Want To Retire Early, By Your 50's?

Your Guide To Early Retirement

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1. How to Plan Your Early Retirement?

Do you want to retire early? Many people wish to leave the rat race sooner rather than later, whether to travel, pursue a passion project, start a business, volunteer, or simply stop working.

When you plan to work until you reach full retirement age, however, retirement planning is hard enough. It's even more important if you want to retire years—or even decades—earlier.

Is it possible? Absolutely. It will take work and dedication unless you are independently wealthy, which few individuals are. Here are five important steps to follow.

1.1 Estimate Your Retirement Expenses?

If you wish to retire early, the first step is to figure out how much money you'll need each month once you've retired. Begin by totaling up all of your out-of-pocket expenses, such as housing, food, clothing, utilities, transportation, insurance, and healthcare.

You should be debt-free when you retire. That means there's no mortgage, no credit card debt, no unpaid medical expenses, and no student loans or other debt. If you still have debts to pay off, make sure those payments are reflected in your budget.

After that, put in any extra expenses you'll have, such as entertainment, travel, and hobbies. Add everything together to figure out how much money you'll need each month to live the retired lifestyle you want.

Naturally, your budget may vary as you progress through retirement—you might decide to cancel your life insurance policy, for example. This rough budget will serve as a strong beginning point, so take the time to make it accurate and practical.

1.2 Calculate How Much You Need to Retire

The next step is to figure out how much money you need to save now that you have an estimate of your monthly spending. There are various methods for calculating this. One strategy is to have 25 to 30 times your projected annual expenses, plus enough cash to cover one year's spending. To calculate an annual estimate, multiply your monthly spending by 12. Find your "target" range next. Here's an illustration. Assume your monthly expenses are $5,000 per month, or $60,000 annually. To retire with this strategy, you'll need between $1.5 million and $1.8 million besides $60,000 in cash.

Another method is to split your projected annual expenses by 4 percent to determine the size of Your nest egg. You'll need $1.5 million ($60,000 ÷ 0.04) if you plan to spend $60,000 every year.

Divide by 3 percent if you want more flexibility in retirement (or somewhere between 3% and 4%). You'll need $2 million ($60,000 ÷ 0.03) with the same $60,000 per year budget. A cushion is always a good idea.

Subtract your existing nest fund from your desired figure to find how close you are to your retirement aim. If you require $1.5 million but only have $500,000, you'll need another $1 million before you can retire.

1.3 Adjust Your Current Budget

This is where discipline is needed. To make up that $1 million difference, you'll have to work extra hard—especially if you want to do it quickly. Many people who aspire to retire early live on half of their salary (or less). The rest is used to pay down debt and build that emergency fund.

Here you have three choices:

Spend less

Earn more

Do both

You must construct a budget in order to understand where your money goes and where you may save money. There are many budgeting tools available to make this time-consuming task a little easier.

1.4 Max Out Your Retirement Accounts

It's a good idea to save early and often, regardless of when you want to retire. Individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and 401(k)s are excellent options for achieving this.

Do everything you can to max out your retirement accounts while you're still working. A typical IRA allows you to save for retirement while generating tax-free earnings and receiving a tax deduction in the year you contribute. When money is withdrawn in retirement, however, it is taxed at your current income tax rate in the year of withdrawal. A Roth IRA permits you to take certain distributions or withdrawals tax-free, and your gains grow tax-free. Roth IRAs do not provide a tax deduction in the year they are established.

Individuals can contribute up to $6,000 per year to a regular or Roth IRA in 2021 and 2022. You can make a $1,000 catch-up contribution each year if you are 50 or older.

You can contribute up to $19,500 per year in 2021 (rising to $20,500 in 2022) if you have a 401(k) at work. In both 2021 and 2022, you can contribute an extra $6,500 if you are 50 or older. Make sure you save enough to take advantage of any matching funds your company may provide; it's free money.

1.5 Work With a Financial Advisor

You face two major difficulties if you desire to retire early:

1. You have a shorter amount of time to save for retirement.
2. In retirement, you will have more free time.

Working with a financial advisor regularly is a good idea unless you're a rock star investor. An advisor can assist you in developing an investment strategy to help you achieve your retirement objectives. They can also show you how much money you need to put aside each month to achieve your goal in a particular number of years.

