

# Managing Wealth at Retirement

How prepared are you?

A simple guide for retirees / soon-to-be retirees  
to manage their retirement money.

Transition From



Structured Time in  
Your Working Years



Time at Your Convenience  
in Retirement

Mission: To be the wealth creator for every Indian

Vision: To be the most respected asset manager in the world

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## Preface

Retirement – it's a word that brings a mix of excitement and uncertainty. As you approach the age of 50-60, you may find yourself asking: Am I truly prepared to stop working and start living on my terms? The reality is that retirement is not just about stopping work, but ensuring that the financial and emotional aspects of your life are taken care of for decades to come.

Only 29%\* of India's Senior citizens have access to social security schemes like pension, most retirees will need to rely on their savings and investments. Furthermore, the retirement age in India is typically around 60, means that smart planning is essential to ensure that savings last throughout retirement.

This handbook is specifically designed to provide the soon-to-be retirees / retirees with tools and knowledge to manage their finances effectively with practical solutions such as diversifying income sources, implementing bucket strategies, and utilizing Systematic Withdrawal Advantage Plan (SWAP) with an aim to generate steady cash flow.

We aim to help you build a solid financial foundation for retirement, ensuring your savings last, and you could enjoy the years ahead stress-free.

Happy Retirement!

\*As on June 2024 based on various publicly available information.

# Are You Prepared Enough For Your Retirement?

As you have successfully navigated through various phases of your life, overcoming numerous hurdles in your long career and experiencing its highs and lows. Now, it's time to embark on a new chapter – Retirement.

Retirement isn't just about leaving work, it's about enjoying life in a new way.

**The ideal retirement looks different for everyone**



**Travel**



**Charity/Legacy**



**Pursue your Hobbies**



**Investing in Start-up/  
Entrepreneurial Journey**



**Healthcare**

**But the question however is, can I afford it?**  
**For most of us, a happy retirement may be achievable with careful planning.**



**If you are close to your retirement,  
there are several things that you must  
keep in your mind:**

- ☒ Your income will soon completely stop or reduce significantly
- ☒ Maintaining or even improving your standard of living is key
- ☒ You want to remain financially independent after retiring, instead of depending on your children or family members
- ☒ Life expectancy is on the rise, which is great, but you need to be able to afford better medical facilities
- ☒ You will have more free time after retirement, which may lead to rise in travel, entertainment and hobby related expenses
- ☒ Your pension coverage may not be sufficient to support you after retirement

**Life Starts After 60! ... Are You Prepared?**



## A Retirement Readiness Plan Could Help You



**Make your Retirement savings last**

**Live the Retirement you envision**



**Build a Legacy**

## Chapter 1

# Understanding Sources of Retirement Income and Managing Expenses

### Diverse sources of retirement income



Pension Plans



Systematic Withdrawal Advantage Plan (SWAP) from Mutual fund Investments



Rental Property



Dividend/ IDCW Income



Interest from deposits

It's important to combine income from multiple sources to create a diversified income stream in retirement.

No single income stream can meet all your needs in retirement, Complementary income sources help protect against key risks such as inflation, longevity, and market volatility, ensuring that you're prepared for the ups and downs of retirement.

For example, taking withdrawals from your investment portfolio doesn't guarantee income for life but gives you the flexibility to change the amount you withdraw each month. The risk is that your money could run out if you live a long life or if the market unexpectedly declines.

On the other hand, interest from fixed deposits provide guaranteed income but may not offer as much flexibility or growth potential.



## Categories of Retirement Expenses

01

### Essential Expenses

- ☒ Groceries
- ☒ Utilities
- ☒ Health Care

02

### Emergency Expenses

- ☒ Unforeseen Health Issue
- ☒ Home Repair
- ☒ Auto Repair

03

### Discretionary Expenses

- ☒ Travel
- ☒ Hobbies
- ☒ Dining Out
- ☒ Car Upgrade

To estimate you're annual expense in retirement, refer [Annexure A](#)

It's better to overestimate your expenses than underestimate them. After all, you can always reinvest extra cash. You cannot, on the other hand, immediately generate additional funds.

**If your retirement income estimate is not anticipated to meet your expenses consider:**

- 01** Delaying retirement and continuing to work
- 02** Spending less now and saving for later



## Chapter 2

# Factor Affecting Your Retirement Savings and Income



Inflation



Your Withdrawal Rates



Market Volatility



Increasing Life Expectancy



Increasing Health Care Cost

There may be some factors which you can control, some may not be in your control and some will be somewhat controllable.

### What you can control

- How much to Save Vs How much to Spend?
- Asset Allocation

### What you cannot control

- Inflation
- Investment Returns
- Policy changes wrt taxation, retirement benefit schemes
- Unexpected sudden financial requirements

### What you can partially control

- Earnings from your part time work, if any
- Duration of your employment
- Lifespan by choosing healthy lifestyle options

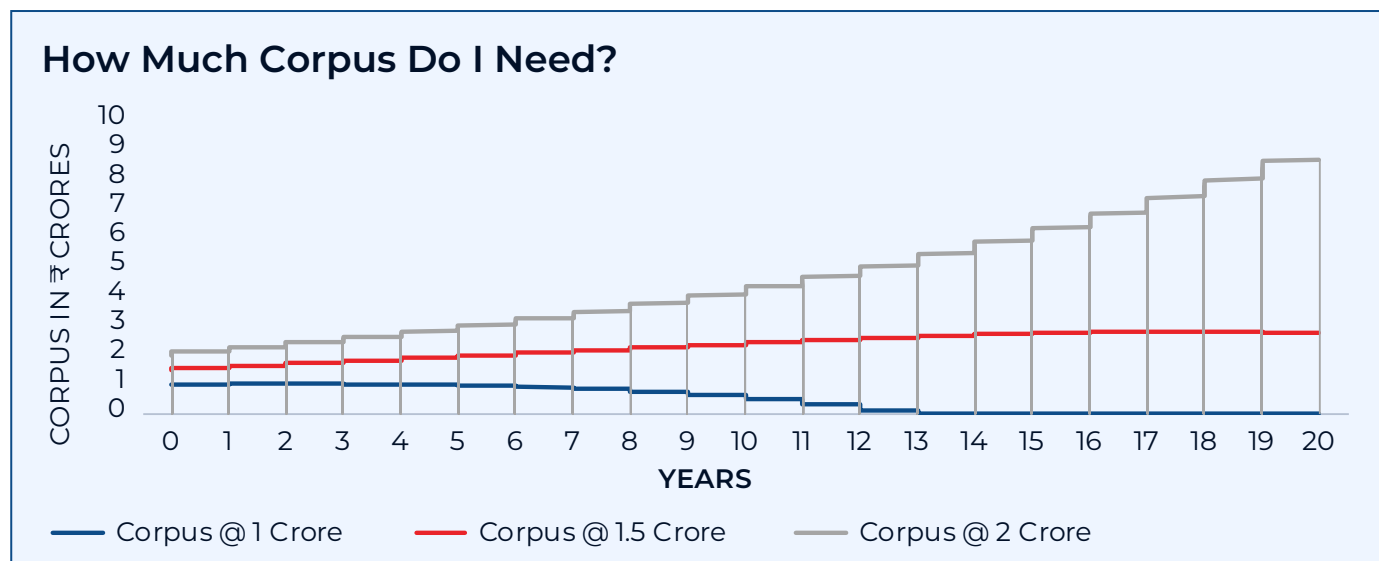
# Will Your Corpus Last?

## The Role of Withdrawal Rates

The withdrawal rate plays a crucial role in determining how long your retirement corpus will last. If withdrawals are too high relative to corpus, savings can deplete quickly, increasing the risk of outliving your money.

Lets understand this with an Illustration:

**If I had retired in 2005 - How much corpus do I need?**



Source: Internal Calculation

### Illustration if I had retired in 2005:

- Monthly expenses assumed – ₹ 90,000
- Returns#: 12.47% p.a.
- Average Inflation\*: 6.49%
- If I start with ₹ 1 Crore. I would run out of money by around the 13<sup>th</sup> year of retirement.
- With each passing year, inflation will increase your monthly expenses and returns from investments may not be sufficient to take care of the same.

**At higher inflation levels the retirement corpus may not be enough.  
Further, any emergency fund requirement can deplete the corpus**

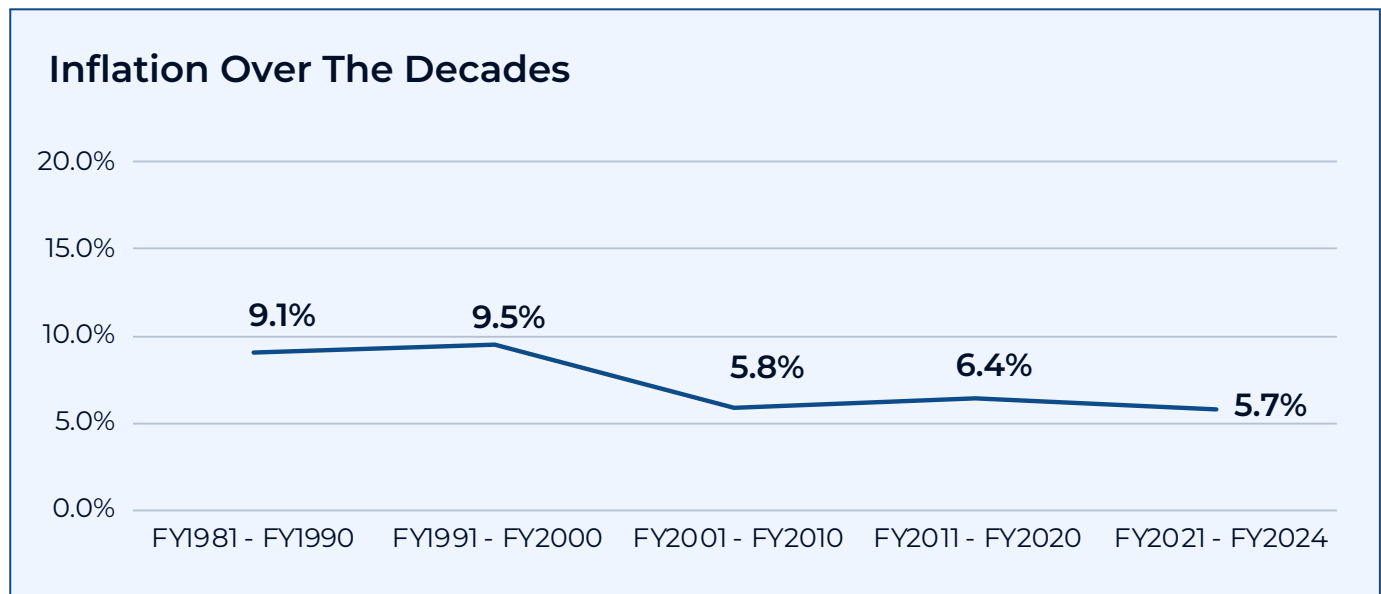
Source: Internal Calculation

# Rate of return is calculated using Actual 20 Year returns as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 for Index NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index - 12.47% . \* Average Inflation for 20 year Period from 31/03/2005 - 31/03/2024 - 6.49%. The above calculations should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital. **Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.**

# Inflation – Hidden Enemy of Your Wealth!

While the power of compounding can work wonders for wealth creation, inflation can erode your corpus over the years.

