

Comparing your IRA choices, 2021

Subject	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA																												
Tax benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax-deferred earnings Contributions may be tax-deductible subject to Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) limits below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax-advantaged earnings Tax-free qualified distributions¹ 																												
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no maximum age restriction for making a Traditional IRA contribution as long as you have earned income Your non-working spouse is eligible, if you file a joint tax return no matter their age. <p>Did you know . . . You can make a non-deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA even if your income exceeds deductibility limits?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can contribute at any age as long as you have earned income and are within or under MAGI limits Your non-working spouse at any age can contribute, if you file a joint tax return and are within or under MAGI limits Contributions are phased out based upon MAGI: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Single</th> <th>Married/ joint</th> <th>Married/ separate²</th> <th>Contribution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to \$125,000</td> <td>Up to \$198,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>Full</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$125,000 – \$140,000</td> <td>\$198,000 – \$208,000</td> <td>Up to \$10,000</td> <td>Partial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$140,000</td> <td>Over \$208,000</td> <td>Over \$10,000</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Single	Married/ joint	Married/ separate ²	Contribution	Up to \$125,000	Up to \$198,000	N/A	Full	\$125,000 – \$140,000	\$198,000 – \$208,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial	Over \$140,000	Over \$208,000	Over \$10,000	None												
Single	Married/ joint	Married/ separate ²	Contribution																											
Up to \$125,000	Up to \$198,000	N/A	Full																											
\$125,000 – \$140,000	\$198,000 – \$208,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial																											
Over \$140,000	Over \$208,000	Over \$10,000	None																											
Deduction of contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full deduction if you and your spouse are not covered³ by a workplace retirement plan (WRP), such as a 401(k), 403(b), SEP, or SIMPLE IRA, regardless of income If you and/or your spouse are covered³ by a WRP, deductions are phased out based upon MAGI: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Single</th> <th>Married/ joint</th> <th>Married/ separate²</th> <th>Deduction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to \$66,000</td> <td>Up to \$105,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>Full</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$66,000 – \$76,000</td> <td>\$105,000 – \$125,000</td> <td>Up to \$10,000</td> <td>Partial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$76,000 and over</td> <td>\$125,000 and over</td> <td>Over \$10,000</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your spouse is covered³ by a WRP but you are not, MAGI phase-out range for deductibility for you is: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Married/joint</th> <th>Married/joint²</th> <th>Deduction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to \$198,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>Full</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$198,000 – \$208,000</td> <td>Up to \$10,000</td> <td>Partial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$208,000 and over</td> <td>Over \$10,000</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Single	Married/ joint	Married/ separate ²	Deduction	Up to \$66,000	Up to \$105,000	N/A	Full	\$66,000 – \$76,000	\$105,000 – \$125,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial	\$76,000 and over	\$125,000 and over	Over \$10,000	None	Married/joint	Married/joint ²	Deduction	Up to \$198,000	N/A	Full	\$198,000 – \$208,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial	\$208,000 and over	Over \$10,000	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions are not deductible <p>Open and/or contribute to an IRA by April 18, 2022, for 2021 to increase your retirement savings and potential tax benefits</p> <p>You can make . . . contributions to your brokerage IRA online and using your mobile device.⁴</p>
Single	Married/ joint	Married/ separate ²	Deduction																											
Up to \$66,000	Up to \$105,000	N/A	Full																											
\$66,000 – \$76,000	\$105,000 – \$125,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial																											
\$76,000 and over	\$125,000 and over	Over \$10,000	None																											
Married/joint	Married/joint ²	Deduction																												
Up to \$198,000	N/A	Full																												
\$198,000 – \$208,000	Up to \$10,000	Partial																												
\$208,000 and over	Over \$10,000	None																												
Contribution limits	<p>Lesser of 100% of earned income or \$6,000 (per individual if under age 50) or \$7,000 (per individual if age 50 or older within a particular tax year). Traditional and Roth IRA contributions are aggregated. April 18, 2022, is the deadline for the 2021 tax year. Contributions must be made in cash, check, or money order. Contributions cannot be made in-kind, i.e., securities, property.</p>																													

