

हडको/एसई/2025-26

12 फरवरी, 2026

लिस्टिंग विभाग  
बीएसई लिमिटेड  
फ़िरोज़ जीजीभाय टावर्स  
दलाल स्ट्रीट  
मुंबई - 400001  
स्क्रिप कोड-540530

लिस्टिंग विभाग  
नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड  
एक्सचेंज प्लाज़ा, प्लॉट नं. सी/1, जी ब्लॉक  
बांद्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा (पूर्व)  
मुंबई - 400051  
एनएसई कोड-हडको

विषय: एसईबीआई (एलओडीआर) विनियम, 2015 के विनियम 30 के तहत कॉर्पोरेट प्रकटीकरण - मैसर्स जापान क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसी लिमिटेड द्वारा क्रेडिट रेटिंग।

महोदय/या,

एसईबीआई (लिस्टिंग दायित्व और प्रकटीकरण आवश्यकताएं) विनियम, 2015 के विनियम 30 के अनुपालन में, यह सूचित किया जाता है कि मैसर्स जापान क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसी (जेसीआरए) लिमिटेड, जापान ने प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है: -

उपकरण/सुविधाएं	रेटिंग	आउटलुक
विदेशी मुद्रा दीर्घकालिक जारीकर्ता रेटिंग	बीबीबी+	स्थिर
स्थानीय मुद्रा दीर्घकालिक जारीकर्ता रेटिंग	बीबीबी+	स्थिर

जेसीआरए लिमिटेड द्वारा इस संबंध में जारी प्रेस विज्ञप्ति संलग्न है।

यह आपकी जानकारी के लिए है।

भवदीय

कृते हाउसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

ह./-

विकास गोयल  
कंपनी सचिव और कंप्लायंस ऑफिसर

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

## Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (security code: -)

### <Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	BBB+
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	BBB+
Outlook:	Stable

### Rationale

- (1) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) is a public financial institution incorporated by the Government of India (GoI) for the purpose of housing construction and urban infrastructure development in the country. It plays a highly significant role in the GoI's housing promotion policy and urban development initiatives. The ratings are strongly linked to the GoI's creditworthiness and are in line with the Republic of India's Long-term Issuer Ratings (FC: BBB+/Stable and LC: BBB+/Stable). This reflects HUDCO's strong capital and personnel ties with the GoI, its critical position as a financing arm for housing and urban development projects nationwide, and its close integration with the GoI that is underpinned by its designation as a de facto implementing agency (Nodal Agency) for government-led projects.
- (2) HUDCO was established in 1970 with full funding from the GoI. It was listed on NSE and BSE in 2017, and although the government's shareholding had declined to 75% as of the end of September 2025, no further divestment is planned, with their strong capital ties expected to continue. Board members are appointed with the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, indicating deep personnel linkage with the government. The Company participates in various government-led projects and holds high strategic importance in the GoI's industrial policy. For instance, under the flagship project "Housing for All," launched in 2015 to address urban housing shortages, HUDCO has been designated as one of the Nodal Agencies for PMAY-U (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban), a government housing scheme that has continued as PMAY-U 2.0 since 2024. In 2024, the Company was granted "Navratna" status, the second-highest category among public-sector enterprises, providing discretion for strategic investments through joint ventures and M&As both domestically and internationally. Based on these factors, JCR views HUDCO's relationship with the GoI as strong and virtually integrated.
- (3) Driven by robust domestic demand for housing and urban development, HUDCO's loan portfolio has been on an upward trend. It has adopted a policy to allocate over 75% of its loan book to infrastructure financing and following its approval as an NBFC-IFC (Non-Banking Financial Company-Infrastructure Finance Company) in August 2024, infrastructure lending has grown significantly. For FY2025, outstanding loans increased substantially by 35% year-on-year, and both consolidated revenue from operations and net profit reached record highs of INR 103.1 billion and INR 27.1 billion, respectively. With numerous urban development projects continuing across the country, HUDCO's business expansion is expected to persist in FY2026.
- (4) HUDCO's loan portfolio remains sound. Although the top 20 borrowers account for approximately 78% of total loans, indicating high concentration, around 90% of the portfolio is guaranteed by the central and state governments, limiting its credit risks. Reflecting these guarantees, its capital to risk-weighted assets ratio stood at 46.6% at the end of FY2025, well above the domestic regulatory requirement of 15%. Its nonperforming loan ratio has been on a declining trend, standing at 1.67% on a gross basis and 0.25% on a net basis as of the end of FY2025.

Hiroshi Tonegawa, Shintaro Ito

### Rating

Issuer: Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited

### <Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	BBB+	Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating :	BBB+	Outlook:	Stable

Rating Assignment Date: November 28, 2025

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (October 1, 2021) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

## Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
Rating Publication Date:	December 3, 2025

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

### A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuer's legal protection provided by the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement, and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof.

### B) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

D) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

## 4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

## 5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

## 6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

## 7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

## 8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
  - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
  - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

## 9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

## 10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

## 11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

### A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's legal support by the government, personnel or capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

### B) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

### C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the

issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

**D) Liquidity Positions**

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

**E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract**

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

**F) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement**

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change on such framework is exceptionally large.

**G) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets**

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

**H) Various Events**

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

**12**

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

**13**

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

**A) Legal Protection and Government Support**

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's legal protection provided by the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's

policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by one notch, as JCR stipulates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the change in the government's supporting policy is significant.

**B) Business Bases**

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

**C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality**

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

**D) Liquidity Risks**

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

**E) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement**

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches should the creditworthiness of said government, etc. change so greatly.

**14**

**Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7**

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 21, 2024	BBB+	Stable
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 21, 2024	BBB+	Stable

## Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

杉浦 輝一

Kiichi Sugiura  
General Manager of International Department

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