Your advisor can assist you manage your income streams once you retire so that the money lasts. Dividends, mandatory minimum distributions, Social Security, defined-benefit plans, and real estate investments are all examples of income streams.

Take the time to locate an advisor with whom you get along—after all, you could work with them for decades. If you're concerned about the cost of a financial advisor, keep in mind that you're paying for their skills and their time. Those skills will more than compensate for the cost if you discover the correct counsel.

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2. Early Retirement: The Pros and (Mostly) Cons

Of course, not everyone will have a say in the matter. Job loss, health issues, or family obligations can all disrupt even the best-laid retirement plans, causing people to leave the working earlier than planned.

However, if you have control over when you retire, it's important to consider the advantages and disadvantages before deciding. Even if you have the financial means to retire early, you may not want to.

2.1 Some Pros of Retiring Early

1. **It could be good for your health** - We can all readily imagine how leaving behind the office grind leads to healthy habits: sleeping later, getting out in the fresh air and sunshine, and no more gulping meals at your desk. This isn't simply a guess. A 2002 study of British civil officials showed that retiring at 60 had no negative impact on the individuals' general physical health. In fact, individuals with higher-level employment reported better mental health, probably because they were no longer stressed at work (and had better pensions than lower-ranked workers).
2. **You'll enjoy more time to travel -** What amazing sites you'll visit! Or you could go once you're no longer constrained to the annual vacation of two weeks. The earlier you retire, the longer you'll have before health difficulties limit your mobility
3. .**It's an opportunity to start a new career -** If you want to change careers or start your own business, now is a better time than later. The more years you have ahead of you, the more desirable you will be to numerous employers. You'll have more time to launch your new business if you wish to be your own boss. For example, a business you start at 60 may easily keep you mentally challenged and out of mischief for another 20 years or so.

2.2 Some Cons of Retiring Early

1. **It could be bad for your health -** According to a 2008 study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, retirement causes losses in mental health and mobility, as well as increases in other negative health outcomes like heart disease and stroke. While that is one reason to postpone retirement, those issues are not unavoidable. The survey also found that retirees who stayed physically active and socially connected were less likely to have negative consequences.
2. **Your Social Security benefits will be smaller -** The earlier you receive Social Security payments, the smaller your benefits will be. For example, if you were born in 1960 or later and begin receiving benefits at age 62, the earliest age at which you're eligible, your monthly payments will be 30% lower than if you wait until age 67, which Social Security refers to as your "full retirement age." You will earn an additional 8% increase in your monthly payment for each year you delay from age 67 to 70. There is no longer any benefit to waiting after the age of 70.
3. **Your retirement savings will have to last longer -** If you retire at 62 and live to be 90, your individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and other investments must last for 28 years. However, if you retire at 70 and live, your funds will only need to last 20 years. Working longer also means you'll have more years to put money into a 401(k) or other retirement plan, giving your money more time to compound.
4. **You'll need to find health insurance -** You'll have to pay for health insurance until you're eligible for Medicare at age 65, unlessyour ex- employer provides it. Be prepared for sticker shock if you do: Insurance rates can easily double or triple what you're used to paying on your employer-sponsored plan—no, there's longer a firm footing on the bill. Health insurance prices unfortunately rise as you become older, reaching four figures per month around age 55.
5. **You might get bored and miss working -** Many retirees struggle to go from the controlled life of a full-time work to the unstructured life of retirement. They may also miss their old co-workers (and even their boss) and wish to return. Unfortunately, getting back into the workforce after a break, whether voluntary, is difficult.

2.3 A Middle Ground

There are methods to have the best of both worlds if you don't want to retire early for fear of regretting your decision, but don't want to wait too long to enjoy the benefits of retirement.

For instance, you could try to negotiate a reduced work schedule with your employer so that you can live the life of a retiree on your days off, a practice known as "phased retirement." Alternatively, if your circumstances permit, see if you can work from home for a portion of the week to get a sense of how isolation, a more flexible schedule, and not having to leave your house/apartment fits you.