Investment and Insurance Products are:

- Not Insured by the FDIC or Any Federal Government Agency
- Not a Deposit or Other Obligation of, or Guaranteed by, the Bank or Any Bank Affiliate
- Subject to Investment Risks, Including Possible Loss of the Principal Amount Invested

Subject	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
Required minimum distributions (RMDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for Traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs begin by your Required Beginning Date (RBD), which is generally April 1 following the year you turn age 72. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None during your lifetime
Taxes on distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before-tax contributions and any earnings are subject to ordinary income tax. If you have before- and after-tax amounts in any of your Traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRAs, all distributions or conversions are taken on pro rata basis. You may be subject to an IRS 10% additional tax for early or pre-59½ distributions (10% additional tax) unless an exception applies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions are always withdrawn tax-free. Qualified distributions are tax-free. Distributions are qualified after five years and age 59½ or you are disabled, or using the first time homebuyer exception, or taken by your beneficiaries due to your death. A non-qualified distribution may be subject to ordinary income tax and a 10% additional tax unless an exception applies.
Exception to 10% additional tax	<p>Exceptions to the 10% additional tax are for distributions after reaching age 59½, death, disability, eligible medical expenses, certain unemployed individuals' health insurance premiums, qualified first-time homebuyer (\$10,000 lifetime maximum), qualified higher education expenses, Substantially Equal Periodic Payments (SEPP), Roth conversions, qualified reservist distribution, birth or adoption expenses (up to \$5,000), or IRS levy.</p>	

1 Qualified distributions are tax-free. Distributions are qualified after five years **and** you are at least age 59½, or as a result of your death, disability, or using the first time homebuyer exception or taken by your beneficiaries due to your death.

2 Your filing status is considered single for IRA contribution purposes if you did not live with your spouse during the tax year.

3 The "Retirement Plan" box in Box 13 of your W-2 tax form should be checked if you were covered by a WRP.

4 You must have a Brokerage Cash Services account to use this feature. Online access is required. Talk to us about adding Brokerage Cash Services to your Wells Fargo Advisors IRA.

Retirement asset consolidation

Most investors have accumulated a number of retirement accounts over the years. To simplify your finances, consider consolidating your financial assets with one provider.

Combining retirement assets into an IRA at Wells Fargo Advisors can offer you the following:

- Ease in managing your investment strategy
- RMD simplification
- Effective beneficiary planning
- One monthly statement
- Potentially fewer fees

Beneficiary planning

Clear establishment of your IRA beneficiaries today will help ensure your assets are distributed as you wish. It's important to review and update your beneficiaries every few years or after significant life events, such as a birth of a child or grandchild, a marriage or divorce, or the death of a beneficiary.

Beneficiaries named in retirement accounts take precedence over instructions in a will or trust.

RMDs

Traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE IRA owners begin taking RMDs by your Required Beginning Date (RBD), which is generally April 1 following the year you turn age 72, and annually thereafter.

Eligible designated beneficiaries and beneficiaries who inherited a Traditional and/or Roth IRA on or before December 31, 2019 begin taking RMDs by December 31 of the year following the death of the IRA owner.

We help you choose

At Wells Fargo Advisors, we understand the significance of your retirement planning decisions. We offer the services you need to better understand which IRA is appropriate for your personal financial situation. Contact your financial advisor today for a complimentary consultation.

Please Note: This material has been prepared for informational purposes only and is not a solicitation or an offer to buy any security or instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. The accuracy and completeness of this information is not guaranteed and is subject to change. It is based on current tax information and legislation as of October 2021. Since each investor's situation is unique, you need to review your specific investment objectives, risk tolerance, and liquidity needs with your financial professional(s) before an appropriate investment strategy can be selected. Also, since Wells Fargo Advisors does not provide tax or legal advice, investors need to consult with their own tax and legal advisors before taking any action that may have tax or legal consequences.