Secure a beautiful tomorrow, today!

HDFC Life
Personal Pension Plus
A non-linked participating pension plan
Please note that a significant part of the benefits can only be taken in regular instalments and not as a lumpsum amount.

Retirement is one of the most important life events many of us will ever experience. After retirement, the income stops but the expenses don’t. The savings that we have today may not suffice to meet the various costs that will be incurred post retirement. Hence it becomes imperative for us to plan for retirement at the early years of our career as it helps compound the corpus many times by the time we retire.

We present a solution that is designed with flexibility to plan your retirement horizon so that you can build your retirement corpus that meets your post retirement goals.

PRESENTING HDFC LIFE PERSONAL PENSION PLUS PLAN

HDFC Life Personal Pension Plus Plan is a participating regular premium deferred pension plan that offers assured benefit on death or at vesting. The product offers an opportunity to participate in the profits of participating fund of the company by way of bonuses payable to you at the time of vesting. The plan is ideal for individuals who seek to plan for their retirement to get adequate corpus to fulfill all their post retirement goals.

KEY FEATURES OF HDFC LIFE PERSONAL PENSION PLUS PLAN

- Flexibility to choose your investment horizon from 10 to 40 years
- Participate in the profits of the participating fund of the company by way of reversionary bonuses (if declared) and any terminal bonus. (if declared).
- Assured benefit equal to 101% of total premiums paid to date on death or at vesting.

1Total Premiums Paid means total of all the premiums received, excluding any extra premium, any rider premium and taxes.

OWN YOUR HDFC LIFE PERSONAL PENSION PLUS IN JUST 2 STEPS!

**Step 1** Choose your vesting age

**Step 2** Choose the premium amount you wish to pay based on your retirement needs

SNAPSHOT OF SAMPLE ILLUSTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at entry (yrs)</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual premiums per year (₹)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Term (yrs)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesting age (yrs)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assured Benefit on vesting (₹)</td>
<td>1,262,500</td>
<td>1,515,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vesting benefit (₹)</td>
<td>1,859,493</td>
<td>2,477,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assumed rate of return at 4%*</td>
<td>3,250,252</td>
<td>4,973,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assumed rate of return at 8%*</td>
<td>2,477,668</td>
<td>3,250,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Payable ^</td>
<td>96,588</td>
<td>124,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on Minimum Assured Benefits (₹)</td>
<td>142,402</td>
<td>204,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on FV accumulated at 4% p.a (₹)</td>
<td>249,132</td>
<td>410,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on FV accumulated at 8% p.a. (₹)</td>
<td>142,402</td>
<td>204,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ This is as per latest annuity rate and not guaranteed, same may change at the time of taking annuity.

# These assumed rates of returns are not guaranteed and they are not the upper or lower limits of what you might get back, as the value of the policy is dependent on a number of factors including future investment performance.

The above sample illustration is for a male life. The assumed investment returns of 4% and 8% per annum are not future bonus rates. Future bonus rates depend on the actual investment returns and other factors including but not limited to the effects of taxation, persistency, mortality experience etc. Guaranteed benefits are available provided policy is in force. Some benefits are guaranteed and some benefits are variable with returns based on the future performance of your Insurer carrying on life insurance business. If your policy offers guaranteed benefits then these will be clearly marked “guaranteed” in the illustration table on this page. If your policy offers variable benefits then the illustrations on this page will show two different rates of assured future investment returns. These assumed rates of return are not guaranteed and they are not the upper or lower limits of what you might get back, as the value of your policy is dependent on a number of factors including future investment performance. Please contact your Financial Consultant for a detailed illustration.
Grace Period is the time period after the premium due date during which the policy is considered to be in-force with the risk cover. This plan has a grace period of 30 days for yearly, half-yearly and quarterly frequencies from the premium due date. The grace period for monthly frequency is 15 days from the premium due date. The policy is considered to be in-force with the risk cover during the grace period without any interruption.

Should a valid claim arise under the policy during the grace period we shall still honour the claim.

LAPSATION

In the event of non payment of premium due under the policy within the grace period, the policy will lapse if the policy has not acquired a surrender value (refer the section on surrender). The risk cover will cease and no benefits will be payable in case of lapsed policies.

You may revive your lapsed policy. Kindly see the section below on Revival.

PAIDUP

If you stop paying premiums after the policy has acquired a surrender value, your policy will be made paid-up at the end of the grace period.

Once a policy becomes paid-up:

- The paid-up Sum Assured shall be the Sum Assured on vesting by the ratio of the premiums paid to the premiums payable under the policy.
- The Reversionary bonus (if declared) accrued to the policy as on the date of paid-up will remain attached to the policy. A paid-up policy will not accrue any further bonuses, (if declared).

The death benefit for a paid-up policy shall be 101% of total premiums paid to date. In addition bonuses (if declared) accrued to the policy when it is made paid-up will also be paid. The minimum level of death benefit at all times will be 105% of the total premiums paid.