## Average Inflation Over the Decades\*



\*CPI (General) (%). CPI-IW figures have been used till FY 2012-13. Source: RBI.  
Inflation Data as on March 31, 2024

- Inflation sinks your purchasing power
- Today's money will not buy you the same things tomorrow
- Over the last 4 decades CPI Inflation in India has averaged at 7.71% per year.\*

## A few specific examples below show how small increases over time end up increasing costs dramatically

In Rs.	1990	2025	% increase in prices
Petrol (per litre)	9.84	94.77	6.71%
Wheat (per kg)	2.35	36.07	8.15%
Toor Daal (per kg)	8.00	133.83	8.42%

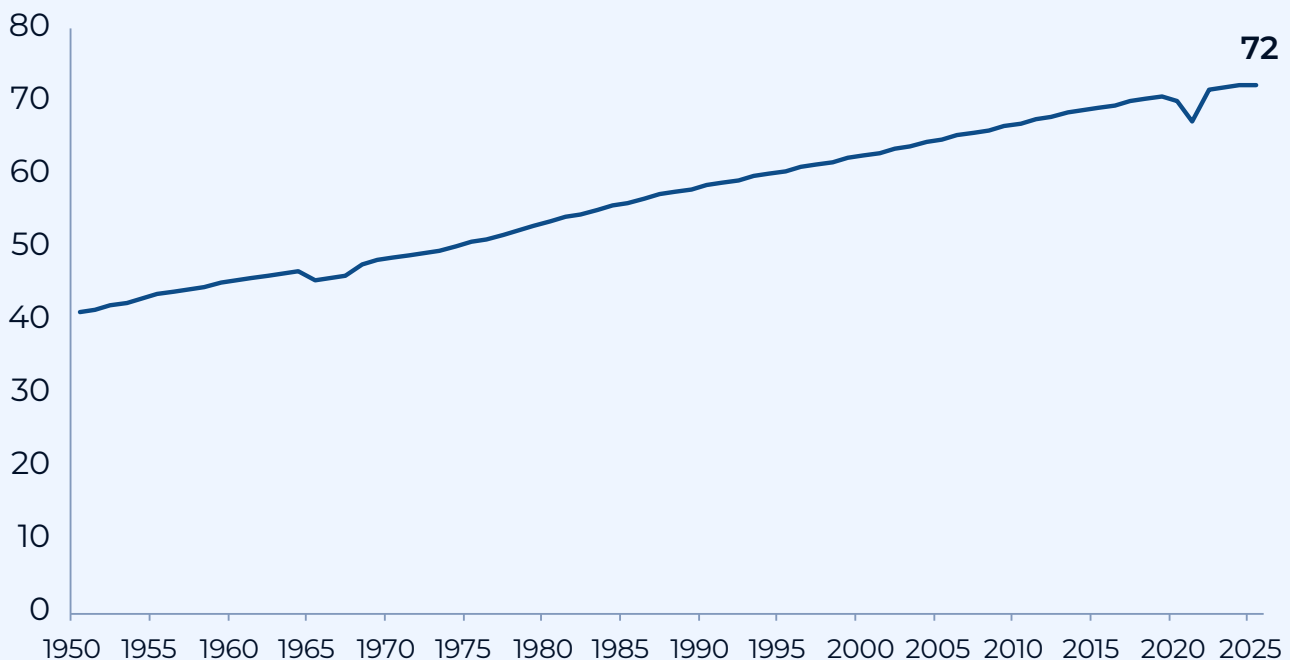
Petrol costs are as on March 20, 1990 in Delhi (Source: [www.in.reuters.com](http://www.in.reuters.com)), and on January 31, 2025 in Delhi (Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas). The price of wheat grains is as sold as wholesale in Maharashtra in April, 1990 (Source: Ministry of Agriculture) and on January 31, 2025 (Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution). The prices of toor daal are as sold as retail in Mumbai in April 1990 (Source: Ministry of Agriculture), and on January 31, 2025 (Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution).

# Increasing Life Expectancy

## Did You Know?

You are likely to live longer, healthier as compared to your previous generation

Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)



Source: United Nations



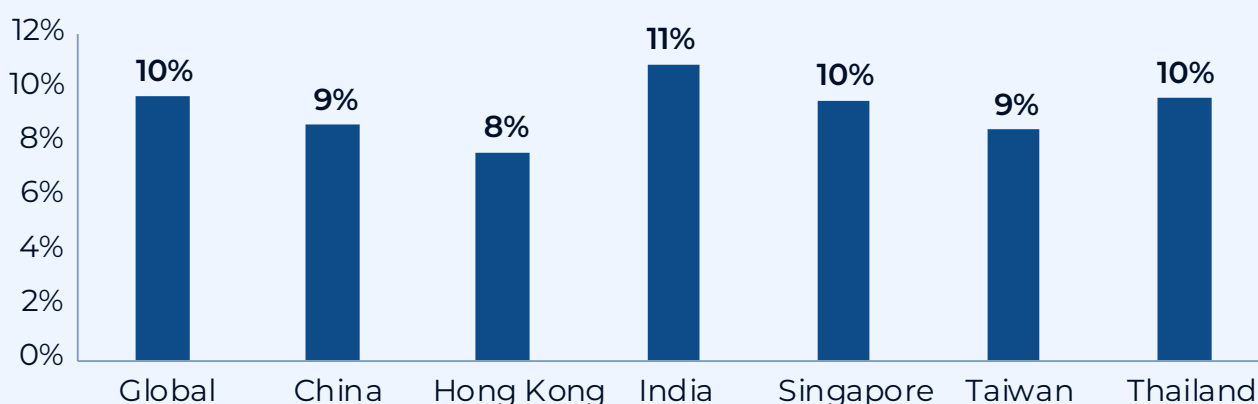
Life expectancy has increased significantly due to better living conditions and medicines. Consequently, retirement life has gotten longer, thereby creating the need to provide for exclusive retirement corpus to take care of sunset years.

**In Retirement planning, failure is not an option!**

## Increasing Healthcare Cost

India has the highest 5-year average\* medical cost inflation at ~11%, exceeding the global average of ~10%, reflecting a significant challenge for healthcare affordability.

### 5-Year Average Medical Cost Inflation\*

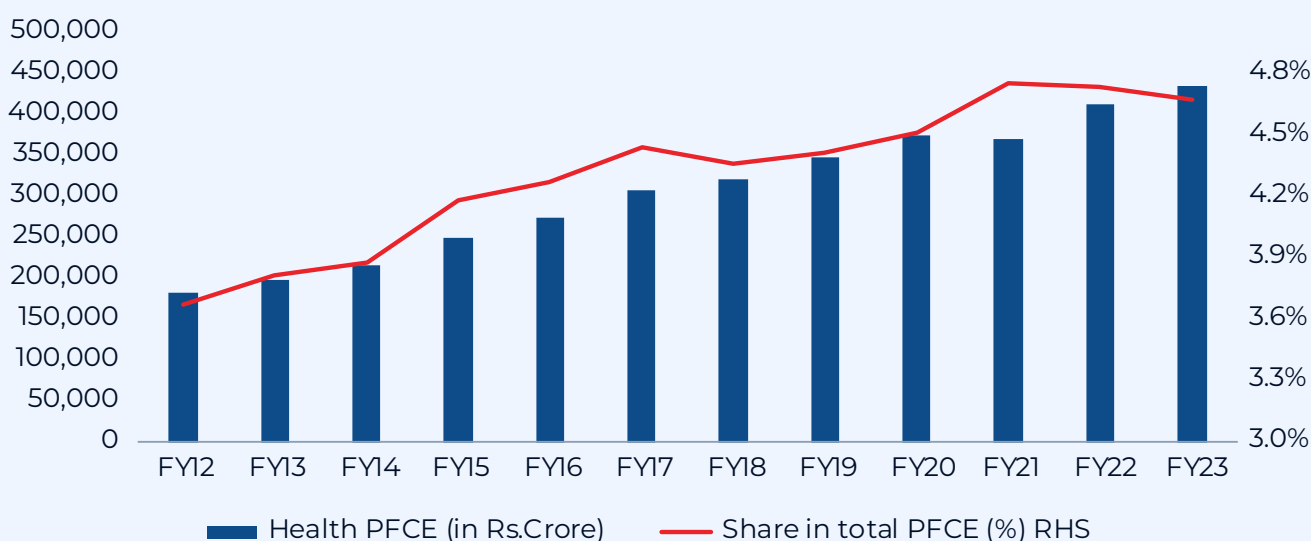


Source: Report of Mercer Marsh, MOFSL

\*5-Year Average Medical Cost Inflation from Year 2020-2024

Private healthcare spend is on the rise with share in PFCE increasing over last 10 years

### Healthcare spending in PFCE%



PFCE - Private Final Consumption Expenditure

Source: Bernstein, WHO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

# Running Out of Money: How Market Volatility Could Impact Retirees

Negative returns earlier in your retirement could have a greater impact on your portfolio than later in retirement. This is because your portfolio's value may be reduced by both the market downturn as well as the withdrawals you take. This will affect the value of your portfolio left for future growth. For that reason, you could consider reducing the amount of Income you withdraw. Unfortunately, many retirees find it difficult to modify their spending when the markets experience a downturn.

