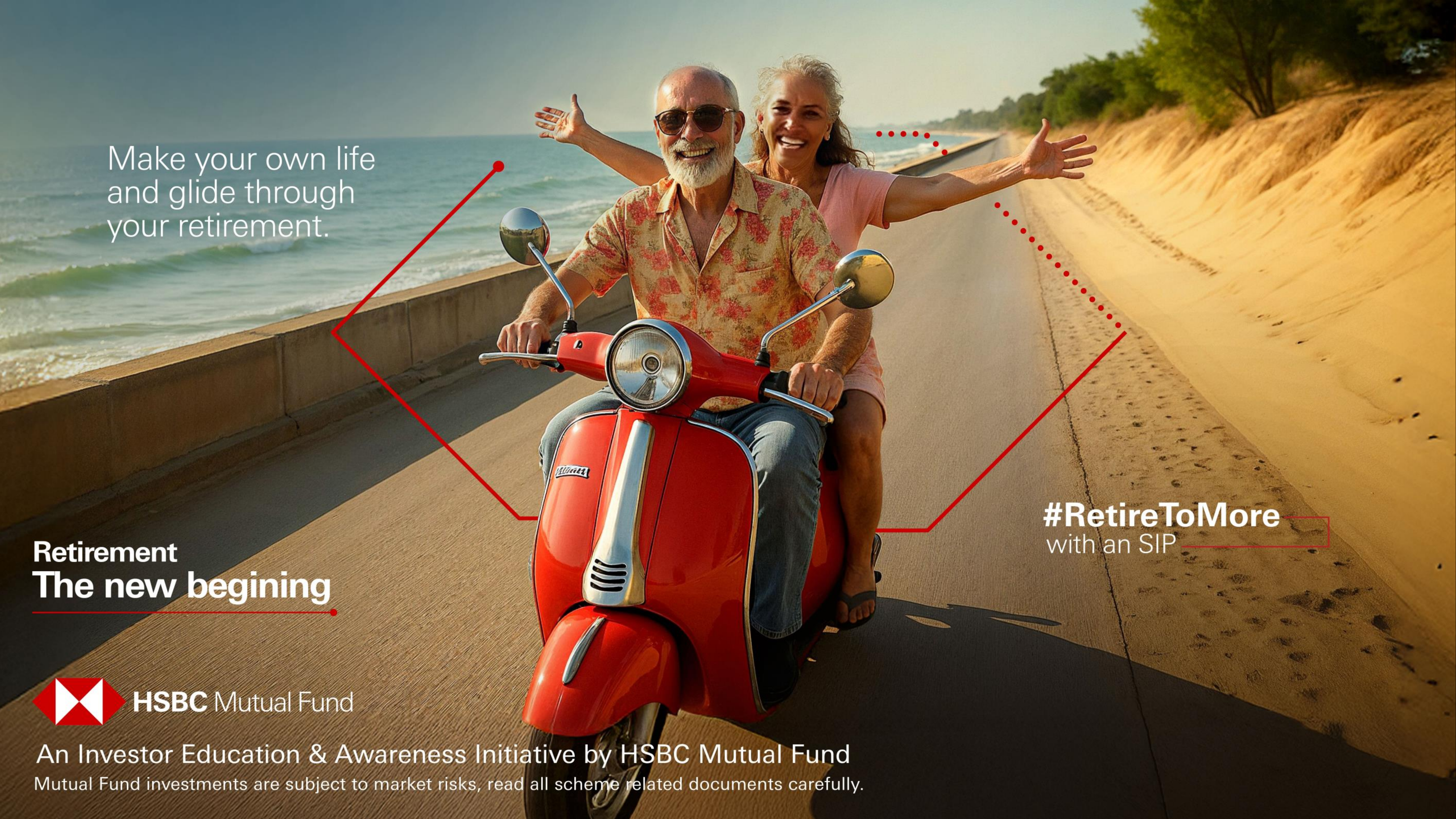
Make your own life
and glide through
your retirement.
#RetireToMore
with an SIP
Retirement
The new begining
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Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

Retirement or new beginning

Retirement is a new beginning filled with freedom and purpose.

An opportunity to nurture passions, cherish loved ones, and enjoy life’s quiet joys.