The vesting benefit for a paid-up policy shall be the aggregate of:

- Paid-Up Sum Assured
- Bonuses (if declared) accrued to the policy when it is made paid-up

You may revive your paid-up policy. Kindly see the section below on Revival.

REVIVAL

You can revive your lapsed/paid-up policy within the revival period (specified below) subject to the terms and conditions we may specify from time to time. For revival, you will need to pay all the outstanding premiums and interest on the outstanding premiums and applicable taxes. The current rate of interest for revival is 9.5% p.a. A charge of ₹ 250 shall be levied for processing the revival.

The revival period shall be of five years from the due date of the first unpaid Premium and before the expiry of the Policy Term.

Once the policy is revived, you are entitled to receive all contractual benefits.

SURRENDER

It is advisable to continue your policy in order to enjoy full benefits of your policy. However, we understand that in certain circumstances you may want to surrender your policy.

The policy will acquire a Guaranteed Surrender Value (GSV) provided at least the first 2 years' premiums have been paid.

The Guaranteed Surrender Value is a percentage of all regular premiums paid (as specified in terms & conditions). In addition, the Surrender Value of the subsisting bonuses, (if declared), which is a percentage of attached bonuses, (if declared), is also applicable once the policy has acquired a Guaranteed Surrender Value.
There are no exclusions in the plan.

A) Exclusion:
There are no exclusions in the plan.

D) Alterations:
Alteration to premium frequency is allowed.

E) Nomination : Sec 39 of insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time
1) The policyholder of a life insurance on his own life may nominate a person or persons to whom money secured by the policy shall be paid in the event of his death.
2) Where the nominee is a minor, the policyholder may appoint any person to receive the money secured by the policy in the event of policyholder's death during the minority of the nominee. The manner of appointment to be laid down by the insurer.
3) Nomination can be made at any time before the maturity of the policy.
4) Nomination may be incorporated in the text of the policy itself or may be endorsed on the policy communicated to the insurer and can be registered by the insurer in the records relating to the policy.
5) Nomination can be cancelled or changed at any time before policy matures, by an endorsement or a further endorsement or a will as the case may be.
6) A notice in writing of Change or Cancellation of nomination must be delivered to the insurer for the insurer to be liable to such nominee. Otherwise, insurer will not be liable if a bonafide payment is made to the person named in the text of the policy or in the registered records of the insurer.
7) Fee to be paid to the insurer for registering change or cancellation of a nomination can be specified by the Authority through Regulations.
8) A transfer or assignment made in accordance with Section 38 shall automatically cancel the nomination except in case of assignment to the insurer or other transferee or assignee for purpose of loan or against security or its reassignment after repayment. In such case, the nomination will not get cancelled to the extent of insurer's or transferee's or assignee's interest in the policy. The nomination will get revived on repayment of the loan.
9) The provisions of Section 39 are not applicable to any life insurance policy to which Section 6 of Married Women's Property Act, 1874 applies or has at any time applied except where before or after Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015, a nomination is made in favour of spouse or children or spouse and children whether or not on the face of the policy it is mentioned that it is made under Section 39. Where nomination is intended to be made to spouse or children or spouse and children under
Section 6 of MWP Act, it should be specifically mentioned on the policy. In such a case only, the provisions of Section 39 will not apply.

F) Assignment or Transfer: Sec 38 of insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time
1) This policy may be transferred/assigned, wholly or in part, with or without consideration.
2) An Assignment may be effected in a policy by an endorsement upon the policy itself or by a separate instrument under notice to the insurer.
3) The instrument of assignment should indicate the fact of transfer or assignment and the reasons for the assignment or transfer, antecedents of the assignee and terms on which assignment is made.
4) The assignment must be signed by the transferor or assignor or duly authorized agent and attested by at least one witness.
5) The transfer or assignment shall not be operative as against an Insurer until a notice in writing of the transfer or assignment and either the said endorsement or instrument itself or copy there of certified to be correct by both transferor and transferee or their duly authorized agents have been delivered to the insurer.
6) Fee to be paid for assignment or transfer can be specified by the Authority through Regulations.
7) On receipt of notice with fee, the Insurer should Grant a written acknowledgement of receipt of notice. Such notice shall be conclusive evidence against the insurer of duly receiving the notice.
8) The Insurer may accept or decline to act upon any transfer or assignment or endorsement, if it has sufficient reasons to believe that it is (a) not bonafide or (b) not in the interest of the policyholder or (c) not in public interest or (d) is for the purpose of trading of the insurance policy.
9) In case of refusal to act upon the endorsement by the Insurer, any person aggrieved by the refusal may prefer a claim to IRDAI within 30 days of receipt of the refusal letter from the Insurer.

