

Live Webinar Series

Re-Accelerate: Trends in the Indian Mutual Funds Industry



Foreword

This report is intended to provide an overall perspective on the trends in the Mutual Funds industry as the economy starts recovering post a nation-wide lockdown announced on 22 March 2020. In the section on "Setting the growth context", we have discussed the key drivers for the growth of Mutual Funds in India, the performance of different products (debt, AIFs, PMS, etc.) and long-term outlook that indicates that there is significant headroom for growth.

In the section on "Emerging trends in product and channel choices", we have looked at trends in the distribution of mutual funds, growing traction of direct plans, and the importance of digital distribution channels.

We also look at the impact of COVID on 3 key parameters – changes in risk appetite, product preferences, and channel choice. Finally, we discuss how the Mutual Funds is still a T30 story and how it needs to tap the market beyond the top 30 centers.

In the section on "Competitive landscape", we have analyzed the degree of market concentration, revenue trajectory of the top 10 players, and opex structure of key players. We also look at the correlation of AAUM and PAT to estimate break-even AUM.

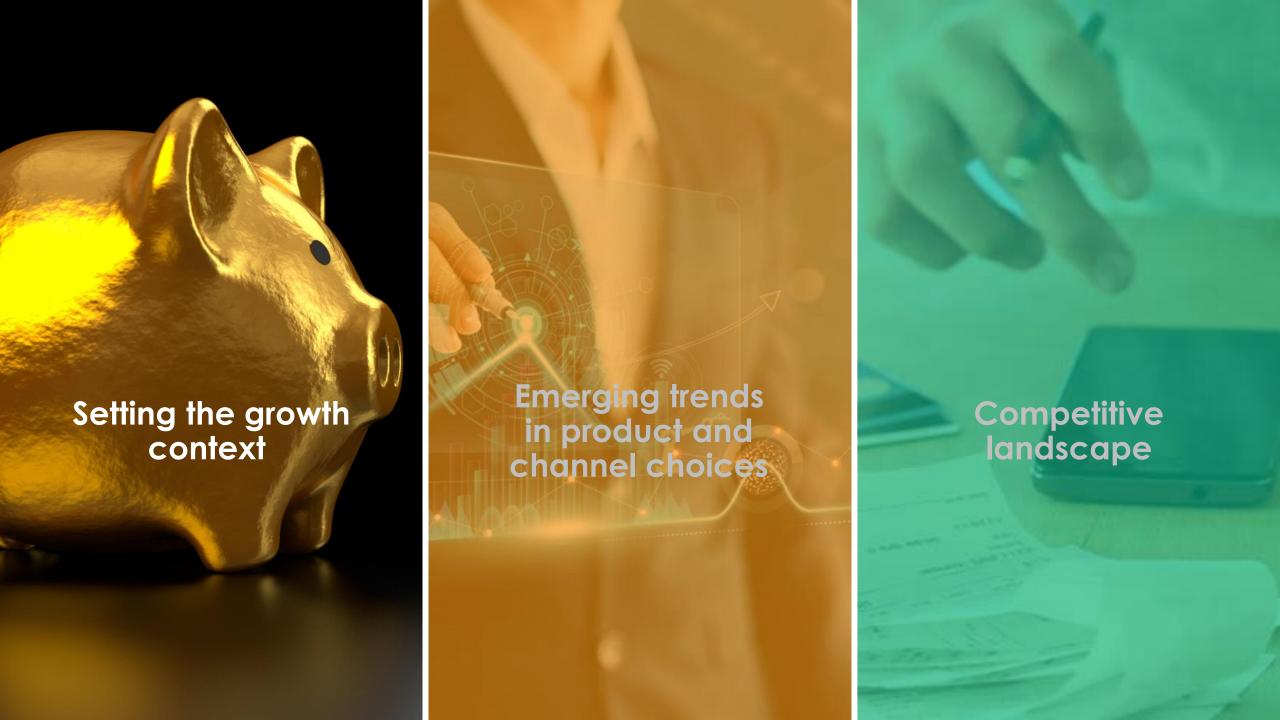
Amidst the uncertainty and the rapidly changing situation, there may be variances from the projections and hypotheses stated here. We, at Praxis Global Alliance, look forward to continuing the discussion with key stakeholders in the Mutual Fund and the broader Financial Services industry and relearning as the industry reaccelerates post-COVID.

Shishir Mankad
Head, Financial Services

Madhur Singhal
Managing Director

Key takeaways

- AuM of Indian asset management industry has grown substantially on the back of retail participation via SIPs, having received impetus post demonetization and positive uptake from several awareness campaigns since 2016
- Growth in industry is primarily driven by equity schemes as debt products have fallen out of flavor, and AIF
 and PMS are still relatively small in the overall scheme of things
- We believe that COVID has accelerated digital adoption of investors requiring MFs to rethink distribution models:
 - Increase in direct plans registering rapid growth across product categories (most prevalent in mass affluent segment)
 - Clear shift towards digital with the advent of online brokerage platforms which have shown substantial increase in active
 accounts post COVID
- Growing competition and rising costs of doing business have pushed the breakeven AuM from INR 10-15K to 40-50K crores, leaving some very interesting strategic choices for mutual funds
- We are very convinced of the long-term view of the industry as it still has significant headroom to grow when compared with global benchmarks; however, MFs will need to ensure the following:
 - Shift of focus from merely providing products to offering solutions
 - Blend sound data-driven asset allocation with emotional selling to create sustainability of investments
 - Rebuild investor confidence in fixed income solutions given that India is a savings-driven country
 - Build the market below the top 30 cities to take the growth to the next level



Indian asset management industry is >INR 26T (~25% of outstanding bank credit), economies of scale passed back to investors in terms of reduced TERs

FY09

SEBI banned entry load on MFs

 Fund investment & advisory fees to be <=0.20% of daily net assets of the scheme →

lower TER

FY10

FY11

 AMCs to decide on distribution of TER fee regulatory giving way to free market

FY12

 Funaibility of TER allowed. Fntire exit load to be credited to the scheme

Entry loads banned to support retail

FY13

investors Only certified advisers to aive financial advice - by

SEBI

 Introduction of Direct plans

FY14

- · Defined 'long term' for debt mutual funds as 36 months.
- Tax exemption limit for investment in financial instruments raised to INR 1.5L from INR

FY15

 SEBI asked fund houses to shift from colour codina to riskometer which classified schemes based on the risk profile

