

YOU CAN BUILD A PROPER FINANCIAL FOUNDATION

YOUR CHALLENGES:

- → To protect your family (for your Life, Health & Disability).
- To reduce your liabilities and get out of debt sooner.
- Dealing with constant changes in your job, career or business.
- Living a long life without adequate income.

OUR SOLUTIONS:



Like building a house, You must build it from the ground up.

- Make Money
 Save Money
 Grow Money and
 Protect Your Money.

THE X-CURVE CONCEPT OF WEALTH & RESPONSIBILITY

Taking Care of Your Family

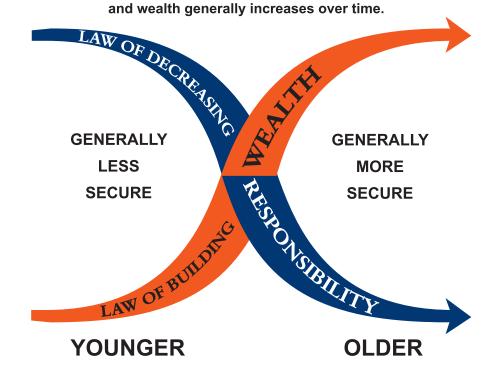
THE WEALTH **FORMULA**

Money

- + Time
- +/- Rate of Return
 - Inflation
 - **Taxes**

Wealth

You can build a successful financial future! This concept theorizes that a person's responsibilities generally decrease and wealth generally increases over time.



You must take care of your responsibilities while building your wealth.

Taking Care of Your Future

^{*}This is a concept/goal developed by World Financial Group (WFG) for illustrative purposes only. In no way does this statement offer, guarantee, or otherwise imply any financial gain or reward as a result of joining WFG. The term "wealth" is subjective and must be defined on an individual basis.

THE POWER OF COMPOUNDING INTEREST

The Rule of 72*

72÷4 = 18 Money doubles every 18 years		$72 \div 8 = 9$ Money doubles every 9 years		72÷12 = 6 Money doubles every 6 years	
Age	4%	Age	8%	Age	12%
29	\$10,000	29	\$10,000	29	\$10,000
47	\$20,000	38	\$20,000	35	\$20,000
65	\$40,000	47	\$40,000	41	\$40,000
		56	\$80,000	47	\$80,000
		65	\$160,000	53	\$160,000
				59	\$320,000
				65	\$640,000

The difference between \$10,000 at 4% versus 12% is \$600,000. \$600,000 is equivalent to 20 years salary of a person with an annual salary of \$30,000.

The Rule of 72, as a mathematical concept, approximates the number of years it would take to double the principal at a constant rate of return. However, the performance of investments fluctuates so the actual time it takes an investment to double cannot be predicted with any certainty, and there is no guarantee that an investment or savings program can outpace inflation.

All figures in the above chart are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect an actual investment in any product. Additionally, they do not reflect the performance risk, expenses or charges associated with an actual investment. Past performance is not an indication of future results.

THE EFFECT OF TAXES AND INFLATION ON YOUR PURCHASING POWER:

EXAMPLE 1:

If you save	\$1	00.00
at 3% Interest	+	3.00
Pay Tax at 25%(Combined Fed & State)		
Net After Tax		
Inflation at 3.5%		3.50
Inflation at 3.5% Actual Return		

You Lose!

EXAMPLE 2:

If you save	\$100.00
at 5% Interest	+ 5.00
Pay Tax at 25%(Combined Fed & State)	
Net After Tax	\$103.75
Inflation at 3.5%	3.50
Actual Return (After Tax & Inflation)	\$100.25

You must get about 5% or more in interest to beat taxes and inflation.

THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1978*

Average Income Per Year: \$17,000
Average Cost of a New House: \$54,800
Average Rent: \$260
Cost of a Gallon of Gas: 63 cents
Dozen Eggs: 48 cents
Average Cost for a Chevrolet Nova: \$3,823

Are you winning or losing in the money game?

*www.thepeoplehistory.com/1978

In Canada there are Provincial and Federal taxes [instead of State and Federal]. Assumes 25% tax bracket. The rates of return chosen are for illustrative purposes only, and do not reflect the actual investment in any product. Nor should it be viewed as an indication of performance for any particular investment. They do not reflect the performance risks, expenses or charges associated with any actual investment. Tax and/or legal advice not offered by World Financial Group or any of its affiliated companies. Please consult with your personal tax professional or legal advisor for further guidance on tax or legal matters.

KNOW THE RISKS

Let's do some Math. Mr. A and Mr. B both have \$100 to invest. In the following scenarios, who ends up doing better?

Scenario 1:			Result:		
	Mr. A	Mr. B	Mr. A	Mr. B	
Year 1:	+40%	+10%	\$140 (100+40)	\$110 (100+10)	
Year 2:	-20%	+10%	\$112 <i>(140-28)</i>	\$121 (110+11)	
Net:	20%	20%	\$112 v	s. \$121	
cenario 2:			Result:		
	Mr. A	Mr. B	Mr. A	Mr. B	
Year 1:	+50%	+ 0%	\$150 (100+50)	\$100 (100+0)	
Year 2:	-50%	+ 0%	\$ 75 (150-75)	\$100 (100+0)	
Net:	0%	0%	\$75 v	s. \$100	

Try to avoid the market risk.

This is a hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect the actual investment in any product. Therefore, the outcome does not reflect risks, expenses or charges associated with any actual investment. Past performance is not an indication of future performance. Actual results may vary substantially from the figures in the example. All rates of return are hypothetical and are not a guarantee of future performance of any asset, including insurance or other financial products. Higher rates of return have been associated with higher volatility.

