

2026 IRA information



Contributions

Lesser of \$7,500 or 100% of compensation
Lesser of \$8,600 or 100% of compensation if age 50 or older

- Compensation includes wages, bonuses, tips, commissions, and self-employment income
- If file joint return, only working spouse must have compensation to cover contributions to individual and spousal IRA
- No age requirement or limit
- Contributions may be made until April 15

Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
If actively participate in employer-sponsored retirement plan, deductibility depends on MAGI	Eligibility to contribute depends on MAGI
Single/head of household	Single/head of household
Married filing jointly	Married filing jointly
Married filing separately	Married filing separately
Non-covered spouse with covered participant spouse	\$242,000-\$252,000
Contributions may be deductible, partially deductible, or nondeductible	Contributions are after-tax
Earnings grow tax-deferred	Earnings grow potentially tax-free

Taxation of Distributions

Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
If all contributions were deductible, distributions are fully taxable as ordinary income	Qualified distributions are received tax- and penalty-free. To be qualified: distribution must (1) occur at least five years after first contribution made to any Roth IRA, and (2) occur after age 59½, disability, or death OR as first-time homebuyer distribution (lifetime limit of \$10,000)
If deductible and nondeductible contributions have been made, distributions are taxed as ordinary income on a pro rata basis according to the following formula: $\frac{\text{Unrecovered Nondeductible Contributions}}{\text{Total IRA Account Balance} + \text{Distribution Amount} + \text{Outstanding Rollovers}} \times \text{Distribution Amount}$	Nonqualified distributions are treated as made in the following order: (1) from annual contributions, which may be withdrawn tax- and penalty-free; (2) from conversion contributions on a first-in-first out (FIFO) basis in the order converted; and (3) from earnings on annual contributions and conversions
All traditional IRAs must be aggregated for purposes of calculating amount taxable	All Roth IRAs must be aggregated for purposes of calculating amount taxable

Qualified charitable contributions (QCDs)

A QCD is a transfer of up to \$111,000 by an IRA owner over age 70½ directly from a Traditional IRA to a qualified charity.

- It is excluded from the IRA owner's gross income
- It counts toward the required minimum distribution (RMD) for the year it is made (to the extent the RMD has not already been made)
- The IRA owner must receive a timely written acknowledgment of receipt of the QCD, indicating that no goods or services were provided in connection with the QCD

A one-time QCD of up to \$55,000 may be made to certain split-interest entities, including a charitable remainder trust or a charitable gift annuity.

10% early distribution penalty

Distributions from IRAs prior to age 59½ may be subject to a 10% penalty on the amount includable in income unless an exception applies.

Exceptions

death
disability
series of substantially equal period payments
medical expenses
health insurance premiums for unemployed
higher education expenses
first-time homebuyer \$10,000 (lifetime limit)
qualified birth or adoption (maximum \$5,000) ¹
qualified disaster recovery distribution
qualified reservist distribution
domestic abuse (\$10,500 maximum) ¹
emergency personal expense (\$1,000 maximum) ²
IRS levy

¹ Subject to certain requirements, may be repaid within three years

² Only once every three years unless repaid

Required minimum distributions

Lifetime RMDs

RMDs from traditional IRAs must begin by age 73
First RMD must be taken by 4/1 of year following year IRA owner turns 73
Each RMD thereafter must be taken by 12/31
RMDs are calculated using the life expectancy method
RMD = prior 12/31 balance divided by appropriate life expectancy factor
To find factor, IRA owner enters Uniform Lifetime Table each year at current age (unless spouse is more than 10 years younger) ³

Uniform lifetime table

Age	Factor	Age	Factor	Age	Factor
72	27.4	82	18.5	92	10.8
73	26.5	83	17.7	93	10.1
74	25.5	84	16.8	94	9.5
75	24.6	85	16.0	95	8.9
76	23.7	86	15.2	96	8.4
77	22.9	87	14.4	97	7.8
78	22.0	88	13.7	98	7.3
79	21.1	89	12.9	99	6.8
80	20.2	90	12.2	100	6.4
81	19.4	91	11.5		

³ See IRS Publication 590-B, Appendix B for additional tables.

This information is a summarization of certain IRA rules found in IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (published annually) and IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (published annually). The 2026 indexed numbers are found in IRS Notice 2025-67.

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RMDs upon death

Eligible designated beneficiaries (EDBs) may stretch over their lifetime using the Single Life table

EDBs include surviving spouse⁴, beneficiary not more than 10 years younger, chronically ill or disabled, and minor child of IRA owner under age 21

Distributions over EDB's lifetime must begin before 12/31 of year following death of IRA owner and at least annually thereafter

If IRA owner died before required beginning date (RBD – 4/1 of year following year turned RMD age) and surviving spouse is sole beneficiary, surviving spouse may delay taking RMDs from inherited account until deceased spouse would have turned RMD age

Surviving spouse may enter table each year; non-spouse beneficiary must enter table at current age in year following death and then subtract 1 for each year thereafter

⁴ Under SECURE 2.0, surviving spouse may elect to use the uniform lifetime table.

Designated beneficiaries (DBs) are subject to the 10-year rule

If IRA owner died before RBD, entire account must be distributed by the end of the 10-year period

If IRA owner died on or after RBD, beneficiary must take annual stretch distributions in years 1-9 and entire account must be distributed by the end of the 10-year period

Non-designated beneficiaries are estates, charities, and non-see-through trusts

If IRA owner died before RBD, the entire amount must be distributed by end of five-year period

If IRA owner died on or after RBD, beneficiary may stretch over IRA owner's remaining life expectancy

Only surviving spouses may elect to rollover decedent's IRA into their own IRA; non-spouse beneficiaries may only do a trustee-to-trustee transfer to an inherited IRA in the name of the decedent

A 25% penalty is imposed on any RMD shortfall. The penalty may be reduced to 10% if the short-fall is corrected in a timely manner.