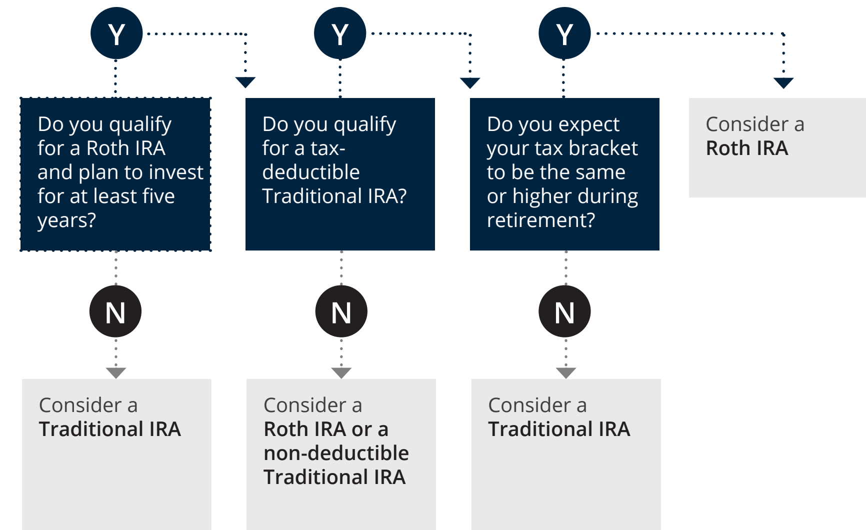
Traditional and Roth IRAs

Which account meets my needs?

J.P.Morgan

	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
Who can contribute	Anyone who has not reached age 70½ by the end of the year for which the contribution is made, providing they or a spouse have taxable compensation	Anyone of any age, provided they or a spouse have taxable compensation
Annual income limits	None, but may affect tax deductibility (see Tax-deductible contributions below)	Contribution might be limited based on your filing status and income. Please refer to IRS website for applicable limits: www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/roth-iras
Main benefit	Contributions are potentially tax-deductible and earnings grow on a tax-deferred basis until withdrawn	Earnings grow tax-deferred and can be withdrawn exempt from federal taxes if qualified distribution[2]
How it works	Open an account and make contributions	Open an account and make contributions
Annual contribution limit (2018/19)	The lesser of taxable compensation or: • **2018:** \$5,500 (under age 50), \$6,500 (age 50-70½) • **2019:** \$6,000 (under age 50), \$7,000 (age 50-70½)	The lesser of taxable compensation or: • **2018:** \$5,500 (under age 50), \$6,500 (age 50+) • **2019:** \$6,000 (under age 50), \$7,000 (age 50+)
Tax-deductible contributions	Deductibility may be limited if you (or your spouse, if you are married) 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	No, contributions are non-deductible
Withdrawals[1]	• Deductible contributions and earnings are taxed as ordinary income	• Contributions can be withdrawn at any time without tax or IRS penalty.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 (RMD) must begin by April 1 of the year following the year in which the account owner turns age 70½ • Beneficiaries may be subject to required minimum distribution rules[3]	• None during account owner's lifetime • Beneficiaries may be subject to required minimum distribution rules[3]
Investor considerations	Qualifiers for tax-deductible contributions and expectation to be in lower tax bracket in retirement	Income requirements for contribution eligibility and expectation to be in 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 59½) are, in addition to otherwise applicable taxes, subject to a 10% federal penalty unless certain exceptions apply.

2 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 59½, 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.

3 Please refer to the IRS website for rules pertaining to Required Minimum Distributions for IRA beneficiaries: https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/required-minimum-distributions-for-ira-beneficiaries

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