## Let's understand this with an Illustration

Meet **Ramesh and Suresh**, both retiring with **Rs 1 Crore Investment**. They withdraw **Rs 8 Lakh annually at the end of year for expenses**, but their investment portfolios are different.

- **Ramesh** invests in **Nifty 500 (TRI) Index** (Equity 100%)
- **Suresh** Invests in **Hybrid Composite debt 65:35 Index** (Equity 65%)

How their portfolios perform:



Year	Ramesh		Suresh	
	Nifty 500 TRI Returns (YOY%)*	Value of Investment	NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index Returns (YOY%) *	Value of Investment
0		10,000,000		10,000,000
1	-56.54%	3,545,934	-32.1%	5,987,307
2	90.96%	5,971,429	47.9%	8,056,935
3	15.27%	6,083,250	14.6%	8,432,446
4	-26.40%	3,677,498	-14.0%	6,451,394
5	33.48%	4,108,639	23.1%	7,140,356
6	4.82%	3,506,762	6.8%	6,827,347
7	39.30%	4,084,864	26.2%	7,813,193
8	0.22%	3,294,001	0.9%	7,081,069
9	5.12%	2,662,793	7.3%	6,800,859
10	37.65%	2,865,456	20.8%	7,414,026

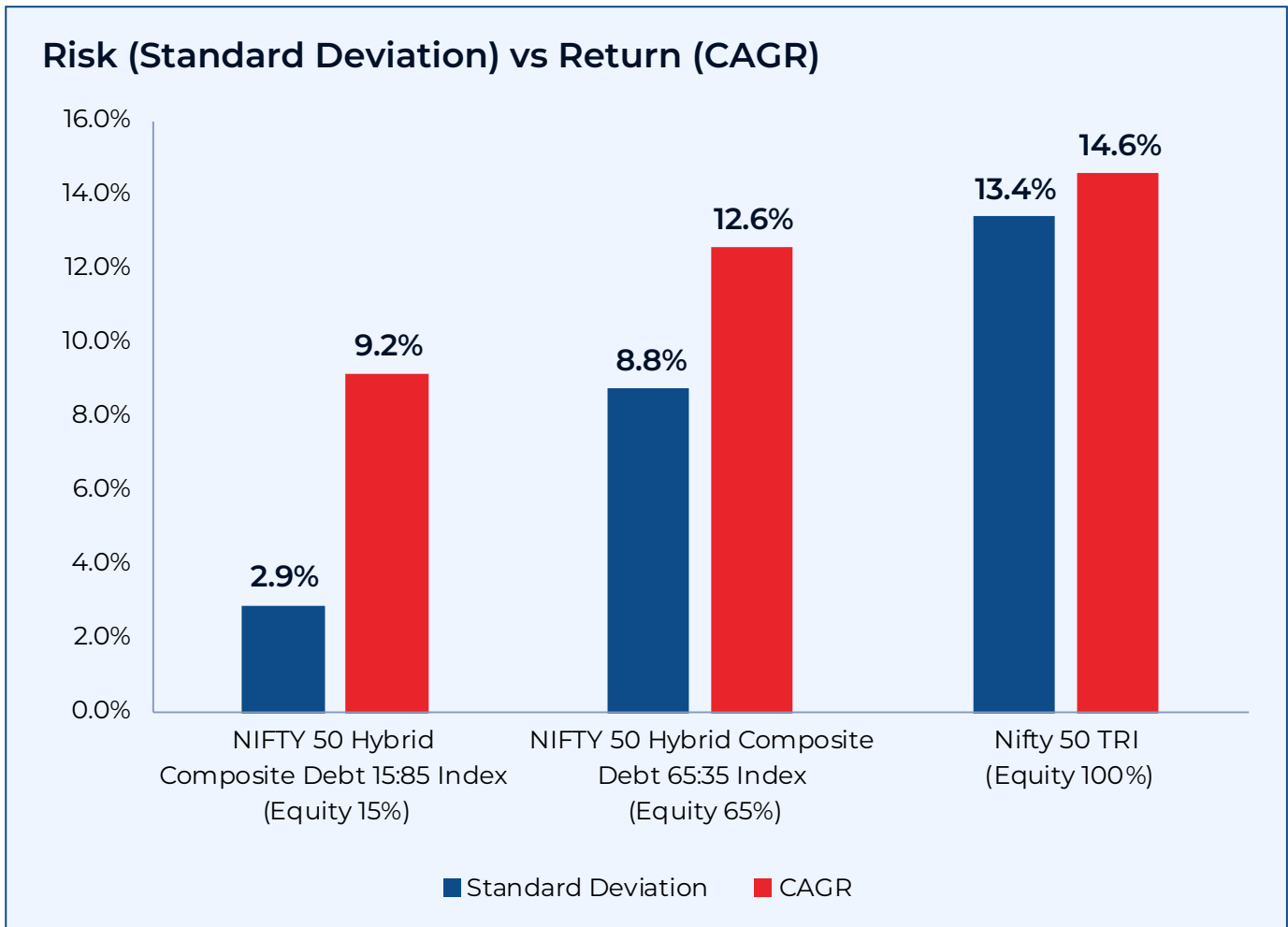
\*Calendar Year End (CY) returns of Nifty 500 (TRI) and NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index from CY 2008 - CY 2017

## Key Takeaways

- ✓ **Early losses hurt:** Negative returns early in retirement can deplete your corpus quickly while you continue withdrawing.
- ✓ **Diversification Protects:** A hybrid strategy buffers against volatility.
- ✓ **Protect first, grow later:** Retirees should prioritise stable growth returns over higher risk-reward investing options.



## Invest in Hybrid Schemes to Beat Market Volatility



Source: MFI, [www.niftyindices.com](http://www.niftyindices.com), Internal calculation. Data from Jan 01, 2012 - Jan 31, 2025.

Disclaimer: In view of the individual circumstances and risk profile, each investor is advised to consult his / her professional advisor before deciding to invest. Risk is measured as Standard Deviation and is calculated on annualizing the daily returns. **Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.**

- ✓ Standard deviation is used as an indicator to measure market volatility i.e. measuring how widely prices are dispersed from the average price.
- ✓ If prices vary in a narrow range, then standard deviation will have a low value which means low volatility. Conversely, if prices vary in a large range, then standard deviation will have a high value which means high volatility.
- ✓ Hybrid Strategies are less volatile than pure equity strategies.

## HYBRID FUNDS

Investor 1 invests ₹100 in equity and debt separately, with 25% of his capital in Equity - NIFTY 50 TRI and rest 75% in Debt - Crisil Composite Bond Fund on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. Investor 2, on the other hand, invests ₹100 in a **HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan** which has the same asset allocation on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. Let's see what happens in 2 years.

Asset Allocation in the beginning as on 1 <sup>st</sup> Apr'19	Investor 1		Investor 2
	Equity - Nifty 50 TRI	Debt - Crisil Composite bond fund	*Rs.100 invested in HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan (75% Debt and 25% Equity)
	25% (₹25)	75% (₹75)	
Year 1 Returns as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020*	-25%	13%	1%
Investor decision after year 1	Sells due to losses	Hold	Hold
Year 2 Returns as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021*	73%	8%	16%
Asset Allocation after Year 1	0%	100%	
CAGR	N.A.	6%	8%
Value of ₹100 invested after 2 years		<b>111.78</b>	<b>117.22</b>

\*Returns: Actual returns of Nifty 50 TRI between April 01, 2019 and March 31, 2020 and from April 01, 2020 and March 31, 2021. Actual returns of CRISIL Composite debt Fund between April 01, 2019 and March 31, 2020 and from April 01, 2020 and March 31, 2021. Actual returns of HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan - Reg - Growth between April 01, 2019 and March 31, 2020 and from April 01, 2020 and March 31, 2021. **Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** HDFC AMC / HDFC Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing / offering / communicating any indicative yield on investments made in the scheme(s). Hybrid products tend to have lower volatility and thereby reduces panic amongst investors. For complete performance disclosure of HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan - Reg - Growth a, refer page 36



## Chapter 3

# Why Risk and Asset Allocation is Critical to Your Retirement Planning

Your Risk Appetite is a Function of

Factor	Risk Appetite
Age	The closer you are to retirement (50-60 Years), the lower your risk appetite tends to be as wealth preservation becomes critical
Income Stream	If your income is regular and predictable (e.g. pension, rental income), you can afford to take on more risk.
Capital Base	A larger corpus enables you to take more calculated risks. If your capital base is small, conservative investments are preferable.
Personality / Investor Risk Appetite	Your personal comfort with volatility will ultimately decide your Asset Allocation - Everyone is different!

## Suggested Equity – Debt split

Age	Income Stream	Capital Base	Personality / Investor Risk Appetite	Suggested Equity	Suggested Debt
50	Regular	Inadequate for retirement	Moderate Risk Taker	25%	75%
50	Regular	Healthy corpus	Moderate to High Risk Taker	50%	50%
55	Regular	Adequate for retirement	Low to Moderate Risk Taker	20%	80%
55	Irregular / Unpredictable	Inadequate for retirement	Moderate Risk Taker	40%	60%
60	Regular	Inadequate for retirement	Low Risk Taker	20%	80%
60	Irregular / Unpredictable	Adequate for retirement	Low Risk Taker	20%	80%

Source: Internal. Views expressed above are indicative and should not be construed as investment advice or as a substitute for financial planning. Due to the personal nature of investments, investors are advised to consult their financial advisors before investing in any scheme. The above is not a recommendation or investment advice, investors are advised to invest as per their investment objective and risk appetite or consult their financial advisors before investing in any scheme.

## “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket”.



It’s an age old saying and applies to investments as well.