SAVE EARLY

MR. START EARLY

saves \$3,600 per year for 7 years in an 8% tax deferred account.

MR. WAIT LONGER

starts saving \$3,600 per year for 17 years in an 8% tax deferred account, 7 years later than Mr. Start Early.

For illustration purposes only.

	MR. START EARLY	MR. WAIT LONGER	
AGE	YEARLY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION ACCUMULATION	AGE YEARLY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION ACCUMULATIO	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	\$ 3,600 \$ 3,888 \$ 3,600 \$ 12,622 \$ 3,600 \$ 17,520 \$ 3,600 \$ 22,809 \$ 3,600 \$ 28,522 \$ 3,600 \$ 34,692 \$ 37,467 \$ 40,465 \$ 43,702 \$ 47,198 \$ 50,974 \$ 55,052 \$ 59,456 \$ 64,212 \$ 69,349 \$ 74,897 \$ 80,889 \$ 87,360 \$ 94,349 \$ 101,897 \$ 110,048	25 \$ - 0 26 \$ - 0 27 \$ - 0 28 \$ - 0 29 \$ - 0 30 \$ - 0 31 \$ - 0 32 \$ 3,600 \$ 3,888 33 \$ 3,600 \$ 12,622 35 \$ 3,600 \$ 17,520 36 \$ 3,600 \$ 22,809 37 \$ 3,600 \$ 28,522 38 \$ 3,600 \$ 34,692 39 \$ 3,600 \$ 48,552 41 \$ 3,600 \$ 56,324 42 \$ 3,600 \$ 73,783 44 \$ 3,600 \$ 83,574 45 \$ 3,600 \$ 94,148 46 \$ 3,600 \$ 105,567	0 0 0 0 0 0 \$ 3,888 \$ 8,087 \$ 12,622 \$ 17,520 \$ 22,809 \$ 28,522 \$ 34,692 \$ 41,355 \$ 48,552 \$ 56,324 \$ 64,718 \$ 73,783 \$ 83,574 \$ 94,148 \$ 105,567
47 48	\$118,852 \$128,361	47 \$ 3,600 \$ 117,901 48 \$ 3,600 \$ 131,221	•
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION \$25,200		TOTAL CONTRIBUTION \$61,200	

Procrastination is one of the main causes of failure.

SMALL CHANGES, BIG MONEY

What if you can make small changes in your spending habits and start saving \$10/day (\$300/month)?





Can you cut down on the following?

Sodas + Cigarettes + Lattes + Cable TV + Games + Bottled Water + Sweets

◆ New Gadgets ◆ Shopping ◆ Driving a Nice Car ◆ Eating Out ◆ Partying...

Discipline and Consistency are the keys.

INSURANCE & INSURABILITY

HOW TO CALCULATE YOUR PROTECTION NEED

Example of a hypothetical case

Client 1

DEBT

\$ 50K

Combined credit cards, loans, and other debts.

INCOME

\$360K

\$3K/mo. (\$36K/yr.) income replacement for 10 years.

MORTGAGE \$200K

Mortgage balances.

EDUCATION \$120K

Assuming \$15K/yr. for a 4-year college for 2 kids.

TOTAL: \$730K

Protection Needed

Most people have good protection on their house and cars, but few have enough for their loved ones.

ARE YOU INSURABLE?

Lifetime Risk of Cancer*

Risk of Developing Risk of Dying from

1 in 2 MEN 1 in 4

1 in 3 WOMEN 1 in 5

An estimated 80 million Americans have one or more types of heart disease.**

Average healthcare cost in retirement for a 65-year-old couple: \$200,000. With nursing home: \$500,000. 70% seniors will need some type of long term care in their lifetime.***

People must prepare in case they die too soon and also if they live too long.

For U.S. Only: The DIME Method is only one method to help determine a client's insurable need. However, an insurable need of more than 10 times the client's current income may not be accepted by TFG unless special exceptions apply.

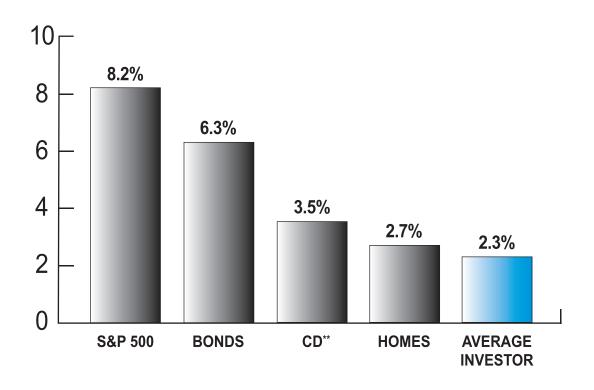
^{*} http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancerbasics/Lifetime-Probability-of-Developing-or-Dying-from-Cancer

^{**}http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/127/1/e6.full.pdf+html; pg. 105

^{***}http://money.usnews.com/money/personal-finance/articles/2012/03/14/how-to-avoid-being-afinancial-burden-on-your-children

20-YEAR ANNUALIZED RETURNS BY ASSET CLASS

 $(1993 - 2012)^*$



Where is most of your money invested in? Is your investment in a taxable, tax deferred or tax free account?

^{*}J.P. Morgan Asset Management, March 31, 2013, Asset Class, Diversification and the Average Investor. **http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm

THE SOLUTION FOR A STRONG FINANCIAL FUTURE



Build it with confidence.

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WFG and WFGIA Headquarters: 11315 Johns Creek Parkway, Johns Creek, GA 30097-1517. Phone: 770.453.9300 TFA Headquarters: 570 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716. Phone: 800.322.7161

Canada

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