



ICRA

A MOODY'S INVESTORS
SERVICE COMPANY

AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE COMPANIES

Resilient earnings in FY2021;
Covid 2.0 impacts asset quality in
Q1 FY2022

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LIST OF ENTITIES USED FOR AGGREGATION IN THIS NOTE

Classification	HFCs used for consolidation of financials
Affordable Housing Finance Companies – AHFCs	Aavas Financiers, Aadhar Housing Finance Limited , Aptus Value Housing Finance India Ltd, Home First Finance Company, Motilal Oswal Home Finance Limited, India Shelter Finance Corporation Limited, Mahindra Rural Housing Finance Ltd, Poonawalla Housing Finance, MAS Rural Housing and Mortgage Finance Limited, Muthoot HomeFin (India) Limited, Shriram Housing Finance Limited, Shubham Housing Development Finance Company Limited, Vastu Housing, Fullerton Home, DMI Housing, Aviom Housing and IndoStar Home

Note: AHFCs – Affordable housing finance companies; HFCs – Housing finance companies

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS NOTE

Abbreviation	
HFC	Housing finance company
AHFC	Affordable housing finance company
NHB	National Housing Bank
NPA	Non-performing asset
YoY	Year-on-year

WHAT DO WE DEFINE AS AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE COMPANY



Track Record of Operations

Largely business growth in last 10 years

Target Segment

EWS/middle-to-low-income groups, cash salary, informal income, higher share of self-employed customers



Geographical Presence

Outskirts of cities, Tier II/III cities/towns, rural areas

Average Ticket Size & Interest Rate Charged

Typically below Rs. 10 lakh and interest rate can range from 11% to 20%



Note: Traditional HFCs also have affordable housing portfolios but these have not been included for the analysis in this note as the share of such loans in the overall performance for such HFCs is still small; EWS – Economically weaker section

OUTLOOK/CREDIT OUTLOOK

Growth to pick up and remain higher than overall HFC industry, driven by good demand and low base

Asset quality indicators to remain at March 2021 levels by end of March 2022; some increase also expected on account of portfolio seasoning

Liquidity profile expected to remain comfortable

Profitability expected to remain stable in FY2022 compared to FY2021 levels

Long-term growth prospects remain positive

The AHFCs, which had been growing at significantly higher rates than the industry in the past, witnessed a moderation in growth in FY2021 following the Covid-19 pandemic-induced challenges in the operating environment. Nevertheless, the largely underpenetrated market, favourable demographic profile, Government thrust on housing, and the favourable regulatory/tax regime support the long-term growth outlook for the sector.

- **Growth could pick up in FY2022:** The growth in the loan book moderated to 11% (YoY) in FY2021 and further to 10% (YoY) in Q1 FY2022 due to the lockdowns following the second wave of Covid-19 infections (Covid 2.0) while the portfolio remained flat as on June 30, 2021 compared with March 31, 2021. However, with some improvement in the operating environment, demand is expected to pick up in subsequent quarters and the loan growth of AHFCs could increase to 12-15% in FY2022.
- **Collections impacted in Q1 FY2022:** With stricter lockdowns across various states in Q1 FY2022, the collections for these AHFCs were impacted. Further, unlike the moratorium and restrictions on bucket movement which were available in Q1 FY2021, there were no such dispensations this time. Hence, these entities witnessed some weakening of asset quality with reported gross NPA (GNPA)/Stage 3% of 4.1% as on June 30, 2021 (3.3% as on March 31, 2021). With steady improvement in collection efficiencies since June 2021, forward bucket movement is likely to be contained for most players, though resolution/rollbacks could take longer as it would be difficult for the borrowers of these AHFCs to clear multiple instalments at the same time. Thus, ICRA expects GNPA/Stage 3% to be 3.6-3.9% by the end of March 2022 compared to 3.3% as on March 31, 2021.
- **Liquidity expected to remain comfortable:** The liquidity profile of these entities is expected to remain comfortable supported by the sizeable on-balance sheet liquidity being maintained by these players. At the same time, the availability of funding lines would be imperative for growth. The banking channel and NHB will remain key sources of incremental funding. Given the low gearing levels, the need for growth capital is likely to remain low.
- **Profitability to remain stable in FY2022:** Given the likelihood of elevated credit costs, the return on assets (RoA) is likely to remain at 2.2-2.4% in FY2022 compared to the range of 1.8-2.4% during FY2017-FY2021, despite improved scale of operations. Over the long term, the ability to improve the operating efficiencies further and control the credit costs would be imperative for improving the return indicators.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last decade, several new players have emerged in the housing finance space, focusing primarily on the affordable housing segment. The property cost in this segment is usually below Rs. 20 lakh and borrowers have relatively low income and sometimes do not have any formal income proof. Earlier, most large players did not cater to this segment. However, over the last couple of years, even large HFCs have set up dedicated verticals focused on the affordable housing segment.