Asset Allocation is one of the important steps in one's investment strategy. It means to diversify investment portfolio among different asset categories such as:

- **Equity** - Equity represents shares of ownership in a company. They have a potential for capital growth with high volatility
- **Debt** – Debt represents fixed Income/bonds which means loan given to a borrower for a specified time period in return of regular interest payments. They have a potential for stable growth with low volatility
- **Cash** - Cash is suitable for very short term needs such as parking money for emergency needs or for surplus fund where the investment is undecided.
- **Gold** - Gold is a hedge against inflation and currency risk.

## Asset Allocation Strategies:

There are two types of Asset Allocation strategies:

### 1 Strategic Asset Allocation

- **Risk profiling** – to identify whether you are a conservative investor or an aggressive investor.
- **Time frame** - to identify how much time is there for each of your goals.
- **Return requirement** – Return requirement is expected returns, based on which calculations are made for desired corpus.

One of the simple examples of Strategic Asset Allocation is age based asset allocation. 100 minus your age is your equity allocation, as you grow old your equity allocation will decrease and debt allocation will increase.

### 2 Tactical Asset Allocation

Tactical asset allocation is view based and decision is made based on the behaviour of the market.

If you believe that market will move up, you will increase your allocation towards equity or if you believe the interest rate are going to fall, you will increase your allocation towards GILT funds (which is part of Debt).

# Why Asset Allocation?

## Winners Rotate

No single asset classes have consistently delivered highest return year after year and different asset classes perform differently under different market cycles. Winner of one year may become loser in the following year and vice-a-versa. The table below shows importance of diversifying within the asset classes while creating the portfolio. Schemes should be selected in a way that all schemes should not go up or fall together thereby reducing overall risk of portfolio.

The table below shows how various indices have performed year-on-year basis:

FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FYTD 2025*
NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 141.4%	Gold 28.1%	Gold 32.0%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 11.4%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 21.7%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 64.4%	Gold 10.3%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 40.6%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 16.7%	NIFTY 100 TRI 14.0%	Gold 35.6%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 118.7%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 37.0%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 7.3%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 64.1%	Gold 31.8%
NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 135.8%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 11.4%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 8.3%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 11.2%	NIFTY 100 TRI 19.6%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 61.6%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 8.5%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 37.2%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 14.6%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 6.8%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 14.3%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 101.6%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 25.0%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 5.8%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 57.5%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 12.2%
NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 107.6%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 7.1%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 3.4%	NIFTY 100 TRI 8.8%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 18.6%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 45.9%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 7.8%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 29.9%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 12.9%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 6.5%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 9.0%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 85.9%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 22.9%	NIFTY 100 TRI 4.3%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 46.0%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 11.2%
NIFTY 100 TRI 84.9%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 6.3%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI -4.6%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 6.5%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 16.7%	NIFTY 100 TRI 31.1%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI -1.7%	NIFTY 100 TRI 22.6%	NIFTY 100 TRI 12.2%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 6.1%	NIFTY 100 TRI -24.9%	NIFTY 100 TRI 71.2%	NIFTY 100 TRI 20.6%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 1.0%	NIFTY 100 TRI 34.8%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 9.2%
Gold 7.7%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 4.9%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI -6.3%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI 4.5%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 8.1%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 15.1%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI -4.3%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 11.9%	Gold 7.5%	Gold 3.3%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI -27.5%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 9.9%	Gold 19.0%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI 0.0%	Gold 13.5%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 7.9%
NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 6.1%	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI 4.7%	NIFTY 100 TRI -7.8%	Gold 2.6%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec -1.1%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 10.8%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI -5.9%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 9.2%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 7.1%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI -0.6%	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI -30.1%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 3.3%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 6.2%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec -0.6%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 8.9%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 6.3%
NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 0.3%	NIFTY 100 TRI 0.9%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI -8.6%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI -5.3%	Gold -11.0%	Gold -3.9%	NIFTY 100 TRI -6.9%	Gold -1.3%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 0.0%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI -12.4%	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI -40.2%	Gold 1.6%	NIFTY 10 yr Bench-mark G- Sec 1.0%	Gold -8.2%	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II 7.3%	NIFTY 100 TRI 6.0%

Legend							
	NIFTY 100 TRI	NIFTY Large Midcap 250 TRI	NIFTY Midcap 150 TRI	NIFTY Smallcap 250 TRI	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index A-II	NIFTY 10 yr Benchmark G- Sec	Gold
Asset Class	Equity					Debt	Gold

\* FYTD2025 Returns as on 31st Jan, 2025

Disclaimer: **Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.**

Source: [www.amfiindia.com](http://www.amfiindia.com) and Gold prices from World Gold Council, Internal calculation

## Chapter 4

# Ensuring Cash Flow After Retirement

Ensuring a steady cash flow after retirement is extremely important. Following can be possible methods of ensuring this cash flow:

01

Bucketing your  
Investments

**OR**

02

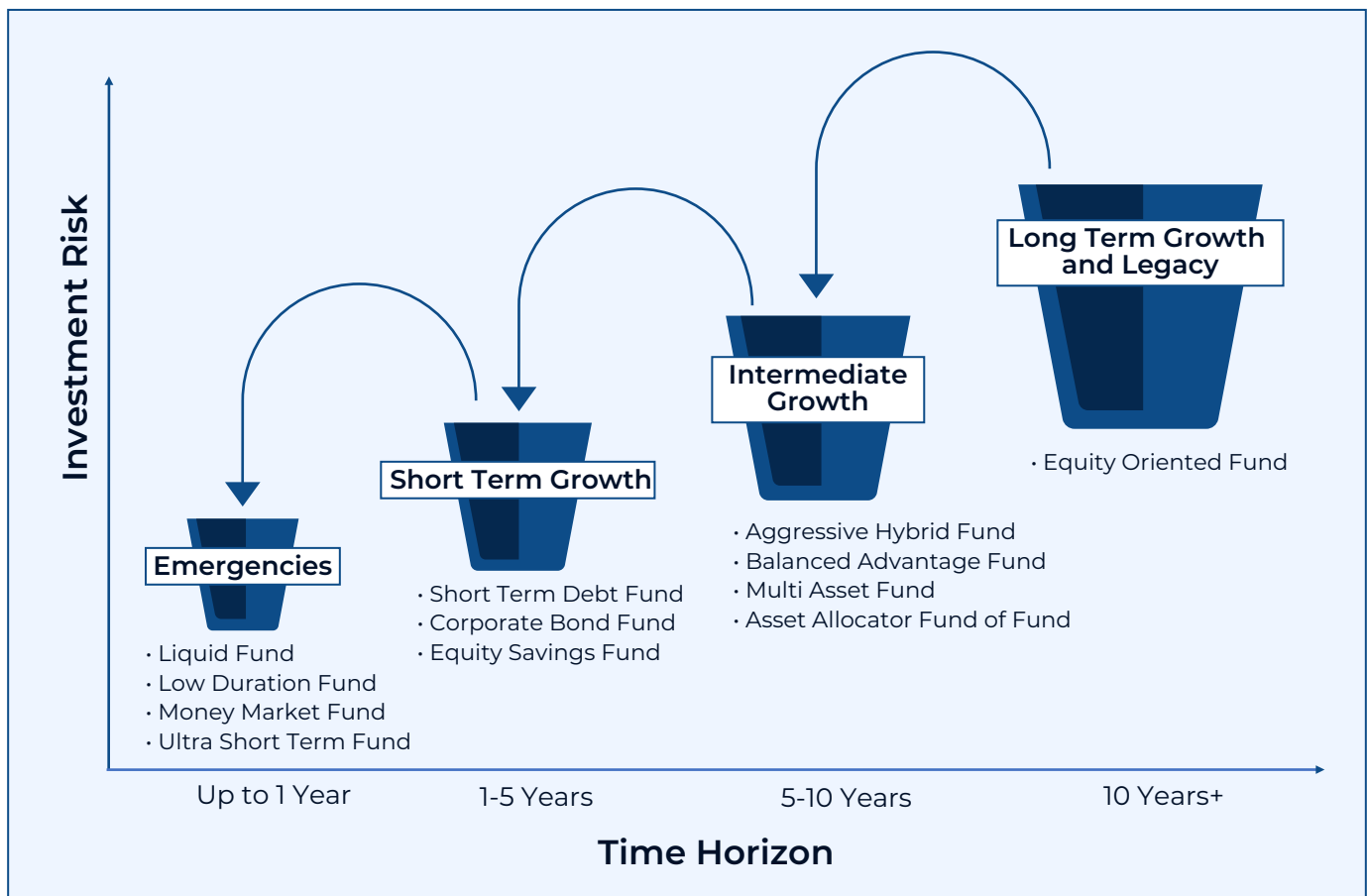
Cash flow from Mutual  
Funds through a  
Systematic Withdrawal  
Advantage Plan  
(SWAP)





# Bucket Strategy

“Bucketing” your investments to generate both income and growth



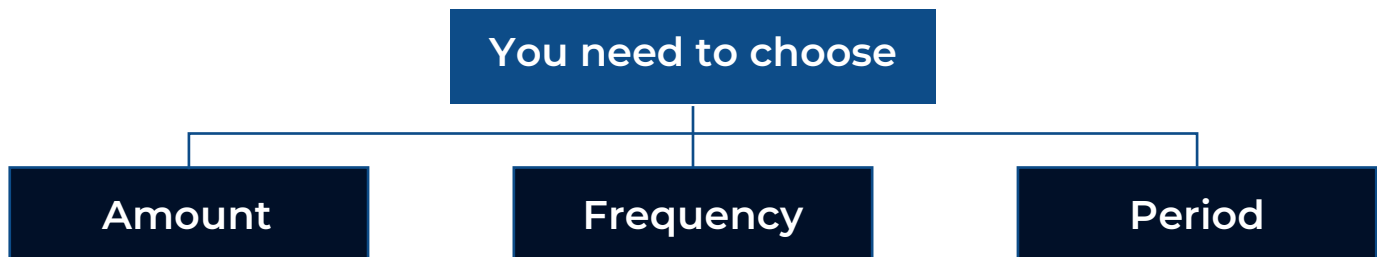
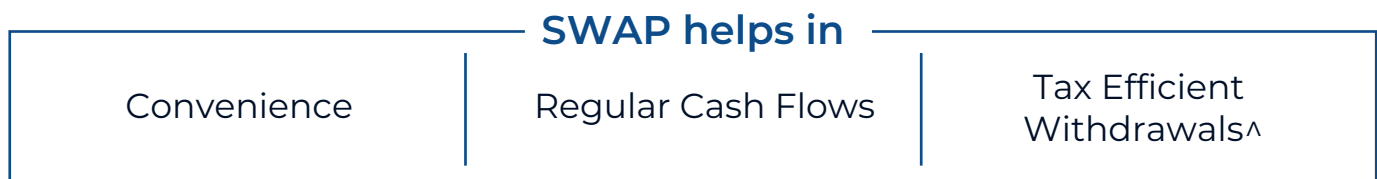
As your life changes, your buckets can be adjusted. You might move funds from one bucket to another as you get older or your goals shift. **The key is balance and flexibility** – You’re in control with the freedom to ensure your money works for you, not the other way around.

