Chapter 27

HOW TO CONSTRUCT YOUR OWN RETIREMENT SCENARIOS MODELING SYSTEM

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HOW TO CONSTRUCT YOUR OWN **RETIREMENT SCENARIOS MODELING SYSTEM**

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CONSTRUCTION OF RETIREMENT SCENARIO MODEL

Retirement scenario modeling can be used to plan your retirement effectively. It helps you to estimate how your retirement roadmap would look lke if certain events happen at certain age. You can use this tool to make certain assumptions about your retirement such as your age, spouse 's age , income, expenses etc.

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You can use the above retirement planning tool to model your income and expenses. In the next sheet, we would be discussing a hypothetical example which would help you to understand this tool in a better way.

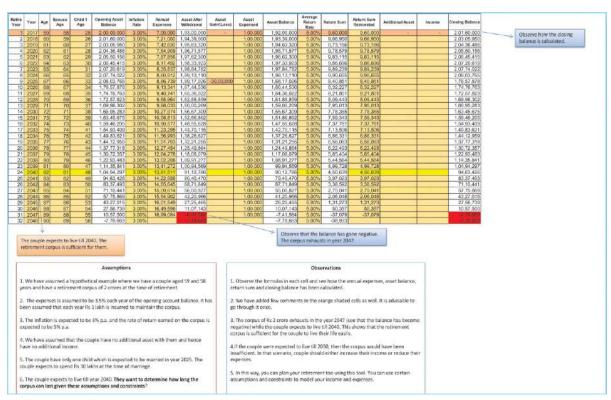
This is the retirement scenario modeling sheet that you can use to estimate how your retirement roadmap would look like if certain events happen at certain years that you can proactively adjust from this sheet itself. This is an instruction on how to use it. Now, this is the first year when you do retire from what you are normally working on. You put in the year everything is in peach color these are the column that you should fill in and everything that is in white are columns you can ignore. You have a year, your age and age of your spouse, you have children put their age in, so you can see that when they go to university what are the years, their age and what are the years when they need to incur significant expenses. In the first column, this is our retirement year or the years that can be used to fund your retirement asset. For example, property sold, whatever your investments or bank account.

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In the second column, you don't need to fill it because it's linked to this, whatever it was a closing balance which will go to in a short while. The closing balance will be linked to that year when we carry forward to the following year. This is why this number you don't need to change it. You can put the inflation rate flexibly. You can put in 2 or 3 or 4 percent, it is up to you. So the next column is annual expenses. If you have the post-retirement money expenses that you think you need you can put that in here. If you need it to be inflated then you can just use some formula to get plus 3 percent effect to every year and these expenses will be inflated. There will be one time changes along the way that will deplete or increase your annual expenses. So you can make some manual formula over here. This is quite an asset withdrawal which means that this essentially is what you have an opening asset for that year here and it's deducting the annual expenses that you need and this will be the balance. So assuming that at the start of any retirement year you have allocated your annual expenses upfront although that might not be the case. But this is the way where we can project everything in a very systematic manner. And this is the column that is meant to put in investment asset gain or loss. You might have gained a certain maybe a windfall thing like that. So these are the column that you can utilize to say what are the other asset that is one time be added into your total asset of that year. That could be used to fund your retirement. And as the expense is things like you need to pay cash to buy for a car or in the U.S. where you need to spend for your children's education or a lump sum that you can spend for the vacation. This is the expense known as your dream money or gift money. Instead of putting it here because this is where you should only put your survival money and what is the recurring things like your food your health medical things like that that you expect your medical premium, your recurring maintenance, and whatnot so this will be a normal expense but expenses recurring one time and in the big amount actually education going for a vacation, put it here so that it's more visible for the balance.

Here is an equation whereby asset after withdrawal, you plus or minus this column and also of minus one is the asset being an expense and you have an asset balance over here. And thereafter this asset balance you assume that you are investing it in a portfolio maybe just a very concentrated putting in cash deposit a few 2 percents to 3 percent or it could be a mix of a few assets. So these are the average return rate. This is where we go as average return of everything some assets are higher returns some assets are lower returns. But you put in some indicative figure of return, going forward 5 percent per annum is a very conservative and very doable, very viable. This will be quite a return sum formula whereby, it is a percentage of return over your asset balance, your total investable asset for your retirement. Some investor reflects whatever return that you generated from, this thing with time and they are being practical not everything being invested. If you put something in your bank account and it generates almost zero percent of interest or return then this is something that will be omitted from this column. So this column was only concerned about what is the asset that is being reinvested.

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Moving on you have additional asset addition like for example properties that are not sold yet but that investment property used to fund your retirement and you don't want to sell it at the point of retirement, you want to keep it until the point where for whatever reasons let's say you want to sell it in 2023. So this is the column where you want to put in the amount that you expect the valuation of the asset would be. I would say this column is for an additional asset when you can put in any windfall inheritance. So any kind of income like mentioned in retirement. We not only want to sit around and watch the grass grow. There will be some passive income there will be some rental income, there will be a part-time job, consulting and whatnot that's been generated and this is where you want to put in any kind of income over here so you have very good visibility of how this whole thing works. This whole thing displayed what is the allocation that comes from my income, additional income, or the allocation that comes from a windfall inheritance or selling a property. In the end, your closing balance for the year is a result of an equation whereby you sum all this together, you sum your asset balance, and your return sum reinvested your additional asset and any kind of income. Some of these together and you will be being carried forward to the following year and you will have a timeline whereby this table will automatically especially the closing balance automatically turns into a red if at any years your retirement assets get debited.