management policies become apparent (Exhibits 5-6).

The depth of the home price adjustment will depend on banks' lending attitude. Effectiveness of the latest demand-side management policies will depend on the banks' attitude on granting long-term loans to households. Banks have turned more aggressive in approving such loans since mid-2015. The liquidity injected by banks into the property market through loans to households has been inflating the home prices since mid-2015. Net housing mortgage loans were up 74%YoY in 1Q16 and 150% YoY in 2Q16; total outstanding balance of housing mortgage loans increased 30.9% YoY or 16.7% from end-2015 to RMB 16,550 bn at end-June 2016 (or



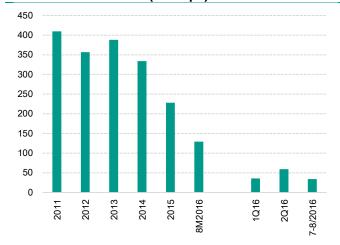
16.1% of total outstanding RMB-denominated loans in the financial system). With the latest round of demand-side management policies, banks will tighten their lending requirements on housing mortgage loans and subsequently reduce the amount liquidity injected in the property market. We believe when home prices start to correct downward in late-2016, banks will tighten lending requirements further to reduce risk in 2017. In 1H16, net new housing mortgage loans increased by RMB 2,370bn (or 2.3% of total outstanding RMB-denominated loans in the financial system). We believe default risk will increase for such mortgage loans when home prices soften (Exhibits 7-9).

Previous property cycles suggest the current downtrend in home price would persist till early-2018. Based on the previous property cycles in China, changes in home price bottomed in Jan 2009, June 2012, Mar 2015, and peaked in Oct 2007, Mar 2010, Nov 2013, and Apr 2016. The duration of the downtrend was ~16 months. In previous cycles, local governments also implemented various policies to curb housing demand (Exhibit 10).

The U.S. interest rate cycle may have indirect impacts on China's residential market. We have identified a strong correlation between home price changes in the U.S. and China in 2008-15. The U.S. interest rate cycle affects interest rates in China and consequently, the property cycle in China. If the Fed raises interest rate in Dec 2016 and 2017, interest rate cycle in China would also be affected in the next 12 months. In our view, downward pressure on China's home prices will increase in 2017 (Exhibit 11).

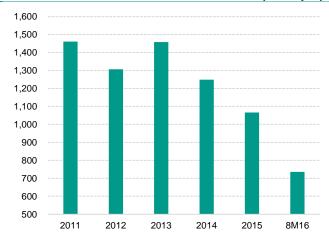


Exhibit 1: Land sales (mn sqm)



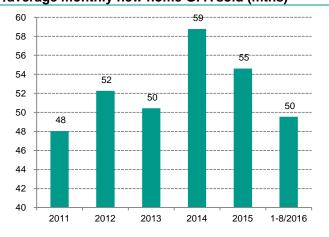
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 3: New home construction starts (Mn sqm.)



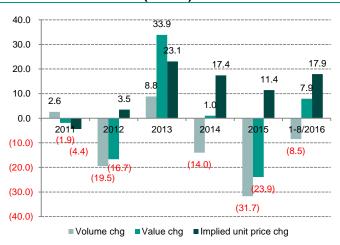
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 5: New home GFA under construction /average monthly new home GFA sold (mths)



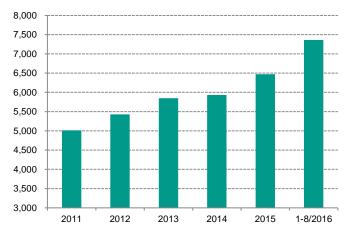
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 2: Land sales (% YoY)



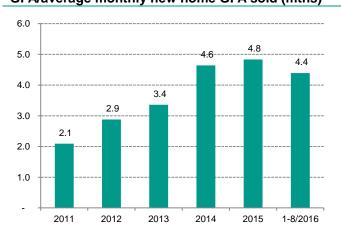
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 4: National avg. new home price (RMB/sqm)



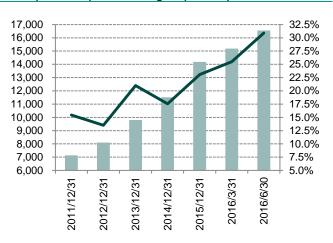
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 6: Completed but unsold new home GFA/average monthly new home GFA sold (mths)



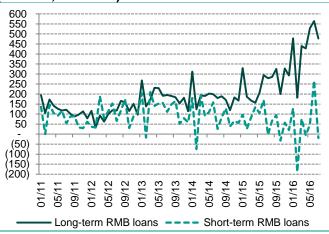
Source(s): NBS, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 7: Outstanding balance of housing mortgage loans (RMB bn) and changes (% YoY)