**So, grab your buckets, fill them wisely and enjoy the freedom that comes with knowing your financial future could be solidly prepared, secured and ready for whatever comes next!**

## Note:

The information herein is for general purposes only. The recipient(s) should before taking any decision, make their own investigation and seek appropriate professional advice.

## Benefits of an Systematic Withdrawal Advantage Plan (SWAP)



Consider moving your investments into relatively low risk asset class like Equity Oriented Hybrid Funds and opt for SWAP that can provide you with monthly cash flows post retirement in a tax efficient manner. Consider keeping some investments in equities as it may provide a hedge against longevity risk.

## Monthly Cashflow after Retirement? Possible with SWAP

### HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Equity Plan

#### SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL ADVANTAGE PLAN (SWAP)

A facility to plan withdrawals from your mutual fund investments by giving your investments a chance to grow at the same time.

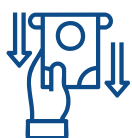
#### ADVANTAGES OF OPTING FOR SWAP

- 1** CONVENIENCE

**2** REGULAR CASH FLOWS

**3** TAX EFFICIENT WITHDRAWAL<sup>^</sup>

#### Illustration



**ON FEB. 25, 2016**

YOU INVESTED  
**₹ 1 Crore**

You withdrew  
₹1,50,000/- @EVERY MONTH  
from Mar. 01, 2021.



**ON JAN. 31, 2025**

YOUR INVESTMENT  
GROWS TO  
**₹2.73 CRORE\***



TOTAL CASH FLOW  
FROM SWAP:  
**₹70.50 LAKHS\***

^HDFC Retirement Savings Fund – Hybrid Equity Plan qualifies for equity taxation subject to the provisions of the income-tax Act. SWAP is a facility to withdraw fixed amount periodically from the investments by redeeming units. Thus, withdrawals happen from capital and appreciation portion of the investments. The above table is to explain the concept of SWAP and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or as a substitute for any kind of financial planning. The above is not an indication/assurance of any return that may be earned by using this facility. Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. HDFC Mutual Fund/HDFC AMC is not guaranteeing any returns on investments made in the Scheme. The result of the calculations generated in the above concept may not be accurate. Due to the personal nature of investments and financial planning, investors are advised to consult his/her professional advisor. @ withdrawal Rs 1,50,000 per month. If you decide to opt for this facility, you should be aware that the withdrawals may take place from the principal amount invested. **\*Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** For complete performance details in SEBI Prescribed format, please refer page no 33

## SWAP vs IDCW (Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal)

The below table shows the difference between withdrawing money regularly through SWAP and receiving IDCW.

Systematic withdrawal advantage plan	IDCW
Withdrawals through (SWAP) is subject to <b>capital gains tax</b>	<b>IDCW</b> are taxed at marginal income tax rate.
Tax is paid only when there is a <b>gain</b>	Dividend is paid <b>irrespective of market movements, and tax is payable for every IDCW paid.</b>
Tax Exemption of ₹1.25 Lakh available for LTCG	As per New Income Tax Regime: Individuals having income up to Rs 12 lakh annually will not have to pay income tax.
Monthly cash flow under SWAP is <b>assured*</b>	Cash flow is <b>subject to availability of distributable surplus</b> in the scheme. IDCW declaration is at the discretion of the Trustee.

It is advisable to choose a SWAP amount lower than the expected return. If we opt for a higher amount for withdrawal, we may end up withdrawing our capital. If you decide to opt for this facility, you should be aware that the withdrawals would also take place from the principal amount invested.

Note: There is no assurance or guarantee to Unit holders as to the rate/quantum of IDCW distribution nor that IDCW will be paid regularly. If your income is less than or equal to Rs 12 Lakhs IDCW could be a better option than SWAP. In view of individual nature of tax consequences, each investor is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor.

\*until the units are available

## A Tax Efficient Option - SWAP

Mr. Sharma opts for SWAP in the growth option of a Hybrid - Equity oriented mutual fund. In SWAP, every withdrawal consists of principal component and gain component. Tax is applicable only on the gain component. Gain component is smaller as compared to principal component during initial withdrawals. Hence, tax is lower.

Over time, the principal component of the payout decreases giving way to the gain component. Let us consider the example below

Date of SWAP	NAVs	Cash flow	Units Withdrawn	Units Outstanding	Principal Component	Income Component	Value of Investment
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) = (C) / (B)	(E) = Previous (E) + (D)	(F) = - (D) * Start (B)	(G) = - (C) - (F)	(H) = (B) * (E)
1-Sep-23	30.44	1,500,000	49282.12	49282.12			1,500,000
1-Oct-23	30.41	-12,500	-411.02	48871.10	12510	-10	1,486,268
1-Nov-23	29.83	-12,500	-419.06	48452.05	12755	-255	1,445,276
1-Dec-23	31.54	-12,500	-396.28	48055.76	12062	438	1,515,823
1-Jan-24	32.96	-12,500	-379.26	47676.50	11544	956	1,571,370
1-Feb-24	33.63	-12,500	-371.70	47304.80	11314	1186	1,590,813
1-Mar-24	34.25	-12,500	-365.02	46939.78	11110	1390	1,607,453
1-Apr-24	34.31	-12,500	-364.34	46575.45	11089	1411	1,597,957
1-May-24	34.85	-12,500	-358.68	46216.77	10917	1583	1,610,654
1-Jun-24	35.15	-12,500	-355.62	45861.15	10824	1676	1,612,019
1-Jul-24	37.13	-12,500	-336.65	45524.49	10247	2253	1,690,324
1-Aug-24	38.19	-12,500	-327.29	45197.21	9962	2538	1,726,217
1-Sep-24	38.67	-12,500	-323.25	44873.96	9839	2661	1,735,276

SWAP Value	Principal Returned	Taxable Income	Tax @ 20%	Tax as a % of SWAP	Units Outstanding	Value of Investment
150,000	134,171	15,829	3,166	2.11%	44873.96	1,735,276

SWAP works out to be a tax efficient solution to structuring regular payouts. SWAP - Systematic Withdrawal Advantage Plan. SWAP is a facility to withdraw fixed amount periodically from the investments by redeeming units. Thus, withdrawals happen from capital and appreciation portion of the investments. Short Term Capital Gains Tax rate applicable currently are 20% plus applicable surcharge and cess, for equity-oriented hybrid schemes. For illustration purpose only purely to explain the concept of SWAP and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or as a substitute for any kind of financial planning. **Past Performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** HDFC Mutual Fund / HDFC AMC is not guaranteeing any returns on investments made in the Scheme. The result of the calculations generated in the above illustration may not be accurate. Ideally SWAP from Hybrid – Equity oriented scheme should be started after completion of 1 year so that the gains are taxed under long term capital gains tax. Due to the personal nature of investments and financial planning, investors are advised to consult his/her professional advisor.

## Chapter 5

# Succession Planning

Mr. Bharadwaj, a retiree, passed away unexpectedly. Without a succession plan, his finances were in disarray. Since there was no will, by law, his two minor children, wife and mother had an equal share in his estate. Amid grief and shock, the family had a tough time transferring the assets among themselves. They were also unsure about how to handle his liabilities, legal considerations and taxation matters. If there had been a succession plan, the financial aspect of this untoward event could have been smoother for his family.

### ► What is succession planning?

A succession plan is a strategy to preserve, grow and transfer the family wealth to the next generation in an orderly manner. It involves measures to control finances, ensure financial stability for the family and increase the family's wealth over a period of time.

### ► Why do you need succession planning?

Creating wealth and protecting it is a challenging task. It requires knowledge, time and effort. It often tends to sit on the backburner in the face of seemingly urgent tasks. But succession planning is critical for various reasons. Some of them are as follows:

- ✓ To ensure that the immediate family remains financially independent and protected against any unfavourable events.
- ✓ Investment Horizon and Asset Allocation: When you approach your wealth with a mindset of succession planning, you can maximize returns and generate more wealth. Normally, older investors allocate lower weight to equities or completely avoid them due to their shorter investment horizon. However, succession planning enables them to have a longer time horizon, a part of the portfolio can be invested to allow for a higher Risk-Reward ratio. This part of wealth earmarked for grandchildren are preferably advised to be invested in equity mutual funds.
- ✓ It protects the family wealth, multiplies it and helps to leave a legacy for the next generation based on a shared understanding and common set of values.
- ✓ It enables efficient management of taxes.
- ✓ One can avoid family disputes and long-drawn court litigations with a detailed succession plan.
- ✓ Moreover, it helps protect your wealth from fraud, misuse and wastage.

## How can I go about succession planning?

### ► How to create a Will?

A Will is a legal document that allows you to decide on how your wealth, property and assets are to be distributed after your death. Any adult of sound mind can create a Will either by themselves or by using the services of a legal professional or wealth professional. The Will must have details of all assets and how they have to be distributed among beneficiaries. It should also name the executor of the Will. Two witnesses must sign on all the pages of the Will. They must witness the signature of the person making the Will on all pages. This document becomes a Legal Will. It is easier to execute a Will if it is registered. If there are investments or assets not mentioned in the Will they will be divided as per the Succession Laws, based on the deceased person's religion.

### ► How to create a Private Trust?

An Individual can draft a Trust Deed whereby the assets can be moved to a Trust. This document can have details on who the trustees are and how they can manage the assets during the person's lifetime, and how to deal with or distribute the assets after the individual's death.

