



Contribution limits and tax reference

Tax-advantaged accounts

Traditional IRA

Under age 50: \$6,000 **Age 50 and above:** \$7,000*

Phase-out ranges for IRA contribution deductibility for individuals covered by an employer plan:

Married, filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) \$105,000 – \$125,000 MAGI†

Married, filing separately \$0 – \$10,000 MAGI

Single or head of household \$66,000 – \$76,000 MAGI

Full deduction is permitted below phase-out range, scaled partial deduction is permitted within range and no deduction is permitted above range.

Taxpayers can instruct the IRS to directly deposit their tax refund into their IRA. Current contribution limits apply.

Roth IRA

Under age 50: \$6,000 **Age 50 and above:** \$7,000*

Phase-out ranges for Roth contribution eligibility:

Married, filing jointly \$198,000 – \$208,000 MAGI

Married, filing separately \$0 – \$10,000 MAGI

Single or head of household \$125,000 – \$140,000 MAGI

Full contribution is permitted below phase-out range, scaled partial contribution is permitted within range and no contribution is permitted above range.

SEP IRA

- Up to the lesser of \$58,000 or 25% of eligible compensation with a \$290,000 compensation cap per employee.
- Minimum of \$600 in compensation required to participate in SEP.

SIMPLE IRA

Under age 50: \$13,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$16,500†

401(k), 403(b), 457[§], SARSEP

Under age 50: \$19,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$26,000^{||}

Uni-k Plans

Under age 50: \$19,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$26,000^{||}

Plus an additional 25% of income as defined by the plan, or approximately 20% of your self-employment income. Total contributions to a participant's account, not counting catch-up contributions for those age 50 and over, cannot exceed \$58,000.

Defined benefit plan

\$230,000

For a participant who separated from service before January 1, 2021, the limitation for defined benefit plans under Section 415(b)(1)(B) is computed by multiplying the participant's compensation limitation, as adjusted through 2020, by 1.0122.

Education accounts

529 college savings account

No age or income restrictions for contributions or beneficiaries.

| | Annual contribution [#] per beneficiary | Five-year contribution made in a single year ^{**} per beneficiary |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Single | \$15,000 | \$75,000 |
| Married, filing jointly | \$30,000 | \$150,000 |

Check with your 529 plan on maximum aggregate limits.

Tax-free withdrawals for qualified higher-education expenses; for up to \$10,000 in tuition expenses at elementary or secondary public, private or parochial schools; for fees, books and supplies for a registered apprenticeship program; and for repaying up to \$10,000 in qualified education loans. The earnings portion of withdrawals used for non-qualified expenses are subject to federal income taxes plus an additional 10% tax penalty and may be subject to state income or other taxes.

Coverdell education savings account

Beneficiaries under age 18 and special-need beneficiaries of any age: \$2,000

Phase-out ranges:

Single \$95,000 – \$110,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly \$190,000 – \$220,000 MAGI

* Includes \$1,000 "catch-up." † Modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is found by taking adjusted gross income (AGI) and adding back certain items such as foreign income, foreign-housing deductions, student-loan deductions, IRA-contribution deductions and deductions for higher-education costs. ‡ Includes \$3,000 "catch-up." § If the plan provides, a special "catch-up" limit may apply. || Includes \$6,500 "catch-up." # Contributions are completed gifts subject to the annual gift-tax exclusion and are removed from the contributor's federal estate. Any contributions above this amount will apply against the lifetime gift tax exemption. ** Under a special rule, contributions of \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married, filing jointly) can be made in one year and prorated over a five-year period without incurring gift taxes or reducing your unified estate and gift tax credit. If the contributor dies before the five-year prorating period expires, the contributions allocated to the remaining years move back into the contributor's taxable estate. Any appreciation on the entire original gift is not considered part of the estate.

