



Switching to National Pension System

About Us

LIC PFL was founded in the Year 2007 as a 100% subsidiary of LIC of India. We are the **first Pension Fund Manager** in India under NPS.

Founded in 2007 as 100% subsidiary of LIC

Managing Funds for CG and SG employees and UPS

We are amongst the 3 Fund Managers to manage funds under the Central (CG) and State (SG) Government Employee Schemes and the newly launched Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)

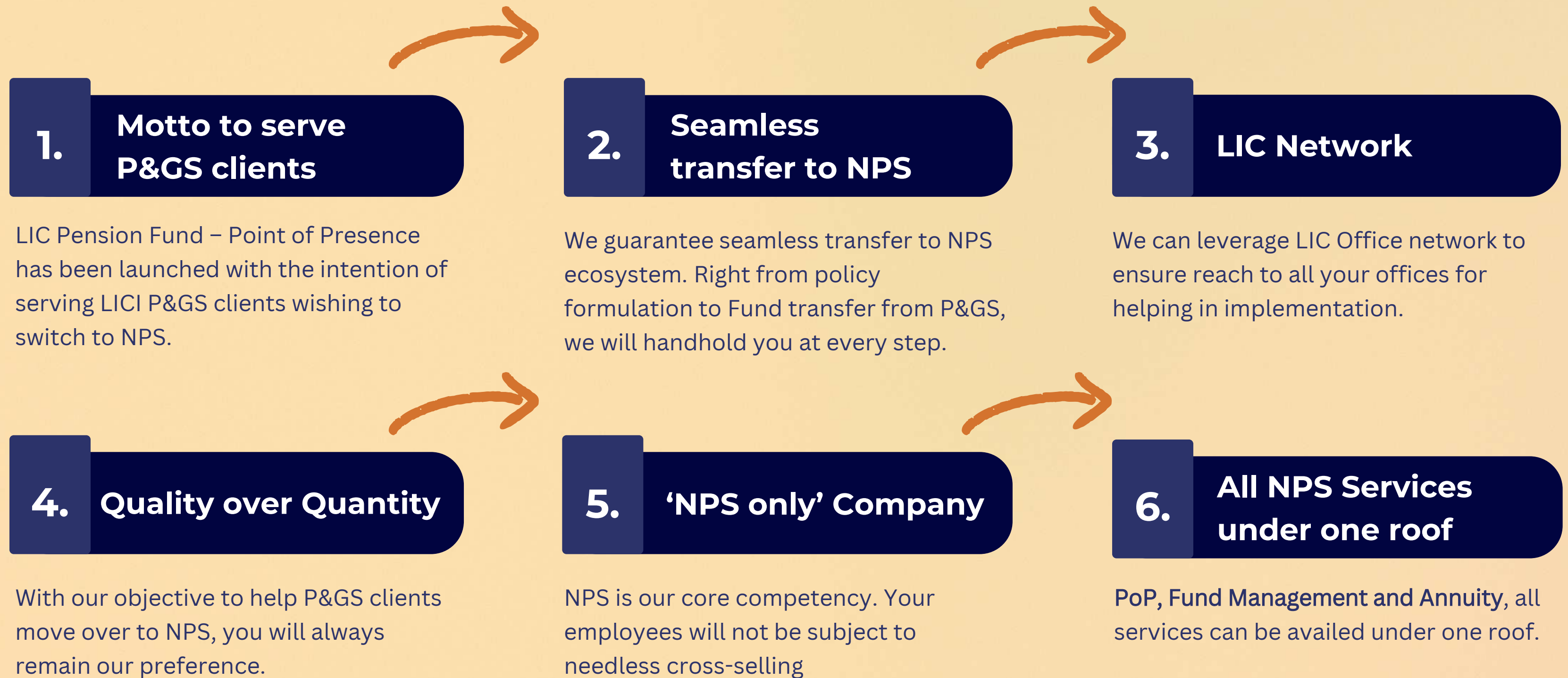
Given our consistent performance, the regulator allocated the **highest percentage** of CG and SG employee funds in the last FY.

AUM of over ₹4 lakh crores

PoP license obtained in March 2025

We obtained the Point of Presence (PoP) license in March 2025 to service Corporates under the LIC P&GS scheme willing to shift to NPS, among others

Why Choose LIC PFL as PoP



IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP



STEPS FOR FUND TRANSFER

- The subscriber should have/**open a NPS Tier I account**. LIC PFL will facilitate the same.
- The subscriber is required to approach the recognized Superannuation Fund Trust through the employer and **give a request for transfer** of his superannuation fund to his NPS account.
- **The Superannuation Fund Trust may initiate transfer** of the Fund as per the provisions of the Trust Deed read with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The Superannuation Fund may issue the **cheque/draft in the name of Nodal Office/POP** along with a letter confirming that that the amount being transferred is to be credited in the NPS Tier I account of the employee.
- The nodal officer shall while uploading the fund will transfer the superannuation fund as Arrears.
- The **POP will get the amount collected** and the same may be uploaded by the POP in the NPS account of the subscriber.

One Year Returns across last 5 Financial Years

E Tier 1 Scheme					
Date	LIC PFL	SBI PF	UTI PFL	HDFC PF	ICICI PF
31 Mar 2021	74.34%	66.28%	72.82%	69.78%	72.49%
31 Mar 2022	20.40%	18.00%	18.24%	19.14%	19.60%
31 Mar 2023	2.82%	1.81%	2.53%	2.08%	1.51%
31 Mar 2024	33.86%	33.99%	37.25%	33.84%	38.90%
31 Mar 2025	5.97%	2.11%	8.35%	6.87%	6.69%
Average Return over 5 years	27.48%	24.44%	27.84%	26.34%	27.84%

C Tier 1 Scheme					
Date	LIC PFL	SBI PF	UTI PFL	HDFC PF	ICICI PF
31 Mar 2021	11.07%	10.17%	9.79%	10.78%	10.74%
31 Mar 2022	6.16%	6.38%	5.88%	6.65%	6.31%
31 Mar 2023	3.60%	3.41%	3.38%	3.72%	3.43%
31 Mar 2024	8.16%	8.35%	8.47%	8.76%	8.64%
31 Mar 2025	8.84%	9.37%	9.15%	9.44%	9.26%
Average Return over 5 years	7.57%	7.54%	7.33%	7.87%	7.67%