FY16

 Provided easy entry to the foreign fund managers keen to enter India

FY17

 MF recateaoriza tion into five cateaories by SEBI → clarity for investors

FY18

corpus to be

in invested

assets - SEBI

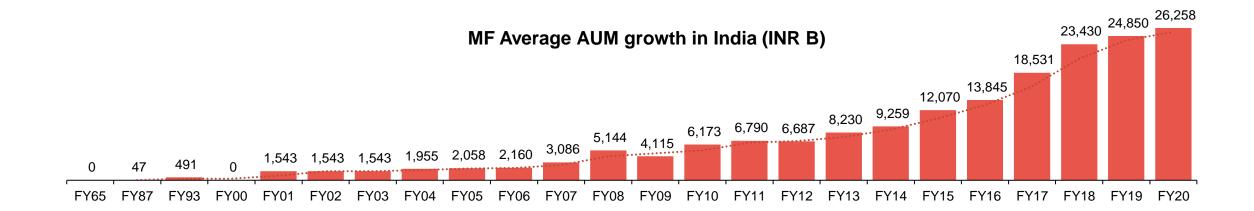
into liquid

of 1%

- Upfront fees Upfront commissions withdrawn not permitted 20% of the No pass back liquid scheme
 - to investors

FY19

 No expense from AMC books



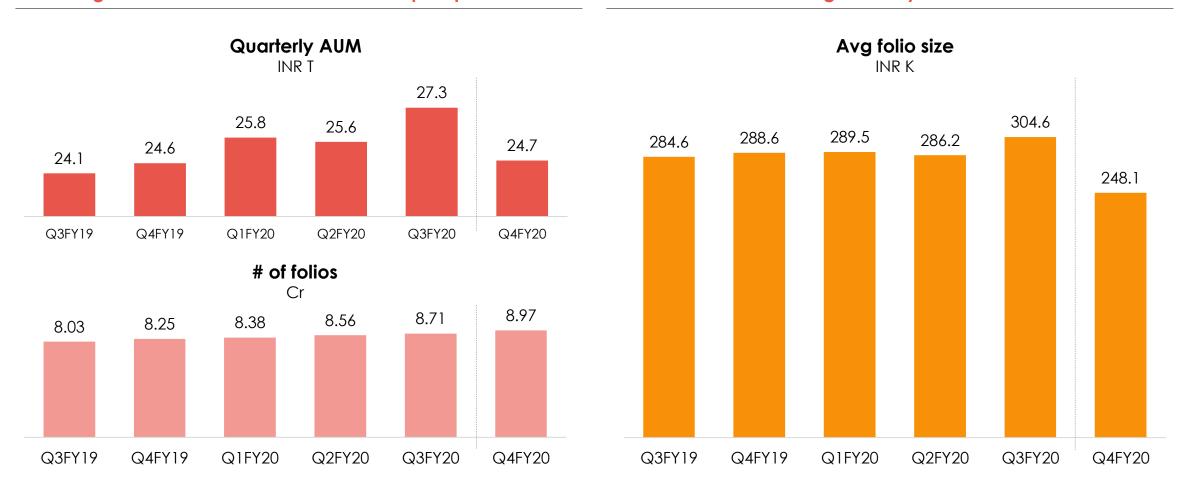
Source(s): AMFI, SEBI, Praxis analysis © Praxis Global Alliance

Steady growth in folios and average AuM per folio till Q3FY20

Industry AuM fell sharply in Q4FY20 despite growth in number of folios

Average AuM growth at ~3.2% per quarter till Q3FY20, and growth in number of folios at ~2.2% per quarter

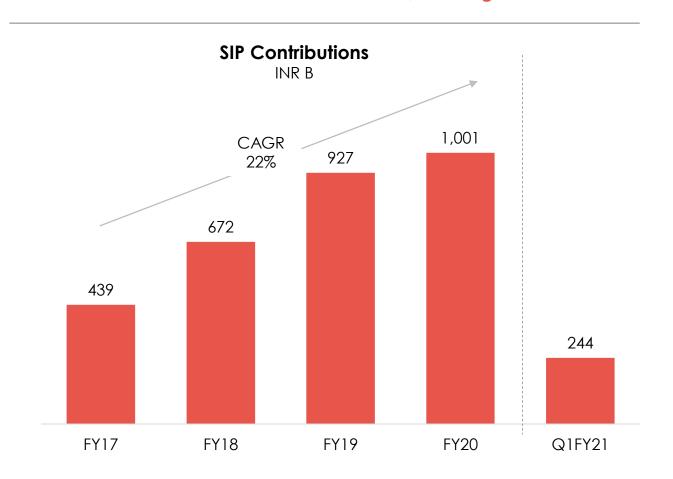
Average folio size has grown by ~2.1% CQGR till Q3FY20 but fell significantly in Q4FY20

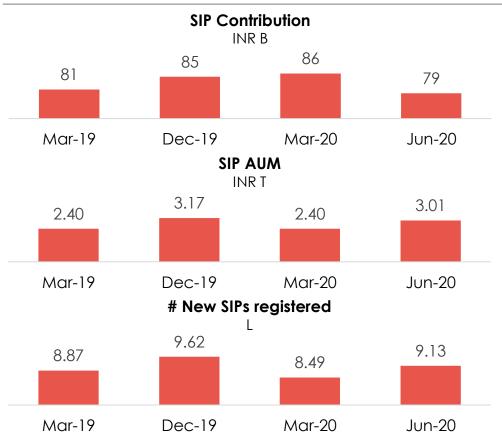


SIP contributions have more than doubled since FY17, new SIP registrations rebounded in Q1FY21 after a drop in Q4FY20

