

Traditional and Roth IRAs

Which account meets your needs?

	TRADITIONAL IRA	ROTH IRA
WHO CAN CONTRIBUTE	To qualify, you or your spouse, if filing jointly, must have earned income	To qualify, you or your spouse, if filing jointly, must have earned income. Contributions are potentially limited based on filing status and income.
ANNUAL INCOME LIMITS	None, but may affect tax deductibility (see Tax-Deductible Contributions below)	Contributions might be limited based on your filing status and income. Please refer to the IRS website for applicable limits: www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/roth-iras
MAIN BENEFITS	Contributions are generally tax-deductible, and earnings, if any, grow on a tax-deferred basis until withdrawn ¹	Earnings, if any, grow tax-deferred and can be withdrawn exempt from federal taxes if it is a qualified distribution ²
ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION LIMIT (2025)	The lesser of earned income or: \$7,000 (under age 50), \$8,000 (age 50 and over)	The lesser of earned income or: \$7,000 (under age 50), \$8,000 (age 50 and over)
TAX-DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS	Deductibility may be limited if you or your spouse are covered by a retirement plan at work and your income exceeds certain levels. Please refer to the IRS website for applicable limits: www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/ira-deduction-limits	Contributions are non-deductible
WITHDRAWALS¹	Deductible contributions and any earnings are taxed as ordinary income	Contributions can be withdrawn at any time without tax or IRS penalty. Qualified distributions are exempt from federal taxes ²
REQUIRED WITHDRAWALS	Required minimum distributions (RMDs) ³ must begin by April 1 of the year following the year you turn 73 and must then be taken by December 31 of each year after the year you turn age 73. Beneficiaries are subject to RMD rules ³	None during your (the original account owner's) lifetime. Beneficiaries are subject to RMD rules ³
INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS	Contributions may qualify for tax- deduction. You anticipate being in a lower tax bracket in retirement.	There are income requirements for contribution eligibility. You anticipate being in a higher tax bracket in retirement.



POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS:

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION
Consider contributing up to the annual limit

ARE YOU MARRIED?
Consider opening two separate IRAs if you file taxes jointly and earn at least as much as the combined IRA contributions

DO YOU HAVE OTHER IRAS?
Combining them all in one place could make your record keeping and monitoring your investing goals easier

Source: Based on information from the Internal Revenue Service.

¹ Early withdrawals (prior to age 59 1/2) are, in addition to otherwise applicable taxes, subject to a 10% federal penalty unless certain exceptions apply. Some early withdrawals may be repaid within a 3-year period. Refer to [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) Exceptions to Early Distribution Tax for more information.

² A qualified distribution is any payment or distribution from your Roth IRA that meets the following requirements: 1) It is made after the 5-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which a contribution was made to a Roth IRA set up for your benefit, and 2) the payment or distribution is: a) made on or after the date you reach age 59 1/2, b) made because you are disabled, c) made to a beneficiary or to your estate after your death, or d) one that meets the requirements listed for first home purchase up to a \$10,000 lifetime limit. Please refer to IRS Publication 590-B for more information. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (JPMS) determines reporting for distributions based on the client's age (exception – Beneficiary IRA) and whether the 5-year holding period has been met at JPMS (as determined on an account-by-account basis) at the time of the distribution. Consult with a tax or legal professional concerning any Roth reporting questions.

³ Refer to the IRS website for rules pertaining to Required Minimum Distributions: Retirement Plan and IRA Required Minimum Distributions FAQs. Because of the complexity of these rules, the extensive changes made by legislation over the past few years (especially with respect to IRAs established by beneficiaries (“inherited IRAs”)) and the potential tax implications for individual circumstances, you should consult with a tax or legal professional concerning any RMD questions you may have.

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