Resolving the affordability and informal housing challenge

Case from Pakistan Housing Sector





Mudassir H. Khan Managing Director & CEO



Population 241.5 Mn

Rural 61% Urban 39%

Population DistributionMale 51.48%
Female 48.52%

PSX Market CapitalizationUS\$ 37,000 Mn

Import & Export (1Y)
Imports \$55,400 Mn
Exports \$31,301 Mn

Remittances (1Y) \$31,281 Mn

Per Capita Income \$1,680 GDP FY 2023-24 US\$ 375,000 Mn

GDP growth rate 2.38%

Exchange Rate
1 USD = 278 PKR



Pakistan at a Glance

As per recent Census results, around 79% is youth (under 40)

Population Growth @ 2.55%





Role of PMRC

Act as intermediary between mortgage lenders and capital markets Develop the local bond **Develop primary mortgage** market market Promote sound Introduce new Providing Promote fixed medium & long class of Long mortgage rate bonds / term funds at term assets for lending sukuks fixed rate. practices investors

Public Sector - (43.3%)

- Ministry of Finance
- National Bank of Pakistan

Private Sector - (56.7%)

- IFC
- Major private banks of Pakistan

- Started operations in June 2018 as a DFI
- Serving as a secure source of long-term funding
- Promoted expansion of affordable housing finance
- Established standards of mortgage
- Provide innovative, viable and marketbased financial products
- Introduce new assets classes for local capital market

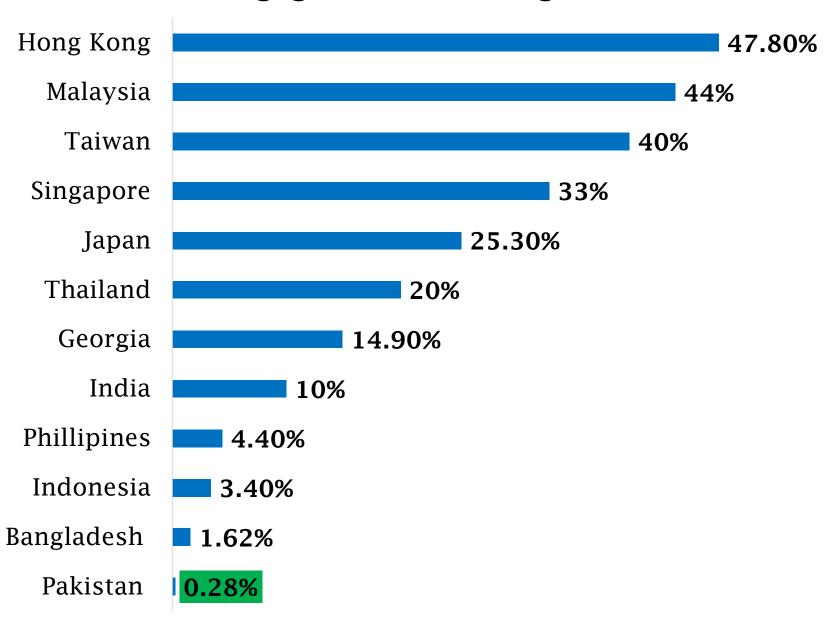
Housing in **Pakistan**

Pakistan's GDP to Mortgage Ratio is **0.28%**, which is the lowest in the region

Factors affecting mortgage in Pakistan:

- Lack of accessibility to mortgage lending institutions
- Affordability given high real estate prices and interest rates

Mortgage as a Percentage of GDP



Mortgage Landscape

Non-Banking Financial Institutions



Mortgage Portfolio PKR 216 Bn (\$780 Mn)

Employees House Loan Portfolio PKR 258 Bn (\$931 Mn)

Residential Construction Portfolio PKR 70 Bn (\$253 Mn)

