Donating your IRA distributions to a charity

A qualified charitable distribution (QCD) is a distribution from a traditional or Roth IRA made directly by the IRA trustee to a qualified charitable organization when the IRA owner is age 70½ or older. A QCD may satisfy the client's required minimum distribution (RMD) and, for 2024, up to \$105,000 of QCDs may be excluded annually from an individual's taxable income. Also for 2024, distributions are limited to a one-time \$53,000 donation. These limits are adjusted annually for inflation

Eligibility

A qualified charitable distribution may be made:

- When the IRA holder is age $70\frac{1}{2}$ or older
- Directly from the IRA to a qualified charity
- From a traditional or Roth IRA

Qualified charities

Generally, a qualified charity includes most public charities that are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions — including religious institutions, certain veterans' organizations, fraternal societies and community foundations that provide scholarships.

Limitations

Restrictions set on QCDs include the following:

- Distributions must be transferred to the charity no later than Dec. 31 of the current tax year.
- Deductible contributions made during or after the year an individual reaches age 70½ will reduce the amount that may be excluded.
- QCD must be a direct IRA distribution from the IRA custodian or trustee to a qualified charity.

- Not all charitable organizations qualify.
- QCDs are applicable only for traditional and Roth IRA distributions (excludes SEP and SIMPLE IRAs).

Making a QCD provides an opportunity to make a charitable contribution that you might otherwise not have been able to make and/or receive potential tax benefits for charitable contributions that you are already making. You should consult your tax advisor and estate-planning attorney about your situation. Edward Jones, its financial advisors and employees do not provide tax or legal advice.

Key benefits

 For those who give larger gifts — Deductibility limits do not apply to QCDs, which means the QCD can be made in addition to other charitable contributions that may be limited by the annual maximum deductible percentage of income or phaseouts of itemized deductions.

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- For those who don't itemize deductions —

 If QCDs are used as the funding source for
 charitable donations, the donor will receive tax
 benefits when there otherwise would have been
 none due to the use of the standard deduction.
- For those who pay taxes on a portion of their Social Security benefits — Income for determining the taxation of Social Security benefits is lower than if the IRA holder had taken the RMD, potentially reducing this taxation.
- For those whose income level subjects them to tax on net investment income, or phaseout of personal exemptions or itemized deductions — A QCD made in lieu of an RMD will result in lower adjusted gross income for the IRA holder, which may lessen the effect of this tax or applicable phaseouts.

Karena L Bagwell, AAMS™ Financial Advisor 1400 Crescent Green Drive Suite 130 Cary, NC 27518 919-465-7466