SIP contributions have doubled since FY17, crossing INR 1T in FY20

New SIPs rebounded in Q1FY21, not showing any significant impact of COVID

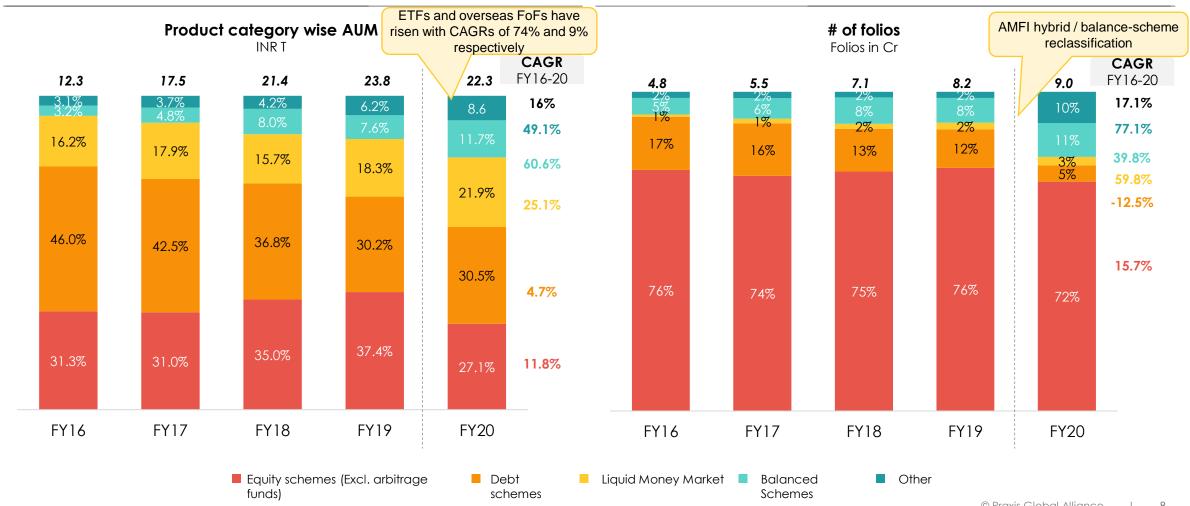




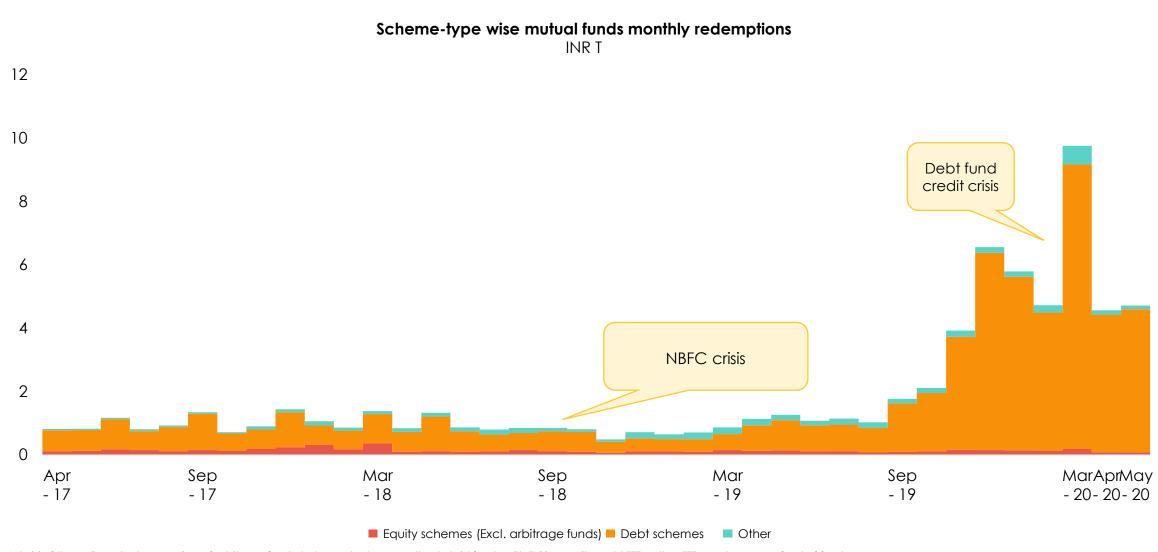
Debt products rapidly losing sheen: number of debt-MF folios fallen by more than 50% in FY20, AuM growth is benign at ~5% CAGR from FY16-FY20

Steady fall in share of AuM of debt funds in total AuM, FY16-FY20 CAGR at ~5%

Marked decline in the number of folios of debt-based MFs in **FY20**



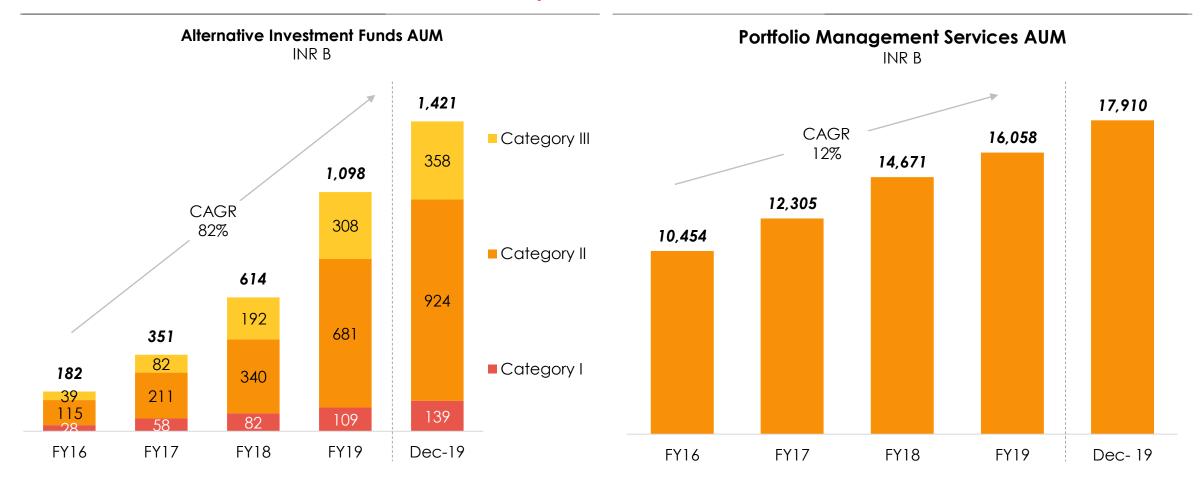
Debt fund redemptions spiked in Q4FY20, possibly triggered by the debt fund crisis and flight to safety amidst the COVID crisis



PMS and AIF have not yet moved the needle on growth for AMCs

Alternative investment funds have grown at a CAGR of 82% from FY16-FY19, however AMCs are not the mainstay