### Apart from these tools, here are a few other steps to be taken:

- Decide on criteria like control of wealth, your comfort in giving up control and how to transfer the wealth.
- Enumerate your long-term goals on growing wealth, distributing it and the philanthropic projects you wish to contribute to.
- Make a list of key beneficiaries and initiate conversations with them. Get an understanding of their interests and long-term financial goals to suitably incorporate them into your plan.
- Learn about the legalities and tax implications involved in succession planning.
- Finalize the plan, review it regularly and revise it as required.

### Talk to an expert soon to know in the detail the process of making a will.

The quantum of wealth is not the determining factor in creating a Succession Plan. Instead, the goal is to ensure asset preservation and growth. Investing in equity-oriented schemes for succession planning can be a good strategy due to their potential for higher returns over the long term.

A well thought out succession plan can be customized to your financial goals and the next generation's perspectives.





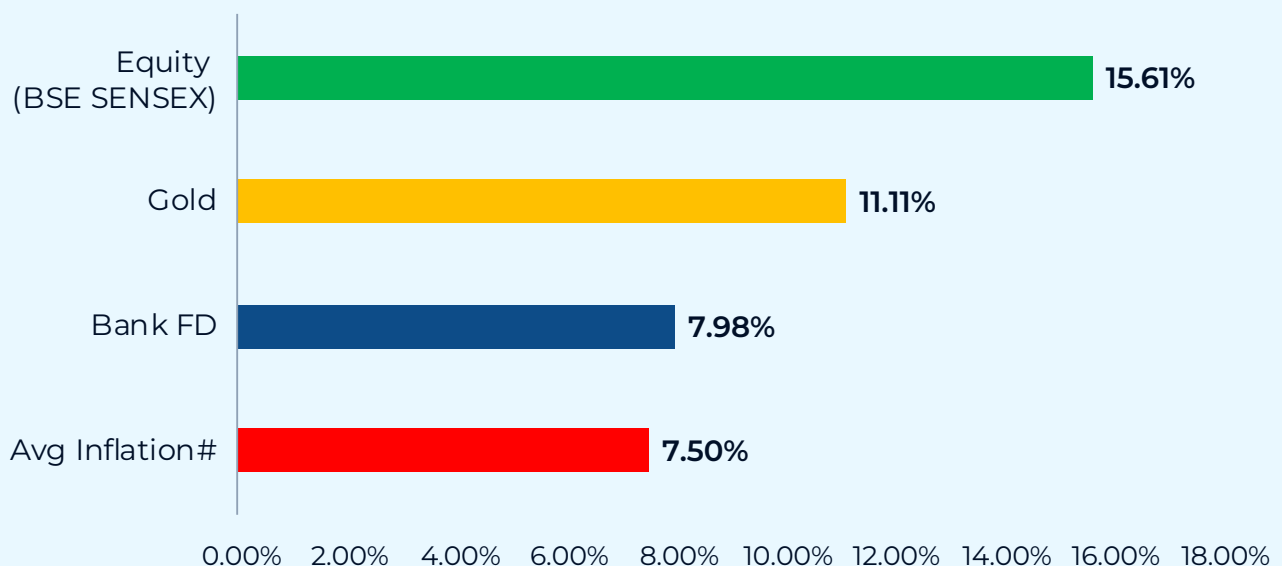
## Invest with a long-term view for succession plan

Succession planning is about securing financial stability for your future generations, Equities could be the most suitable asset class for this purpose as they could help to stay ahead of inflation.

Consider the following table, which illustrates the performance of various asset classes over long term. Despite short-term risks and volatility, equities have outperformed other asset classes in the long run. They have beaten inflation by a significant margin.



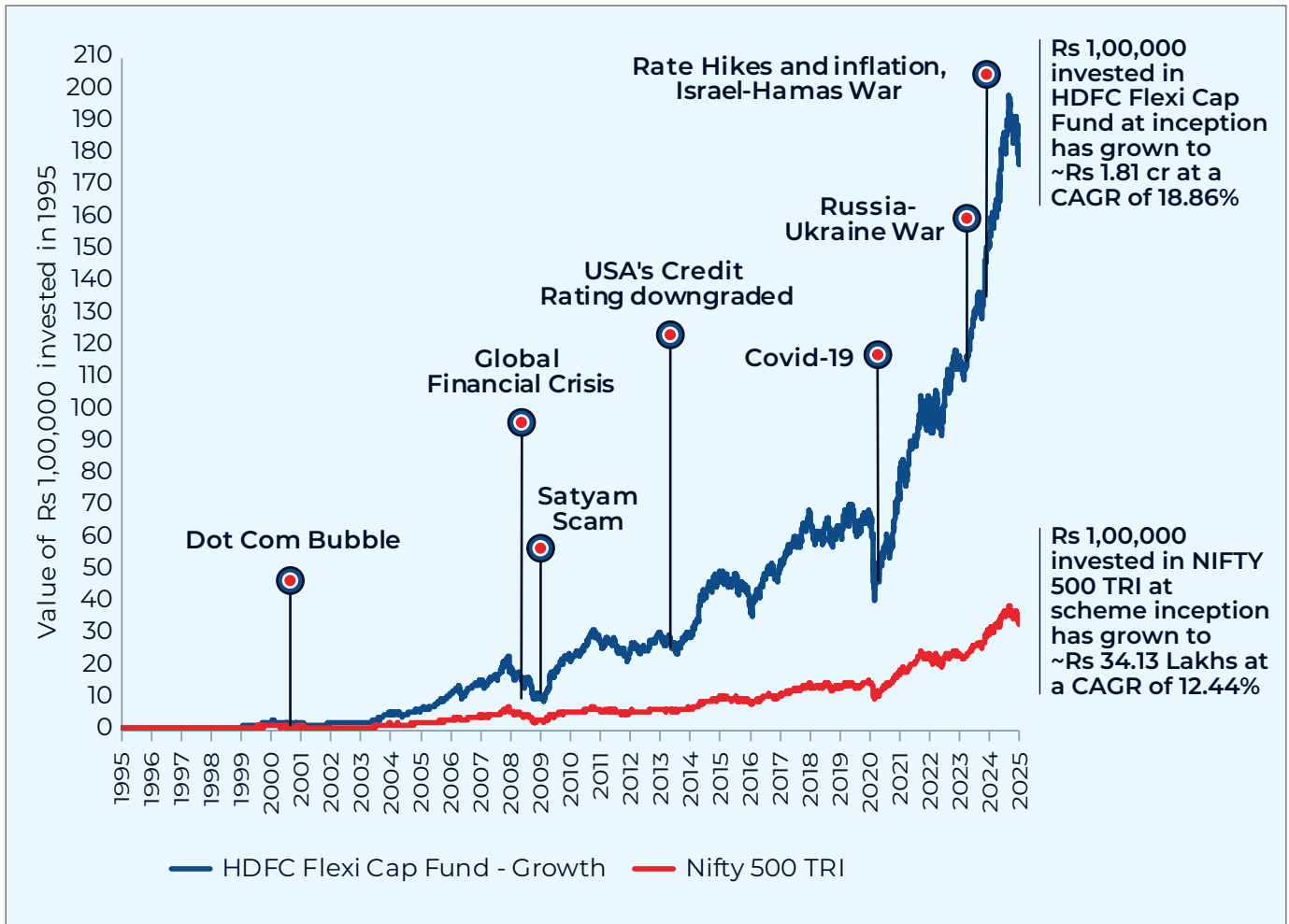
### CAGR Return (FY1980 to FY2025YTD)\*



Source: Bloomberg, RBI Handbook of statistics on Indian Economy, World Gold Council, SBI. #Average Inflation is shown for comparison with returns from various asset classes. \*Data is of CAGR returns of various asset classes (Equity, Gold, Bank FD) for the period March 31, 1980 till January 31, 2025, #Average Inflation - Data as on December 31, 2024. Equities are a volatile asset class. However, volatility in returns generally reduces as holding period increases. Above asset classes are not strictly comparable. Above chart is for illustration purposes only. **Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns**

Note: The information herein is for general purposes only. The recipient(s) should before taking any decision, make their own investigation and seek appropriate professional advice.

## Wealth Creation Journey of HDFC Flexi Cap Fund



**HDFC Flexi Cap Fund NAV is up 181 times since inception i.e. 1st Jan 95' vs 34 times for benchmark NIFTY 500 TRI during the same period.**

**By staying invested over decades, you could build a legacy that not only withstands market cycles but also provides a strong financial foundation for your future generations.**

**Disclaimer:** Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns. as on 31st January, 2025. The above returns are of regular plan – growth option. **HDFC Mutual Fund/AMC is not guaranteeing any returns on investments made in this Fund.** In view of the individual circumstances and risk profile, each investor is advised to consult his / her professional advisor before deciding to invest in the Scheme. Historical performance indications and financial market scenarios are not reliable indicators of current or future performance. HDFC Mutual Fund/AMC is not guaranteeing returns on investments made in the Scheme and/or should not be construed as an advice for investing in the above stocks/sectors. The Fund may or may not have any present or future positions in the Stocks/Sectors. For complete performance details, refer slide 37

## Chapter 6

# Thumb Rules for Managing Investments During Retirement

### 1 The Rule of 30: Your Retirement Safety Net

**What It Means:** Imagine your retirement savings as a big safety net. The Rule of 30 helps you weave a net strong enough to hold you through your retirement. It suggests that you should have a savings amount equal to 30 times your annual expenses. This way, you can enjoy life without the fear of running out of money.

#### Illustration

- ▶ Meet Mr. and Mrs. Verma. They love to travel, dine out, and indulge in their hobbies. Their estimated annual expenses are ₹10,00,000.
- ▶ **Calculation:** According to the Rule of 30, they need:  
 $\text{₹}10,00,000 \times 30 = \text{₹}3,00,00,000$  i.e. 30 times of their annual expense.
- ▶ With ₹3 crore set aside for retirement fund, the verma's could enjoy occasional travel and dining while maintaining financial stability.



### 2 The 4% Rule: Your Personal ATM

**What It Means:** Think of this rule as your very own ATM! It tells you how much you can safely withdraw from your retirement savings each year. The magic number? 4%! This rule helps ensure that your money lasts for a longer period of time.