G Tier 1 Scheme					
Date	LIC PFL	SBI PF	UTI PFL	HDFC PF	ICICI PF
31 Mar 2021	7.40%	7.72%	7.84%	8.10%	7.23%
31 Mar 2022	4.07%	4.04%	3.41%	3.64%	4.10%
31 Mar 2023	5.14%	4.58%	5.17%	5.17%	4.85%
31 Mar 2024	9.72%	9.96%	9.91%	9.65%	9.75%
31 Mar 2025	10.19%	10.28%	10.22%	10.10%	10.10%
Average Return over 5 years	7.30%	7.31%	7.31%	7.33%	7.20%

One Year Returns across last 5 Financial Years

E Tier 1 Scheme

- LIC PFL's 5-year average return is 27.48%, just marginally below UTI and ICICI (both at 27.84%) and higher than SBI (24.44%) and HDFC (26.34%).
- LIC PFL outperformed SBI PF and HDFC PF in 4 out of the last 5 years. Whereas, LIC PFL outperformed UTI PFL and ICICI PF in 3 out of the last 5 years.
- LIC PFL's 2021 return was the highest among all PFMs at 74.34%, a significant alpha compared to peers.
- In the volatile FY 2022-23, LIC PFL still delivered positive returns (2.82%), better than most peers.
- In FY 2024-25, LIC (5.97%) performed significantly better than SBI (2.11%) and was close to others.

Conclusion: LIC PFL's equity returns demonstrate strong long-term consistency, performing at par with the best in class and beating peers over 5 years.

C Tier 1 Scheme

- LIC's 5-year average return is 7.57%, very close to the top (HDFC at 7.87%) and higher than UTI (7.33%) and SBI (7.54%).
- LIC outperformed SBI and UTI in 4 out of 5 years.
- In FY 2024-25, LIC delivered 8.84%, on par with ICICI and slightly below HDFC.

Conclusion: LIC PFL's corporate debt fund has delivered stable and competitive returns, demonstrating strong performance even in low-interest rate periods.

G Tier 1 Scheme

- LIC's 5-year average return is 7.30%, exactly at par with UTI and SBI and just below HDFC (7.33%).
- LIC delivered the second-highest return (10.19%) in FY 2024-25, slightly behind SBI.
- LIC's performance in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 remained consistent and better than UTI and ICICI.

Conclusion: LIC PFL's G scheme returns are fully at par with peers, making it a safe and steady option for conservative investors.

NPS – Overview and Key Statistics



- National Pension System is pension system introduced and driven by Government of India from 2004.
- Administered and Regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- It is designed to create a dedicated retirement corpus through systematic savings during one's working life.
- This is a voluntary savings scheme that helps you gain Tax Benefits.

Overall NPS Industry	Government Sector	Individual/ Corporate Subscribers	Assets Under Management
Subscribers Enrolled - 1.96Crores	Central Government - 27.14 Lakh Subscribers	Corporate Sector - 22.52 Lakh Subscribers - 15,000+ Corporates registered	Central Government - 3.70 Lakh Crores
AUM - 13.9 Lakh Crores	State Government - 69.94 Lakh subscribers	Individual Sector - 41.91 Lakh Subscribers	State Government - 6.88 Lakh Crores Corporate Sector - 2.06 Lakh Crores Individual Sector - 0.69 Lakh Crores

HOW NPS WORKS?

Open account online through LIC PFL website. You get assigned a PRAN



PRAN

Invest monthly through the Corporate



EQUITY

CORPORATE BONDS

G-SEC

AIF

Your money gets invested as per your preference provided during opening of the account

Upto 60% corpus tax free

Min 40% to be used to buy annuity for lifelong pension

Pension

Retirement

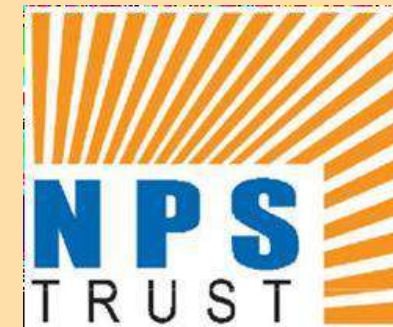
You exit the scheme on retirement. You then decided what is to be done with the accumulated corpus



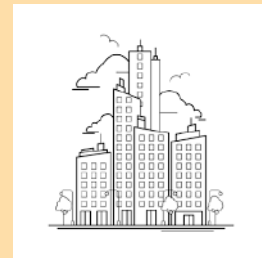
NPS—Architecture



Government appointed body – Monitors, promotes and regulates NPS and all entities under it



Monitor Assets and Funds



Corporate



Point of Presence (POP)
Client Onboarding /Servicing



protean
Change is growth

Central Record Keeping Agency (CRA) –
Record Keeping, Issuance of PRAN etc.



LIC Pension Fund
Manages Investments



Custodian -
Custody of
Underlying
Securities



Subscriber/
Employee



Trustee Bank - Manages the
Banking Function Across NPS



**Annuity (Pension) Service
Provider (ASP) –** Deliver Regular
Monthly Pension to the
Subscribers

WHY INVEST IN NPS ?

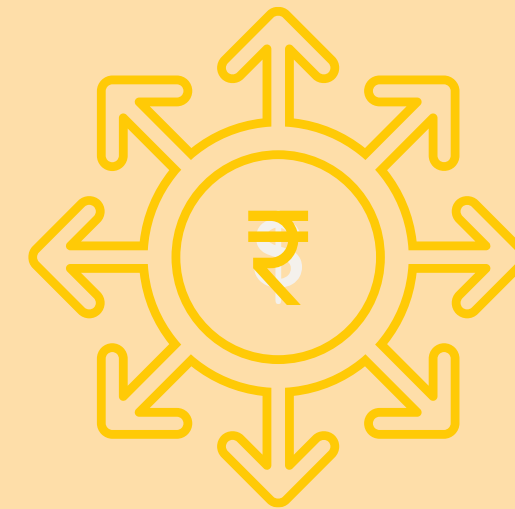
1 Investment 5 Benefits



Higher Expected Returns



Low Cost



Diversified Portfolio



Tax Savings



Monthly Income Post Retirement

Eligible Entities

- Entities registered under the Companies Act, 2013 or a cooperative society registered under any law relating to Co-operative societies.
- Bodies established or incorporated under any act of Parliament or any law enacted by a State legislature or under any order/notification issued by the Central / State Government
- Public Sector Enterprises or any Government company
- Registered Partnership Firms
- Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs)
- Proprietary Concerns
- Trusts / Society
- Foreign companies having registration u/s 591-608 of Companies Act 1956 in respect of their eligible Indian employee(s)
- Foreign / diplomatic missions operating in India (Embassy/High Commission/Consulate etc.) in respect of their eligible Indian employee(s)
- International Organizations operating in India (UN / WHO / World Bank / ADB / IMF etc.) in respect of their eligible Indian employee(s)

