



## Day 5: The magic of compound interest

*Time to read: 2.5 minutes*

Some people say compound interest is "the eighth wonder of the world". It's a powerful concept, and once you understand how to harness it, you'll agree that it's one of the most important forces in finance.

Today we're going to show you how it works.

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### How compounding works

Compounding is the effect of earning interest on your interest. Let's look at a simple example.

Let's say you have HKD10,000 earning an annual interest rate of 10%. (We've chosen 10% for simplicity – but we should also point out that this would be an average over a long period of time. In reality the gains and losses in any given year can be quite dramatic.)

After one year, your capital has grown to HKD11,000. In year 2 you're now earning interest on HKD11,000 and if the rate of return stays the same, at the end of 2 years you'll have HKD12,100 and so on.

Here's what your initial HKD10,000 would be worth in 10, 20 or even 30 years (assuming an average return of 10%):

| Assuming an average return of 10% |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Year                              | Amount  |
| 0                                 | 10,000  |
| 1                                 | 11,000  |
| 5                                 | 16,105  |
| 10                                | 25,937  |
| 20                                | 67,275  |
| 30                                | 174,494 |

You can see from the table above that over a 30-year period, your initial HKD10,000 has grown to nearly HKD175,000, without you having to do anything.

So compounding has the effect of accelerating your money's growth over time. The longer you allow your money to compound, the greater the effect. You should read that again to let it sink in!



## 3 factors that affect compounding growth rate

Let's take a closer look at the 3 factors that drive compound returns.

### Interest rate (or "rate of return")

Each year you need to calculate the change in value of your investments (some years it might be negative) as well as any profit taken or dividends received (remember, a dividend is when the company returns either cash or shares back to shareholders from the profits they have generated). Remember that stock markets go down, too. To see how volatile stock market returns can be, take a look at [the historic returns of the Hang Seng Index](#).



## Time

How long your investment compounds will greatly affect the final result. That's why one of the biggest risks for investors is not getting started: you'll miss out on the power of compounding returns. In fact, when you start saving is probably more important than how much you're saving.

Don't give up hope if you didn't start when you were young. Getting started at any point in time means you can start benefiting from compound interest.

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## Fees & taxes

You will need to include the cost of investing as part of your final rate of return. Sometimes those are in the form of brokerage fees (the amount you pay each time you buy and sell stock) or fund management fees (the fees paid to professional fund managers). However, index funds that are "passively managed" (meaning the fund has very low management fees) would closely mirror overall market returns and your keep costs to a minimum.

Lastly, costs can be in the form of capital gains taxes if you sell your investments and make a profit. Hong Kong doesn't have a capital gains tax, but if you invest in the US stock market, you'll be subject to something called Withholding Tax.

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## What's next?

Today you learned a simple, but very powerful concept: how compounding returns can accelerate the growth of your money over time. It also highlights the cost of delaying the start of your investment journey. The longer you wait, the more you'll miss out, so the best way to benefit from the power of compounding is by getting started now. We'll help you figure out how to do that over the next 2 lessons.

Tomorrow we're going to introduce a concept called "dollar cost averaging". We'll show you how this strategy can help you consistently build wealth over time so you can avoid the emotions that come with trying to "time the market".

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