Finally, use some of your vacation days all at once to go on some significant vacations to faraway countries you've always wanted to visit.

2.4 The Bottom Line

Choosing whether to retire is a complicated issue that involves more than simply money. Your health, family duties, and personal disposition all play a role, or should play a role. The most crucial question is whether you've considered what you want to accomplish with your retirement years, whatever long they may be. As the wise old adage says, it's important to retire to something rather than from something.

Retirement Income Properties

3. How much do I need to retire in Canada?

When you're young, retiring is frequently the last thing on your mind, but it's also when you want to plan for the easiest path to retirement.

It's like planting a seed today and expecting to see a fully developed tree in 20 or 30 years. The earlier you plant the seed of retirement, the sooner you will reap the benefits.

Generations of wealth have cultivated old-growth trees that can be over 100 years old. So "time" is a big component in wealth growth and determining how much you need is like deciding whether you need a 20-year-old tree or a 30-year-old tree.

As you may expect, there is no single statistic because the cost of living varies per city. You can discover the cheapest place to live if you are ready to move, but you will almost likely have to give up something else.

3.1 What is the average Canadian retirement income?

We must rely on the Canadian Pension Plan (CPP) data in the absence of statistical studies on savings and pension plans. As a result, the average annual retirement benefit from the Canadian Pension Plan is roughly $8,500.

The average monthly CPP payout in 2021 is $736.58, while the maximum account that can be earned monthly is $1,203.75. You must meet the CPP standards to receive the maximum benefit.

Finally, the average CPP is useful but insufficient. Plan without it and use it as a backup plan in case things don't go as planned.

3.2 Exchange-Traded Fund

The investment in an ETF is a way to pool their money in different securities like bonds, stocks, shares, money market instruments, etc. The traded price of an ETF changes throughout the day like any other stock, as it is bought and sold like any other stock, but unlike regular mutual funds.

3.3 Registered Education Savings Plan

An RESP is a tax-free savings account for parents who want to save for their children's studies after high school. The government of Canada contributes 20% on the first $2500 annually and a maximum of $500 per beneficiary per year. The contribution towards an RESP must stop by 31 years after one has registered in the plan.

3.4 Registered Retired Savings Plan

An RRSP is a savings account registered with the federal government that you use to save for retirement. If you invest in RRSP, you can claim a deduction during income tax return filing. If your income is lower and you don't require paying any tax, RRSP investment carries forward and you can claim in the future when your income is higher and eligible for tax.

3.5 Tax-free Saving Account

A Tax-Free Savings Account is a registered account introduced by the Federal Government in the 2008 Budget. With no locking period, in TFSA all invested money grows tax free. The interest,dividends,and capital earned in TFSA are tax free for a lifetime, and savings can be withdrawn from your account.

View Retirement Properties

4. How much to retire in your 50’s?

Early retirement is a possibility, but it should not be taken lightly. It must be planned in order to be accomplished, and sacrifices must often be made.

How do you get to Freedom 55? Returning to the TFSA table above, there are three things that will assist you in reaching the $1 million mark.

Your contributions. That is the maximum amount you can save. Everyone's contributions to the TFSA are capped, making it a level playing field.

Your rate of return. This is the performance of your investments in terms of your portfolio.

Time. The one variable over which you have no control.

If you contribute the maximum amount to a TFSA, you only have power over the rate of return in one direction. You can also control donations to other accounts, but you'll need time to attain your objectives in general.

When pursuing Freedom 55, keep in mind that you have fewer working years to save (i.e., your contributions) and more years to live off your portfolio. It implies that you must save more in your 30s and 40s than someone who plans to retire at 65.

Instead of trying to estimate your life expectancy and future cost of living, there are a few easy rules that can help.

1. X25 Rule – Years in retirement

A good rule of thumb is to anticipate you'll be retired for 25 years (65 + 25 = 90). Although life expectancy is above normal, only you know your family's history.

You should do X35 if you want Freedom 55. 4%

Rule – Annual withdrawal rate

Because it implies a certain level of growth, this rule is being challenged in the current low interest rate environment.