Documents Required

- Filled out CHO-1 Form
- Board Resolution
- Corporate TAN Copy
- Corporate PAN Card Copy
- Certificate of Incorporation
- GST Certificate
- Bank Account Details of the Corporate
- Address Proof
- Copy of MOA and AOA
- Supporting letter for NPS Implementation

Why Implement NPS ?

- Ensure post retirement income for the employee.
- Additional Tax benefit for the employee
- Tax benefit for the employer by claiming the NPS deposit as Business Expense
- No joining cost
- No account related obligation of the employer
- Flexible implementation:
 - Equal contribution
 - Un-equal contribution
 - Contribution by employee only
 - Contribution by employer only

Corporate Registration

Selection of Point of Presence (POP)

- Corporate needs to appoint one POP (point of presence) from the registered 80+ POPs.
- The Appointed POP shall assist & support with all the processes involved under NPS.

Submission of Registration Form & Documents to POP

- Post appointment of POP , corporate needs to share the filled CHO1 form & documents to the POP.
- Post receiving the form & documents shall scrutinize the same & proceed further.

Submission of Forms by POP to CRA

- POP, post scrutinizing the forms & documents shall submit the same to the CRA for Company Code Generation.
- CRA post receiving the forms shall take T+3 days to complete the registration process.

Creation of Registration Number

- CRA will then generate registration numbers - CHO (Corporate Head Office) and CBO (Corporate Branch Office)
- Post generation of registration numbers CRA shall communicate the same to the corporate & POP.

Post Corporate Registration

Employee Awareness Sessions

We conduct NPS awareness sessions and marketing campaigns for employees to educate them about the product and process.



Employee Registration

During or after awareness sessions, employees can join NPS, get their queries resolved.

NPS joining process is fully digital.

HR then validates the employment details and helps activate PRANs.



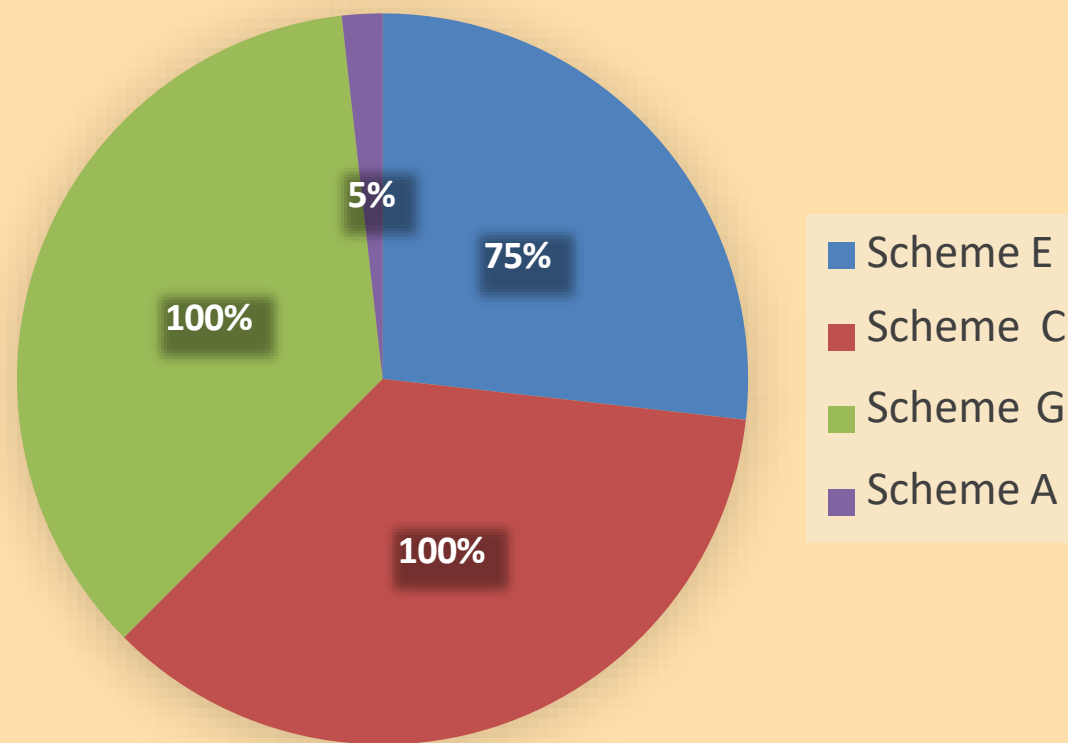
Corporate Contribution Processing

Post obtaining the consent from employees and successful verification, corporate starts deducting contribution amount from the salary.

Corporate can send this amount to the PoP for further processing.

How and where is your money invested

NPS : Investment Asset Class



Maximum Investment Limits

- E - Equity (max 75%)
- C - Corporate Bonds (100%)
- G - Government Securities (100%)
- A - Alternate Investment fund (max 5%)

Choice of Investment Options

Active Choice

- Select your own asset mix
- Only you can manually change else remains constant

Auto Choice

- Automatic Mix of asset class with a reducing equity allocation from **35 years** of age
 - Aggressive LC 75 –Equity -75%
 - Moderate LC 50 –Equity -50%
 - Conservative LC 25–Equity -25%

Balanced Lifecycle

- Gradual shift from equity after **45 years** of age
- Offers balanced approach to long term investments

- You can change asset class/ investment option **FOUR** times a year
- **Auto Choice and Balanced Lifecycle** allows pre-defined ratios across all asset classes. Investment in government securities increases every year till retirement and reduces in other asset classes
- Investment preference can be **different for Tier – I and Tier – II**

Withdrawal Framework Under NPS

Partial Withdrawal

- Maximum **25%** of **individual** contribution (3 times, capped at max 25%)

