

2024 Tax Summary

The Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 increase the age for required minimum distributions (RMDs) for all qualified retirement plans to age 73 in 2023.¹ IRA owners who were born June 30, 1949 or prior must continue to take RMDs under the previous rules. The required minimum distribution (RMD) for any year is calculated as the December 31 value of the prior year (plus the actuarial present value of any additional benefit provided within the annuity contract) divided by the RMD factor from the appropriate table.

Uniform Lifetime Table²

For use by:

- Unmarried IRA owners
 - Married IRA owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger
 - Married IRA owners whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs
- (For married IRA owners whose spouses are more than 10 years younger, use Joint Life Table from Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9)-9(c))

Single Life Expectancy Table³

Spouse beneficiary

IRA owner dies on/after Required Beginning Date (RBD): Beginning in the year following the year of the IRA owner's death, recalculate spouse beneficiary's single life expectancy each year while spouse beneficiary survives, using spouse beneficiary's age on birthday in that calendar year. If RMD would be less, spouse beneficiary would use IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduced by one for each passing year. (Note: Spouse beneficiary could instead roll over to his or her own IRA at IRA owner's death.) New for 2024: A surviving spouse may elect to be treated as the deceased owner for purposes of the RMD rules.

Death before RBD: Same options as above, minus using IRA owner's term certain life expectancy, plus spouse beneficiary can delay until IRA owner would have turned age 73.

Nonspouse beneficiary⁴

Death after December 31, 2019: The stretch IRA option will be replaced with a 10-year rule for the vast majority of nonspouse beneficiaries. The rule will require assets to be liquidated by the end of the 10th year following the year of death of the IRA owner. According to Proposed Treasury Regulations, in some circumstances, such as when the IRA owner died on or after their RBD or after an eligible designated beneficiary who was receiving life expectancy payments dies, RMD payments must be satisfied each year until the entire death benefit is distributed within 10 years. There are some exceptions if the nonspouse beneficiary is a minor, disabled, chronically ill, or not more than 10 years younger than the deceased IRA owner. For minors, the exception only applies until the child reaches age 21, at which point the 10-year rule is enforced.

Death prior to December 31, 2019

Death on/after RBD: Beneficiary uses beneficiary's own term certain life expectancy. For that, use the beneficiary's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year after the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year. If RMD would be less, beneficiary would use IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's attained age in the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year.

Death before RBD: Same options as above, minus using IRA owner's term certain life expectancy, or beneficiary can defer all distributions as long as all funds are distributed in five years.

No designated beneficiary

Death on/after RBD: Inheritor uses IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year of owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year.

Death before RBD: Distribute all within five years.

¹ The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.

² Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 5, Q&A 4.

³ Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 5, Q&A 5 and 6.

⁴ IRS Notice 2023-75.

⁵ Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 9 This table updated for regulations beginning January 1, 2022 under Federal Register FR Doc. 2020-24723.

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Uniform Lifetime Table⁵ (for RMD purposes)

Age	Distribution period
73	26.5
74	25.5
75	24.6
76	23.7
77	22.9
78	22.0
79	21.1
80	20.2
81	19.4
82	18.5
83	17.7
84	16.8
85	16.0
86	15.2
87	14.4
88	13.7
89	12.9
90	12.2
91	11.5
92	10.8
93	10.1
94	9.5
95	8.9
96	8.4
97	7.8
98	7.3
99	6.8
100	6.4
101	6.0
102	5.6
103	5.2
104	4.9
105	4.6
106	4.3
107	4.1
108	3.9
109	3.7
110	3.5
111	3.4
112	3.3
113	3.1
114	3.0
115	2.9
116	2.8
117	2.7
118	2.5
119	2.3
120+	2.0