Financial freedom is essential – expenses like healthcare and leisure continue.

No regular paycheck means careful financial planning is crucial.

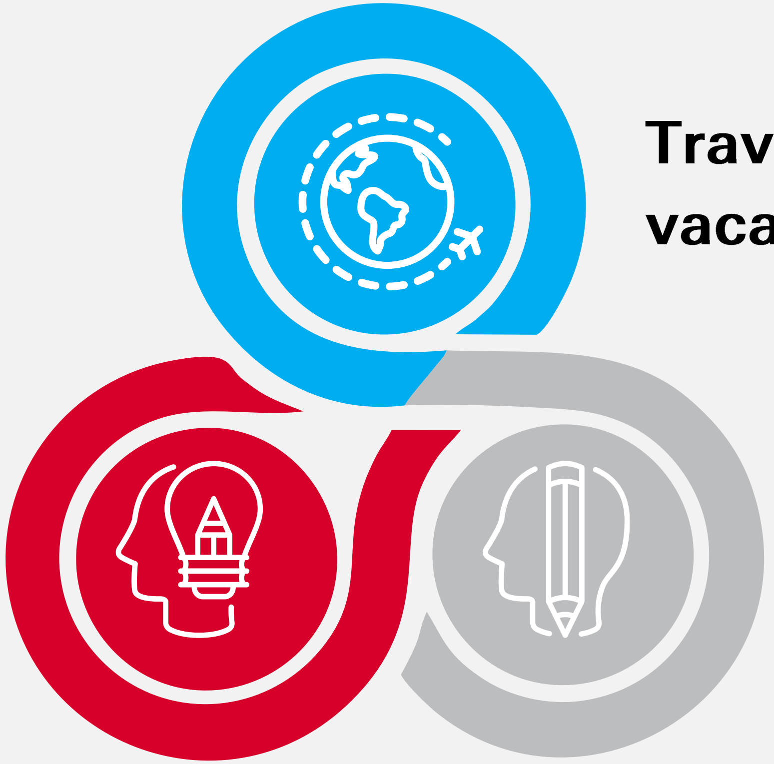
Source: Crisil, For illustration purpose only.

The importance of planning for a fulfilling future

Key aspects to consider for a fulfilling life after retirement:

Travel, vacation

Creative Arts

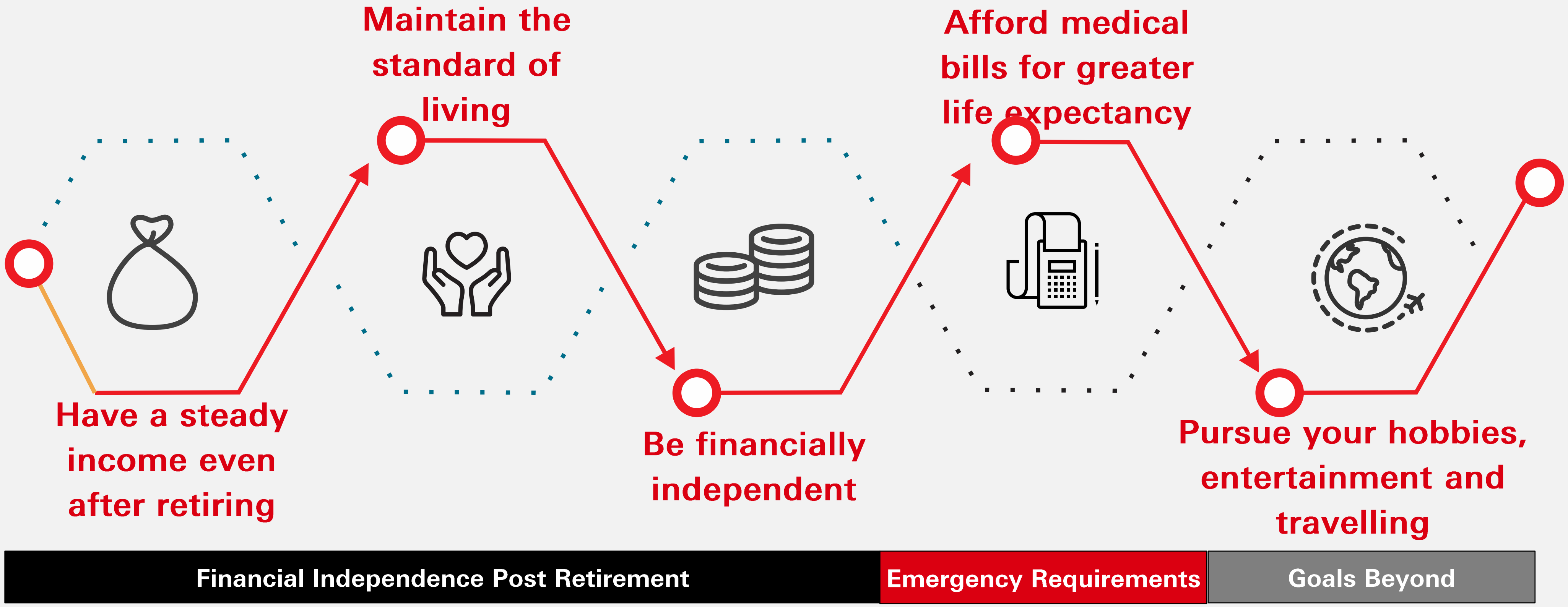


Learning new skills

Life after retirement

Plan for retirement

Planning your retirement is necessary:



Your retirement income can be segregated between essential expenses, leisure expenses and emergency expenses

Source: Crisil, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions.

Financial Independence, Retire Early

FIRE is a movement focused in saving aggressively, investing early, and living frugally to retire before the traditional age.

By building a large investment portfolio – typically 25 times annual expenses. Individuals aim to live with the passive income generated through long-term assets and disciplined financial planning.

What are the core principles of FIRE :

- Build Passive Income.
- Save 50-70% of income.
- Invest Early.
- Spend mindfully.

However, there are many factors that affects your savings.

In order to retire early you may need a specific corpus which can be calculated easily.

	Details	Amount
Estimated Annual Expenses	Rs 50,000 per month	Rs 600,000 per year
Fire Number (25x Rule)	Rs 600,000 x 25	Rs 1.5 crore
Required Retirement Corpus	Withdraw 4% annually without running out of money	Rs 1.5 crore

Source: Crisil, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. For illustration purpose only. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions.

What affects your retirement savings?

Life’s unpredictable nature and evolving needs mean a fixed savings plan isn’t enough.

Factors that can affect your saving plans are:

1. Unexpected financial requirements

2. Healthcare costs

3. Inflation

4. Rising taxes

Source: Crisil, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions. Investors should consult their tax consultant if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

1. Unexpected financial requirements

If you're forced to withdraw money earlier for emergencies such as paying medical bills or job loss, it can impact the returns you could earn in future.

Unexpected travel plans

Job loss

Natural calamity

Medical emergency

Source: Crisil, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions.

2. Increase in healthcare costs

- Higher medical expenses mean more income goes to treatments, insurance and medication.
- This leaves less to save or invest, potentially reducing your treatment fund.

For illustration

Factors	Details
Retirement Age	60
Initial retirement Savings	Rs 1.5 crore
Healthcare cost at 60	Rs 90,000 per year
Expected healthcare inflation	6%
Healthcare cost at age 70	~ Rs 1.6 lakh per year
Healthcare cost over 10 years	Increased by Rs 70,000

Early saving planning is crucial to navigate these future costs.

Source: Crisil, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Inflation represented average of monthly inflation of industrial workers declared since Mar 1993 till Mar 2025. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions. For illustration purpose only.

3. How inflation corrodes your savings

Today's savings lose value over time due to inflation, which reduces purchasing power.

If you save Rs 1 lakh today with 6% annual inflation, its value over 10 years will be equivalent to just Rs 55,000 in today's terms.

This means what you can buy today for Rs 1 lakh will cost a lot more in future, making it crucial to invest wisely rather than just saving money.

With inflation tax too affects your savings!

Savings not enough as inflation erodes the value of money

Goal	Current cost	Time Period	Expected future cost
Buying an SUV	Rs 8 Lakh	3 years	Rs 9,52,813
Foreign vaction	Rs 10 Lakh	5 years	Rs 13,38,226
Children's education	Rs 15 Lakh	15 years	Rs 35,94,837
Retirement	Rs 1 Crore	25 years	Rs 4,29,18,707

Inflation reduces the purchasing power of money over time which makes what you save today worth less in the future.