When

- After **3 years** of continuous participation
- Defined Purpose Illness, Children Education etc. (listed 5 reasons)

Amount withdrawn will be completely tax free

Pre-mature Retirement

- 20%** lumpsum, **80%** pension

Corpus withdrawn is **fully tax exempt**

When

After **10 years** of continuous participation

Post Retirement

- 60% lumpsum, 40% Pension

(60 % Amount Tax Free as per union budget 2019)

When

- At the age of 60, or as per the retirement age of the corporate
- Withdrawal can be **deferred** if required subject to T&Cs

Death Withdrawal

- Death of subscriber, Nominee/ Legal Heir can withdraw **full corpus (tax exempt)**

- You can withdraw lumpsum in annual instalments or differ till the age of 75 years**

- Full withdrawal is allowed before 60 years of age if the corpus is up to 2.5 lakh & after 60 years of age if corpus is up to 5 lakh**

Select your Annuity Plan



Annuity for Life with ROP	Joint Life Annuity with ROP	NPS -Family Income with ROP	Annuity for Life without ROP	Joint Life Annuity without ROP
Subscriber gets annuity for life time and on death of the Subscriber, payment of annuity ceases and 100% of the purchase price will be returned to the nominee(s)	Subscriber gets annuity for life time and on death of the Subscriber, annuity will be payable to Spouse for life time. On death of the Spouse, payment of annuity ceases and 100% of the purchase price will be returned to the nominee(s)	Subscriber gets annuity for lifetime and in the event of death , annuity will be payable to the Spouse of the Subscriber (if any) for lifetime. On death of Spouse, will be payable to dependent mother and then dependent father of the Subscriber. On the death of last annuitant, payment of annuity ceases and 100% of the purchase price will be returned to the surviving children of the Subscriber / to legal heirs as applicable	The Subscriber will get an annuity for lifetime and on death of the Subscriber, payment of annuity ceases, and no further amount will be payable	The Subscriber will get an annuity for lifetime. And on death of the Subscriber, the annuity will be payable to Spouse for a lifetime. On the death of the Spouse, payment of annuity ceases, and no further amount will be payable

- Only one Option can be selected
- ROP – Return of Purchase Price
- To be selected only at the time of retirement/exit
- Plans are indicative, connect with annuity service provider to know more

Tax Benefits with NPS

Old Tax Regime vs New Tax Regime

Feature	Old Tax Regime	New Tax Regime
Employee Contribution	Deduction up to ₹1.5 lakh under Section 80C	No deduction
Self-Contribution / NPS Vatsalya	Additional deduction up to ₹50,000 under Section 80CCD (1B)	No deduction
Employer Contribution	Deduction up to 10%/14% of salary under Section 80CCD(2)	Deduction up to 10%/14% of salary under Section 80CCD(2)
Lump-sum Withdrawal	Up to 60% tax-exempt	Up to 60% tax-exempt
Annuity Purchase	Amount used for purchase is exempted from income tax	Amount used for purchase is exempted from income tax

NPS – Impact on Salary

Old Tax Regime

Description	Without NPS	With NPS
Basic (50% of Gross)	7,50,000	7,50,000
Other Taxable Allowances, Perks,	7,50,000	7,50,000
Gross Total Income	15,00,000	15,00,000
Less Deductions:		
Standard Deduction	50,000	50,000
Section 80C	1,50,000	1,50,000
Section 80 CCD 2 (Employer)	-	75,000
Section 80 CCD 1B (Employee)	-	50,000
Total Taxable Income	13,00,000	11,75,000
Tax on Total Income	2,10,600	1,71,600
Tax Saving		39,000

New Tax Regime

Description	Without NPS	With NPS
Basic (50% of Gross)	7,50,000	7,50,000
Other Taxable Allowances, Perks,	7,50,000	7,50,000
Gross Total Income	15,00,000	15,00,000
Less Deductions:		
Standard Deduction	75,000	75,000
Section 80C	-	-
Section 80 CCD 2 (Employer)	-	105,000
Section 80 CCD 1B (Employee)	-	-
Total Taxable Income	14,25,000	13,20,000
Tax on Total Income	93,750	78,000
Tax Saving		15,750

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Systematic Lumpsum Withdrawal

Can be opted at the time of **retirement**

Applicable only on **Lumpsum** NPS Corpus

Option of **Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly and Yearly** withdrawal frequency

Continue to generate returns on remaining amount

Reduce risk and hassle of re-investment

Manage **needs and requirements** through **periodic withdrawals**



NPS - Product Features

What are the types of NPS Account

Tier 1 Account

(Primary Account)

- Can extend till 75 years, employer and individual contributions made to Tier-1
- Min annual contribution has to be ₹ 1000/-
- Min Amount per contribution ₹ 500/-
- Limited withdrawal options
- Offers multiple Tax Benefits



Tier 2 Account

(Optional Account)

- Investment Account, no separate CRA/ joining charges
- 100% Withdrawal any time, however no tax benefits
- Account Opening ₹1000/- subsequent contributions min ₹ 250/-
- No min annual contribution to be maintained or no. of contributions
- Transfer funds to Tier 1 a/c any time (One Way Switch)
- 100% Equity Allocation can be made
- Only individual contributions
- Can be used for various goal based investment

LIC Pension Fund Returns VS EPF

Tier & Plan	Return 7 Year (%)	Since Inception (%)
TIER I:Equity Plans	12.87	13.34
TIER I:Government Bond Plans	9.04	9.56
TIER I:Corporate Debt Plans	8.48	9.01

