IRA and Roth IRA 2024 and 2025 options

At a glance



Wealth Management

Provision	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA			
Eligibility requirements	Contributions can be made at any age as long as the contributor—or their spouse—has earned income.	Contributions can be made at any age as long as the contributor—or their spouse—has earned income and your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) does not exceed the following:			
		2025 limits	Full	Partial contribution	Not eligible contribution
		Single filers	up to \$150,000	\$150,001-\$165,000	\$165,001 or more
		Joint filers	up to \$236,000	\$236,001-\$246,000	\$246,001 or more
		Married, filing separately	up to \$9,999	Not eligible	\$10,000 or more
		2024 limits	Full	Partial contribution	Not eligible contribution
		Single filers	up to \$146,000	\$146,001-\$161,000	\$161,001 or more
		Joint filers	up to \$230,000	\$230,001-\$240,000	\$240,001 or more
		Married, filing separately	up to \$9,999	Not eligible	\$10,000 or more
Maximum contribution limits	• For 2024 and 2025, the lesser of 100% of compensation or \$7,000.	Same as traditional IRA, subject to restrictions on MAGI as noted in eligibility requirements above.			
	• In 2024 and 2025, an individual age 50 or older may contribute an additional \$1,000.				
	• Annual total contribution limit between traditional IRA and Roth IRA is \$7,000 (\$8,000 if age 50 or older) in 2024 and 2025.				
Contribution deadline	Tax-filing deadline not including extensions (generally April 15).	Tax-filing deadline not including extensions (generally April 15).			
Key tax advantage	Tax-deferred growth. Contribution may be tax deductible.	Federally tax-free growth.			

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Provision	Traditional IRA			Roth IRA				
Deductibility of contributions	Deductibility subject to retirement plan participation and MAGI phase out limits:			All contributions are nondeductible.				
		2024	2025					
	Single filer, retirement plo	n participant with MAGI of:						
	Fully deductible	\$77,000 or less	\$79,000 or less					
	Partially deductible	\$77,001–\$87,000	\$79,001-\$89,000					
	Nondeductible	\$87,001 or more	\$89,001 or more					
	Single filer, no retirement	plan participation:						
		Fully deductible	Fully deductible					
	Married, filing separately	, retirement plan participan	t with MAGI of:					
	Partially deductible	\$0-\$10,000	\$0-\$10,000					
	Married, filing a joint retu	ırn, both covered by retirem	ent plan with MAGI of:					
	Fully deductible	\$123,000 or less	\$126,000 or less					
	Partially deductible	\$123,001–\$143,000	\$126,001–146,000					
	Nondeductible	\$143,001 or more	\$146,001 or more					
	Joint filer, no retirement p (but spouse is participan							
	Fully deductible	\$230,000 or less	\$236,000 or less					
	Partially deductible	\$230,001-\$240,000	\$236,001-\$246,000					
	Nondeductible	\$240,001 or more	\$246,001 or more					
	Joint filer, neither spouse	is a retirement plan partici	pant:					
		Fully deductible	Fully deductible					
Required distributions	Minimum distributions must begin by required beginning date, which is April 1 following the year you reach age 73.			Not subject to a required distribution period until a non-spouse beneficiary inherits the assets.				
Taxation of distributions		l distributions are made. Al d as ordinary income upon v		Qualifying distributions are tax and penalty free if your initial contribution to your ROTH IRA was made at least five years ago and one of the following				
	If nondeductible contributions have been made, each withdrawal is taxed proportionately. You use IRS Form 8606 to calculate your tax-free portion. Non-taxable distributions are also not subject to the 10% premature penalty.			exceptions apply: • Age 59½ or older				
				 IRS defined disability Qualified first-time home purchase (lifetime limit of \$10,000) 				
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				 Nonqualified distributions Annual contributions can be withdrawn tax and penalty free at any time. Distributions from a conversion amount must satisfy a five-year investment period to avoid the 10% penalty, unless an exception applies. The conversion amount is not subject to taxation. 				
				Distributions from earnings will be taxed as ordinary income unless they a qualifying distribution. They also will be subject to the 10% penalty unless an exception applies. The exceptions are the same as those for traditional IRAs.				

Provision	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
Exceptions to 10% premature penalty**	Distributions taken on or after age 59½ or on account of: • Death	Distributions taken on or after age 59½ or on account of: • Death
	• Disability	• Disability
	Higher education expenses	Higher education expenses
	Insurance premiums paid by certain unemployed individuals	Insurance premiums paid by certain unemployed individuals
	 Qualified acquisition costs of a first-time home buyer (lifetime limit of \$10,000) 	 Qualified acquisition costs of a first-time home buyer (lifetime limit of \$10,000)
	Qualified reservist distribution	Qualified reservist distribution
	Qualified birth or adoption distribution (QBOAD)	 Qualified birth or adoption distribution (QBOAD)
	Victims of domestic abuse (effective 2024)	 Victims of domestic abuse (effective 2024)
Conversions	 Conversion from traditional IRA, SIMPLE IRA, SEP IRA or qualified plan to Roth IRA is allowed. 	 Conversion from traditional IRA, SIMPLE IRA*, SEP IRA or qualified plan to Roth IRA is allowed.
	The amount converted is taxed as ordinary income, but no 10% penalty applies.	• The amount converted is taxed as ordinary income, but no 10% penalty applies.
Transfers	Assets can be transferred to another trustee/custodian.	Assets can be transferred to another trustee/custodian.
	 A transfer may not be made between a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA (however, a distribution from a traditional IRA and subsequent conversion to a Roth IRA may be made). 	 A transfer may not be made between a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA (however, a distribution from a traditional IRA and subsequent conversion to a Roth IRA may be made).
Rollovers	Traditional IRA, SEP IRA, SARSEP or SIMPLE IRA to traditional IRA*	Roth IRA to Roth IRA
	With triggering event	
	 Qualified plan to traditional IRA 	
	 403(b) plan to traditional IRA 	
	Governmental thrift savings plan to traditional IRA	
	 Governmental 457(b) to traditional IRA 	



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^{*} SIMPLE IRA rollovers and conversions to non-SIMPLE IRA accounts are not allowed in the first two years of participation.

^{**} For additional clarity on exceptions to penalties please see www.irs.gov/publications/p590b.