



INTRODUCING THE NHFC

Established: 1996

Type of Organisation: Development Finance Institution (DFI)

❖ Ownership: State Owned Company, 100% SA government

❖ Total Assets: R 3,1 billion (31 Mar 2014 − group)

❖ Total Liabilities:
R 716 million (31 Mar 2014 – group)

Funding Status: Self sustaining, pays income tax

Credit Rating: Long term AA-, short term A1+

❖ Main Business: Broadening & deepening access to affordable housing for the low-to-middle income SA households

Geographic Activities: National

❖ Number of Employees: 83 (March 2014)



INTRODUCING THE NHFC

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To be the leader in development finance for the low-to-middle income housing market

MISSIO

Provide innovative and affordable housing finance solutions to the low –to-middle income market

/ALUES

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OWNERSHIP

PASSION FOR PURPOSE

TEAMWORK

INTEGRITY

CREATIVITY

ACHIEVEMENT

Expand housing finance activities, through the effective provision of housing finance solutions, thus enabling low-to-middle income households to have choice of renting or owning or incrementally building, to meet their housing needs;

Facilitate the increased and sustained lending by financial institutions to the affordable housing market;

Mobilise funding into the human settlement space, on a sustainable basis, in partnership with the broadest range of institutions:

Conduct the business activities of the NHFC in a manner that ensures the continued economic sustainability of the NHFC whilst promoting lasting social, ethical and environmental development; and

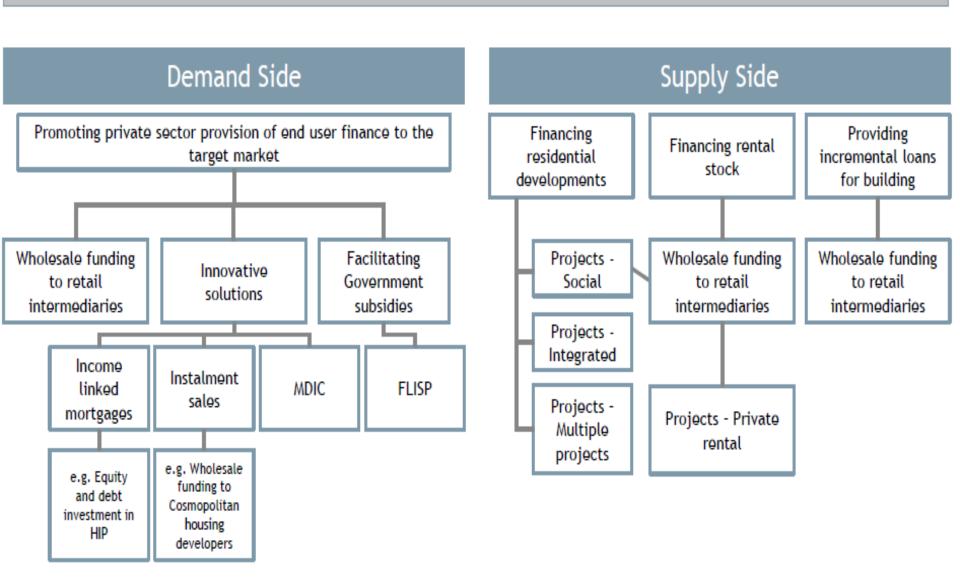
Provide robust, timely and relevant market research

NATIONAL HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION SOC LTD.

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CURRENT BUSINESS MODEL

The business model caters to both the demand and the supply of housing in the South African affordable housing market



OVERVIEW - AFFORDABLE HOUSING MARKET

Demand/supply

- Approximately 700 000 housing back-log in the affordable housing market.
- Supply of **new** housing stock has averaged 20 000 to 30 000 per annum in the last 3 years, significantly below demand.
- Poor uptake of properties by end-users (constrained availability of mortgages)
 has resulted in attrition of developers (especially private sector) in affordable
 housing market.