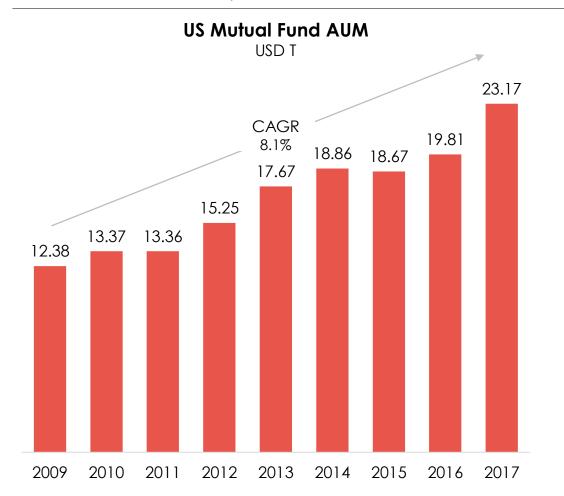
5-year CAGR of PMS AuM is ~12%, not very different from that of mutual fund schemes



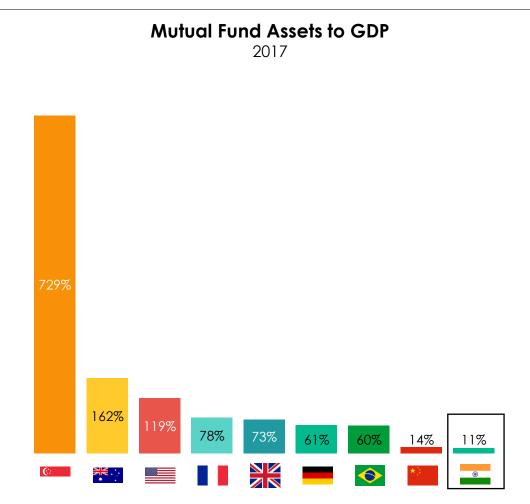
Note(s): Category I AIFs invest in start-ups / early stage ventures / SMEs / infrastructure / social sectors; Category III AIFs includes funds such as hedge funds, PIPE funds, etc.; Category II AIFs include the rest Source(s): SEBI, Praxis analysis

Indian asset management industry has significant headroom for growth

The US MF market has grown at a CAGR of ~8% from FY09-FY17, on a massive base

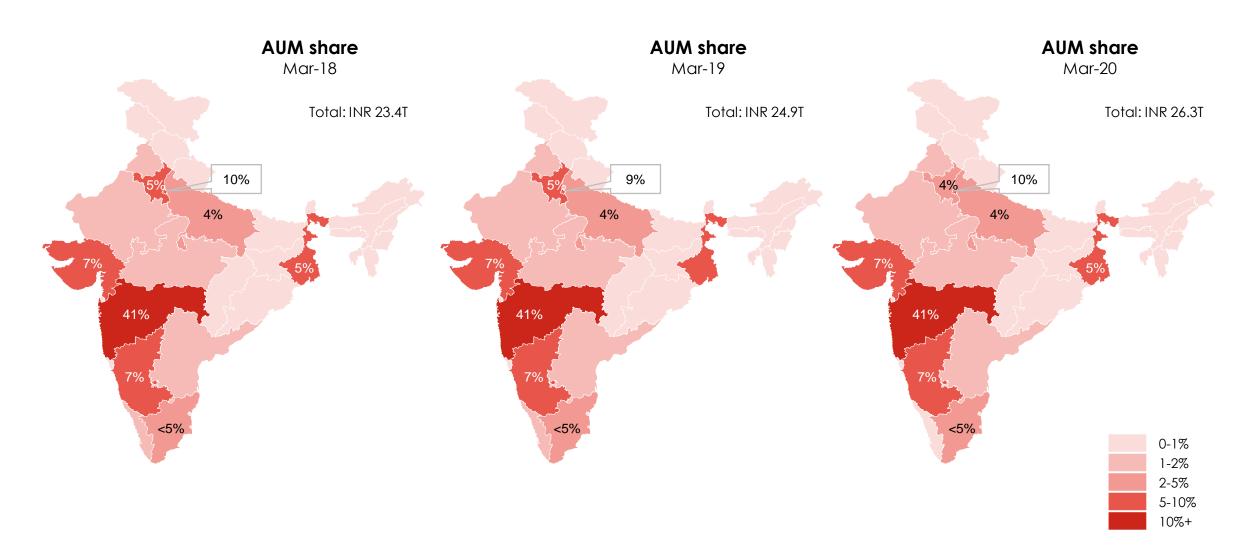


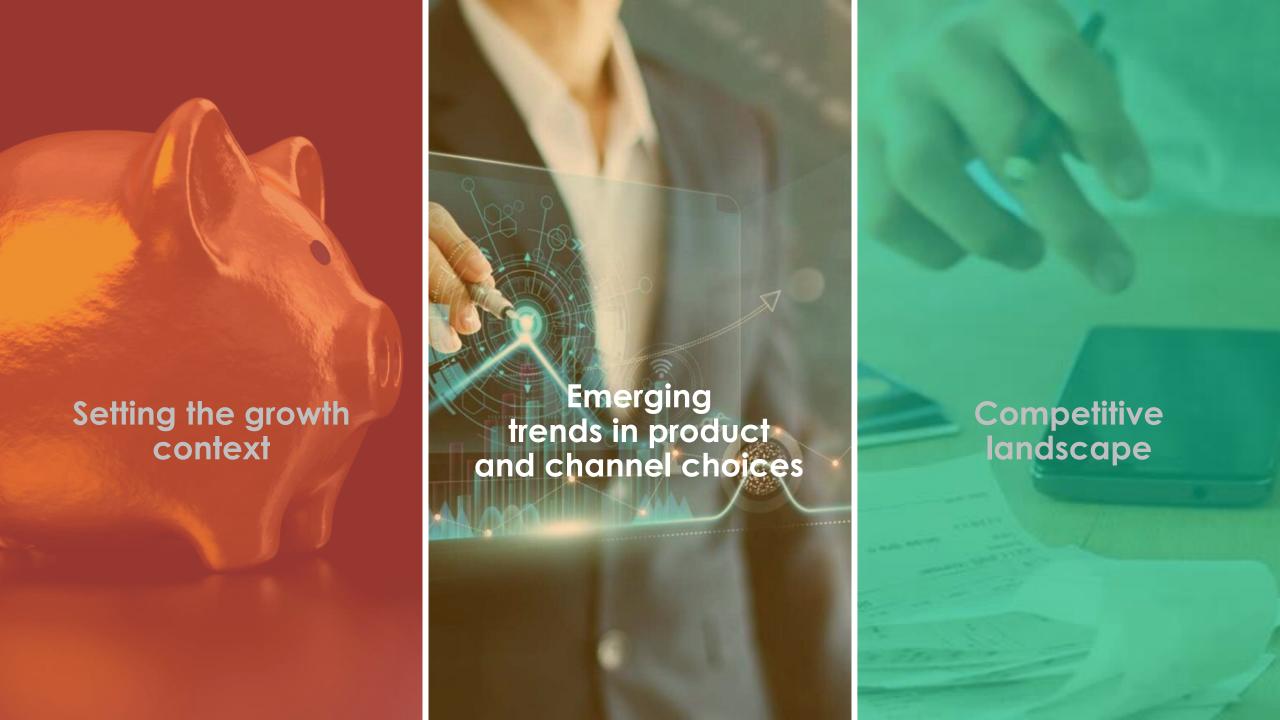
MF AuM is only 11% of GDP in India, well below international benchmarks