Source: Crisil, MOSPI. Inflation = 6% per annum, Inflation Average of May 2014 – May 2024, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions. Investors should consult their tax consultant if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

4. How tax rules can impact your investments (1/2)

- High Taxes can reduce the amount available to save.
- Tax-saving instruments incentivize long term savings.

Consider Rohan and Priya fall in the highest tax bracket of 30% and they are investing under old tax regime. Both invest Rs 12,500 each month over 20 years towards their retirement at an annual growth rate of 7.85% and there are no other investments

Investor	Monthly income	Monthly investment	Investment horizon	Annual growth rate	Investment account type	Expected Amount	Tax on gains	Post-tax retirement fund	Difference
Rohan	Rs 3,00,000	Rs 12,500	20 years	7.85%	Taxable	~Rs 36 lakh	12.5%	~Rs 5.6 lakh	
Priya	Rs 3,00,000	Rs 12,500	20 years	7.85%	Tax-advantage	~Rs 36 lakh	12.5%	~Rs 5.6 lakh	~Tax Saving of Rs. 9.36 lakh

Some tax saving instruments offer a tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act of up to Rs. 1,50,000 under old tax regime. If invested for a period of 20 years in those tax saving instruments, Priya saves Rs. 46,800 per year which stands at Rs. 9.36 lakh for 20 years.

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil, BSE, Data period 31 May 2004 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 7.85% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of CRISIL Composite Bond Index. The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Investors should consult their tax consultant if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Sections under which tax exemptions can be availed (2/2)

The Income Tax Act provides several options – investment- as well as non-investment-linked – to save tax

Section of the Income Tax Act	Particular	Tax exemption limit
Investment-linked		
80C	Employee Provident Fund	Rs 1,50,000
	Life insurance policy	
	Equity-linked savings scheme (ELSS)	
	National Pension System (NPS)	
	Fixed deposits (FDs; 5 years)	
	National Savings Certificate (NSC)	
	Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana	
	Senior Citizen Savings Scheme	
	Public Provident Fund (PPF)	
194K	Tax deduction at source (TDS)	10% (over Rs 10,000)
80 CCD (1B)	NPS	Rs 50,000 (over Rs 1.50 lakh under 80C)
Non-investment-linked		
80D	Medical insurance	Rs 25,000
80E	Interest on education loan	No limit
24B	Payment of interest on home loan	Rs 200,000

Source: Crisil, Data as at April 2025, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.
Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions. Investors should consult their tax consultant if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Fortify your retirement now!

As seen in the above slides your savings are getting affected by the uncontrollable elements. Below listed are some aids to fortify your retirement savings.

1. Goal based investment plan
2. Asset allocation approach
3. Power of compounding
4. SIP
5. Start early

Note-The details provided above is as per the information available in public domain at this moment and subject to change. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions.

1. Goal-based asset allocation to achieve specific goals (1/2)

A goal-based approach involves investing to achieve specific goals (small, medium and long term) by allocating money to different asset classes in sync with one's risk capacity and time horizon

Priority		Short term	Medium term	Long term
	Want	Goal – Buying a car Investment objective – Stability Asset allocation – Moderately conservative	Goal – Buying a vacation home Investment objective – Stability and growth Asset allocation – Moderately aggressive	Goals – Foreign vacation, estate planning Investment objective – Growth Asset allocation – Aggressive
	Need	Goals – Childcare, down-payment for home Investment objective – Stability Asset allocation – Conservative	Goals – Children's education, parent care in old-age Investment objectives – Stability and growth Asset allocation – Moderate	Goals – Retirement, children's marriage Investment objective – Growth Asset allocation – Moderately aggressive
		Time horizon		

Let us take the hypothetical case of a young professional

His/ her priorities across various time horizons are captured in the table. Based on those, he/she can allocate funds across asset classes

Source: Crisil

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions

Note for asset allocation - The asset allocation suggested is just for illustration. one should not consider this as their strategy.

Goal-based investing: Planning for different stages of life (2/2)

The stage of life an individual is in significantly influences their risk appetite, which, in turn, dictates their investment decisions.