The 4% rule states that you should be able to remove 4% of your portfolio each year and retire comfortably without running out of money. Another way to look at it is that to feel comfortable, you should not withdraw more than 4%.

70% Rule – Your adjusted income in retirement

As previously stated, this math rule requires that your mortgage has been paid off recently.

If you haven't had a mortgage in a while, you'll need to increase the figure, but it's a decent estimate of how much income you'll need.

4.1 How to Retire at 55

Retiring at 55 may be more possible than you think if you have enough savings. Why? Many people believe their retirement funds are off-limits until they reach the age of 59 1/2, which is the age at which you can take money from your retirement account without paying a 10% penalty (as specified by the IRS). However, there is a special provision that allows persons who leave their jobs after turning 55 to take cash from their employer-sponsored retirement plans without penalty. Early withdrawals from your retirement account, along with a Social Security start age of 70, can sometimes make an early retirement possible.

When you retire at 55, you'll also need to think about health insurance. You'll still have 10 years until Medicare kicks in, and you won't be covered under an employer's plan, so consider the expense of obtaining your own health insurance when planning your retirement budget.

You'll want to work out how you'll spend your time, just like anyone considering early retirement. Read other retirees' stories and see which ones you can relate to. You'll be more likely to make a smooth transition into retirement if you know what to expect.

4.2 How to Retire at 62

According to data from the United States Census Bureau, the average retirement age in the United States is 63. This makes sense because you can begin collecting your own Social Security retirement benefits at 62.

Even if your Social Security benefits are delayed, you should be able to save enough to retire at 62 and live well if you stick to a strong savings strategy. You've carefully considered the items on your retirement wish list and devised a strategy to meet your savings target if you've planned.

Your savings strategy will be unique to your objectives and existing income. Your retirement spending plan will kick in after you retire. It should be adapted to your circumstances, but successful plans share key characteristics: You're on the right track if you consolidate accounts, understand your Social Security alternatives.

4.3 How to Retire at 65

Most people plan to retire at 65. Early withdrawals from retirement savings are not penalized after the age of 65 because Medicare benefits begin at that age.

You'll have to make some major decisions, as you will at every stage of retirement. Consider your health plan: Will Medicare cover all of your needs if you apply? Consider long-term care costs and how to deal with future cognitive losses. Investigate various types of supplemental health-care coverage.

It's important to note that the full retirement age for Social Security benefits is 66 or later, not 65. Mostly, this means that even if you retire at 65, you'll be better off deferring your Social Security benefits for a year or two.

4.4 How to Retire at 70

If you're still working at 70, you might not want to retire. Many people work well into their golden years simply because they can and desire to remain busy.

If you decide to retire at 70, the good news is that delaying payments until you're 70 will ensure you receive the maximum amount of Social Security benefits. (Note that waiting till you're 70 is pointless.)

There's additional good news: some retirement items, like wine, improve with age. Annuities and reverse mortgages are two options that are more appealing in your older years because you may calculate costs and interest rates over a shorterperiod.

There's additional good news: some retirement items, like wine, improve with age. Annuities and reverse mortgages are two options that are more appealing in your older years because you may calculate costs and interest rates over a shorterperiod.

Finally, although it applies to people of all ages, make sure that all of your affairs are in order when you're in your 70s (or even sooner): Review all of your accounts and policies for beneficiary designations, write an advanced directive, and take care of estate planning if you haven't already.

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5. Retirement Calculator – How much money I need to retire?

You may easily develop a formula using the simple rules of thumb outlined. TGA = Target Retirement Age

GI = Gross Income PI = Pension Income

Portfolio Value = (90 – TGA) * ((GI * 70%) – PI)

See the table for some examples. Those with a pension plan perceive the income they would receive rather than the overall value of their pension and, as a result, subtract the income from the total.

Pension income is not considered in the examples.

