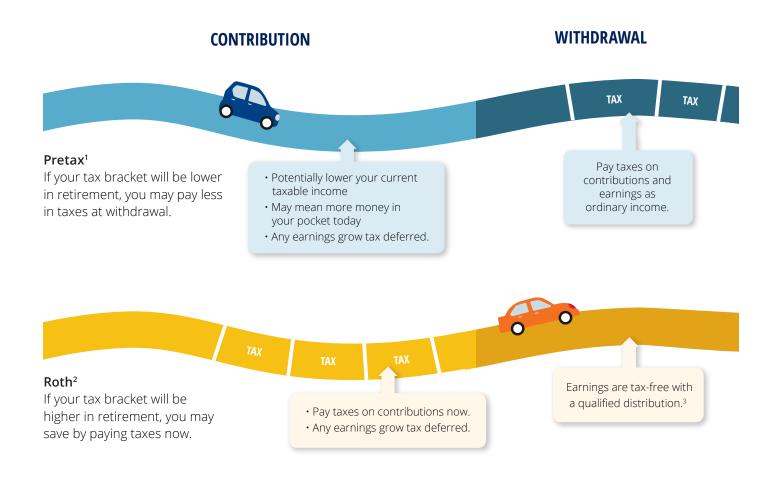


Pretax or Roth: Which road to take?

Before you determine which road or combination of roads may be right for you, you'll need to consider a few important factors, including when you want to pay taxes. Let's take a closer look.



Visit **▶ learningfromempower.com** to access helpful information, videos, calculators, and more

What to know before you hit the road

	Pretax contributions	Roth contributions
Is my contribution taxable in the year I make it?		
ls my contribution taxed when distributed?	•	
Are potential earnings on my contributions taxed when distributed?		No, provided that it is qualified distribution. ³
Can I contribute to both Roth and pretax plans?	•	•
If I change jobs, can I roll over my account?		he plan allows it) or to an IRA. Consider all your es before moving money between accounts.
If I experience a financial hardship, can I make a withdrawal?	Yes, if your plan a	llows hardship withdrawals.
Do I have to take a minimum distribution at age 73?	Once you reach age 73, you are generall	y required to begin taking minimum distributions. ⁴
What is the maximum amount I can contribute?	You may contribute up to the IRS limit each year. Check IRS.gov for the limits.	

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

Securities, when presented, are offered and/or distributed by Empower Financial Services, Inc., Member FINRA/SIPC. EFSI is an affiliate of Empower Retirement, LLC; Empower Funds, Inc.; and registered investment adviser Empower Advisory Group, LLC. This material is for informational purposes only and is not intended to provide investment, legal, or tax recommendations or advice.

"EMPOWER" and all associated logos and product names are trademarks of Empower Annuity Insurance Company of America.

©2023 Empower Annuity Insurance Company of America. All rights reserved. GEN-FLY-WF-662183-0523(2558222) RO2869670-0423

¹ Contributions are made prior to tax withholding.

² Contributions are made after tax withholding.

³ Subject to requirements: Roth contributions must be in your account for at least five years and the money withdrawn after you have reached age 59½, died, or been disabled. If a distribution is not qualified, the earnings are taxed as ordinary income and may be subject to early withdrawal penalties.

⁴ If you are still employed with the employer who sponsors the plan or if you are less than a 5% owner of the business sponsoring the plan, you may not be required to take a minimum distribution. As of January 1, 2023, the IRS generally requires you to start taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) at age 73. (If you turned 72 in 2022 and delayed your first-time RMD until April 1, 2023, you must take your 2022 RMD by April 1, 2023, and your 2023 RMD by December 31, 2023.) Refer to your plan provisions for more information.