

Contribution limits and tax reference

Tax-advantaged accounts

Traditional IRA

Under age 50: \$7,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$8,600*

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

Married, filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) \$129,000 – \$149,000 MAGI†

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

Single or head of household \$81,000 – \$91,000 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: \$7,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$8,600*

Phase-out ranges for Roth contribution eligibility:

Married, filing jointly \$242,000 – \$252,000 MAGI

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

Single or head of household \$153,000 – \$168,000 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 \$72,000 or 25% of eligible compensation with a \$360,000 compensation cap per employee.
- Minimum of \$800 in compensation required to participate in SEP.

SIMPLE IRA

Under age 50: \$17,000 **Age 50 and above:** \$21,000‡

401(k), 403(b), 457[§], SARSEP

Under age 50: \$24,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$32,500^{||}

Uni-k Plans

Under age 50: \$24,500 **Age 50 and above:** \$32,500^{||}

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 \$72,000.

Defined benefit plan

\$290,000

For a participant who separated from service before January 1, 2026, the limitation for defined benefit plans under Section 415(b)(1)(B) is computed by multiplying the participant's compensation limitation, as adjusted through 2025, by 1.0288.

Education accounts

529 college savings account

No age or income restrictions for contributions or beneficiaries.

	Annual gift tax exclusion amount [#] per beneficiary	Five-year accelerated gifting amount ^{**} per beneficiary
Single	\$19,000	\$95,000
Married, filing jointly	\$38,000	\$190,000

Check with your 529 plan on maximum aggregate limits.

Tax-free withdrawals for qualified higher-education expenses; for up to \$20,000 in tuition expenses (per student per year) 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 \$1,100 "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 \$4,000 "catch-up." Individuals who attain age 60, 61, 62 or 63 in 2026 can use the higher \$5,250 "catch-up" instead. § If the plan provides, a special "catch-up" limit may apply.

^{||} Includes \$8,000 "catch-up." Individuals who attain age 60, 61, 62 or 63 in 2026 can use the higher \$11,250 "catch-up" instead. # 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 \$95,000 (\$190,000 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–\$24,800	10% of the taxable income
\$24,800–\$100,800	\$2,480 plus 12% of the excess over \$24,800
\$100,800–\$211,400	\$11,600 plus 22% of the excess over \$100,800
\$211,400–\$403,550	\$35,932 plus 24% of the excess over \$211,400
\$403,550–\$512,450	\$82,048 plus 32% of the excess over \$403,550
\$512,450–\$768,700	\$116,896 plus 35% of the excess over \$512,450
Over \$768,700	\$206,583.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$768,700

Married, filing separate returns

Taxable income	Tax rate
\$0–\$12,400	10% of the taxable income
\$12,400–\$50,400	\$1,240 plus 12% of the excess over \$12,400
\$50,400–\$105,700	\$5,800 plus 22% of the excess over \$50,400
\$105,700–\$201,775	\$17,966 plus 24% of the excess over \$105,700
\$201,775–\$256,225	\$41,024 plus 32% of the excess over \$201,775
\$256,225–\$384,350	\$58,448 plus 35% of the excess over \$256,225
Over \$384,350	\$103,291.75 plus 37% of the excess over \$384,350

Single (other than surviving spouses and heads of households)

Taxable income	Tax rate
\$0–\$12,400	10% of the taxable income
\$12,400–\$50,400	\$1,240 plus 12% of the excess over \$12,400
\$50,400–\$105,700	\$5,800 plus 22% of the excess over \$50,400
\$105,700–\$201,775	\$17,966 plus 24% of the excess over \$105,700
\$201,775–\$256,225	\$41,024 plus 32% of the excess over \$201,775
\$256,225–\$640,600	\$58,448 plus 35% of the excess over \$256,225
Over \$640,600	\$192,979.25 plus 37% of the excess over \$640,600

Head of household

Taxable income	Tax rate
\$0–\$17,700	10% of the taxable income
\$17,700–\$67,450	\$1,770 plus 12% of the excess over \$17,700
\$67,450–\$105,700	\$7,740 plus 22% of the excess over \$67,450
\$105,700–\$201,750	\$16,155 plus 24% of the excess over \$105,700
\$201,750–\$256,200	\$39,207 plus 32% of the excess over \$201,750
\$256,200–\$640,600	\$56,631 plus 35% of the excess over \$256,200
Over \$640,600	\$191,171 plus 37% of the excess over \$640,600

Estates and trusts

Taxable income	Tax rate
\$0–\$3,300	10% of the taxable income
\$3,300–\$11,700	\$330 plus 24% of the excess over \$3,300
\$11,700–\$16,000	\$2,346 plus 35% of the excess over \$11,700
Over \$16,000	\$3,851 plus 37% of the excess over \$16,000

Long-term capital gains rate

	0%	15%	20%
Married, filing jointly	\$0–\$98,900	>\$98,900–\$613,700	\$613,700+
Married, filing separately	\$0–\$49,450	>\$49,450–\$306,850	\$306,850+
Single	\$0–\$49,450	>\$49,450–\$545,500	\$545,500+
Head of household	\$0–\$66,200	>\$66,200–\$579,600	\$579,600+
Estates and trusts	\$0–\$3,300	>\$3,300–\$16,250	\$16,250+

Gift tax exclusion

Annual exclusion	\$19,000
Life exemption	\$15 million

Standard deductions*

Married, filing jointly	\$32,200
Married, filing separately	\$16,100
Single	\$16,100
Head of household	\$24,150

Source: Internal Revenue Service. * The additional standard deduction amount for the aged or the blind is \$1,650. These amounts are increased to \$2,050 if the individual is also unmarried and not a surviving spouse. There is an additional deduction for seniors age 65 or older. The new deduction is \$6,000 for single filers or \$12,000 for joint filers where both spouses are at least age 65, but phases out above certain income thresholds.

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