Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS)

HERE’S WHAT IT IS...

call 1800 4190 200
www.ltfs.com
An Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) is a diversified equity mutual fund that gives you the dual benefit of tax saving along with the growth potential of equities. However, unlike other tax saving investments, ELSS has a lock-in period of just 3 years! You can invest in ELSS through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and also lump sum. Investing through an SIP also gives you the benefit of rupee-cost-averaging and compounding, that helps you ride over market volatility over the long term. ELSS aims to beat rising inflation in the long run by investing primarily in equities.

Benefits of ELSS

SAVE up to ₹46,800* in tax

3 YEARS lock-in period

Gain from the growth potential of equities

No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh

*The tax saving shown has been calculated for a person aged less than 60 years in the highest income tax slab having annual income less than ₹50 lakhs, as per section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the Financial Year 2019-20 and includes applicable cess.
ELSS Explained

Most of us have a tendency to wait until the last moment in the financial year to start making tax saving investments, and more often than not, we end up making the wrong decisions.

The key here is to begin investing at the start of the financial year and change the notion of “tax saving” into “tax planning”. This involves creating a strategy to help you maximise your tax savings together with wealth creation.

With tax saving as a goal, there are several options that qualify for deductions under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 that allow deductions up to ₹1,50,000 each financial year. Some options are listed below:

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Disadvantages of ELSS
Being an equity-oriented product, ELSS is susceptible to market volatility. Premature withdrawal is not allowed.

With so many options, how does one choose the right one? There is no single answer. And that is simply because everyone’s overall goals are different and so are their risk appetites. However, what’s important is to keep in mind that such investments are not just to save tax, but also to build wealth and beat inflation over the long term!

Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) is one such avenue that provides both tax saving benefits and a relatively higher growth potential over time.

As you can see, ELSS offers the lowest lock-in period together with dual benefits of tax saving and potential capital growth.

Some of the main advantages of ELSS are as follows:
1  Investment in ELSS could provide capital growth over the long term since they invest in the equity market.
2  Equities over a longer time frame have the potential to outperform traditional tax saving instruments.
3  Investments made in ELSS are eligible for tax deduction up to ₹1,50,000 under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
4  ELSS has the lowest lock-in period of 3 years as compared to other investment avenues
5  Investor can opt for dividend option and look forward to some cash flows even during the lock-in period.*

*Dividend will be taxable. Please consult your financial advisor or tax consultant.
**Benefit** of investing in ELSS through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)

A good way to invest in ELSS is through a Systematic Investment Plan (SIP). An SIP helps you to take advantage of market ups and downs through rupee cost averaging. This involves a process through which a fixed amount is invested every month. When markets are down, you end up buying more units at the same price, and when the markets are up, you buy fewer units. Over time, this results in averaging out the cost per unit, than if you buy all the units at one go.

Overall, ELSS is a good investment vehicle to save tax as well as to build wealth over the long term. If you really want to reap the rewards of your tax saving investments, think beyond the lock-in period of three years. As per the illustration below, equities have delivered relatively higher returns and aided in capital growth over the long term.

**10 Years of ELSS performance vis a vis another tax saving instrument**

The graph is for illustration purpose only. It reflects the growth of ₹10,000 invested monthly for a period of ten years.

Returns as on Dec 31, 2019

Note: Past performance may or may not sustain in the future; ‘It is assumed that the other tax-savings instrument yields 8% return on an annualised basis; ‘for ELSS, we have considered the NAV of a particular ELSS scheme; SIP date is assumed to be the 1st day of each month; The monthly performance of both the instruments have been rebased to reflect the movement. Source: MFI.
With so many tax saving options, it’s easy to get confused. So let’s take a closer look…

| ELSS compared to other investments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|                               | PPF              | NSC            | Bank Deposits   | ULIP             |
| Lock in Period                | 15yrs            | 5/10yrs        | 5yrs            | 5yrs             |
| Returns                       | 7.90%*           | 7.90%*         | 6% to 7.5%*     | Mkt. linked      |
| Minimum Investment            | ₹500             | ₹100           | ₹1,000          | Depends on premium |
| Risk Rating                   | Low              | Low            | Low to Moderate | Moderate to high |
|                               | Moderate to high |                |                 |                  |

*Returns for PPF and NSC are approximated for ease and are subject to change basis policy changes if any.

*The rate of return may vary for each bank. Source: MFI, NSI India, Ministry of Finance.
While the returns on PPF are more or less fixed over time, returns on ELSS are related to market movements. As you can see, over time the growth of equities plays an important role in boosting potential performance of your investment.

CRISIL-AMFI ELSS Fund Performance Index (December 2019)

Take a look at the performance of ELSS across various mutual fund schemes since 2001.

FAQs on ELSS

1 What is the risk associated with ELSS?
ELSS funds are essentially diversified equity funds and carry similar risk-return profile as equity funds as they both invest in the equity markets. ELSS funds have a 3-year lock-in period from the date of investment during which the money from the fund cannot be taken out.

2 What is the tax benefit for investment in ELSS?
Investments get tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 up to ₹1,50,000.

3 What is a lock in period?
A lock in period means that the funds invested cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the respective time period, under normal circumstances. All tax saving investments have lock in periods ranging from 3 to 15 years. ELSS funds have a lock in period of 3 years, the shortest amongst all the instruments eligible for tax saving under Section 80C.

4 What options should one invest for - growth or dividend?
You can opt for the growth or dividend payout option. The growth plan is the cumulative option under which your investment will keep growing till you redeem it. In the dividend plan, the fund declares dividend depending on various factors like appreciation, availability of surplus, etc.

5 What is the minimum investment limit?
Most equity funds have a minimum investment limit of ₹5,000, but ELSS funds have a lower threshold of ₹500. New investors should start an SIP in ELSS and gradually grow their investment, with time.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.