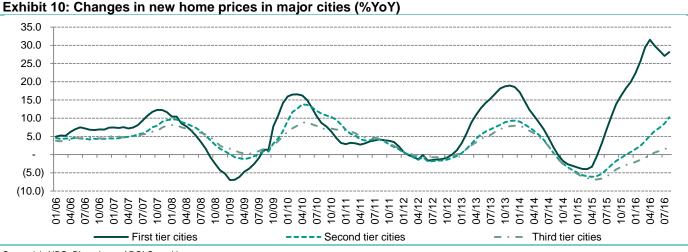


Source(s): PBOC, Bloomberg, ABCI Securities

Exhibit 9: Monthly new RMB loans to households (RMB bn, net basis)

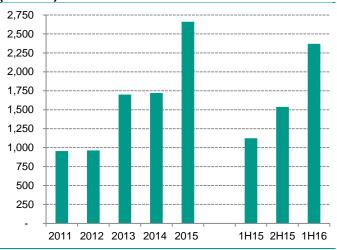


Source(s): PBOC, Bloomberg, ABCI Securities



Source(s): NBS, Bloomberg, ABCI Securities

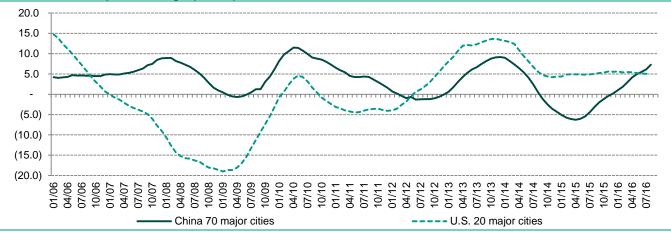
Exhibit 8: Net increase in housing mortgage loans (RMB bn)



Source(s): PBOC, Bloomberg, ABCI Securities



Exhibit 11: Home price change (%YoY): China vs. the U.S.



Source(s): NBS, S&P/Case-Shiller 20 City City Home Price Index, ABCI Securities



China Economic Indicators														
			201	5			2016							
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Real GDP (YoY %)			6.9			6.8			6.7			6.7		
Export Growth (YoY %)	(8.3)	(5.5)	(3.7)	(6.9)	(6.8)	(1.4)	(11.2)	(25.4)	11.5	(1.8)	(4.1)	(4.8)	(4.4)	(2.8)
Import Growth (YoY %)	(8.1)	(13.8)	(20.4)	(18.8)	(8.7)	(7.6)	(18.8)	(13.8)	(7.6)	(10.9)	(0.4)	(8.4)	(12.5)	1.5
Trade Balance (USD/bn)	43.0	60.2	60.3	61.6	54.1	60.9	63.3	32.6	29.9	45.56	49.98	48.11	52.31	52.05
Retail Sales Growth (YoY %)	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.2	2	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.6	10.2	10.6
Industrial Production (YoY %)	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.4		6.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.3
PMI - Manufacturing (%)	50.0	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.7	49.4	49.0	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.0	49.9	50.4
PMI – Non-manufacturing (%)	53.9	53.4	53.4	53.1	53.6	54.4	53.5	52.7	53.8	53.5	53.1	53.7	53.9	53.5
FAI (YTD) (YoY %)	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	2	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.0	8.1	8.1
CPI (YoY %)	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3
PPI (YoY %)	(5.4)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.3)	(4.9)	(4.3)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(8.0)
M2 (YoY %)	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.3	14.0	13.3	13.4	12.8	11.8	11.8	10.2	11.4
New Lending (RMB/bn)	1,480	809.6	1,050	513.6	708.9	597.8	2,510	726.6	1,370	555.6	985.5	1380	463.6	948.7
Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)	742	1,082	1,300	476.7	1,020	1,815.1	3,425.3	824.5	2,404.0	751.0	659.9	1,629.3	487.9	1470.0

World Economic/Financial Indicators

	Equity Indi	ces	
	Closing price	Chg. WTD (%)	P/E
	U.S.		
DJIA	18,144.20	(0.53)	17.46
S&P 500	2,139.18	(0.68)	20.15
NASDAQ	5,239.02	(1.01)	31.30
MSCI US	2,038.50	(0.70)	20.76
	Europe		
FTSE 100	7,024.01	(0.29)	59.47
DAX	10,523.07	0.31	23.80
CAC40	4,452.24	0.05	22.75
IBEX 35	8,686.50	0.72	21.52
FTSE MIB	16,470.28	0.40	35.74
Stoxx 600	338.56	(0.32)	27.05
MSCI UK	2,046.11	(0.33)	62.73
MSCI France	126.25	0.25	21.02
MSCI Germany	134.51	0.29	24.06
MSCI Italy	46.55	0.26	38.57
	Asia		
NIKKEI 225	16,919.92	2 4.09	20.98
S&P/ASX 200	5,530.91	0.61	24.19
HSI	22,766.91	2.80	11.62
HSCEI	9,554.85	4.64	7.52
CSI300	3,294.23	3 2.78	14.37
SSE Composite	3,050.67	7 2.48	16.87
SZSE Composite	1,973.67	7 1.65	45.25
MSCI China	60.31	3.24	12.05
MSCI Hong Kong	12,865.95	5 1.13	14.18
MSCI Japan	794.42	2 2.75	16.61