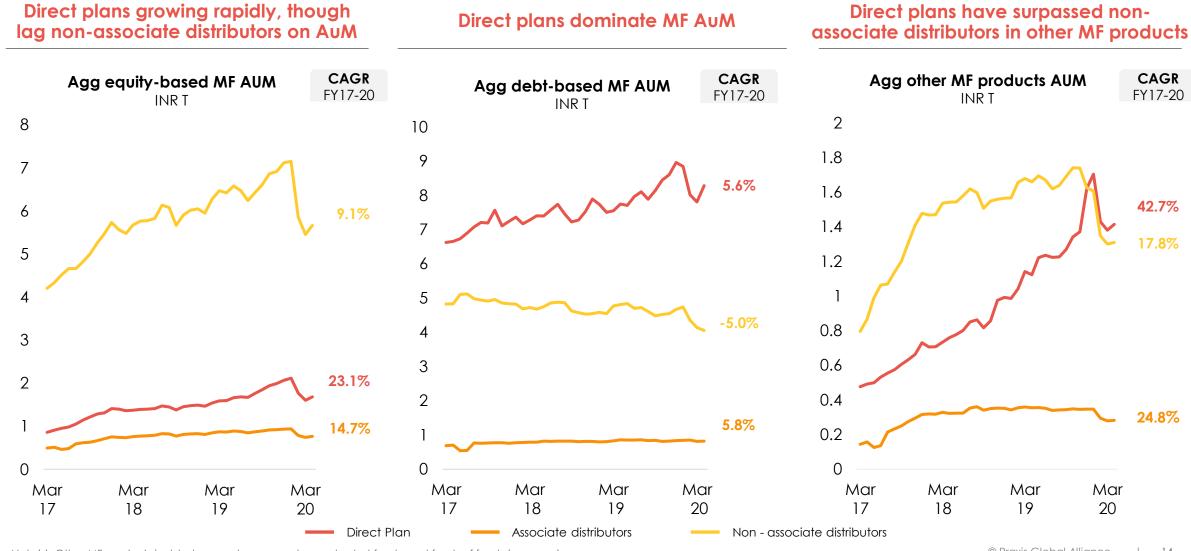
Source(s): World bank, AMFI, Praxis analysis

Significant opportunity to broad base mutual funds in India: 4 states (Maharashtra, New Delhi, Karnataka and Gujarat) have ~65% share in AUM





Direct plans rapidly gaining traction across scheme types



Direct plans most prevalent in mass affluent segment, marginal uptick in HNIs' preference for direct plans

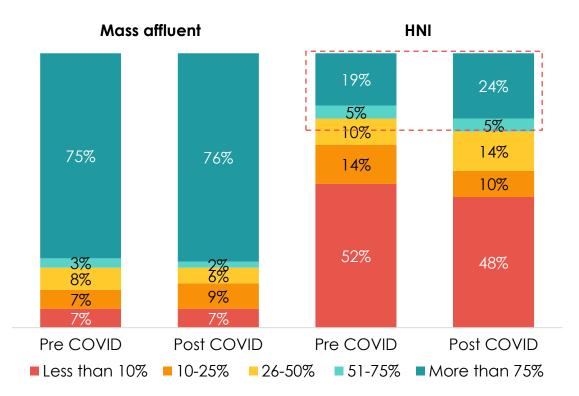
Mass affluent prefer MF investments through direct plan while HNIs prefer regular plans for MF investments

70% female prefer MF investments through direct plan while ~65% male prefer direct plans

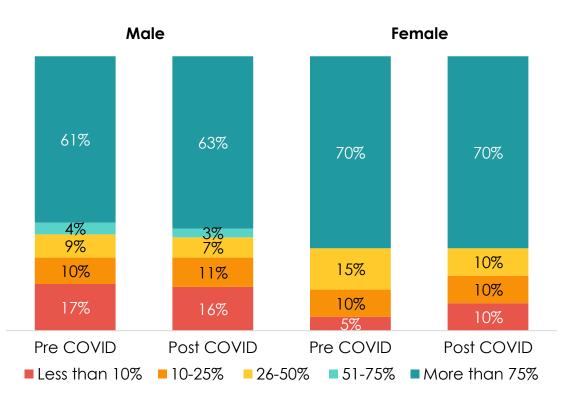
Q: What % of your mutual fund assets are invested through direct plans?

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Customer type wise channel preference



