

Evaluation of Housing Finance Systems

Joint Congress of UN-HABITAT and EFBS, Prof. Dr. M. Nadler, 24 September 2004, Berlin



Prof. Dr. Michael Nadler
Evaluation of Housing Finance Systems
UN-HABITAT and EFBS Congress 2004, Berlin

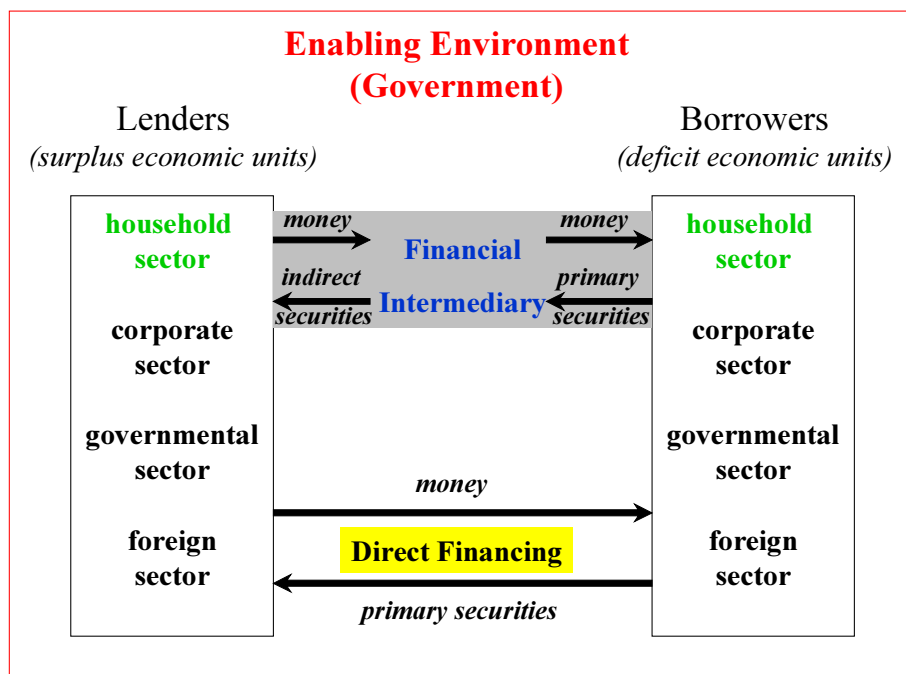
Slide 1



- **Einführung in die Methodik /
Introduction to methodology**
- **Wertschaffung für Kreditnehmer /
Value added for borrowers**
- **Wertschaffung für Kreditgeber /
Value added for lenders**
- **Wertschaffung für Regierungen /
Value added for government**
- **Erste exemplarische Bewertungsergebnisse /
First exemplary evaluation results**

Introduction to Methodology

National housing finance systems must prove themselves competitive by mobilising and allocating capital **efficiently!**



Evaluation approach: This demand is met, if the financial system **add values** for the three stakeholders!



Value Added for Borrowers

Evaluation approach:

A steady **supply of credit**, far-reaching **credit availability** and **credit affordability** are in the centre of interest for borrowers!

Goals/Indicators for borrowers (excerpt!):

Slide 3



- **Supply of credit:**
 - Housing credit portfolio
 - ...
 - Loan amounts and periods of redemption
- **Credit availability:**
 - Number of customers
 - ...
- **Credit affordability**
 - Mortgage rates and fees
 - ...

Value Added for Lenders

Evaluation approach:

For lenders **investment attractiveness** must be combined with a high **security of (mobilized) funds** as well as a sufficient **profitability for shareholders** of the financial intermediaries!

Goals/Indicators for lenders (excerpt!):

Slide 4



➤ Investment attractiveness:

➤ Real interest rates

➤ ...

➤ Security of funds:

➤ Capital adequacy

➤ ...