During the accumulation phase, a higher risk tolerance allows for greater equity exposure, while in the distribution phase, a lower risk appetite increases debt and cash holdings for stability.

Stage	Accumulation	Consolidation	Distribution
Age	25-45	45-60	60 and above
Working career	Early-to-middle years	Mid-point	Retirement
Risk appetite	High	Medium	Low
Risk profile	Aggressive	Moderate	Conservative
Equity exposure	High	Low-medium	Low
Debt exposure	Low-medium	Medium-high	High
Cash exposure	Low	Medium-high	High

Successful long-term investment planning requires ability to park funds in more than one asset

Source: Crisil
Notes: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions
Note for Debt – Equity exposure - This is suggested for illustration. one should not consider this as their strategy.

2. Goal based portfolio – Diversification (1/2)

Gold was the top performing asset in 2024; should you consider investing all money in gold in 2025?

Can investors achieve all investment goals with a single asset class?

It takes more than that in the long run. One can aim for …

Equity

Aggressive growth

Debt

Potential income

Gold / silver

Timely defence

Mutual Funds can help!

Source: HSBC Mutual Fund, For illustration purpose only
Notes: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns
Please consult your financial advisor for any investment decisions

Mutual Funds can help!

- Mutual funds offer liquidity, tax efficiency and diversification.
- They allow individuals to align investments with life stage and financial goals.
- Investors can potentially maximize retirement savings through a well-balanced portfolio.
- Patience is the key, especially during market downturns, to build a dependable retirement corpus.

Example: If someone invested Rs 10,000 per month in a mutual fund with an average annual return of 12.62%, compensated for annual inflation of 6%, starting at age 30, and you retire at 60.

Years of Investment	Total Investment (Rs)	Estimated Fund (Rs. Inflation Adjusted)
10	12,00,000	16,86,336
20	24,00,000	48,87,669
30	36,00,000	1,09,65,068

By consistently investing Rs 10,000 per month, your inflation adjusted retirement corpus grows around Rs 1 crore in 30 years to support a retirement.

SIP makes savings easy!

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil, BSE, Data period 10 year - 31 May 2014 to 31 May 2024, 20 year - 31 May 2014 to 31 May 2024, 30 year - 31 May 1994 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 12.62% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of BSE Sensex. The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding. Inflation = 6% average of May 2014 to May 2024, Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Past performance may or may not sustain in the future and it does not guarantee or assure any future returns. Investors should consult their tax consultant if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

3. Set up small SIPs regularly to achieve your big goals (1/2)

SIPs can assist you accumulate the corpus for your lifetime financial goals

Child’s education

Monthly savings of just Rs 10,000 could cover your child’s education expenses worth over Rs 30 lakh after 15 years

Child’s wedding

Saving as low as Rs 10,000 each month for 20 years can help create your child’s wedding kitty worth around Rs 48.9 lakhs

Retirement

Building a retirement nest of more than Rs 3 crore isn’t too big a task if you pool in Rs 20,000 monthly for 35 years of work life

World tour

Saving as low as Rs 10,000 each month for 20 years can help you create your world holiday kitty worth around Rs 49 lakhs

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil, BSE, Data period 31 May 1989 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 12.62% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of BSE Sensex. The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Inflation = 6% per anum, Inflation Average of May 2014 – May 2024

Illustration - Case study — Benefit of SIP top-up (2/2)

- Rahul has two crucial financial goals:
- Fund the higher studies of his two children, which is expected to cost Rs 10 lakh and Rs 20 lakh, respectively, after 7 and 12 years
- Provide for his sunset years, for which he needs to save Rs 5 crore in over 20 years to ensure a good lifestyle for himself and his wife and is considering to retire in a tier-2 city.
- He has received his annual increment, which will increase his monthly income going forward
- The following table shows the monthly SIP value needed to meet his goals

Goal	Investment horizon	Goal value	Monthly SIP value~	Surplus available
First child's higher studies	7 years	Rs 10 lakh	Rs 7,358.63	Yes
Second child's higher studies	12 years	Rs 20 lakh	Rs 5,825.84	Yes
Retirement	20 years	Rs 5 crore	Rs 44,121.19	No

- While Rahul has the funds to invest in a monthly SIP for his children's education, he believes the increased income cannot support the additional SIP required for his retirement goal
- In such a scenario, a step-up SIP can be highly effective. Rahul can achieve his retirement goal by starting with a smaller monthly amount, in line with his increased income of Rs 10,000, and grow it by Rs 5,000 on an annual basis

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil, BSE, Data period 31 May 2004 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 12.62% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of BSE Sensex. The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Inflation = 6% per annum, Inflation Average of May 2014 – May 2024

4. Start early

Begin the retirement savings journey early to give your investments more time to grow over the years.