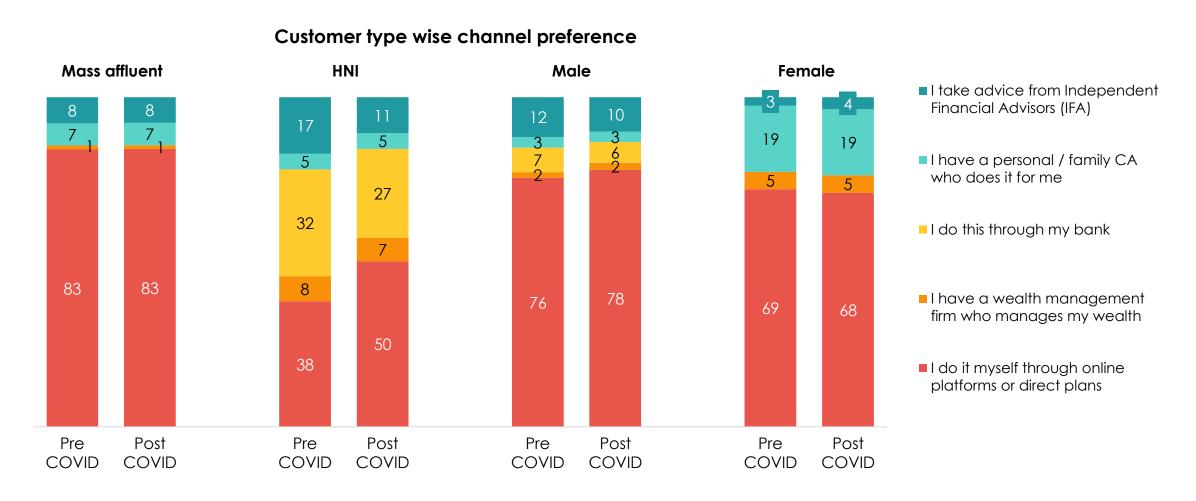
Gender wise channel preference



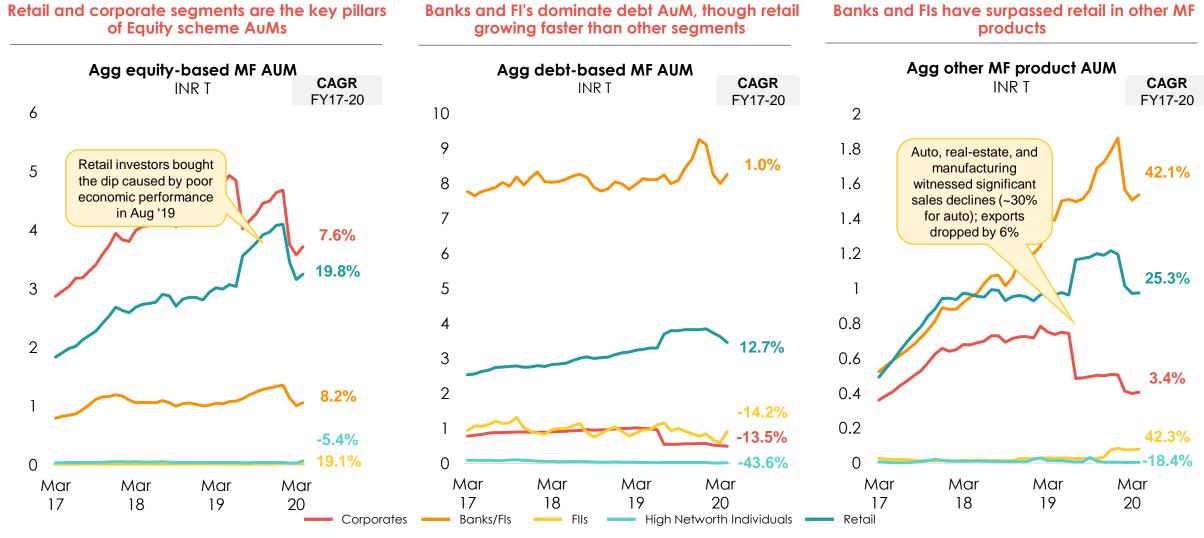
Source(s): Customer interviews, Praxis analysis

COVID may have marginally shifted HNIs' channel preference towards direct plans

Q. How do you manage your wealth? (% proportion)



Retail segment has been the key growth driver in equity and debt schemes, MF industry not punching its weight in HNI segment



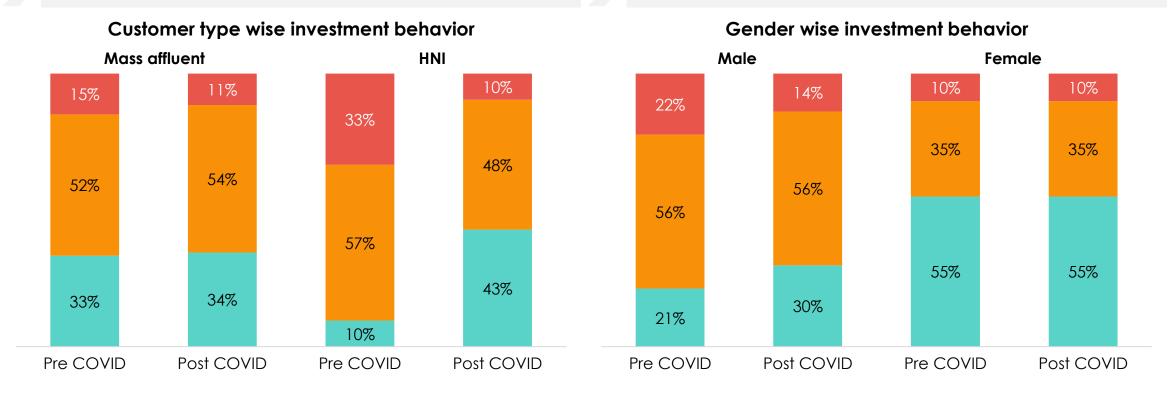
Mass affluent and female investors most conservative; COVID appears to have reduced risk appetite of HNIs

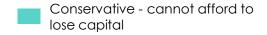
HNIs are more aggressive investors than mass affluent

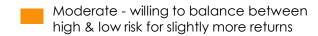
Females are more conservative investors, while males are moderate investors

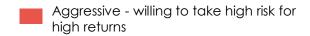


Q. How would you define your risk profile in terms of investments?









60% net-worth of the customers is composed of investible assets, while ~85% of the asset based include only equity MFs and fixed / term deposits

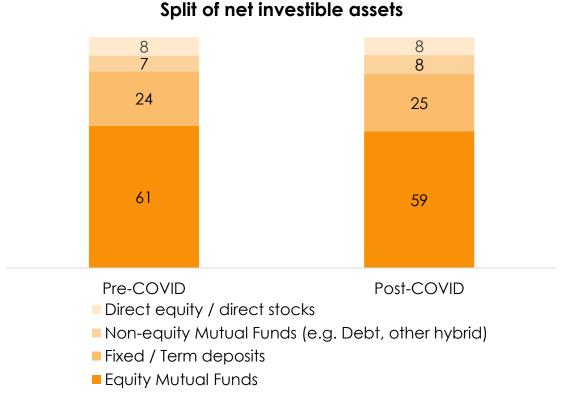
No significant change in composition of net-worth Pre-COVID and Post-COVID for most mutual fund investors

>80% of the net investible assets are distributed across Fixed /term deposits and equity mutual funds