Borrower

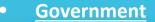
- Remains significantly over-indebted especially in the affordable housing market.
- Unsecured lending credit bubble in last 12 months an indication of severe pressure of consumers in SA.
- Poor consumer confidence has been affected mainly by: 1) rising costs of living (electricity, transport and food), 2) poor job prospects and 3) poor short term economic prospects.

Lenders Perspective

- Appetite for mortgage lending remains constrained due to:
 - Regulatory pressure (Basel III);
 - Poor balance sheets and income statements of consumers (over indebtedness); and
 - Recent poor returns from mortgage lending.



SOUTH AFRICAN AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE MODEL



- Grants & Tax breaks
- (FLISP, RCG, UDZ)

Affordable Housing

- Bonded Housing
- > Rental Housing

DFI's (Debt)

- > NHFC
- DBSA
- NURCHA
 - > RHLF
 - > GPF

Investors (Equity & Debt)

Financiers (Debt)

Banks (ABSA, FNB,

Standard, Nedbank)

Multilateral Agencies

(EIB, AFD, IFC)

- > HIFSA (Old Mutual)
 - > IHS
 - Future Growth
 - > PIC

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AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEFINED

Definition: by household income

- Not exceeding R15 000 (NHFC & Human Settlements)
- Not exceeding R18 600 (FSC)
- by Property Value
- Not exceeding R600 k



SHOWCASING OUR PROJECTS



WHY SHOULD GOVERNMENT BE CONCERNED ABOUT AFFORDABLE HOUSING?

- While some people's housing needs are catered for by the private sector, the vast majority of South Africans still rely on some form of Government assistance, to ACCESS affordable, appropriate and secure housing
- Government assistance is justified on the following grounds:
 - ➤ To achieve progressively the requirement of Section 26 of the Constitution in enabling the right of citizens to adequate housing;



WHY SHOULD GOVERNMENT BE CONCERNED ABOUT AFFORDABLE HOUSING?

- ➤ To arrest the inefficiencies and inequalities of settlement patterns resulting from apartheid spatial legacy that are deeply entrenched and thereby reduce high costs to households;
- The housing market is riddled with examples of conventional market failures
- Housing is a critical determinant of households well-being, labour market efficiency and social cohesion



HOW GOVT FINANCES HOUSING

- Government direct investment into Human Settlements e.g.
- USDG and HSDG budgets 2014/15 = R39 billion for among others:
 - Affordable Housing FLISP
 - Rental and Social Housing Restructuring Capital Grant (RCGs) and Institutional Subsidy



HOW GOVT FINANCES HOUSING ...

• Free Housing (RDP) - Individual Subsidies

 Human Settlements Infrastructure - Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).



HOW GOVT FINANCES HOUSING

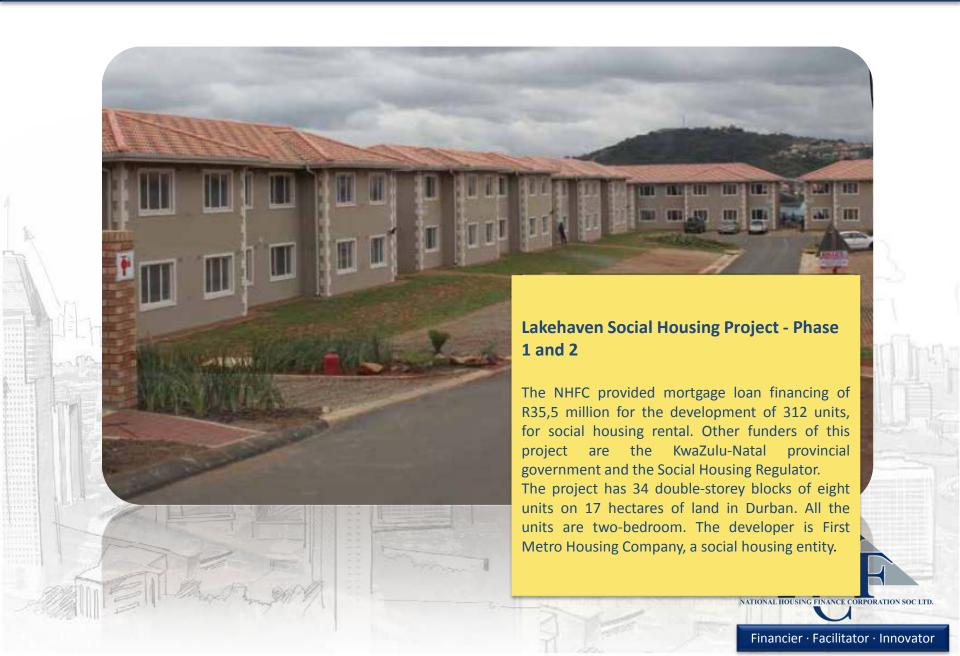
- Revenue Foregone : Tax Incentives for Investors and Developers
- Urban Development Zone (UDZ) tax incentive is the best kept tax break secrets of the South African property sector, especially in the Inner City, contributing to urban regeneration;
- Transfer Duty Exemption (= 0) for all < R 600 000 priced houses