#### Illustration

Mrs. Nair has a retirement Corpus of ₹4 crore. Following the 4% rule, she can withdraw:  $\text{₹}4,00,00,000 \times 4\% = \text{₹}16$  Lakhs per year, which works out to a monthly withdrawal of ₹1.33 lakh.



**The 4% rule is like getting a salary in retirement.**

### 3 The 50/30/20 Rule: Your Financial Diet Plan

**What It Means:** Just like a balanced diet keeps your body healthy, this rule keeps your finances in shape. It divides your income into three parts:

- ▶ **50% for Needs:** Essential expenses like food, medicine, and utilities.
- ▶ **30% for Wants:** Indulgences like vacations, shopping, and dining out.
- ▶ **20% for Savings/Investments:** For your future needs and unforeseen expenses.

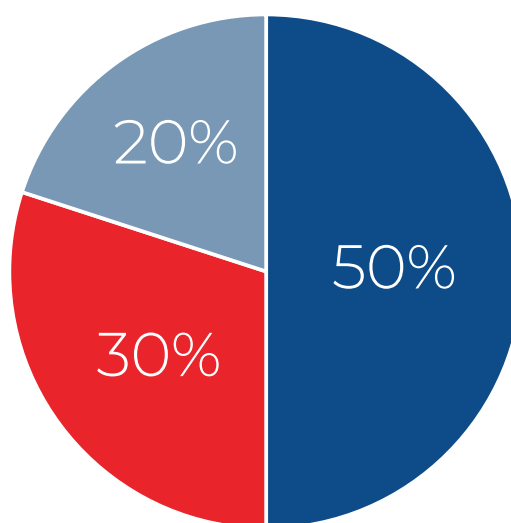
#### Savings - 20%

- Emergency fund
- Debt payments
- Investing

#### Wants - 30%

- Travel
- Entertainment
- Restaurants
- Shopping
- Hobbies

- Needs
- Wants
- Savings



#### Needs - 50%

- Housing
- Groceries
- Transportation
- Bills & utilities
- Health insurance



#### Illustration

- ▶ Scenario: Mr. Khan receives ₹1,00,000 per month from his pension and investments.
- ▶ Breakdown:
  - **Needs:** ₹1,00,000 × 50% = ₹50,000 (groceries, bills, and healthcare)
  - **Wants:** ₹1,00,000 × 30% = ₹30,000 (travel, fine dining, entertainment, hobbies, etc.)
  - **Savings/Investments:** ₹1,00,000 × 20% = ₹20,000 (mutual funds, emergency savings)

**It's a guilt-free way to enjoy life's pleasures while keeping your finances under control.**

## 4 The One-Third Rule: Smart Investing with Lump Sum Amounts

**What It Means:** Got a big chunk of money from retirement benefits or selling a property? This rule tells you how to break it down into three equal parts:

- ▶ **One-third for Immediate Needs:** Invest in Liquid / Ultra Short Term/ Low Durations Funds for emergencies.
- ▶ **One-third for Moderate Growth:** Invest in Hybrid funds for moderate growth and risk.
- ▶ **One-third for Long-Term Growth:** Invest in Equity oriented Mutual Funds.

### Illustration

- ▶ Scenario: Mr. Desai receives a retirement payout of ₹50,00,000. Here's how he allocates it:
  - Immediate Needs: ₹16,66,667 in a Liquid Fund
  - Moderate Growth: ₹16,66,667 in a Hybrid Fund
  - Long-Term Growth: ₹16,66,667 in Equities.

**This smart allocation gives you peace of mind, steady income, and growth, all in one go!**



These thumb rules aren't set in stone, but they're a fantastic starting point. Think of them as your financial compass, guiding you through the uncharted waters of retirement. Whether you're looking to splurge a little, save smartly, or grow your wealth, these rules help you strike the perfect balance.

But remember, every retiree's journey is unique. In view of the Individual circumstances and the risk tolerance, each Investor is advised to seek appropriate professional advice.

## 4R'S for retirement

- ✓ **Reassess:** Regularly evaluate your financial situation and goal.
- ✓ **Reorganize:** Simplify finances and your lifestyle for ease.
- ✓ **Reinvent:** Explore new Hobbies, Skills, or Part-time work for fulfilment.
- ✓ **Relax:** Prioritize health and leisure to enjoy your retirement.

Retirement marks the beginning of a new chapter, a time to explore passions, embark on adventures, and truly live life on your terms. But like any journey, it's crucial to have a well-thought-out plan to ensure a smooth ride. Think of this handbook as your personalized map, complete with all the tools and tips you need to enjoy the retirement you've always dreamed of-whether that means traveling to new places, picking up a long-lost hobby, or simply spending quality time with loved ones.

As you move forward, remember that planning doesn't end with the first step; it's an ongoing journey. Keep reviewing your goals and stay adaptable. Your retirement is not just about financial security-it's about peace of mind and the freedom to pursue what makes you happy.

Here's to turning your golden years into the best years yet. May your retirement be filled with joy, health, and prosperity. Enjoy every moment-you've earned it!





# Estimate Your Retirement Expense

Use This worksheet to Help Estimate Your Anticipated expenses during your retirement

Category	Expense Type	Annual Amount of expenses expected at the time of retirement	May be Impacted By Inflation
<b>A Basic Expenses</b>			
Housing	Utilities	₹	Yes
	House Maintenance / Rent	₹	Yes
	Property Insurance	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
Necessities	Groceries	₹	Yes
	Clothing	₹	Yes
	Mobile Bill/ Internet Bill	₹	Yes
	Personal items	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
Healthcare	Medical Insurance Premium	₹	Yes
	Medical Expenses	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
Transportation	Insurance	₹	Yes
	Fuel/Maintenance	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
Taxes	Property	₹	Yes
	Income	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
Loan Installments	Personal Loan	₹	
	Car Loan	₹	
	Home Loan	₹	
	Credit Cards	₹	
	Others	₹	
<b>Basic Expenses Subtotal (A)</b>		₹	
<b>B Discretionary Expenses</b>			
Entertainment	Travel/Vacations	₹	Yes
	Recreation/ Hobbies	₹	Yes
	Theater, Dining Out	₹	Yes
	Others	₹	
<b>Discretionary Expenses Subtotal (B)</b>		₹	
<b>Total Annual Retirement Expenses (A + B)</b>		₹	
<b>Expected Annual Income at the time of retirement</b>		₹	

The above is provided only as an illustration to help investors understand impact of inflation and estimate their expenses and needs. The above list is not exhaustive.

Any calculations made are approximations, meant as guidelines only, which you must confirm before relying on them. The information contained here is for general purposes only and not an investment advice. It does not have regard to specific investment objectives, financial situation and the particular needs of any specific person. The information/ data herein alone are not sufficient and should not be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. The statements contained herein are based on our current views and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Neither HDFC AMC and HDFC Mutual Fund (the Fund) nor any person connected with them, provides any assurance or warranties in respect of the information herein and disclaims any liability thereof. The recipient(s) before acting on any information herein should make their own investigation and seek appropriate professional advice.

**MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY**

## Performance disclosure

# HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Equity Plan

### A. SIP Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

	Since Inception*	5 year SIP	3 year SIP	1 year SIP
Total Amount Invested (₹ in lacs)	10.80	6.00	3.60	1.20
Market Value as on January 31, 2025 (₹ in lacs)	25.79	10.50	4.74	1.19
Returns (%)	18.58	22.53	18.69	-1.39
Benchmark Returns (%)#	16.14	18.78	16.22	-2.97
Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	14.74	16.06	13.37	0.02

Assuming ₹ 10,000 invested systematically on the first Business Day of every month over a period of time. CAGR returns are computed after accounting for the cash flow by using XIRR method (investment internal rate of return) for Regular Plan - Growth Option. The above investment simulation is for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital.

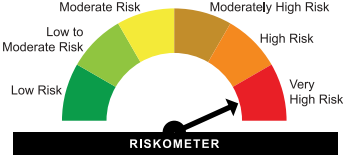
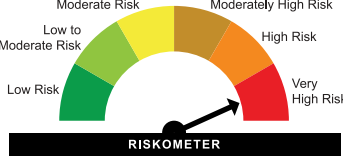
### B. Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

NAV as at January 31, 2025 ₹47.422 (per unit)

Period	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)#	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	Value of investment of (₹) 10,000		
				Scheme (₹)	Benchmark (₹)#	Additional Benchmark (₹)##
Last 1 Year	10.53	10.03	9.55	11,056	11,006	10,958
Last 3 Years	17.98	14.24	12.01	16,429	14,916	14,058
Last 5 Years	22.10	18.16	15.80	27,163	23,054	20,844
Since Inception*	19.02	17.11	16.00	47,422	41,055	37,704

**Common notes for the above table A & B: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** \*Inception Date: February 25, 2016. The scheme is managed by Mr. Srinivasan Ramamurthy (since February 25, 2016) & Mr. Shobhit Mehrotra (since December 14, 2021). # NIFTY 500 (Total Returns Index). ## NIFTY 50 (Total Returns Index). The above returns are of Regular Plan – Growth Option. Returns greater than 1 year period are compounded annualized (CAGR). Load is not taken into consideration for computation of performance. Different plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan have a different expense structure. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses / commission charged in the Regular Plan. Above returns are as on January 31, 2025.

For performance of other fund managed by the fund manager, please [click here](#)

<p><b>HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Equity Plan [An open ended retirement solution oriented scheme having a lock-in of 5 years or till retirement age (whichever is earlier)] is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A corpus to provide for pension in the form of income to the extent of the redemption value of their holding after the age of 60 years.</li> <li>Investment predominantly in equity and equity related instruments.</li> </ul> <p>*Investors should consult their financial advisers, if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them. #For latest Riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. <a href="http://www.hdfcfund.com">www.hdfcfund.com</a></p> <p>Scheme and Benchmark Riskometer as on January 31, 2025</p>	<p><b>Riskometer#</b></p>  <p><b>RISKOMETER</b> The risk of the scheme is very high</p>	<p><b>Name of the Benchmark and Riskometer#</b></p> <p>NIFTY 500 (Total Returns Index)</p>  <p><b>RISKOMETER</b> The risk of the benchmark is very high</p>
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## Performance disclosure

# HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Equity Plan

### A. SIP Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

	Since Inception*	5 year SIP	3 year SIP	1 year SIP
Total Amount Invested (₹ in lacs)	10.80	6.00	3.60	1.20
Market Value as on January 31, 2025 (₹ in lacs)	21.12	9.01	4.47	1.20
Returns (%)	14.38	16.25	14.55	-0.20
Benchmark Returns (%)#	12.42	12.79	11.51	2.90
Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	14.74	16.06	13.37	0.02

Assuming ₹ 10,000 invested systematically on the first Business Day of every month over a period of time. CAGR returns are computed after accounting for the cash flow by using XIRR method (investment internal rate of return) for Regular Plan - Growth Option. The above investment simulation is for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital.