Q. How is your net worth split across the following options? (% proportion)

Q. In what proportion are your investible assets distributed across asset classes? (% proportion)

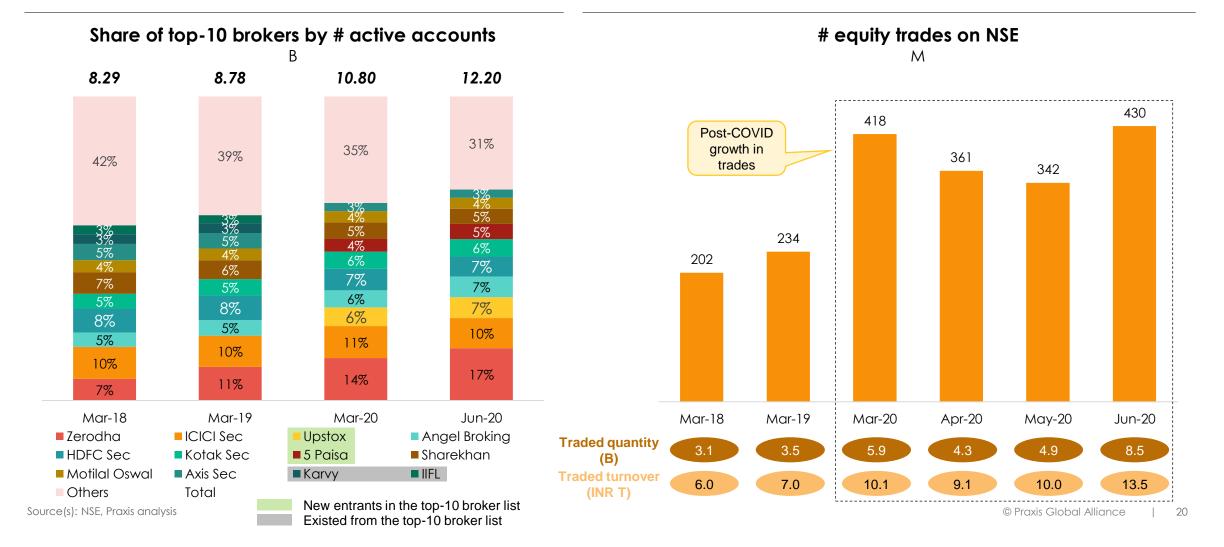
Split of net-worth 29 30 57 57 14 13 Pre-COVID Post-COVID Physical assets (excluding residential) ■ Investible assets (Investments, Bank Deposits, Cash) ■ Promoter shareholding / Invested in own business



Discount brokers such as Zerodha, Upstox, & 5 Paisa have tripled their mkt share since Mar-19; substantial increase in new active accounts during COVID

Upstox and 5 Paisa are the new entrants in the Indian brokerage market and gained ~12% market share

Rising volumes despite COVID: # trades, trade quantity and turnover have almost doubled since Mar-19



Indian MF industry still a T-30 story?

T-30 AuM of equity funds significantly higher & growing faster than B-30 AuM

Agg equity-based MF AUM INR T CAGR FY17-20 13.5% 6 5 3 Mar Mar Mar Mar 18 17 19 20

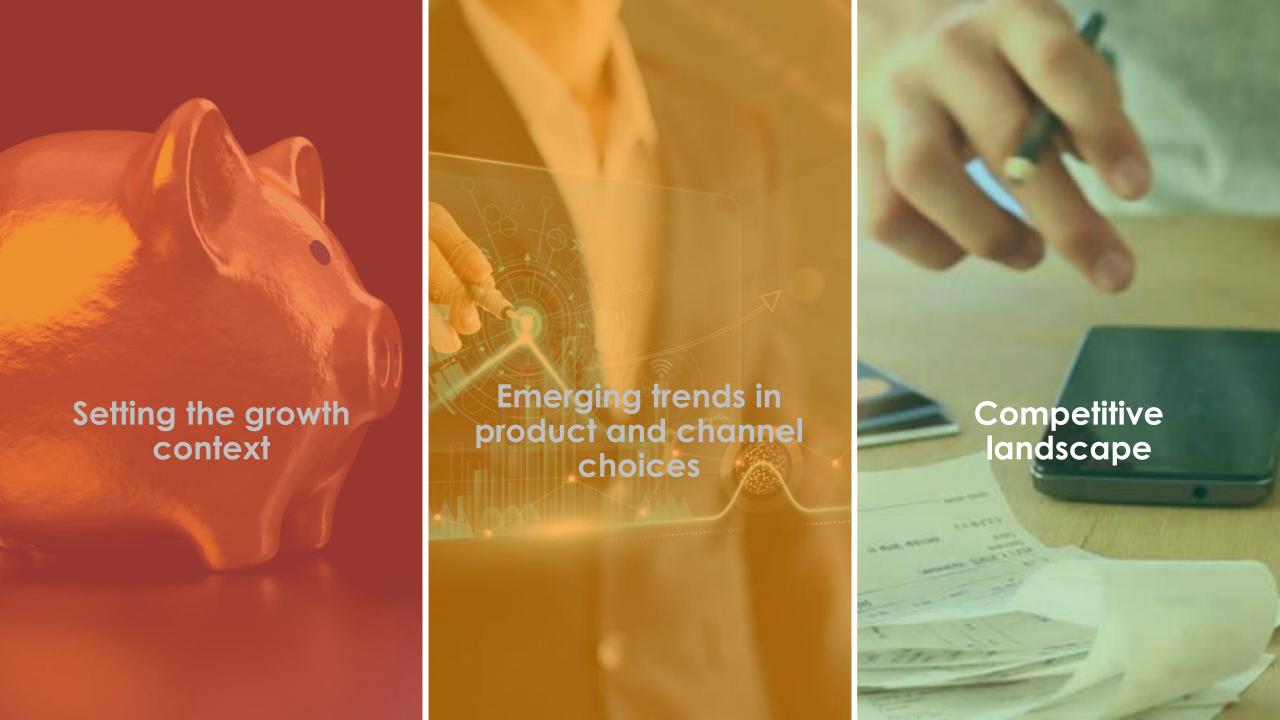
Debt funds AuM dominated by T-30 centers