➤ Profitability for shareholders of financial institutions

➤ Cost efficiency

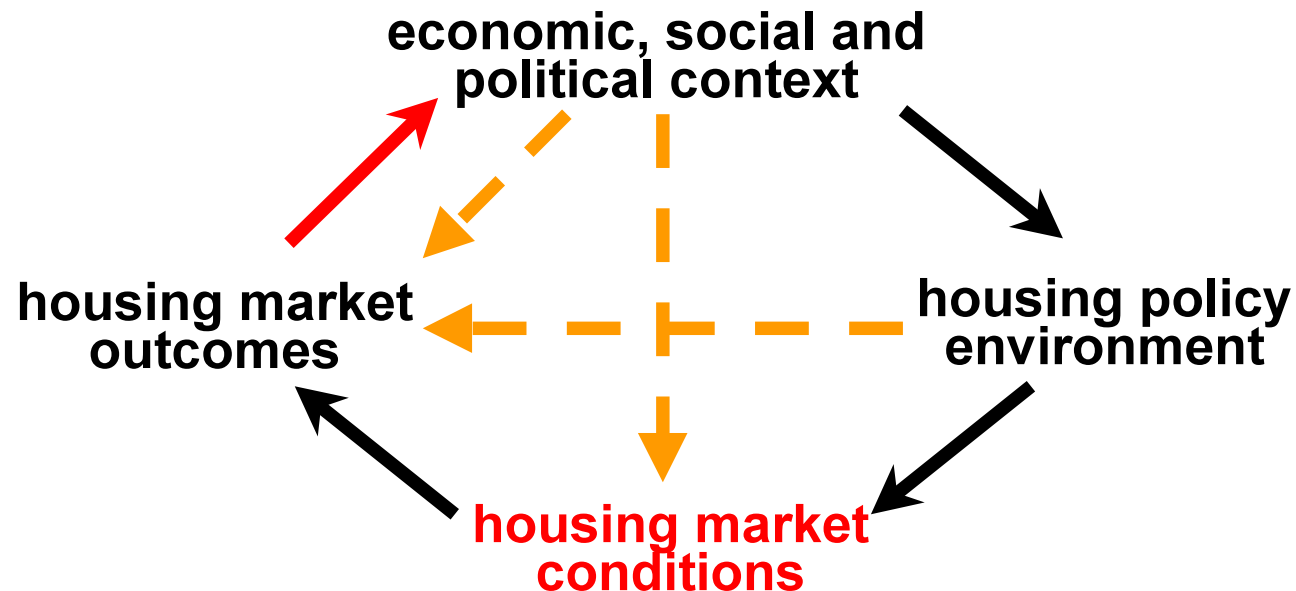
➤ ...

Value Added for Government

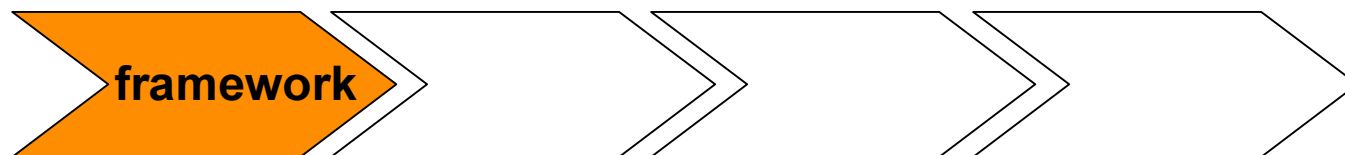
Evaluation approach:

Development goals of national governments like, for example, **'improvement of housing situation'** and **'growth of income'** can only be realized **indirectly** by a value added for the residual private stakeholders, borrowers and lenders!

Slide 5



First Exemplary Evaluation Results I



Step 1: Remark the necessary **framework for housing finance systems and compare them to existing local conditions!**

Financial systems need with varying degrees:

- **Economic prerequisites: macro and micro economical level**
- **Institutional prerequisites: legislation and supervision**
- **Financial sector specific prerequisites**
- **Housing sector specific prerequisites**

**=> 'Enabling strategy' of national governments:
Facilitate and stimulate private housing finance!**

Consequence: Housing finance systems with **less implementation costs achieve a higher (partial) value for national governments!**



First Exemplary Evaluation Results II



Step 2: Measure goal criteria through (a checklist of) **indicators for borrower and lender and compare the results!**