While banks are also present in the smaller-ticket home loan market, their lending to the economically weaker section (EWS) and low-income group (LIG) segments and borrowers without any formal income proof is limited. These specialised HFCs are trying to tap this underserved market segment. They have been growing at much higher rates than the industry, albeit on a small base, and are estimated to have accounted for 5% of the overall HFC market as on March 31, 2021.

As per ICRA's estimates, the total portfolio of the new AHFCs in the affordable housing space stood at Rs. 60,468 crore as on June 30, 2021, registering a YoY growth of 10%, much lower than the last five-year average of 24%. The HFC industry was largely flat in Q1 FY2022. In terms of the portfolio mix, individual housing loans continue to dominate the mix at 78% with the balance largely comprising loans against property (LAP) with very limited project loans/construction finance loans.

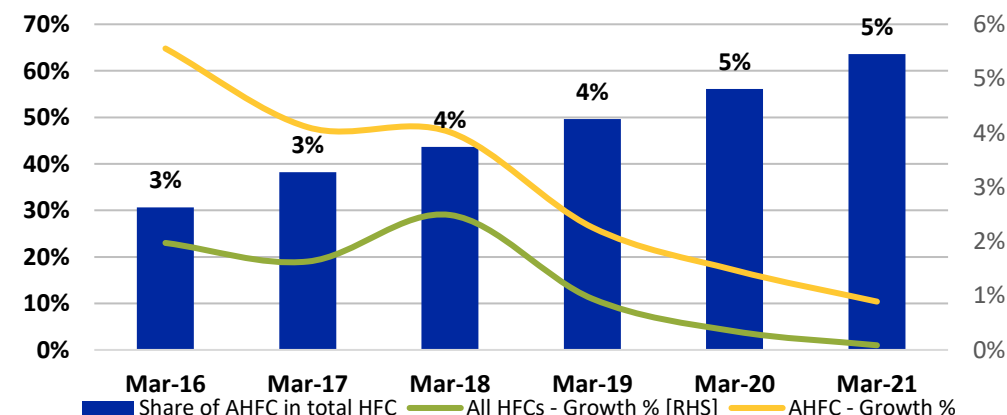
While the long-term growth outlook remains positive, supported by the favourable demographic profile, under-penetrated market, tax sops and Government thrust on 'Housing for All', access to adequate funding would be critical for these AHFCs to scale up.

As highlighted in earlier ICRA publications, the portfolio vulnerability for these AHFCs remains high due to multiple factors such as larger share of self-employed borrowers and borrowers with cash salaries, borrowers with relatively lower income buffers making them vulnerable and hence more susceptible to economic shocks, high level of assessed income-

based lending, and challenges related to the collateral (both documentation and repossession). In this backdrop, the pandemic has impacted the target borrower profile of these AHFCs, and they witnessed some moderation in the asset quality over the last two fiscals with reported GNPA/Stage 3 of 4.1% as on June 30, 2021 as compared with 3.7% as on March 31, 2020. The reported numbers were also supported by significant write-offs by some players.