Global Commodities								
	Unit	Price	Chg. WTD (%)	Volume (5- Day avg.)				
	Energy							
NYMEX WTI	USD/bbl.	49.75	(0.12)	623,568				
ICE Brent Oil	USD/bbl	51.42	(0.98)	313,348				
NYMEX Natural Gas	USD/MMBtu	3.22	0.72	207,103				
China Qinhuangdao Port Thermal Coal ²	USD/Metric Tonne	569.00	3.08	N/A				
BasicMetals								
LME Aluminum Cash	USD/MT	1,680.75	0.63	8,323				
LME Aluminum 3 -mth. Rolling Fwd.	USD/MT	1,685.00	0.60	41,647				
CMX Copper Active	USD/lb.	4,793.75	0.69	5,352				
LME Copper 3- mth Rolling Fwd.	USD/MT	4,814.00	0.75	29,439				
	Precious	Metals						
CMX Gold	USD/T. oz	1,261.80	0.79	173,720				
CMX Silver	USD/T. oz	17.66	1.61	64,496				
NYMEX Platinum	USD/T. oz	950.40	(1.27)	14,261				
Agricultural Products								
CBOT Corn	USD/bu	338.50	(0.37)	163,080				
CBOT Wheat	USD/bu	398.25	0.89	75,131				
NYB-ICE Sugar	USD/lb.	23.15	(1.15)	48,468				
CBOT Soybeans	USD/bu.	946.50	(1.07)	157,820				

Bond Yields	& Key Ra	ites
	Yield (%)	Chg. WTD (Bps)
US Fed Fund Rate	0.50	0.00
US Prime Rate	3.50	0.00
US Discount Window	1.00	0.00
US Treasury (1 Yr)	0.2491	1.08
US Treasury (5Yr)	1.2667	1.16
US Treasury (10 Yr)	1.7393	2.12
Japan 10-Yr Gov. Bond	(0.06)	0.10
China 10-Yr Gov. Bond	2.7250	(1.10)
ECB Rate (Refinancing)	0.00	0.00
1-Month LIBOR	0.5307	0.17
3 Month LIBOR	0.8775	0.14
O/N SHIBOR	2.1510	(17.6)
1-mth SHIBOR	2.7125	(2.85)
3-mth HIBOR	0.5936	(0.38)
Corporate Bonds	(Moody	s)
Aaa	3.52	2.00
Ваа	4.37	1.00

Note:

- Data sources: Bloomberg,
 National Bureau of Statistics
 of China, ABCIS (updated on
 date of report)
 The price is Coal 5500
 kcal/kg FOB Spot Price

				Curr	ency			
	Euro/USD	GBP/USD	AUD/USD	USD/JPY	USD/CHF	USD/CNY	USD/HKD	USD/CNY NDF 12-mth Spot pr.
Spot Rate	1.1156	1.2954	0.7688	102.04	0.9747	6.6452	7.7563	6.7858
Chg. WTD (%)	0.63	(0.91)	0.91	(0.22)	0.62	0.23	(0.02)	0.17



Disclosures

Analyst Certification

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Definition of equity rating

Rating	Definition
Buy	Stock return ≥ Market return rate
Hold	Market return - 6% ≤ Stock return < Market return rate
Sell	Stock return < Market return – 6%

Stock return is defined as the expected % change of share price plus gross dividend yield over the next 12 months

Market return: 5-year average market return rate Time horizon of share price target: 12-month

Definition of share price risk

Rating	Definition
Very high	2.6 ≤180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility
High	1.5 ≤ 180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility <
	2.6
Medium	1.0 ≤180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility <
	1.5
Low	180 day volatility/180 day benchmark index volatility < 1.0

We measure share price risk by its volatility relative to volatility of benchmark index. Benchmark index: Hang Seng Index.

Volatility is calculated from the standard deviation of day to day logarithmic historic price change. The 180-day price volatility equals the annualized standard deviation of the relative price change for the 180 most recent trading days closing price.

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