Slide 7



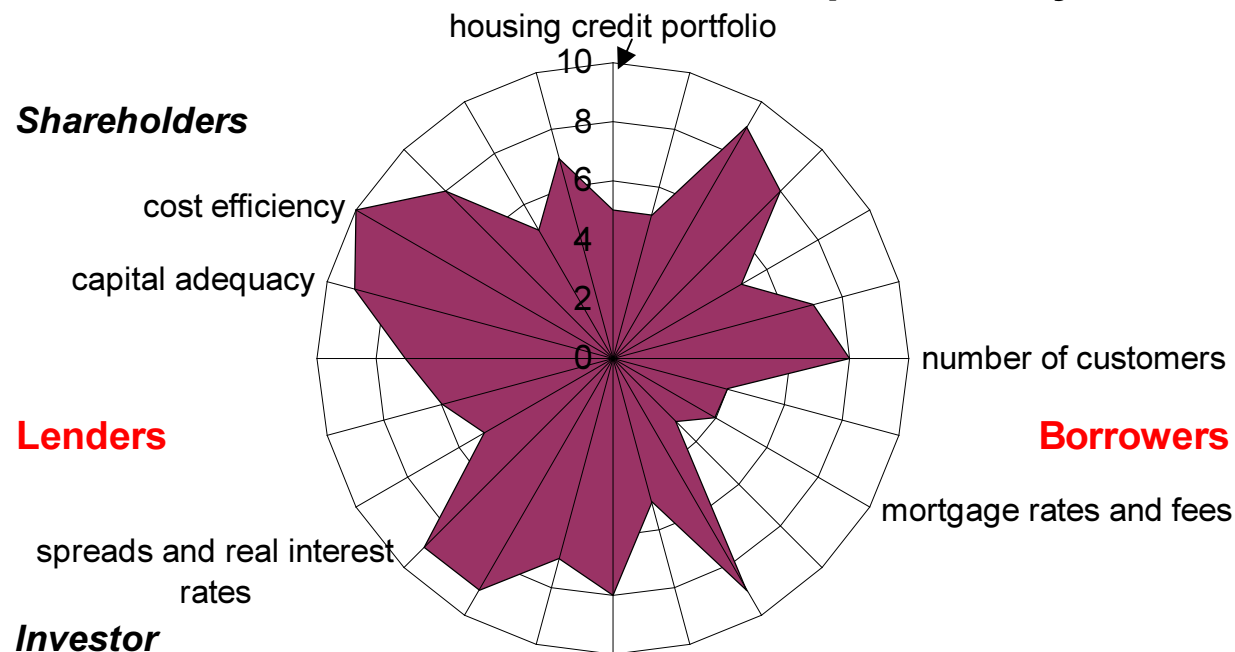
	Goal criterion	Indicator	Danish Mortgage Banks	US Secondary Intermediaries	German CSH ('Bausparen')
BORROWERS	supply of credit	housing credit portfolio	58,0%	96,0%	100,0%
	
	credit availability	number of customers (of population)	35,0%	1,0%	30,0%
	
	credit affordability	mortgage rates and fees (average 30y)	9,5%	10,4%	6,0%
	
LENDERS	investors funds	spreads and real interest rates (aver.)	3,0%	3,0%	-0,5%
	
	security of funds	capital adequacy	6,0%	2,1%	4,8%
	
	profitability for shareholders	cost efficiency (operative)	0,4%	0,6%	3,2%
	

First Exemplary Evaluation Results III



Step 3: Transform and visualize all measured indicators on a **uniformed benefit level and compare the system results!**

Slide 8



First Exemplary Evaluation Results IV



Step 4: Weight the goal criteria and summarize the partial to a **total benefit value** of a system for the three stakeholders!

Slide 9



Efficient Private Housing Finance System						
stakeholder	goal	indicator	weight	Danish Mortgage Banks		
				goal value	partial benefit	weighted partial benefit
borrowers	supply of credit	housing credit portfolio	6%	58%	5	0,3
		loan amounts + periods of redemption	...	...	...	...
lenders	credit availability credit affordability	...	...	...	...	...
	
government	costs for sector-specific prerequisite	...	...	...	...	...
		home ownership promotions	10%	3,2 bn.	6	0,6
total benefit value						8,7

Prof. Dr. Michael Nadler
Evaluation of Housing Finance Systems
UN-HABITAT and EFBS Congress 2004, Berlin



Pros and Cons of evaluation approach:

- All evaluation steps supply comprehensive information on the performance of private housing finance systems
- Steps 1 and 2 are sufficient for the systematic comparison of pros and cons of housing finance systems
- Steps 3 and 4 may be necessary if governments want to support private housing finance techniques
- Steps 3 and 4 comprise subjective evaluation elements, which should be left to political decision-makers

Slide 10



More information to this evaluation approach

- ✓ will be given in various forthcoming publications and
- ✓ are directly available through:

Prof. Dr. Michael Nadler
Assistant Professor for
Real Estate Development and Real Estate Finance
University of Technology Kaiserslautern
Erwin Schroedinger Strasse
67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany
Fon: +49 (0) 631 205 4647
Fax: +49 (0) 631 205 4674
Email: nadler@rhrk.uni-kl.de
Website: www.uni-kl.de/real-estate

Slide 11

Thanks for your attention!

Prof. Dr. Michael Nadler
Evaluation of Housing Finance Systems
UN-HABITAT and EFBS Congress 2004, Berlin

