

There's Still Time to Fund an IRA for 2025



You have until your tax return due date, excluding extensions, to contribute up to \$7,000 for 2025 (\$8,000 if you were age 50 or older on December 31, 2025) to all IRAs combined. For most taxpayers, the contribution deadline for 2025 is April 15, 2026.

Making a last-minute contribution to an IRA may help you reduce your 2025 tax bill. In addition to the potential for tax-deductible contributions to a traditional IRA, you may also be able to claim the Saver's Credit for contributions to a traditional or Roth IRA, depending on your income. For more information, visit [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

The tax filing deadline is fast approaching, which means time is running out to fund an IRA for 2025. If you had earned income last year, you may be able to contribute up to \$7,000 for 2025 (\$8,000 for those who were age 50 or older by December 31, 2025) up until your tax return due date, excluding extensions. For most people, that date is Wednesday, April 15, 2026.

You can contribute to a traditional IRA, a Roth IRA, or both. Total contributions cannot exceed the annual limit or 100% of your taxable compensation, whichever is less. You may also be able to contribute to an IRA for your spouse for 2025, even if your spouse had no earned income.

Traditional IRA contributions may be deductible

If you and your spouse were not covered by a work-based retirement plan in 2025, your traditional IRA contributions are fully tax deductible. If you were covered by a work-based plan, you can take a full deduction if you're single and had a 2025 modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) of \$79,000 or less, or married filing jointly with a 2025 MAGI of \$126,000 or less. You may be able to take a partial deduction if your MAGI fell within the following limits.

2025 income ranges for a partial deduction for traditional IRA contributions		
Covered by a work-based plan and filing as:	Partial deduction if your MAGI is between:	No deduction if your MAGI is:
Single/Head of household	\$79,000 and \$89,000	\$89,000 or more
Married filing jointly	\$126,000 and \$146,000	\$146,000 or more
Married filing separately	\$0 and \$10,000	\$10,000 or more

If you were not covered by a work-based plan but your spouse was, you can take a full deduction if your joint MAGI was \$236,000 or less, a partial deduction if your MAGI fell between \$236,000 and \$246,000, and no deduction if your MAGI was \$246,000 or more.

Consider Roth IRAs as an alternative

If you cannot make a deductible traditional IRA contribution, a Roth IRA may be a more appropriate alternative. Although Roth IRA contributions are not tax-deductible, qualified distributions are tax-free. You can make a full Roth IRA contribution for 2025 if you're single and your MAGI was less



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Schedule a meeting

than \$150,000, or married filing jointly with a 2025 MAGI of less than \$236,000. Partial contributions may be allowed if your MAGI fell within the following limits.

2025 income ranges for partial contributions to a Roth IRA		
	Partial contributions are allowed if your MAGI is from:	You cannot contribute if your MAGI is:
Single/Head of household	\$150,000 to \$164,999	\$165,000 or more
Married filing jointly	\$236,000 to \$245,999	\$246,000 or more
Married filing separately	\$0 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more

Tip: If you can't make an annual contribution to a Roth IRA because of the income limits, there is a workaround. You can make a nondeductible contribution to a traditional IRA and then immediately convert that traditional IRA contribution to a Roth IRA. (This is sometimes called a backdoor Roth IRA.) Keep in mind, however, that you'll need to aggregate all traditional IRAs and SEP/SIMPLE IRAs you own — other than IRAs you've inherited — when you calculate the taxable portion of your conversion.

A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is one made after the account is held for at least five years and the account owner reaches age 59½, becomes disabled, or dies. If you make an initial contribution — no matter how small — to a Roth IRA for 2025 by your tax return due date, and it is your first Roth IRA contribution, your five-year holding period starts on January 1, 2025.