Tier & Plan	Return 7 Year (%)	Return 15 Year (%)
EPF	8.38	8.56

Distribution of asset class across Auto choice

Percentage allocation in different asset class

Age ▲	Aggressive life cycle fund LC-75			Moderate life cycle fund LC-50			Conservative life cycle fund LC-25		
	Equity ▼	Corp. Bonds ▲	Govt. Bonds ▲	Equity ▼	Corp. Bonds ▲	Govt. Bonds ▲	Equity ▼	Corp. Bonds ▲	Govt. Bonds ▲
Up to 35 years	75%	10%	15%	50%	25%	25%	25%	45%	30%
36	71%	11%	18%	48%	26%	26%	24%	43%	33%
37	67%	12%	21%	46%	27%	27%	23%	41%	36%
38	63%	13%	24%	44%	28%	28%	22%	39%	39%
39	59%	14%	27%	42%	29%	29%	21%	37%	42%
40	55%	15%	30%	40%	30%	30%	20%	35%	45%
41	51%	16%	33%	38%	31%	31%	19%	33%	48%
42	47%	17%	36%	36%	32%	32%	18%	31%	51%
43	43%	18%	39%	34%	33%	33%	17%	29%	54%
44	39%	19%	42%	32%	34%	34%	16%	27%	57%
45	35%	20%	45%	30%	35%	35%	15%	25%	60%
46	32%	20%	48%	28%	36%	36%	14%	23%	63%
47	29%	20%	51%	26%	37%	37%	13%	21%	66%
48	26%	20%	54%	24%	38%	38%	12%	19%	69%
49	23%	20%	57%	22%	39%	39%	11%	17%	72%
50	20%	20%	60%	20%	40%	40%	10%	15%	75%
51	19%	18%	63%	18%	41%	41%	9%	13%	78%
52	18%	16%	66%	16%	42%	42%	8%	11%	81%
53	17%	14%	69%	14%	43%	43%	7%	9%	84%
54	16%	12%	72%	12%	44%	44%	6%	7%	87%
55	15%	10%	75%	10%	45%	45%	5%	5%	90%
55 & beyond	15%	10%	75%	10%	45%	45%	5%	5%	90%

*LC – Life Cycle

Distribution of asset – Balanced Lifecycle Fund

Balanced Life Cycle Fund (BLC)			
Age	Equity	Corporate Bonds	Government Sec.
Up to 45 Years	50%	30%	20%
46 Years	48%	28%	24%
47 Years	46%	26%	28%
48 Years	44%	24%	32%
49 Years	42%	22%	36%
50 Years	40%	20%	40%
51 Years	39%	18%	43%
52 Years	38%	16%	46%
53 Years	37%	14%	49%
54 Years	36%	12%	52%
55 Years and beyond	35%	10%	55%

NPS vs Mutual Fund

Aspects of Differences	Mutual Funds	NPS
Risk Management	Limited flexibility in terms of asset reallocation	Complete flexibility in asset reallocation
Tax Benefits	Only possible in ELSS that too under Sec 80C	EEE Tax exemption apart from Sec 80C.
Management Costs	Mutual funds have varying expense ratios. Mostly above 0.50%	NPS management fee is 0.03% for LIC Pension Fund
Withdrawal Flexibility	Mutual funds are flexible; NPS has lock-in till retirement.	NPS has limited flexibility in Tier I account. However investments in Tier II can be withdrawn anytime.
Investment Returns	Mutual funds may offer higher returns due to higher exposure in equity but returns can at the same time be volatile.	NPS investments are highly regulated. E Scheme has provided upwards of 13%, G and C Schemes have provided upwards of 8% since inception.
Lock-in Period	ELSS: 3 years; mutual funds have shorter lock-in considering exit load.	Longer term (partial withdrawals available after 10 years or at 60). No Lock in Tier II account.

NPS vs Mutual Fund

Low Costs, High Returns

NPS Equity Funds Have Consistently Beaten Large-cap Mutual Funds

Fund Category	Returns (%)		
	3-year	5-year	10-year
Flexi-cap Equity Funds	19.57	16.47	15.54
NPS Equity Funds	19.36	15.97	14.03
Large-cap Equity Funds	19.06	15.58	13.82

Data as on April 24, 2024, returns are annualised

Use NPS Tier-II To Earn More

Tier-II Debt Funds Have Done Better Than Similar Mutual Fund Categories

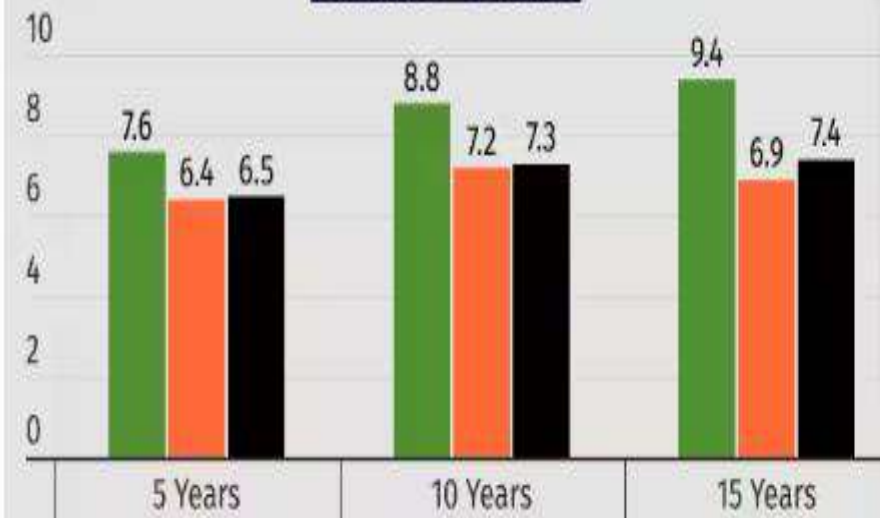
	1-yr Return (%)
Best NPS Tier II Gilt Fund	7.92
Best Long-Duration Debt Fund	7.85
Average NPS Tier II Gilt Fund	7.48
Average Long-Duration Debt Fund	6.77
Best NPS Tier II Corp Fund	7.71
Best Corp Bond MF	7.71
Average NPS Tier II Corp Bond Fund	7.27
Average Corporate Bond MF	6.50