Covid 2.0 has exerted further pressure on the asset quality indicators for these players, especially in the softer buckets where delinquencies have shot up significantly. To put this in perspective, the 30+ days past due (dpd) for some select AHFCs¹ increased to 7.2% as on June 30, 2021 from an estimated 5.1% as on March 31, 2021, though the 90+ dpd was under control at 1.6% as on June 30, 2021 (1.3% as on March 31, 2021 and 0.9% as on March 31, 2020). Nevertheless, there has been a steady improvement in collection efficiencies since June 2021. Hence, forward bucket movement is likely to be contained for most players, though resolution/rollbacks

EXHIBIT 1: Share of AHFCs in overall HFC industry



Source: ICRA Research

¹ The delinquency data is for a smaller set of entities [9 entities, aggregating 65% of the total loan book of AHFCs] compared to those entities used for aggregate NPA/Stage 3 numbers [21 entities]

could take longer since it would be difficult for the borrowers of these AHFCs to clear multiple instalments at the same time. Over the long term, however, the ultimate losses to the lenders could be limited, given the secured nature of the loans though the recovery time could get extended further. These lenders have strengthened their balance sheets through additional Covid-19-related provisions and higher expected credit loss (ECL) provisions in FY2020 and FY2021.

These AHFCs have been relying on the banking system and larger non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) for meeting their funding requirements with these channels accounting for ~60% of their outstanding debt. Some increase was seen in the share of market instruments (largely non-convertible debentures; NCDs) in FY2021, possibly because of the targeted long-term repo operations (TLTROs). At the same time, given the various kinds of liquidity support offered by NHB, the share of NHB refinance in the overall mix almost doubled in FY2021. Continuing with the trend in the past, the share of commercial paper (CP) in the overall mix remains negligible for these entities, given their credit profile and hence their relatively lower credit ratings. Also, as a significant part of the portfolio qualifies for priority sector lending, sell-down has been a source of funding for these entities. The cost of funds for these entities also moderated in FY2021, in line with the softening of interest rates, though the extent of reduction was lower given the higher risk premium attached with the NBFC/HFC sector.

As for liquidity, given the inherent nature of the business, these entities are exposed to asset-liability mismatches as the assets have much longer tenures compared to the liabilities. However, adjusted for the sizeable on-balance sheet cash and cash equivalents, these entities have positive gaps across buckets unlike their traditional peers. As per ICRA's estimates, cash and cash equivalents constituted 14% of the balance sheet of the AHFCs as on March 31, 2021. This, coupled with sanctioned but undrawn bank lines, supports the overall liquidity profile of these entities.

While the net interest margins (NIMs) of the AHFCs moderated in FY2020 and further in FY2021 owing to negative carry on the sizeable on-balance sheet cash, the impact was offset by a commensurate decline in the operating expenses in relation to the average assets with the increased scale of operations. This, coupled with stable credit costs compared with FY2020 and higher upfront income from direct assignment (DA) transactions, led to a stable performance in FY2021 and the reported RoA of 2.4% for FY2021 was in line with ICRA's projections. ICRA expects the profitability indicators for these HFCs to remain at similar levels in FY2022 as the credit costs could remain elevated compared to the pre-Covid levels.

Corrigendum:

The 30+ dpd mentioned on page 8 was inadvertently mentioned as 3.2% as on March 31, 2021 instead of 5.1%. The same has been corrected.

ABOUT ICRA

ICRA Limited (formerly Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited) was set up in 1991 by leading financial/investment institutions, commercial banks and financial services companies as an independent and professional investment Information and Credit Rating Agency.

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- Assist the regulators in promoting transparency in the financial markets;
- Provide intermediaries with a tool to improve efficiency in the funds raising process.

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