Single Life Expectancy Table⁵

Age	Life expectancy	Age	Life expectancy
0	84.6	60	27.1
1	83.7	61	26.2
2	82.8	62	25.4
3	81.8	63	24.5
4	80.8	64	23.7
5	79.8	65	22.9
6	78.8	66	22.0
7	77.9	67	21.2
8	76.9	68	20.4
9	75.9	69	19.6
10	74.9	70	18.8
11	73.9	71	18.0
12	72.9	72	17.2
13	71.9	73	16.4
14	70.9	74	15.6
15	69.9	75	14.8
16	69.0	76	14.1
17	68.0	77	13.3
18	67.0	78	12.6
19	66.0	79	11.9
20	65.0	80	11.2
21	64.1	81	10.5
22	63.1	82	9.9
23	62.1	83	9.3
24	61.1	84	8.7
25	60.2	85	8.1
26	59.2	86	7.6
27	58.2	87	7.1
28	57.3	88	6.6
29	56.3	89	6.1
30	55.3	90	5.7
31	54.4	91	5.3
32	53.4	92	4.9
33	52.5	93	4.6
34	51.5	94	4.3
35	50.5	95	4.0
36	49.6	96	3.7
37	48.6	97	3.4
38	47.7	98	3.2
39	46.7	99	3.0
40	45.7	100	2.8
41	44.8	101	2.6
42	43.8	102	2.5
43	42.9	103	2.3
44	41.9	104	2.2
45	41.0	105	2.1
46	40.0	106	2.1
47	39.0	107	2.1
48	38.1	108	2.0
49	37.1	109	2.0
50	36.2	110	2.0
51	35.3	111	2.0
52	34.3	112	2.0
53	33.4	113	1.9
54	32.5	114	1.9
55	31.6	115	1.8
56	30.6	116	1.8
57	29.8	117	1.6
58	28.9	118	1.4
59	28.0	119	1.1
60	27.1	120+	1.0

Allianz 2024 Tax Summary

Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America
Allianz Life Insurance Company of New York

Federal income tax rates

Taxable income between:

Single ¹	
\$0-\$11,600	10%
\$11,600-\$47,150	12%
\$47,150-\$100,525	22%
\$100,525-\$191,950	24%
\$191,950-\$243,725	32%
\$243,725-\$609,350	35%
Over \$609,350	37%
Married, filing jointly ¹	
\$0-\$23,200	10%
\$23,200-\$94,300	12%
\$94,300-\$201,050	22%
\$201,050-\$383,900	24%
\$383,900-\$487,450	32%
\$487,450-\$731,200	35%
Over \$731,200	37%
Head of Household (HOH) ¹	
\$0-\$16,550	10%
\$16,550-\$63,100	12%
\$63,100-\$100,500	22%
\$100,500-\$191,950	24%
\$191,950-\$243,700	32%
\$243,700-\$609,350	35%
Over \$609,350	37%
Married, filing separately ¹	
\$0-\$11,600	10%
\$11,600-\$47,150	12%
\$47,150-\$100,525	22%
\$100,525-\$191,950	24%
\$191,950-\$243,725	32%
\$243,725-\$365,600	35%
Over \$365,600	37%
Estates and trusts ¹	
\$0-\$3,100	10%
\$3,100-\$11,150	24%
\$11,150-\$15,200	35%
Over \$15,200	37%
Standard deduction ¹	
Single	\$14,600
Married, filing jointly	\$29,200
Head of household	\$21,900
Married, filing separately	\$14,600

Additional standard deduction for taxpayers who are age 65 or older, or who are blind: \$1,550 for married; \$1,950 for unmarried and not a surviving spouse.

Kiddie tax exemption¹ \$2,600

A "kiddie" is under age 18; or age 18 provided child's earned income does not exceed ½ of his/her support; or ages 19-23 if full-time student and earned income does not exceed ½ of support.

Rates for long-term capital gains and qualified dividends^{1,2}

	Individuals	Head of Household	Married, filing jointly	Married, filing separately	Estates and trusts
0%	\$0-\$47,025	\$0-\$63,000	\$0-\$94,050	\$0-\$47,025	\$0-\$3,150
15%	\$47,025-\$518,900	\$63,000-\$551,350	\$94,050-\$583,750	\$47,025-\$291,850	\$3,150-\$15,450
20%	Over \$518,900	Over \$551,350	Over \$583,750	Over \$291,850	Over \$15,450
28%	Collectibles				

IRA⁴

IRA contribution (under age 50)	\$7,000
IRA contribution (50 and older)	\$8,000
Single or HOH phase-out	\$77,000-\$87,000
Married, filing jointly	\$123,000-\$143,000
Married, filing separately	\$0-\$10,000
Spousal IRA	\$230,000-\$240,000

Individual 401(k)⁴

Employer contribution	Up to 25% of compensation
Employee salary deferral (under 50)	\$23,000
Employee salary deferral (50 and older)	\$30,500
Total employer and employee	\$69,000 (\$76,500 age 50 and older)

Phase-out of Roth IRA contribution eligibility⁴

Single phase-out	\$146,000-\$161,000
Married, filing jointly	\$230,000-\$240,000
Married, filing separately	\$0-\$10,000