Data as on April 24, 2024

Source: Value Research

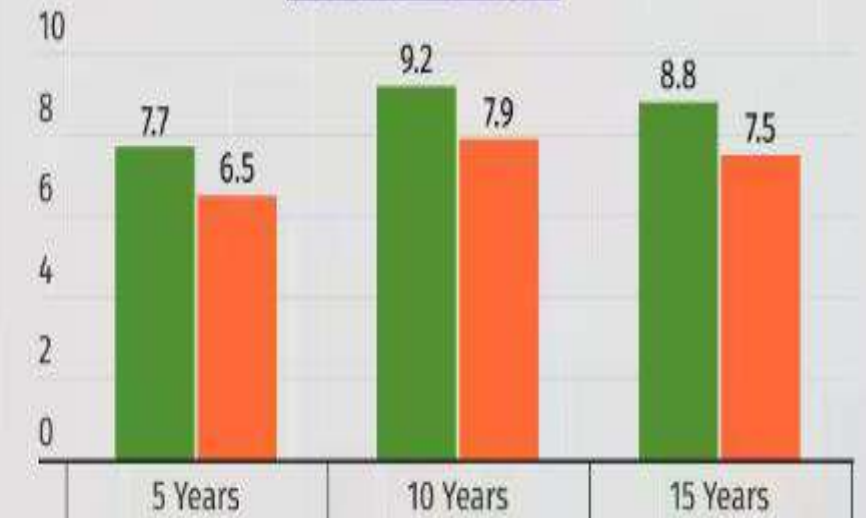
NPS debt funds beat their MF counterparts comfortably

Scheme - C Tier-I



- Average of NPS Scheme - C Tier-I
- Average of MF Banking and PSU Funds
- Average of MF Corporate Bond Funds

Scheme - G Tier-I



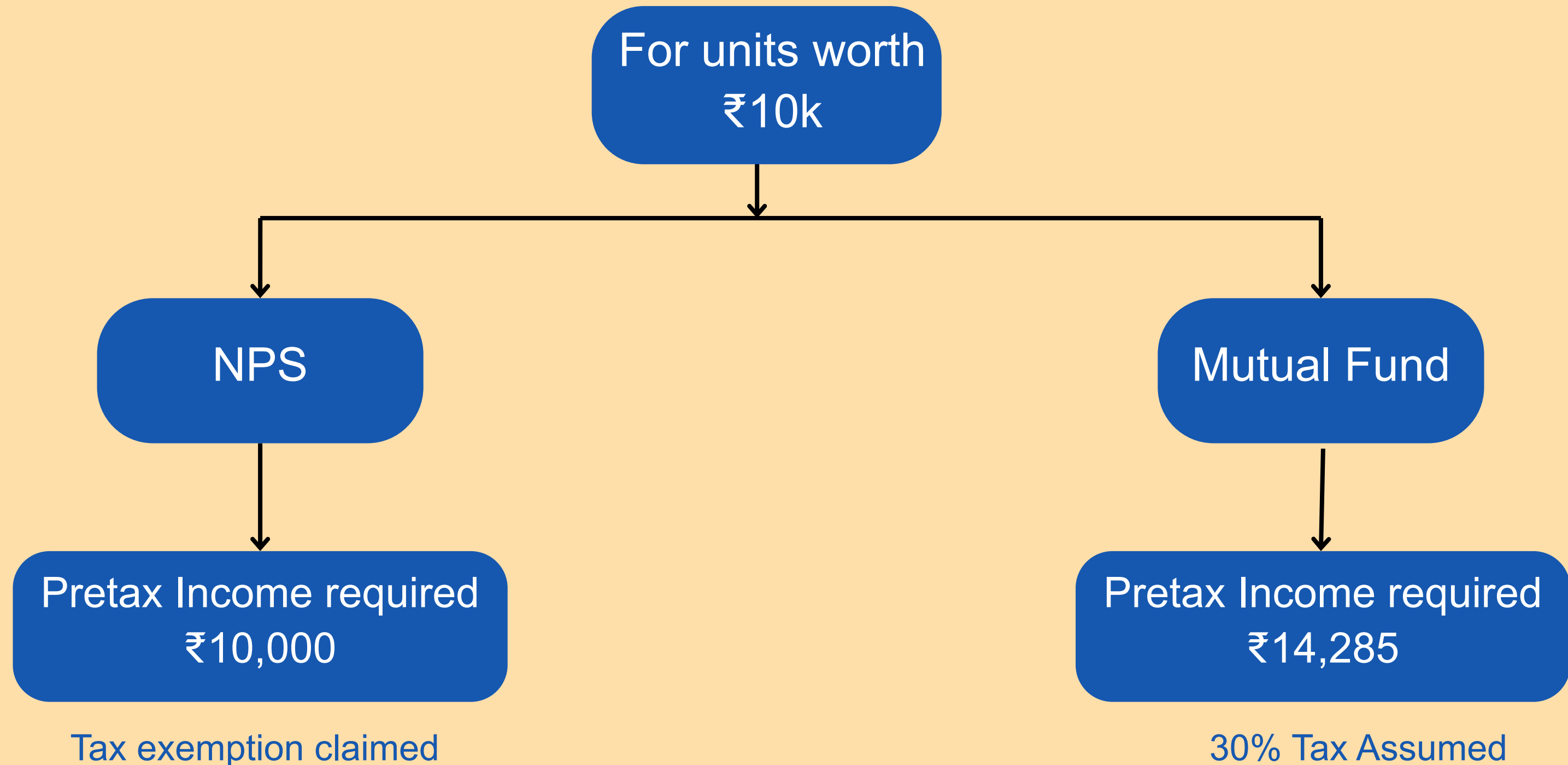
- Average of NPS Scheme - G Tier-I
- Average of Gilt Funds

Source: NPS Trust and ACEMF.
Returns are CAGR and as of Sep 20, 2024.

moneycontrol



NPS investments give up to 42.8% units more as compared to Mutual Funds



NPS : An Investment Tool

Mutual Fund vs NPS Comparison

Simulation of Corpus between MF v/s NPS		
Scheme Name	Mutual Fund (Large Cap)	NPS
Monthly Investment	₹10,000	₹10,000
Tenure	15 years	15 years
Returns (%)	14%	11%
Total Corpus Accumulated	₹56,11,136	₹45,75,628
Fund Management Fee	₹5,17,402 (0.9%)	₹12,948 (0.03%)
LTCG Tax	₹6,36,716 (12.5%)	-
Final Corpus	₹44,57,018	₹45,62,680

NPS : An Investment Tool

PPF vs NPS Comparison

Simulation of Corpus between PPF v/s NPS

Scheme Name	PPF	NPS
Total Contribution (In Rs.)	18,00,000	18,00,000
Total Fund Value (In Rs.)	₹31,67,452	₹45,46,896
Average Returns %	7.15%	11%
Investment Duration	15 years	15 years