Retirement Age	Gross Salary	Target Salary	Portfolio Value
65	$100,000	$70,000	$1,750,000
65	$70,000	$49,000	$1,225,000
60	$100,000	$70,000	$2,100,000
60	$70,000	$49,000	$1,470,000
55	$100,000	$70,000	$2,450,000
55	$70,000	$49,000	$1,715,000
50	$100,000	$70,000	$2,800,000
50	$70,000	$49,000	$1,960,000

Another thing to keep in mind is that inflation is not factored in. Your portfolio plan should increase in lockstep with inflation, ensuring that your withdrawals stay pace. That means that the $70,000 you have today needs to expand by 2% per year on average.

Start Investing Now

6. Best Retirement Plans in Canada

What do you call someone who is happy on Mondays? Retired. Keep in mind that retirement isn't about what age you want to retire; it's about what income you want to retire at. You'll need a financial strategy for saving and investing your earnings until they can cover your expenses when you retire to establish your retirement strategy.

Best Retirement Plan Options in Canada

Canadians have several options for planning and saving for retirement. Have a look at Best Retirement Plans in Canada:

6.1 Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) Plan

The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) is a monthly benefit for low-income seniors that are not taxable. In most cases, you'll get a letter from Service Canada alerting you that you've been enrolled the month after you turn 64. If you don't receive the letter, you'll have to apply. In 2021, seniors who are single, widowed, or divorced could earn up to $919.12 per month. As your income rises, this sum falls until it vanishes after you reach $18,648. You may be eligible for additional GIS subsidies if you have a spouse or common-law partner.

What these benefits offer

If you meet the following criteria, you may be eligible for the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS).

- you are at least 65 years old
- You are a citizen of Canada
- An Old Age Security (OAS) pension is available to you.
- If you are single, widower, or divorced, your annual income is less than $19,464
- your income + your spouse's/common-law partner's income is below:
- $25,728 if your spouse/common-law partner receives the complete OASpension
- $46,656 if your spouse/common-law partner does not receive an OASpension
- $46,656 if your spouse/common-law partner receives the Allowance

Low-income Old Age Security retirees are eligible for the Supplement, which is based on income. It is exempt from taxation.

Benefit for your spouse or common-law partner Allowance:

If you are eligible for the Guaranteed Income Supplement and your spouse or common-law partner is not, your spouse or common-law partner may be eligible for the Allowance benefit.

- is 60 to 64 years of age
- is a legal resident of Canada or a Canadian citizen
- Since turning 18 years old, he has lived in Canada for at least 10 years.
- As a couple, you earn less than $36,048 each year (January to March 2022 maximum annual income threshold)

Allowance for the Survivor:

You may be eligible for the Survivor's Allowance if you meet the following criteria:

- You're between 60 and 64 years old.
- After your husband or common-law partner died, you did not remarry or enter
- into a common-law relationship.
- You earn less than $26,256 annually (January to March 2022 maximum annual income threshold)

Stages of Retirement Planning

Here are some suggestions for successful retirement planning at different stages of life.

Young Adulthood (Ages 21–35)

Young adults may not have much money to invest, but they do have time to let their investments mature, which is a key aspect of retirement planning. This is because of the compound interest principle.

Interest earns interest using compound interest, so the longer you hold it, the more interest you'll earn. Because of compounding, even if you can just put aside $50 each month, if you invest at the age of 25, it will be worth three times more than if you wait until you are 45. You can always invest more money in the future, but you'll never be able to make up for wasted time.

Early Midlife (Ages 36–50)

Mortgages, student loans, insurance premiums, and credit card debt are all significant sources of financial strain in early middle age. However, it's critical to continue saving at this point of retirement preparation. Because you may earn more money while still having time to invest and earn interest, these are some of the best years for aggressive saving.

Later Midlife (Ages 50–65)

As you get older, your investment accounts should become more cautious. While time is running out for those approaching retirement, there are a few benefits. A higher wage, as well as the possibility of paying off some of the aforementioned expenses (mortgages, student loans, credit card debt, and so on) by this time, can provide you more money to invest.

Opening and funding a 401(k) or an IRA is also never too late. One of the benefits of this stage of retirement planning is the ability to make catch-up contributions. Starting at age 50 in 2021 and 2022, you can contribute an extra $1,000 per year to your regular or Roth IRA and $6,500 per year to your 401(k).

