Cheat Sheet for Certified Financial Planner (CFP)

Certified Financial Planner (CFP) Cheat Sheet

1. **Introduction to CFP Certification**

- **Definition**: A CFP certification is a professional designation for financial planners who meet education, examination, experience, and ethics requirements.
- **Core Competencies**: Financial planning, investment management, risk management, tax planning, retirement planning, and estate planning.

2. **Education Requirements**

- **Prerequisite Education**: Bachelor's degree or higher.
- Coursework:
- Financial planning process
- Insurance planning and risk management
- Employee benefits planning
- Investment planning
- Income tax planning
- Retirement planning
- Estate planning

3. **Examination Process**

- **Exam Format**: 170 multiple-choice questions.
- **Exam Duration**: 6 hours (3 hours in the morning, 3 hours in the afternoon).
- Exam Sections:
- Financial Planning Process and Insurance
- Retirement Planning and Employee Benefits
- Investment Planning
- Income Tax Planning
- Estate Planning
- Professional Responsibility

4. **Experience Requirements**

- **Experience Duration**: 6,000 hours of professional experience related to financial planning.

- **Alternative Experience**: 4,000 hours of apprenticeship experience under a CFP professional.

5. **Ethics and Disciplinary Standards**

- **Code of Ethics**: Adherence to the CFP Board's Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility.
- **Disciplinary Actions**: Reporting of disciplinary actions to the CFP Board.
- **Compliance**: Regular compliance with continuing education requirements.

6. **Financial Planning Process**

- Six Steps:
- 1. **Gathering Client Data**: Collect financial information and understand client's goals.
- 2. **Determining Client Goals**: Identify short-term and long-term financial objectives.
- 3. **Analyzing and Evaluating Financial Status**: Assess current financial situation.
- 4. **Developing and Presenting Financial Plan**: Create a comprehensive plan and present it to the client.
- 5. **Implementing the Plan**: Execute the financial plan with client's approval.
- 6. **Monitoring and Reviewing the Plan**: Regularly review and adjust the plan as needed.

7. **Investment Planning**

- **Asset Allocation**: Diversify investments across different asset classes (stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.).
- **Risk Tolerance**: Assess client's ability to withstand investment losses.
- **Time Horizon**: Consider the time frame for achieving financial goals.
- Examples:
- **Stocks**: High risk, high reward.
- **Bonds**: Lower risk, lower reward.
- **Mutual Funds**: Diversified investment vehicles.

8. **Tax Planning**

- **Tax Brackets**: Understand marginal tax rates and effective tax rates.

- **Deductions and Credits**: Utilize tax deductions and credits to reduce taxable income.
- **Tax-Advantaged Accounts**: Use retirement accounts (401(k), IRA) to defer taxes.
- Examples:
- **Deduction**: Mortgage interest deduction.
- **Credit**: Child tax credit.

9. **Retirement Planning**

- Retirement Accounts:
- **401(k)**: Employer-sponsored retirement plan.
- IRA: Individual Retirement Account.
- **Roth IRA**: Tax-free withdrawals in retirement.
- **Retirement Income**: Calculate required retirement income based on lifestyle and inflation.
- **Social Security**: Understand eligibility and benefits.

10. **Estate Planning**

- **Wills and Trusts**: Ensure proper distribution of assets.
- **Estate Taxes**: Minimize estate taxes through gifting, trusts, and other strategies.
- **Power of Attorney**: Designate someone to make financial and medical decisions if incapacitated.
- Examples:
- **Will**: Legal document outlining asset distribution.
- **Trust**: Legal entity holding assets for beneficiaries.

11. **Risk Management**

- Insurance Types:
- **Life Insurance**: Provides financial support to beneficiaries.
- **Disability Insurance**: Covers income loss due to disability.
- **Health Insurance**: Covers medical expenses.

- **Property Insurance**: Protects against property damage.
- **Risk Assessment**: Identify and evaluate potential risks.
- Examples:
- **Term Life Insurance**: Coverage for a specified term.
- Whole Life Insurance: Permanent coverage with cash value.

12. **Professional Responsibility**

- **Fiduciary Duty**: Act in the best interest of the client.
- **Conflicts of Interest**: Disclose any potential conflicts.
- **Client Communication**: Maintain clear and transparent communication.
- Examples:
- **Fee-Only vs. Commission-Based**: Explain compensation structure.
- **Disclosure**: Inform clients of any affiliations or potential conflicts.

13. **Continuing Education**

- **CE Requirements**: 30 hours of continuing education every two years.
- **Topics**: Financial planning, investment strategies, tax law changes, etc.
- **Resources**: CFP Board-approved courses, webinars, and seminars.

14. **Tools and Resources**

- **Financial Calculators**: Tools for calculating retirement needs, mortgage payments, etc.
- **Software**: Financial planning software (e.g., MoneyGuidePro, eMoney Advisor).
- **Books and Publications**: Recommended readings for staying updated on financial planning trends.

This cheat sheet provides a comprehensive overview of the essential information needed for a Certified Financial Planner (CFP). Use this as a quick reference guide to navigate through the key areas of financial planning and CFP certification requirements.

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