This offers greater flexibility and lessens the financial pressure as you approach retirement, enhancing your chances for long-term security

A. Risk profile

B. Power of compounding

C. Small, consistent investments

Source: Crisil

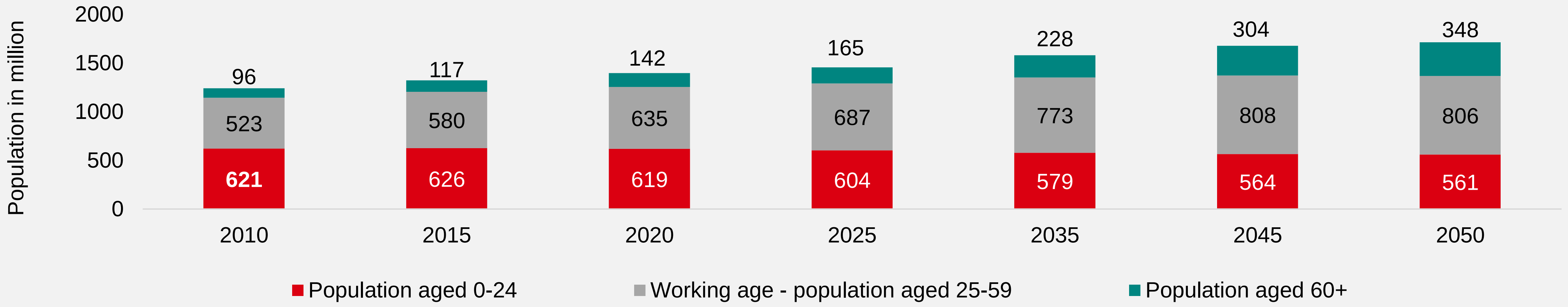
Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future and is not a guarantee of future returns

Note: The details provided above are as per information available in the public domain at this moment and subject to change. Please consult your financial advisor for investment decisions.

A. Invest as per your risk appetite and age

The costliest mistake that investors make in investment and tax-saving decisions is not investing as per their risk appetite and age. The investment duration should ideally be in inverse proportion to age, i.e. the younger the investor, the longer timeframe the investment horizon should be and vice versa

- India has a demographic advantage over most major economies. The country has a relatively young population, with an average age of less than 30 years. The country will continue to have a large young population in the foreseeable future



- A young investor has a higher risk profile, i.e. the ability to take higher risks