T-30 centers have powered AuM growth in other MF products



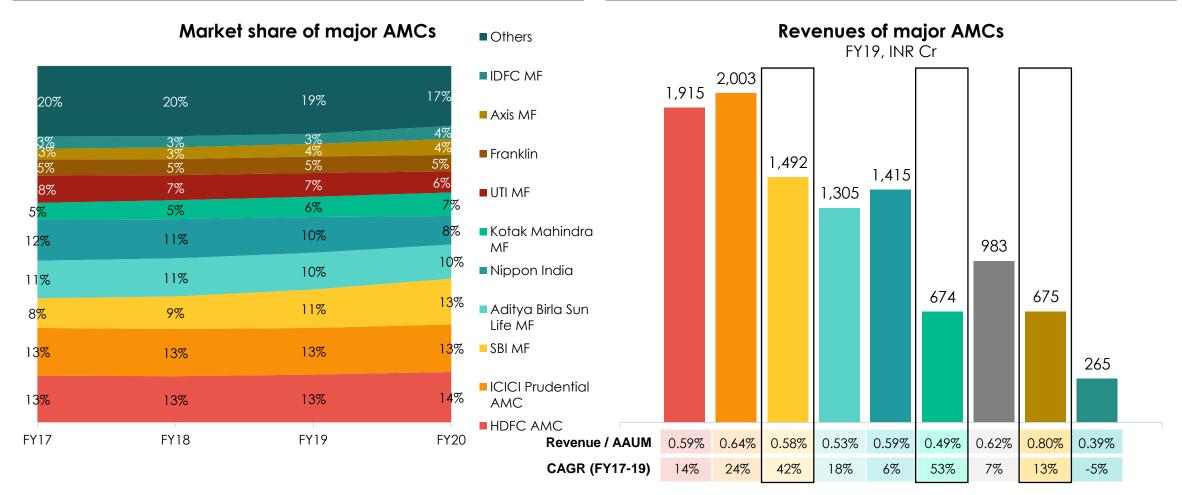
Note(s): Other MF products incl. balance-schemes, exchange-traded funds, and funds of funds (overseas) Source(s): AMFI, Praxis analysis



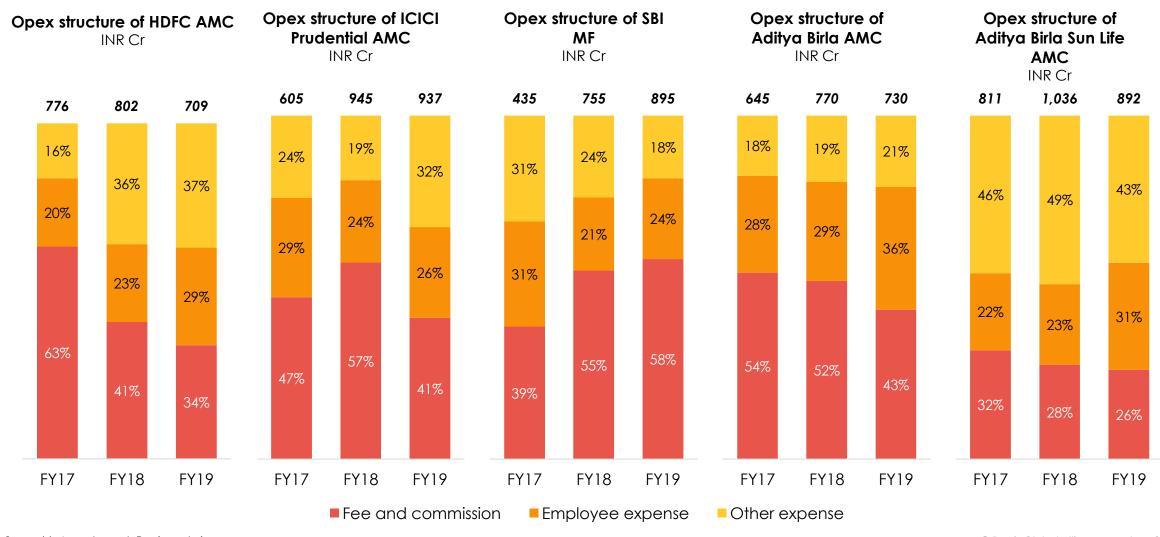
Top 10 fund houses have over 80% share in AuM, top 3 have \sim 40% share Revenues for most players are \sim 0.6% of AAUM

Top 10 fund houses have over 80% share, Top 3 (HDFC, ICICI Prudential and SBI MF) have ~40% market share

Typical revenue is 0.6% of AAUM; Axis MF Rev / AAUM is ~0.8%, SBI and Kotak revenues have grown fastest from FY17-19



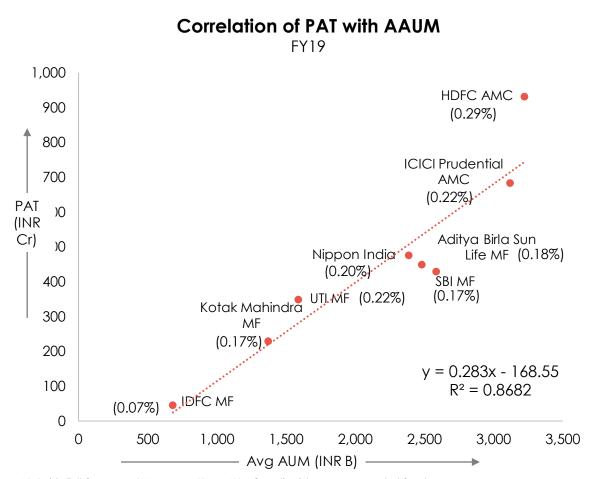
Fee and commission account for ~30% of opex, HDFC, ICICI and Aditya Birla appear to have created cost efficiency in distribution over the last 3 years

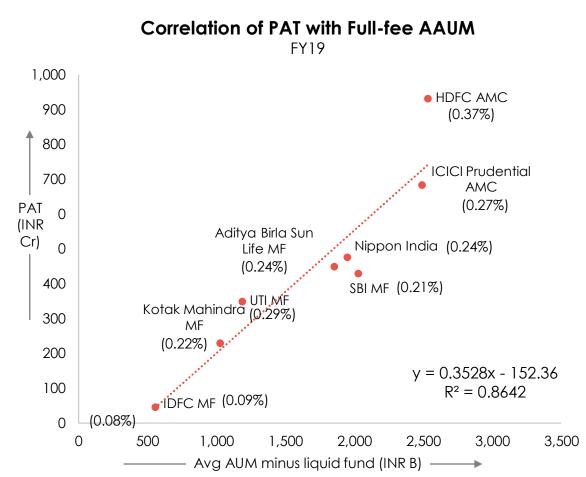


AAUM and PAT are highly correlated; minimum threshold for generating substantial profit appears to ~INR 40K-60K

Larger AMCs such as HDFC, ICICI, and UTI MFs have earned more than 0.20% PAT / AAUM in FY19...

...while the same is more than 0.25% when adjusted with liquid or money market funds





Note(s): Full-fee Avg AUM = Avg AUM - AUM from liquid or money market funds Source(s): AMFI, Annual reports, Praxis analysis





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Designing and implementing rich branch growth models with micro market strategy and detailed branch model economics

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