6.2 Old Age Security (OAS) Plan

Old Age Security Plan is a taxable monthly payment programme funded by general tax revenue for seniors in Canada. To be eligible for benefits, you must be at least 65 years old, a Canadian citizen or legal resident at the time your OAS application is approved, and have lived in Canada for at least 10 years since turning 18. Service Canada will give you a letter verifying your enrolment when you reach 64. If you don't receive the letter, you'll have to apply.

To receive the maximum amount ($615.37 per month in 2021) you must have lived in Canada for 40 years. If you haven't lived in Canada long enough to be eligible for the maximum amount, you may still be eligible for a partial payment.

You'll have to pay a fifteen-cent recovery tax on every dollar you earn over a set amount if you make a lot of money in retirement. This OAS "clawback" applies to everyone earning more than $77,580 in 2019, up to a limit of $126,058, after which you will lose your OAS eligibility.

You can choose to receive your first OAS payment the month after you are 65, or you can wait until you're 70. A one-month delay in your OAS payment increases your monthly benefit by 0.6 percent. If you wait a maximum of 60 months before receiving OAS, your monthly payment will increase by 36%.

6.3 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)

The Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) is a popular tax-sheltered retirement savings plan for Canadians under the age of 71 who have earned an income and filed a tax return. Your contribution room is determined by taking 18% of your previous year's earned income and dividing it by the maximum contribution limit for the tax year. Any unused contribution room can be carried forward forever.

An RRSP account can hold a variety of investments, including equities, ETFs, bonds and GICs. The amount you put into your RRSP each year can be claimed as a tax deduction, reducing your taxable income. If you make a donation, you don't have to declare it in that tax year; it can be carried over. Depending on your current income, it may make sense to wait until you're at a higher tax rate to claim your deductions. When tax season begins, any RRSP withdrawals must be reported as income and taxed at your marginal rate.

6.4 Understanding Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSP)

In 1957, the Income Tax Act of Canada introduced Registered Retirement Savings Plans. They are controlled by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), which defines criteria for annual contribution limits, contribution timing, and eligible assets.

RRSPs have two significant tax advantages. Contributors can deduct their contributions from their earnings first. For example, if a contributor's marginal tax rate is 40%, every $100 saved in an RRSP saves them $40 in taxes, up to their contribution limit. Second, the increase of RRSP investments is tax-deferred. Unlike non-RRSP investments, returns are tax free and are not subject to capital gains, dividend tax, or income tax. This means that RRSP contributions grow before being taxed.

6.5 Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA)

A tax-free savings account is a tax-advantaged account that can be used to save money for the future. As the name implies, it's more than just a high-interest savings account for an emergency fund. Through their TFSA, anyone over the age of 18 with a valid social insurance number (SIN) can invest in stocks, bonds, ETFs, and other securities. TFSA contributions are made after-tax money and are not tax deductible, unlike RRSP payments.

The amount you can contribute is controlled by the TFSA contribution room limit, which is set by the Government of Canada each year. Even when withdrawn, all investment income or improvements in the account's investment value are tax free, and withdrawals can be made at any time. If you've never contributed to a TFSA, you'll have $81,500 in contribution room in 2022. Keep track of your contribution room limits in My Account with the Canada Revenue Agency, as any excess contributions will be taxed at 1% every month.

6.6 Canada Pension Plan (CPP)

The Canada Pension Plan is a taxable monthly retirement benefit that can help you supplement your retirement income. To qualify for and receive benefits from the plan, you must be at least 60 years old and have made at least one valid CPP contribution. If you qualify, you will receive the CPP retirement pension for the rest of your life.

The amount you receive from the CPP depends on how much you contributed, how long you contributed, and when you decided to start receiving payments. Because of a variety of criteria that influence the government's evaluation, the maximum amount you can receive is $1,203.75, but the average amount received by Canadians is $689.17. Budget properly because most CPP users receive substantially less than the maximum payout, with the average being around 60%.