Section E (Nomination) and F (Assignment or Transfer) are simplified versions prepared for general information only and hence are not comprehensive. For full texts of these sections please refer to Section 38 and Section 39 of the Insurance Act, 1938 as amended by The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015.

G) Sample Guaranteed Surrender Value Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY YEAR</th>
<th>POLICY TERM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY TERM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Guaranteed Surrender Value (GSV) Factors as percentage of accrued bonuses (if declared)

H) Prohibition of Rebates: In accordance with Section 41 of the Insurance Act, 1938 as amended from time to time:
1) No person shall allow or offer to allow, either directly or indirectly, as an inducement to any person to take or renew or continue an insurance in respect of any kind of risk relating to lives or property in India, any rebate of the whole or part of the commission payable or any rebate of the premium shown on the policy, nor shall any person taking out or renewing or continuing a policy accept any rebate, except such rebate as may be allowed in accordance with the published prospectuses or tables of the insurer:
2) Any person making default in complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable for a penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

I) Non-Disclosure: In accordance with Section 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938 as amended from time to time:
1) No policy of life insurance shall be called in question on any ground whatsoever after the expiry of three years from the date of the policy, i.e., from the date of issuance of the policy or the date of commencement of risk or the date of revival of the policy or the date of the rider to the policy, whichever is later.
2) A policy of life insurance may be called in question at any time within three years from the date of issuance of the policy or the date of commencement of risk or the date of revival of the policy or the date of the rider to the policy, whichever is later, on the ground of fraud: Provided that the insurer shall have to communicate in writing to the insured or the legal representatives or nominees or assignees of the insured the grounds and materials on which such decision is based.

3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), no insurer shall repudiate a life insurance policy on the ground of fraud if the insurer can prove that the mis-statement of or suppression of a material fact was true to the best of his knowledge and belief or that there was no deliberate intention to suppress the fact or that such mis-statement of or suppression of a material fact are within the knowledge of the insurer: Provided that in case of fraud, the onus of disproving lies upon the beneficiaries, in case the policyholder is not alive.

4) A policy of life insurance may be called in question at any time within three years from the date of issuance of the policy or the date of commencement of risk or the date of revival of the policy or the date of the rider to the policy, whichever is later, on the ground that any statement of or suppression of a fact material to the expectancy of the life of the insured was incorrectly
made in the proposal or other document on the basis of which the policy was issued or revived or rider issued: Provided that the insurer shall have to communicate in writing to the insured or the legal representatives or nominees or assignees of the insured the grounds and materials on which such decision to repudiate the policy of life insurance is based: Provided further that in case of repudiation of the policy on the ground of misstatement or suppression of a material fact, and not on the ground of fraud, the premiums collected on the policy till the date of repudiation shall be paid to the insured or the legal representatives or nominees or assignees of the insured within a period of ninety days from the date of such repudiation.

5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the insurer from calling for proof of age at any time if he is entitled to do so, and no policy shall be deemed to be called in question merely because the terms of the policy are adjusted on subsequent proof that the age of the life insured was incorrectly stated in the proposal.

J) Taxes

Indirect Taxes
Taxes and levies as applicable shall be levied. Any taxes, statutory levy becoming applicable in future may become payable by you by any method including by levy of an additional monetary amount in addition to premium and/or charges.

Direct Taxes
Tax will be deducted at the applicable rate from the payments made under the policy, as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time.

K) The Additional Services

1. A charge of Rs. 250 per request will be levied for any additional servicing requests. This charge may be increased to allow for inflation. The list of services where this charge is applicable is specified below.

2. The following lists the services on which Additional Servicing Charge is applicable. Any administrative servicing that we may introduce at a later date would be added to this list:
   - Cheque bounce/cancellation of cheque.
   - Request for duplicate documents such as duplicate Policy Document etc.
   - Failure of ECS/Sl due to an error at Policyholder's end.

L) Annuity

Current regulation mandates how the Vesting and the Surrender Benefit of this product are payable to you (see ‘Policy proceeds’ section). One of the options available under these regulations is to purchase an immediate annuity from the proceeds. If you choose to convert the proceeds to an annuity, you will be required to buy a new policy, under the annuity product offered at that time.

M) According to Guidelines on Insurance repositories and electronic issuance of insurance policies issued by IRDAI dated 29th April, 2011, a policyholder can now have his life insurance policies in dematerialized form through a password protected online account called an electronic Insurance Account (eIA). This eIA can hold insurance policies issued from any insurer in dematerialized form, thereby facilitating the policy holder to access his policies on a common online platform. Facilities such as online premium payment, changes in address are available through the eIA. Furthermore, you would not be required to provide any KYC documents for any future policy purchase with any insurer. For more information on eIA visit http://www.hdfclife.com/customer-service/life-insurance-policy-dematerialization

Please refer to our website www.hdfclife.com for details of the current annuity plans offered by us.