- Contribution per month Rs. 10,000
- Returns Percentage PPF website

PPF	NPS
Tax benefits under section 80C up to max Rs. 1.5 lakhs. In old Regime	Tax benefits over and above 80C in old Regime
In New Tax Regime for salaried employees Up to 14 % of Basic Salary + DA Contribution made through employer (Capped at 7.5 lakhs annually; PF+NPS+SAF)	
No choice of asset class selection	Flexibility to choose and change asset class
Returns Moderate	Returns High
No pension post maturity	Option to allocate pension amount

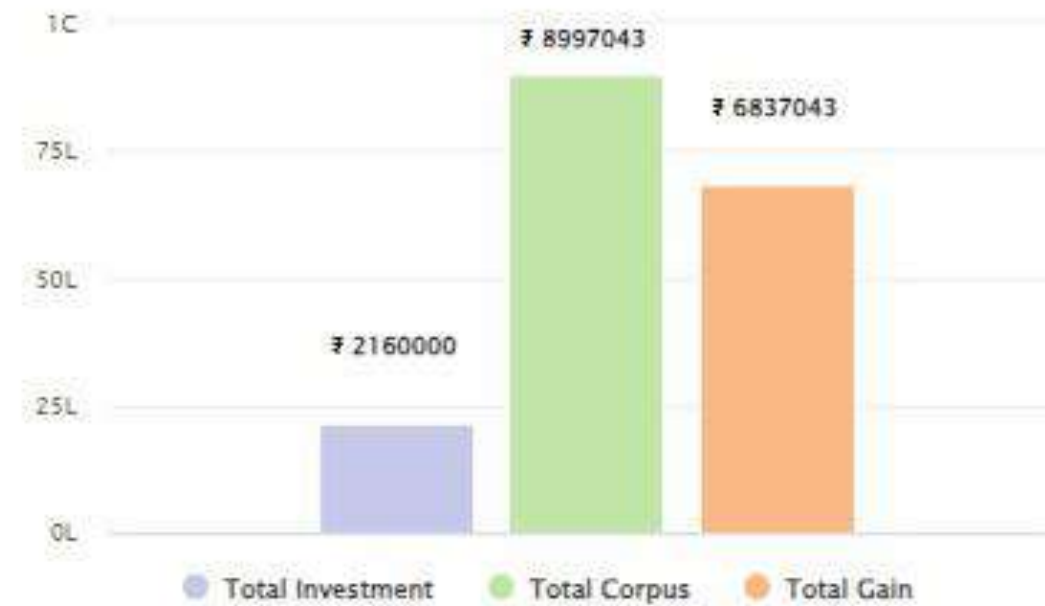
Pension Calculator

This pension calculator illustrates the tentative Pension and Lump Sum amount an NPS subscriber may expect on maturity based on regular monthly contributions, percentage of corpus reinvested for purchasing annuity and assumed rates in respect of returns on investment and annuity selected for.

My Date of Birth is: <input type="text" value="02/02/1988"/>	36Yrs
I would like to contribute ₹ <input type="text" value="7,500"/> per Month	7,500
I would like to continue contributing till the age of <input type="range" value="60"/>	60Yrs
My total years of contribution is <input type="range" value="24"/>	24Yrs
My expectation of return on investment is * <input type="range" value="10"/>	10%
I would like to purchase Annuity for <input type="range" value="50"/>	50%
I am expecting an Annuity rate of * <input type="range" value="6"/>	6%

Your Expected Monthly Pension will be
₹ 22,493

Status of your Pension Account at retirement



Total Investment	Total Corpus	Total Gain
₹ 21,60,000	₹ 89,97,043	₹ 68,37,043

Your Pension corpus at retirement

Systematic Lumpsum Withdrawal (On fixed Amount)

- **SLW option selected- 6 lakh annually**
- **Total Corpus amount ₹. 83.33 lakhs**
- **Lumpsum payment ₹.50 lakhs (60%)**
- **Annuity ₹. 33.33 lakhs (40%)**
- **Average Return 11%**
- **Total Amount Withdrawn ₹90,00,000**
- **Amount Received as lumpsum after 15 years ₹ 32,79,732**

*If sufficient balance is not available in the NPS account during SLW, withdrawal will be executed only for the available amount and all remaining SLW requests will be auto-cancelled

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Year	Withdrawal Amount (₹)	Returns on Corpus (₹)	Remaining Balance (₹)
1	6,00,000	5,50,000	49,50,000
2	6,00,000	5,44,500	48,94,500
3	6,00,000	5,38,395	48,32,895
4	6,00,000	5,31,618	47,64,513
5	6,00,000	5,24,096	46,88,610
6	6,00,000	5,15,747	46,04,357
7	6,00,000	5,06,479	45,10,836
8	6,00,000	4,96,192	44,07,028
9	6,00,000	4,84,773	42,91,801
10	6,00,000	4,72,098	41,63,900
11	6,00,000	4,58,029	40,21,929
12	6,00,000	4,42,412	38,64,341
13	6,00,000	4,25,077	36,89,418
14	6,00,000	4,05,836	34,95,254
15	6,00,000	3,84,478	32,79,732

Systematic Lumpsum Withdrawal (On Tenure)