Best Retirement Plans in Canada

7. Building a retirement portfolio

Building a retirement portfolio can be simple or complex, depending on how much you want to learn. You can begin with the beginner portfolio model and continue with it forever.

A retirement plan is focused on how you will live, whereas a portfolio strategy is focused on how you will develop a nest egg to fund your retirement plan.

As previously said, you can try to lower your portfolio aim by factoring in your Canada Pension Plan (or CPP). You can incorporate it after you are a few years away from retiring, as you should be aware of all the tax implications of your portfolio.

Choosing whether to retire is a complicated issue that involves more than simply money. Your health, family duties, and personal disposition all play a role, or should play a role. The most crucial question is whether you've considered what you want to accomplish with your retirement years, whatever long they may be. It's crucial to retire to something, not merely from something, as the wise old saying says.

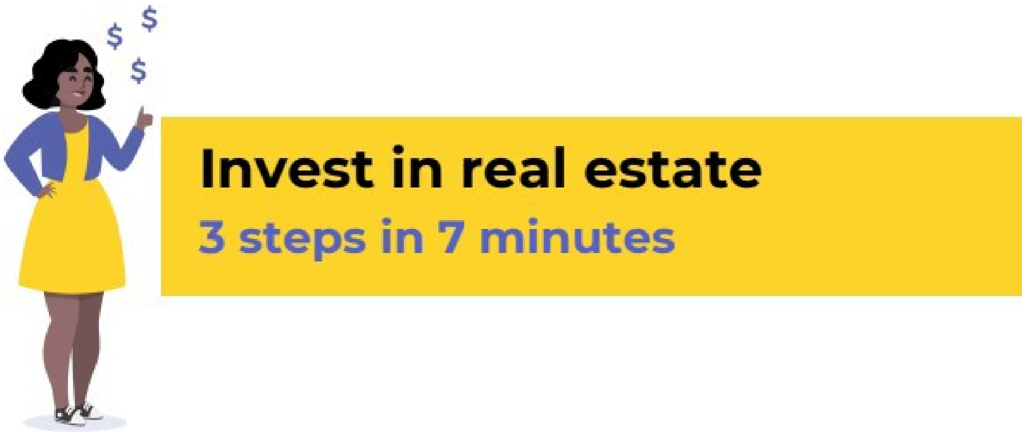
8. Diversify Your Investment with BuyProperly.ca

BuyProperly.ca makes real estate investing simple. To get started, you don't need hundreds of thousands of dollars or complicated bank mortgage approvals. We accomplish this through fractional ownership, in which we pool money from a group of savvy investors to purchase a home and manage everything, including the rental revenue. We do not own the house; instead, a corporation of those investors does.

This allows you to own, save, and grow a percentage of an actual property, and you can sell your interest for a significant profit in the future, just like stocks, shares, or bonds.

Our goal is to help investors diversify their portfolios and enhance their wealth. We provide normal investors an extremely user-friendly web platform where they can select properties, transfer funds, and invest in under 7 minutes.

8.1 How to Get Started on BuyProperly.ca



Step 1

Choose from a variety of investment properties, including pre-construction condos and existing homes:

Step 2

Log in, complete the investor profile paperwork, and transfer funds from your savings account.

Our AI-driven engine handpicks and extensively vets all of our assets. You can either put all of your money on one or split it among many.

Step 3

Earn money and track the performance of your assets from the comfort of your own home, with no additional effort or paperwork. That's it!

Get Started

OUR CUSTOMERS

“ BuyProperly is reinventing how investors can invest in alternatives. The platform actually delivers on the promise of access, transparency and greater liquidity. They have a great business model combining institutional expertise and real estate opportunities with cutting-edge technology.

Mahima Poddar

★★★★★

“ It was so easy to research the properties available on the website, create an account, and buy into the real estate market, and at an entry price point that feels safe. No need to bet the farm on a single investment! I’m so glad I was introduced to this ambitious (and delightful) group of people.

Lucy Ainsworth

★★★★★

“ BuyProperly allows us to invest in the real estate market without having to take on the hassle and risk of buying an investment property. It’s a great option to diversify our portfolio.

Lily Hui Huang

★★★★★