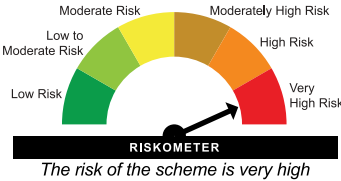
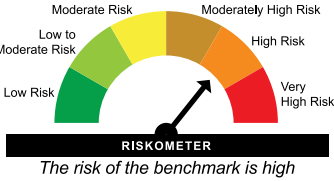
### B. Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

NAV as at January 31, 2025 ₹36.516 (per unit)

Period	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)#	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	Value of investment of (₹) 10,000		
				Scheme (₹)	Benchmark (₹)#	Additional Benchmark (₹)##
Last 1 Year	8.69	9.36	9.55	10,871	10,939	10,958
Last 3 Years	13.61	10.27	12.01	14,670	13,414	14,058
Last 5 Years	15.93	13.22	15.80	20,957	18,617	20,844
Since Inception*	15.59	13.46	16.00	36,516	30,926	37,704

**Common notes for the above table A & B: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** \*Inception Date: February 25, 2016. The scheme is managed by Mr. Shobhit Mehrotra (Debt)(February 25, 2016) & Mr. Srinivasan Ramamurthy (Equities)(December 14, 2021). # NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index. ## NIFTY 50 (Total Returns Index). The above returns are of Regular Plan – Growth Option. Returns greater than 1 year period are compounded annualized (CAGR). Load is not taken into consideration for computation of performance. Different plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan have a different expense structure. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses / commission charged in the Regular Plan. Above returns are as on January 31, 2025.

For performance of other fund managed by the fund manager, please [click here](#)

<b>HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Equity Plan</b> <b>[An open ended retirement solution oriented scheme having a lock-in of 5 years or till retirement age (whichever is earlier)] is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</b>	<b>Riskometer#</b>	<b>Name of the Benchmark and Riskometer#</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A corpus to provide for pension in the form of income to the extent of the redemption value of their holding after the age of 60 years</li> <li>Investment predominantly in equity and equity related instruments &amp; balance in debt and money market instruments.</li> </ul>	 <p>The risk of the scheme is very high</p>	<p>NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 65:35 Index</p>  <p>The risk of the benchmark is high</p>
<p>*Investors should consult their financial advisers, if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.          #For latest Riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. <a href="http://www.hdfcfund.com">www.hdfcfund.com</a>          Scheme and Benchmark Riskometer as on January 31, 2025</p>		

## Performance disclosure

# HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan

### A. SIP Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

	Since Inception*	5 year SIP	3 year SIP	1 year SIP
Total Amount Invested (₹ in lacs)	10.80	6.00	3.60	1.20
Market Value as on January 31, 2025 (₹ in lacs)	15.70	7.46	4.12	1.23
Returns (%)	8.09	8.64	8.96	4.40
Benchmark Returns (%)#	8.49	8.12	8.65	6.87
Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	6.26	6.34	8.51	9.46

Assuming ₹ 10,000 invested systematically on the first Business Day of every month over a period of time. CAGR returns are computed after accounting for the cash flow by using XIRR method (investment internal rate of return) for Regular Plan - Growth Option. The above investment simulation is for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital.

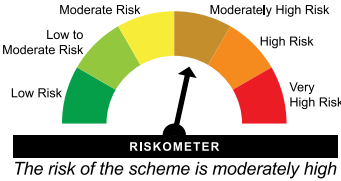
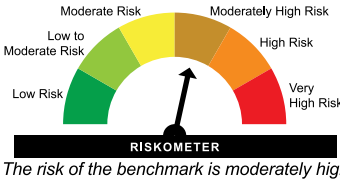
### B. Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

NAV as at January 31, 2025 ₹20.7779 (per unit)

Period	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)#	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	Value of investment of (₹) 10,000		
				Scheme (₹)	Benchmark (₹)#	Additional Benchmark (₹)##
Last 1 Year	7.84	8.78	9.77	10,786	10,881	10,958
Last 3 Years	8.15	7.49	6.62	12,651	12,422	12,121
Last 5 Years	8.40	8.59	5.77	14,971	15,103	13,244
Since Inception*	8.53	9.14	6.67	20,778	21,857	17,811

**Common notes for the above table A & B: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** \*Inception Date: February 26, 2016. The scheme is managed by Mr. Shobhit Mehrotra (Debt)(February 26, 2016) & Mr. Srinivasan Ramamurthy (Equities)(December 14, 2021). # NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 15:85 Index. ## CRISIL 10 Year Gilt Index. The above returns are of Regular Plan – Growth Option. Returns greater than 1 year period are compounded annualized (CAGR). Load is not taken into consideration for computation of performance. Different plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan have a different expense structure. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses / commission charged in the Regular Plan. Above returns are as on January 31, 2025.

For performance of other fund managed by the fund manager, please [click here](#)

<b>HDFC Retirement Savings Fund - Hybrid Debt Plan</b> <b>[An open ended retirement solution oriented scheme having a lock-in of 5 years or till retirement age (whichever is earlier)] is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</b>	<b>Riskometer#</b>	<b>Name of the Benchmark and Riskometer#</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A corpus to provide for pension in the form of income to the extent of the redemption value of their holding after the age of 60 years.</li> <li>Investment predominantly in debt and money market instruments &amp; balance in equity and equity related instruments.</li> </ul>	 <p>The risk of the scheme is moderately high</p>	<p>NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 15:85 Index</p>  <p>The risk of the benchmark is moderately high</p>
<p>*Investors should consult their financial advisers, if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.          #For latest Riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. <a href="http://www.hdfcfund.com">www.hdfcfund.com</a>          Scheme and Benchmark Riskometer as on January 31, 2025</p>		

## Performance disclosure

# HDFC Flexi Cap Fund

### A. SIP Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

	Since Inception*	15 year SIP	10 year SIP	5 year SIP	3 year SIP	1 year SIP
Total Amount Invested (₹ in lacs)	36.10	18.00	12.00	6.00	3.60	1.20
Market Value as on January 31, 2025 (₹ in lacs)	1,989.24	69.85	31.40	11.34	5.04	1.23
Returns (%)	21.06	16.42	18.28	25.74	23.01	5.03
Benchmark Returns (%)#	15.12	14.54	15.55	18.78	16.22	-2.97
Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	13.85	13.39	14.24	16.06	13.37	0.02

Assuming ₹10,000 invested systematically on the first Business Day of every month over a period of time. CAGR returns are computed after accounting for the cash flow by using XIRR method (investment internal rate of return) for Regular Plan - Growth Option. The above investment simulation is for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital.

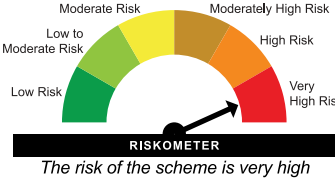
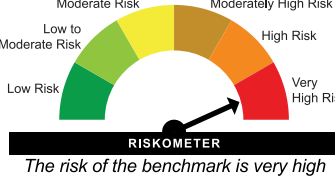
### B. Performance - Regular Plan - Growth Option

NAV as at January 31, 2025 ₹1814.339 (per unit)

Period	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)#	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)##	Value of investment of (₹) 10,000		
				Scheme (₹)	Benchmark (₹)#	Additional Benchmark (₹)##
Last 1 Year	17.77	10.03	9.55	11,782	11,006	10,958
Last 3 Years	21.14	14.24	12.01	17,788	14,916	14,058
Last 5 Years	22.4	18.16	15.8	27,504	23,054	20,844
Last 10 Years	13.97	12.89	11.66	37,018	33,663	30,174
Since Inception*	18.86	12.44	11.7	18,14,339	341,309	279,839

**Common notes for the above table A & B: Past performance may or may not be sustained in future and is not a guarantee of any future returns.** \*Inception Date: January 1, 1995. The scheme is managed by Rishi Jain since July 29, 2022. # NIFTY 500 (Total Returns Index). ## NIFTY 50 (Total Returns Index). The above returns are of Regular Plan - Growth Option. Returns greater than 1 year period are compounded annualized (CAGR). Load is not taken into consideration for computation of performance. Different Plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan have a different expense structure. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of the distribution expenses / commission charged in the Regular Plan. Above returns are as on January 31, 2025. As NIFTY 50 TRI data is not available since inception of the scheme, additional benchmark performance is calculated using composite CAGR of NIFTY 50 PRI values from January 1, 1995 to June 29, 1999 and TRI values since June 30, 1999.

For performance of other fund managed by the fund manager, please [click here](#)

<p><b>HDFC Flexi Cap Fund (An open ended dynamic equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap &amp; small cap stocks.) is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To generate long-term capital appreciation / income</li> <li>Investment predominantly in equity &amp; equity related instruments</li> </ul> <p>*Investors should consult their financial advisers, if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them. #For latest Riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Fund viz. <a href="http://www.hdfcfund.com">www.hdfcfund.com</a></p> <p>Scheme and Benchmark Riskometer as on January 31, 2025</p>	<p><b>Riskometer#</b></p>  <p><b>RISKOMETER</b> The risk of the scheme is very high</p>	<p><b>Name of the Benchmark and Riskometer#</b></p> <p>NIFTY 500 (Total Returns Index)</p>  <p><b>RISKOMETER</b> The risk of the benchmark is very high</p>
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## Disclaimer

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Date of Release: 4th March, 2025

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**Thank You**