SEP^{4,11}

SEP contribution	Up to 25% of compensation (limit \$69,000)
Minimum compensation participant	\$750

SIMPLE⁴

SIMPLE elective deferral (under age 50)	\$16,000
SIMPLE elective deferral (50 and older)	\$19,500

Other qualified plans⁴

401(k), 403(b), ⁵ governmental 457(b), ⁶ and SARSEP elective deferral (under age 50)	\$23,000
401(k), 403(b), ⁵ governmental 457(b), ⁶ and SARSEP elective deferral (age 50 and older)	\$30,500
Limit on additions to defined contribution plans	\$69,000
Annual benefit limit on defined benefit plans	\$275,000
Highly compensated employee makes	\$155,000
Maximum compensation taken into account for qualified plans	\$345,000
HSA contribution individual coverage ^{12,14}	\$4,150
HSA contribution family coverage ^{12,14}	\$8,350

Federal gift and estate tax¹

Gift tax annual exclusion	\$18,000
Annual exclusion for gift to noncitizen spouse	\$185,000
Highest estate and gift tax rate ¹³	40%
Unified estate and gift tax credit amount ¹	\$13,610,000
Generation-skipping transfer tax exclusion ¹	\$13,610,000

Unused credit can pass to the surviving spouse if decedent spouse elects on Form 706.

3.8% Medicare surtax thresholds³

Single or HOH	\$200,000
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000
Estates and trusts ^{1,3}	\$15,200

The tax is assessed on the lesser of the amount of income over the threshold or the amount of net investment income.

Social Security⁷

Maximum earnings (during working years) subject to payroll tax⁷ \$168,600

Social Security payroll tax⁷ Employees pay 7.65%
Self-employed pay 15.30%

Additional 0.9% high-income payroll tax for wages in excess of¹⁰

Single or HOH	\$200,000
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000

Income⁸ (in retirement) causing Social Security benefits to be taxable⁹

Single or HOH	
Up to 50% taxable	\$25,000 MAGI
Up to 85% taxable	\$34,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	
Up to 50% taxable	\$32,000 MAGI
Up to 85% taxable	\$44,000 MAGI

Max earnings (from a job) between age 62 and full (normal) Social Security retirement age before Social Security benefits are reduced \$1 for every \$2 above \$22,320. For individuals who reach FRA in 2024, \$1 for every additional \$3 earned: \$59,520 up until first of month of birthday. Thereafter unlimited.⁷

Education

Student loan interest deduction ¹	\$2,500
PHASE-OUT: ¹ Single	\$80,000-\$95,000
Married, filing jointly	\$165,000-\$195,000

American Opportunity Tax Credit (Hope Scholarship Credit)¹²

Maximum \$2,500 (100% of first \$2,000 + 25% of next \$2,000 of eligible expenses)

PHASE-OUT: ¹² Single	\$80,000-\$90,000
Married, filing jointly	\$160,000-\$180,000

Lifetime learning credit¹² 20% of qualified expenses up to \$10,000

PHASE-OUT: ^{1,12,15} Single or HOH	\$80,000-\$90,000
Married, filing jointly	\$160,000-\$180,000

LTC^{1,10}

Maximum premium amount allowed as a medical expense (deductible to extent all medical expenses exceed 7.5% AGI)¹⁵

Age 40 or less	\$470
More than age 40 but not more than 50	\$880
More than age 50 but not more than 60	\$1,760
More than age 60 but not more than 70	\$4,710
More than age 70	\$5,880

¹ Rev. Proc. 2023-34.

² IRC Sec. 1(j)(1),(2),(4),(5)(B).

³ IRC Sec. 1411.

⁴ IRS Notice 2023-75.

⁵ Additional catch-up contributions may be available for 403(b) participants with 15 or more years of service. Treas. Reg. 1.403(b)-4(c)(3).

⁶ In last three years pre-retirement, governmental 457(b) participants may be able to increase elective deferral if needed to catch up on missed contributions. IRC Sec. 457(b)(3).

⁷ "2024 Social Security Changes," Fact Sheet, Social Security Administration.

⁸ Most income, including municipal bond interest, but only ½ of Social Security benefits.

⁹ IRC Sec. 86.

¹⁰ IRC Sec. 3101(b)(2).

¹¹ Rev. Proc. 2023-23.

¹² IRC Sec. 25A (c)(i).

¹³ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

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