Average Loan Tenure 7.5 Years Mortgage to **GDP** Ratio 0.28%

Average **Industry NPL**

6.2%

Key Challenges

Affordability & Accessibility

Availability of Low-Cost Funding

High Lending Rates

Lack of Risk Coverage Traditional Lending Products

Complex Legal Procedures

Limited Technical Skills

Regulatory Support **Insurance Products**

Low-Cost Funding

- The foremost challenge is to make affordable fund available
- PMRC was able to secure **USD 130 million** subsidized long term credit line from World Bank on lent via Govt. of Pakistan
- Market borrowings of PKR 24 billion/ USD 120 million
- On-lent **PKR 56.5 billion / USD 283 million** to Financial Institutions, which resulted in launch of fixed rate/ hybrid rate mortgages

Lending Rates

- High and variable lending rates to low & middle-income housing left limited lending to this segment
- PMRC lending at fixed and below market rates to partner financial institutions, ensuring rate benefit reached the end borrower
- Our funding enabled the lenders to switch from variable rate financing to fixed / hybrid rate financing

Lending Products

- No one size fits all that's the very reason PMRC tailored its financial solutions
- Launched tailored products for Green/Solar Homes, Developer Finance, Pensioners, Govt. Employees, Women Home-Owners, Low-Middle Income group
- PMRC entered into tripartite agreements with Banks and Developers for affordable housing projects

Risk Coverage

- Commercial lending institutions strict credit policies do not provide the room to take exposure on low-income credit profile
- PMRC introduced a Risk Sharing Facility for low-income housing, providing credit risk coverage up to 50%
- Currently the portfolio under coverage stands at PKR 41 billion / USD 205 million

Technical Skills

- Microfinance Banks (deposit taking) in Pakistan were only doing incremental housing. PMRC provided specialized trainings for mortgage financing and provided incentivized funding of PKR 5.6 billion / USD 28 million
- Enabled Non-Bank Financial Institutions (MFIs; non deposit taking) to launch housing loans. Provided skills trainings and assistance in designing loan documentation along with funding support to the tune of PKR 1.2 billion / USD 6 million
- Strengthening the Microfinance sector will promote inclusion and will help deliver the impact and benefit till the bottom of the pyramid

Legal & Regulatory Amendments

- Proposed recommendations to the Securities and Exchange Commission helped creation of 4 Housing Finance Companies. Out of which 3 have been supported by PMRC
- Central Bank revised regulations for Developer Finance to facilitate bank lending
- Advocated the required changes in Foreclosure law which brought ease to lenders in recovery through the court process

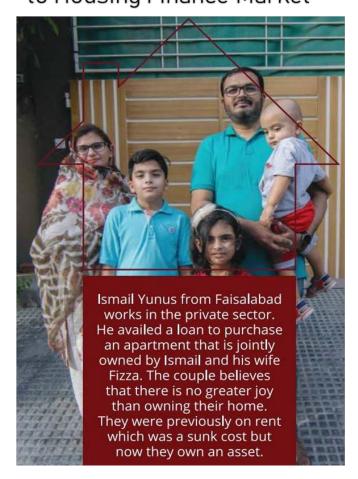
Regulatory Support

- PMRC was a Knowledge Partner for National Housing Development Authority and the Central Bank for designing the low-cost affordable housing scheme, namely MPMG, which resulted in creation of affordable mortgages worth PKR 140 billion / USD 700 million across the country
- Central Bank waived General Reserve, Cash Reserve, and Statutory Reserve requitements of participating banks, on mortgage portfolios refinanced by PMRC
- Further to support the housing market, the Central Bank also allowed Off-Plan financing

Innovative Insurance Products

• PMRC facilitated insurers and lenders to design a 'temporary income loss' product to safeguard lenders interest and improve accessibility