HOW GOVT FINANCES HOUSING



SHOWCASING OUR PROJECTS



NHFC PRODUCTS

Social Housing Rental Finance

- ➤ For Social Housing Institutions (SHI's) which are not for profit; and
- ➤ Restructuring Capital Grants (RCG's) to the projects are allocated by the Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA);
- top-up subsidies are allocated by the Provincial Government whilst
- The NHFC provides long term loans (up to 20 years) to the project for the balance of the funding required to implement the project;
- ➤ Target market is households earning R3500 to R7500



NHFC's PRODUCTS

Private Landlord Finance

- Subsidies are not available for private property investors but UDZ in the inner City is applicable and
- Secured loan terms do not exceed 15 years



NHFC's PRODUCTS

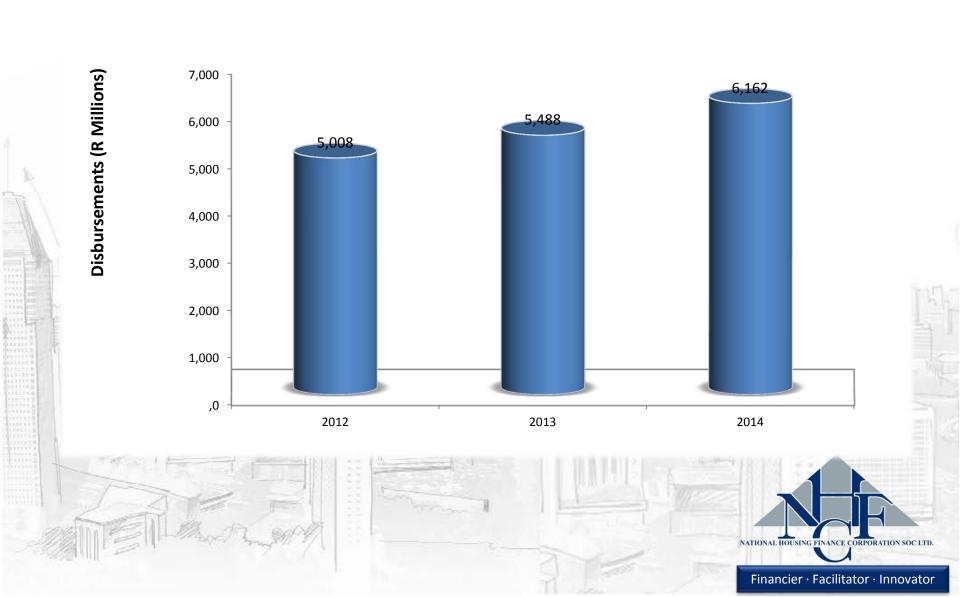
Non Banking Retail
 Intermediaries Finance

 loans to non-banking retail intermediaries, who on-lend secured and un-secured home loans to households in the NHFC target market.