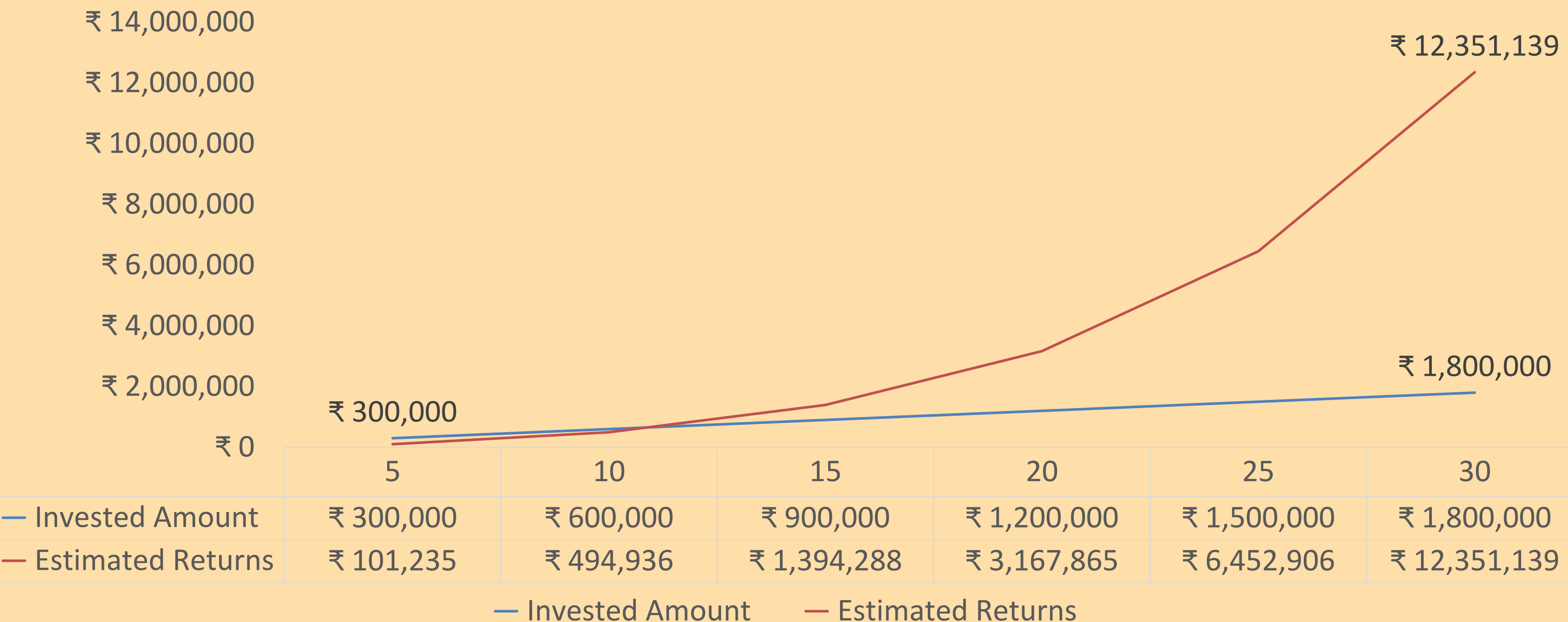
- **SLW option selected- 15 Year Tenure**
- **Total Corpus amount ₹. 83.33 lakhs**
- **Lumpsum payment ₹.50 lakhs (60%)**
- **Annuity ₹. 33.33 lakhs (40%)**
- **Average Return 11%**
- **Total Amount Withdrawn ₹50,00,000**
- **Amount Received as lumpsum after 15 years ₹ 1,24,54,494**

Year	Withdrawal Amount (₹)	Returns on Corpus (₹)	Remaining Balance (₹)
1	3,33,333	5,50,000	52,16,667
2	3,33,333	5,73,833	54,57,167
3	3,33,333	6,00,288	57,24,122
4	3,33,333	6,29,653	60,20,442
5	3,33,333	6,62,249	63,49,357
6	3,33,333	6,98,429	67,14,453
7	3,33,333	7,38,590	71,19,709
8	3,33,333	7,83,168	75,69,544
9	3,33,333	8,32,650	80,68,861
10	3,33,333	8,87,575	86,23,102
11	3,33,333	9,48,541	92,38,310
12	3,33,333	10,16,214	99,21,191
13	3,33,333	10,91,331	1,06,79,188
14	3,33,333	11,74,711	1,15,20,566
15	3,33,333	12,67,262	1,24,54,494

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Long term investment benefit

Compounding effect on long term investment - SIP 5K @ 11% Return



SIP Return Formula : $M = P \times \left(\frac{[1 + i]^n - 1}{i} \right) \times (1 + i)$.

- M is the amount you receive upon maturity.
- P is the amount you invest at regular intervals.
- n is the number of payments you have made.
- i is the periodic rate of interest.

Superannuation Fund vs NPS

Feature	Superannuation Fund	NPS
Withdrawal on retirement	33% of your corpus one can withdraw tax free as lumpsum	60% of your corpus one can withdraw tax free as lumpsum
Flexibility of withdrawal on retirement	No flexibility	One can choose to withdraw less than 60% of the corpus if required
Flexibility to stay invested after retirement	Depends on Trust Deed	One can remain invested and even invest more post retirement till the age of 75
GST on annuity	GST of 1.8% is applicable on the corpus that is used to purchase annuity	No GST applicable on annuity purchase
Flexibility to choose investment options	No flexibility	Subscribers have the flexibility to choose investment options such as equity, debt, AIF as per their preference
Flexibility to choose annuity service providers	No flexibility	One can choose amongst various annuity service providers under NPS
Tax Benefits on investment	Applicable on investment of up to 15% of Salary (Basic + DA) or Rs. 1.5 lakh whichever is lower	Applicable on investment of up to 10% of Salary (Basic + DA) with an upper limit of 7.5 lakh
Returns on investment	Returns are only around 8%	NPS offers higher returns on investment i.e. 11-12%* *subject to investment approach selected and market fluctuations
Tax treatment on exit before attaining retirement age	No tax free withdrawals are allowed before attaining retirement age	You can withdraw up to 20% of your corpus and invest balance into annuity to start pension
Exit rule before attainment of retirement age	Exit allowed as per Trust Deed policy	Exit from NPS is allowed after 5 years of account opening
Continuation of Scheme upon leaving the Company	If your next employer does not offer Superannuation, you need to exit from the scheme and invest in annuity mandatorily	You have the option to continue investment in the same NPS account even when you switch jobs

NPS advantage to retirees

Flexibility during exit

- Higher lumpsum corpus of 60%
- Flexibility of choose annuity service provider and save on 1.8% GST. Currently the annuity rates vary between 6.5% to 7.5%

Flexibility to stay invested

- Retirees can continue to stay invested and contribute towards their NPS savings till the age of 75.
- They can choose the investment pattern as per their choice

NPS investment illustrations

	Aggressive LC	Moderate LC	Conservative LC	Balanced LC
Current Age	45	45	45	45
Retirement Age	60	60	60	60
Current SAF Corpus (₹)	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Investment per month (₹)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Expected Returns	11%	10%	8.50%	12%
Corpus at Retirement (₹)	70,38,964	64,45,674	56,55,488	76,91,676
Lumpsum Withdrawable (₹) (60%)	42,23,378	38,67,404	33,93,293	46,15,006
Pension Amount (₹) (purchased from 40% corpus)	15,838	14,503	12,725	17,306

Please note that the returns are market linked and may vary from the above stated figures depending on the market. All figures are indicative.

THANK YOU