Bringing Accessibility and Affordability to Housing Finance Market



Key Challenges

Informal Housing

Informal Income Assessment

Lack of Initial Equity

Title/ Loan Documents

Standardized Documentation

Inadequate Private Developments

Financial Literacy

Calamity Challenges Insurance Products

Informal Income Assessment

- Informal and undocumented income sources were never catered by formal financial institutions. Nearly 50% of urban population lives in informal settlements
- PMRC assisted in design of the informal income assessment model, suggested income surrogates and alternate methods for income estimations and provided trainings
- Provided support to authorities in development of subsidy models for low-income housing (MPMG Scheme)

Deficiency of Initial Equity

- Low-income borrowers do not have sufficient savings for downpayments ranging from twenty to thirty percent
- Central Bank allowed up to 90% of the property value for loan amount i.e. 90% LTV for this income segment
- PMRC designed a 100% LTV product to encourage lending to this segment with central bank support

Title/ Loan Documents

- Assisted the regulator in developing loan formalities for informal income group
- Central Bank reduced cumbersome documentation requirements allowing documents necessary for perfection of mortgage. Helped in disbursements and lowered associated costs
- Advocated creation of Real Estate Regulatory Authority established but not operational

Standardized Documentation

- Promoted standardized documents across the country reducing costs and ease of processing for borrowers
- Banks introduced colored forms for different categories of financing e.g. constructions loan, built up property, etc.

Inadequate Private Developments

- PMRC carried out a comprehensive housing market survey across the country to better understand the housing challenge with a shortage of 2.1 million units and 15 25 million housing deficit
- Advocated for making environment conducive for developer finance catering to low-cost housing developments
- Facilitated financial institutions with credit lines for onward lending to developers with provisions for low-middle income housing

Financial literacy

- Beneficiaries of low-cost housing were from lower strata in far flung areas. Educating and informing them about availability of housing finance was a challenge
- The industry developed a centralized call center in multiple local languages to assist and address queries/ complaints
- Banking Ombudsman office was tasked to review cases of loan application being delayed or rejected

Reconstruction Post Floods

- Pakistan received flash floods in 2022, causing destruction of over 2 million housing units. As a result of climate change despite Pakistan being one of the lowest contributors (0.9%) to GHG emissions
- Support initiative for reconstruction post floods SPHF – nearly half million under construction with 200 thousand completed
- Support through MFIs. Regular seminars and trainings to promote green and climate-resilient housing

Innovative Insurance Products

- Facilitated insurance industry and lenders to design a **'temporary income loss'** product to safeguard borrowers and protecting lenders interest
- Collaborated with Insurance Cos. & Reinsurers for design of a **'climate risk insurance product'**



PROJECT STATISTICS







Salary



Labor **895,838(~48%)**





Farmers (Land holders) **57,452 (~3%)**



PKR 20,000 to

PKR 30,000

5%

VULNERABILITY

PKR 30,000 to PKR 50,000 1%

Less than PKR 10,000 31%



DIFFERENTLY ABLE

Widows

127,606

Unaccompanied Women Elders **34,382**

Women with disabled husbands **6,455**

Divorced/ abandoned women/ unmarried older women dependent on others

5,853

MALE



- Adult ~ 36,545
- Child ~ 28,869

FEMALE



- Adult ~ 25,901
- Child ~ **20,351**

Every 20th house has a person with special needs



~94% people earning less than \$70 and 31% even less than \$30 /month



Lessons for Affordable & Accessibility in Housing

Funding Subsidy

Government support is necessary for increasing lending through subsidies with availability of land, housing price or financing rates

Targeted Products

Specialized products for low- and middle-income segment that cater to their needs

Risk Coverage

Lowering risk for lending to this segment has proven to be more prudent and allows for leveraging and greater impact

Training & Capacity
Building

Skills/ capacity development is essential for effective lending and adequate use of available resources

Regulatory Support

Regulators and other stakeholder support is necessary to ensure that the funds are channeled to the targeted segment and the results are monitored

Insurance

Innovative insurance products are required that cater to challenges such temporary income loss of borrower and climate vulnerabilities