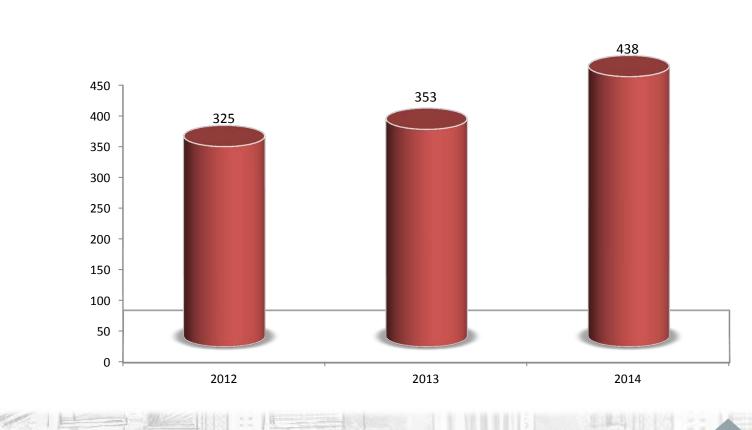
KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Cumulative Disbursements



KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS

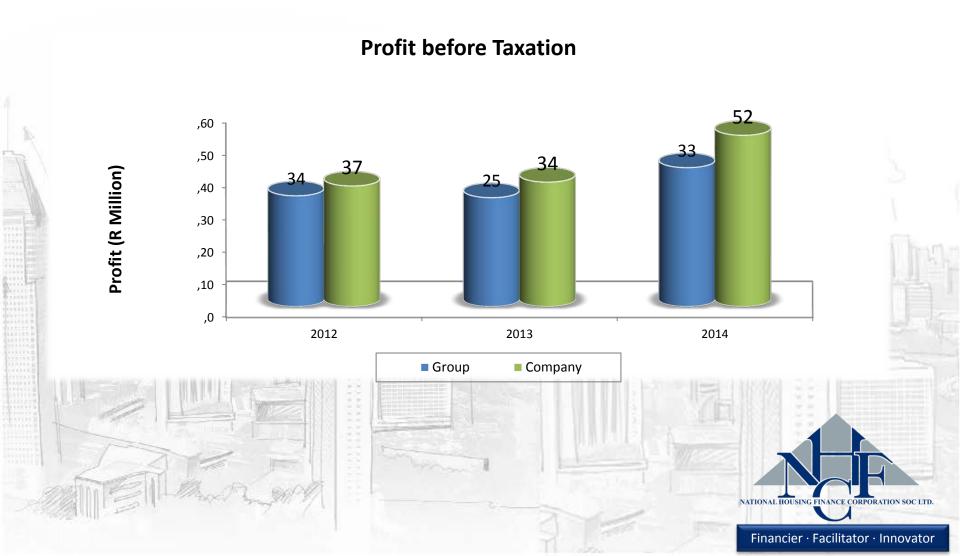
Cumulative Housing Opportunities Created Since 1996



Thousand



KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS



SHOWCASING OUR PROJECTS



NHFC PARTNERS IN DELIVERY

FLISP

- Provinces
- Banks (ABSA, Std Bank, FNB)
- Developers
- EAAB
- DHS

Integrated Developments

- Provinces
- Metros/Municipalities
- Old Mutual
- IHS / PIC / DBSA

Social Rental Housing

- Provinces
- Metros/Municipalities
- SHRA
- DIGH (Dutch Financiers)
- DBSA

Incremental Housing

- Retail Intermediaries
- Other Financiers
- DFI's

Private Rental

- PIC
- DBSA
- Old Mutual
- Banks
- GPF
- Future Growth



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CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT

- Facilitate sustained increased lending in the affordable housing space
- SMME development: graduation to accessing capital markets
- Crowd in private sector through PPP
 - High leveraging factor as high as R1 to R40
 - Social Partnerships: Mining Sector
 - Attraction of FDI into country EIB, AFD, DIGH, INTERVOLVE, IHS IFC
- Facilitated Property Entrepreneurship especially PDIs
- Contribution towards job creation



SHOWCASING OUR PROJECTS





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