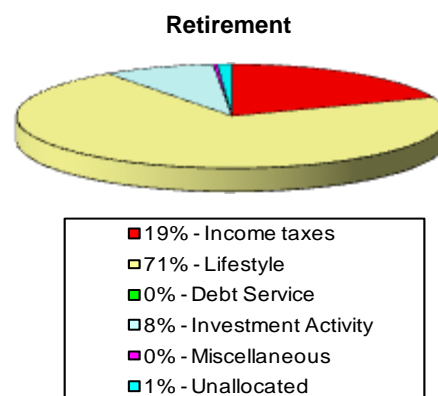
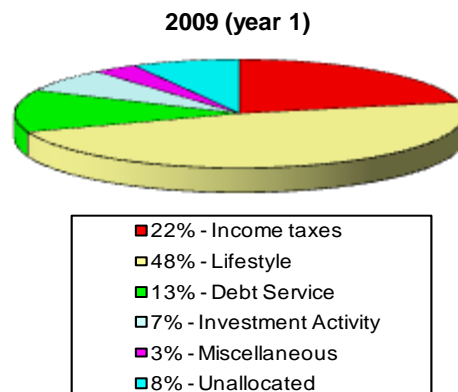


# Cash Flow Summary

Prepared for Bill and Mary Smith

Sources of Income	2009 (year 1)	Retirement
Employment Income	105,000	110,624
Pensions & Government Benefits	0	22,731
RRSP / RRIF Withdrawals	0	0
TFSA Withdrawals	0	0
Investment Income	400	643
Non-registered Principal & Other Income	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>105,400</b>	<b>133,998</b>
<b>After-tax Income</b>		
Income Tax	18,547	19,130
CPP / EI Premiums	4,280	6,524
OAS Clawback	0	0
<b>Net After-tax</b>	<b>82,573</b>	<b>108,344</b>
<b>Disposable Income</b>		
Reinvested Investment Income	240	386
Debt Service	13,200	0
Lifestyle Needs	50,400	95,242
<b>Available for Investment</b>	<b>18,733</b>	<b>12,716</b>
<b>Investment Savings</b>		
RRSP Contributions	6,000	10,837
TFSA Contributions	0	0
Pension Contributions	0	0
Non-registered Savings	1,200	0
<b>Annual Savings</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>10,837</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Real Estate	0	0
Life / Disability Insurance	3,400	400
Other Assets, Debts & Caring Charges	0	0
<b>Unallocated Surplus (Shortfall)</b>	<b>8,133</b>	<b>1,479</b>



Investing excess income in the earning years helps ensure that there is sufficient capital to provide for a secure retirement. To correct a projected shortfall in the retirement years, you can invest more during the earning years, invest more efficiently, plan on working longer, or reduce your expectations for retirement income.

The chart above compares your total income from all sources to your needs including income taxes, lifestyle and investment savings. The graph below compares your future projected lifestyle needs and investment activity to your after-tax income from all sources.

## Projected Cash Flow