Lessons for Informal Housing

Income Assessment Income assessment through use of income proxies and other surrogates is key to proper estimation for lending and managing credit risk

Legal Documentation

Streamlined document requirements which ensure protection of legal rights of borrowers and creditors

Credit Application & Forms

Standardized credit application forms for simplified processing and ease of use ensure better uptake and accurate data

Training & Capacity Building

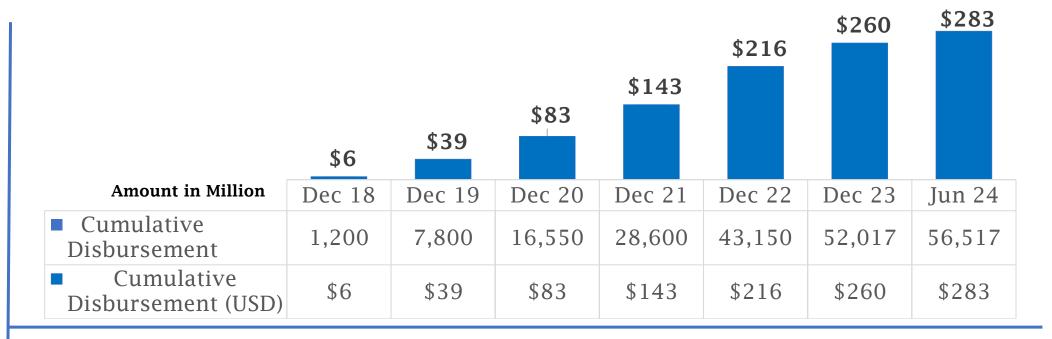
Training and capacity-building programs not only for borrowers but also for lenders to ensure good lending practices

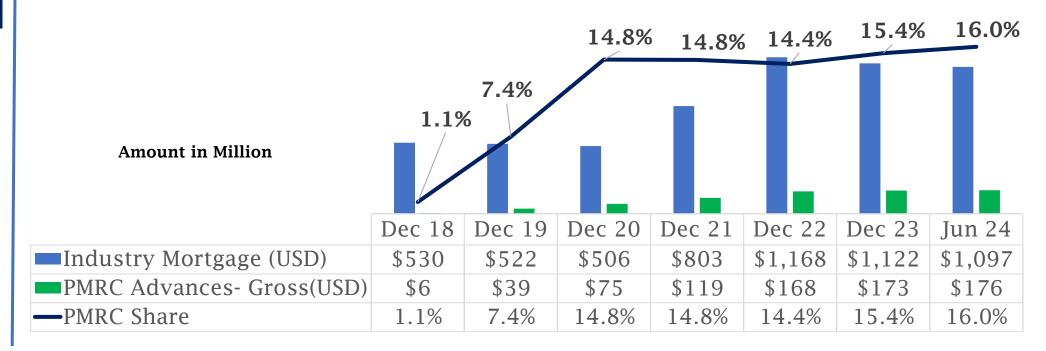
Adequate Housing Developments

Developments must cater for the needs of low-income avoiding pitfalls and catering for community housing

Support Microfinance Strengthen and support MFIs for better targeting and trainings, to promote inclusion and higher impact

PMRC Growth





Areas of Collaboration

- PMRC has hosted and trained many Mortgage Liquidity Facilities from various continents and has also provided them assessment models and tools to assist with their business operations, e.g.
 - ☐ Finance, Treasury & Risk management
 - ☐ Credit Operation, Monitoring and Evaluations
 - ☐ Business planning and Product Development
 - ☐ Credit Guarantee and Trust operations
- PMRC would welcome any synergies via investments (debt/equity)
- PMRC would also welcome support for risk mitigation and guarantee support funds

Office: 4th Floor, Block A, Finance & Trade Centre, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi, Pakistan

Phone: +92 (21) 35633366-68 Email: info@pmrc.com.pk Web: www.pmrc.com.pk

Thank You Questions?