Federal tax brackets

| Married, filing jointly (and surviving spouses) | |
|---|--|
| Taxable income | Tax rate |
| \$0–\$19,900 | 10% of the taxable income |
| \$19,900–\$81,050 | \$1,990 plus 12% of the excess over \$19,900 |
| \$81,050–\$172,750 | \$9,328 plus 22% of the excess over \$81,050 |
| \$172,750–\$329,850 | \$29,502 plus 24% of the excess over \$172,750 |
| \$329,850–\$418,850 | \$67,206 plus 32% of the excess over \$329,850 |
| \$418,850–\$628,300 | \$95,686 plus 35% of the excess over \$418,850 |
| Over \$628,300 | \$168,993.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$628,300 |

| Married, filing separate returns | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income | Tax rate |
| \$0–\$9,950 | 10% of the taxable income |
| \$9,950–\$40,525 | \$995 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,950 |
| \$40,525–\$86,375 | \$4,664 plus 22% of the excess over \$40,525 |
| \$86,375–\$164,925 | \$14,751 plus 24% of the excess over \$86,375 |
| \$164,925–\$209,425 | \$33,603 plus 32% of the excess over \$164,925 |
| \$209,425–\$314,150 | \$47,843 plus 35% of the excess over \$209,425 |
| Over \$314,150 | \$84,496.75 plus 37% of the excess over \$314,150 |

| Single (other than surviving spouses and heads of households) | |
|---|--|
| Taxable income | Tax rate |
| \$0–\$9,950 | 10% of the taxable income |
| \$9,950–\$40,525 | \$995 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,950 |
| \$40,525–\$86,375 | \$4,664 plus 22% of the excess over \$40,525 |
| \$86,375–\$164,925 | \$14,751 plus 24% of the excess over \$86,375 |
| \$164,925–\$209,425 | \$33,603 plus 32% of the excess over \$164,925 |
| \$209,425–\$523,600 | \$47,843 plus 35% of the excess over \$209,425 |
| Over \$523,600 | \$157,804.25 plus 37% of the excess over \$523,600 |

| Head of household | |
|---------------------|---|
| Taxable income | Tax rate |
| \$0–\$14,200 | 10% of the taxable income |
| \$14,200–\$54,200 | \$1,420 plus 12% of the excess over \$14,200 |
| \$54,200–\$86,350 | \$6,220 plus 22% of the excess over \$54,200 |
| \$86,350–\$164,900 | \$13,293 plus 24% of the excess over \$86,350 |
| \$164,900–\$209,400 | \$32,145 plus 32% of the excess over \$164,900 |
| \$209,400–\$523,600 | \$46,385 plus 35% of the excess over \$209,400 |
| Over \$523,600 | \$156,355 plus 37% of the excess over \$523,600 |

| Estates and trusts | |
|--------------------|--|
| Taxable income | Tax rate |
| \$0–\$2,650 | 10% of the taxable income |
| \$2,650–\$9,550 | \$265 plus 24% of the excess over \$2,650 |
| \$9,550–\$13,050 | \$1,921 plus 35% of the excess over \$9,550 |
| Over \$13,050 | \$3,146 plus 37% of the excess over \$13,050 |

| Long-term capital gains rate | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | 0% | 15% | 20% |
| Married, filing jointly | \$0–\$80,800 | \$80,800–\$501,600 | Over \$501,600 |
| Married, filing separately | \$0–\$40,400 | \$40,400–\$250,800 | Over \$250,800 |
| Single | \$0–\$40,400 | \$40,400–\$445,850 | Over \$445,850 |
| Head of household | \$0–\$54,100 | \$54,100–\$473,750 | Over \$473,750 |
| Estates and trusts | \$0–\$2,700 | \$2,700–\$13,250 | Over \$13,250 |

| Gift tax exclusions | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Annual exclusion | \$15,000 |
| Lifetime exemption | \$11.7 million |

| Standard deductions* | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Married, filing jointly | \$25,100 |
| Married, filing separately | \$12,550 |
| Single | \$12,550 |
| Head of household | \$18,800 |

Source: Internal Revenue Service. *The additional standard deduction amount for the aged or the blind is \$1,350. These amounts are increased to \$1,700 if the individual is also unmarried and not a surviving spouse.

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205943T-1120