Source: Crisil, United Nations data, Latest available data as at March 2025

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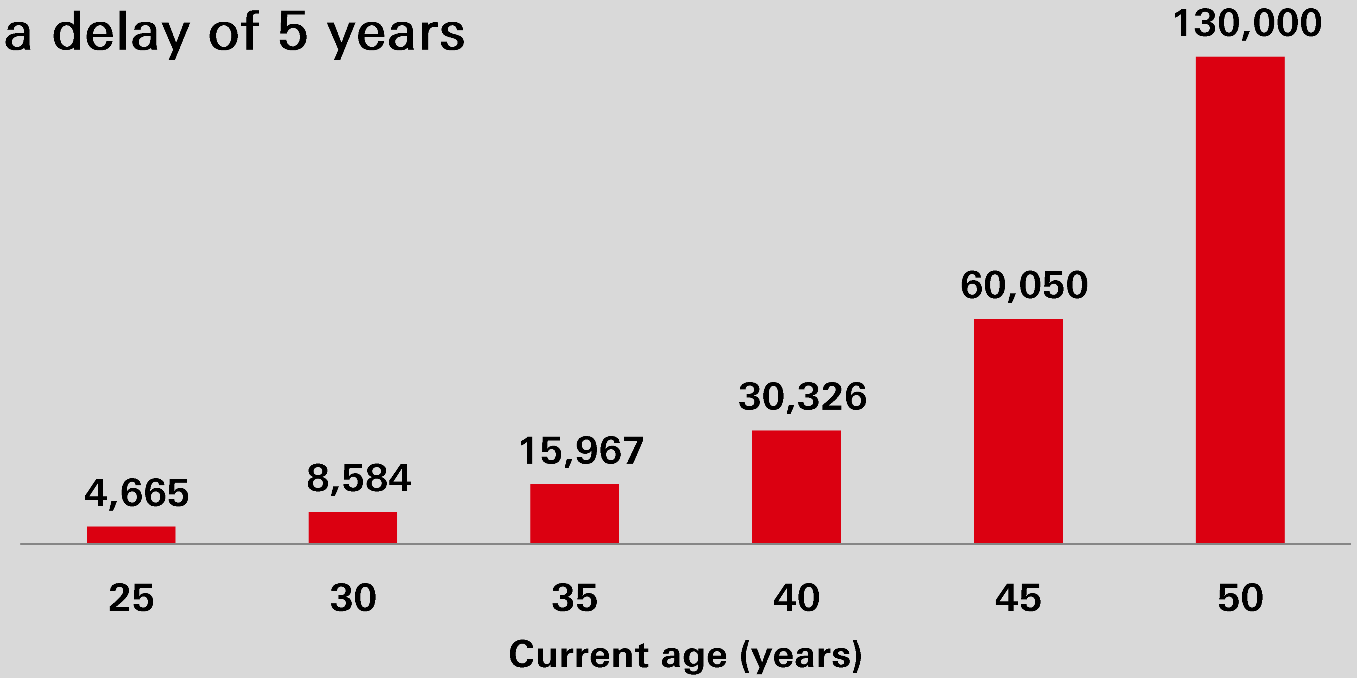
B. A magic tool called compounding

- Illustration: A 25-year-old investor would require a monthly investment of Rs 4,665 to build a retirement corpus of Rs 3 crore by the age of 60, at 12.62% growth rate. However, a delay of five years would require doubling the monthly investment to reach the goal

Cost of delay: Monthly amount required to build retirement kitty of Rs 3 crore nearly doubles due to a delay of 5 years



When we stay invested over the long term, the interest gets reinvested (compounding effect), thereby earning potentially higher returns

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil Intelligence, BSE, AMFI, Data period 31 May 2004 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 12.62% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of BSE Sensex. The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice. Inflation = 6% per annum, Inflation Average of May 2014 – May 2024

C. Small, consistent investments – regular payouts

- For example - If you start investing Rs 5,000 per month at the age of 30 in a retirement-focused mutual fund yielding 12.62% annual returns, By the age of 60, you accumulate Rs 54.8 lakhs (inflation adjusted)
- After retirement, you move this corpus into a low-risk options at 6.61% annual return.
  You can withdraw ~Rs 30,000 per month for the next 16 years without running out of money.

Monthly investment	Rs 5,000
Pre- Retirement Return	12.62%
Investment Period	30 yrs
Corpus at Retirement	Rs 54.8 Lakhs
Monthly Withdrawal (manage expenses)	Rs 30,000
Post – Retirement	6.61%
Withdrawal Period	16 years

For illustration purpose only. Source: Crisil Intelligence, BSE, AMFI, Data period 31 May 1995 to 31 May 2024, Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 12.62% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of BSE Sensex. . **Post retirement** – Mean CAGR returns considered for illustration is 6.61% by taking mean of 10-year rolling returns between 1 June 2014 and 31 May 2024 of CRISIL 10 year Gilt Index, The above illustration is provided as per AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No. 135/BP/ 109 /2023-24 dated November 01, 2023 read with 135/BP/ 109-A /2023-24 dated September 10, 2024 and as amended from time to time to define the concept of power of compounding Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. The investors should not consider the same as investment advice.

Don't forget...

The earlier you start, the easier the journey becomes

Don't leave your future to chance – take charge of it

Planning today ensures freedom, dignity and joy tomorrow

Invest in yourself, invest in your future

Retirement is not the end, it is a new beginning

Because the best gift you can give your future self is a well-planned life

Remember: The best time to start was yesterday. The next best time is now

Source: Crisil

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