

ANNUITIES AND IRA REQUIRED

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS (RMDs)

RMDs — for owners

IRS Table III: Uniform Lifetime Table is for use by owners to calculate lifetime RMDs. The factor changes each year as the owner gets older. The table assumes a life expectancy of the owner and a beneficiary exactly 10 years younger.

Required beginning date

IRA owners must take their first RMD for the year in which they turn age 70½. However, the first RMD payment can be delayed until April 1 of the year following the year in which they turn 70½. For all subsequent years, including the year in which the first RMD was paid by April 1, the account owner must take the RMD by December 31 of that year.

The table below is based on IRS Table III: Uniform Lifetime Table (for use by owners).

To calculate an RMD: Divide the December 31 account value by the owner's factor (according to age¹): 12/31 Value ÷ Factor = RMD

AGE	PERCENT	FACTOR	AGE	PERCENT	FACTOR	AGE	PERCENT	FACTOR	AGE	PERCENT	FACTOR
70	3.65	27.4	79	5.13	19.5	88	7.87	12.7	97	13.16	7.6
71	3.77	26.5	80	5.35	18.7	89	8.33	12.0	98	14.08	7.1
72	3.91	25.6	81	5.59	17.9	90	8.77	11.4	99	14.93	6.7
73	4.05	24.7	82	5.85	17.1	91	9.26	10.8	100	15.87	6.3
74	4.20	23.8	83	6.13	16.3	92	9.80	10.2	101	16.95	5.9
75	4.37	22.9	84	6.45	15.5	93	10.42	9.6	102	18.18	5.5
76	4.55	22.0	85	6.76	14.8	94	10.99	9.1	103	19.23	5.2
77	4.72	21.2	86	7.09	14.1	95	11.63	8.6	104	20.41	4.9
78	4.93	20.3	87	7.46	13.4	96	12.35	8.1	105	22.22	4.5

Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table located on back page.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITIES AND RMDs

The percentage of withdrawals for RMD purposes increases over time. Steadily increasing RMDs can impact a sustainable withdrawal strategy based on a fixed percentage. The impact of RMDs on sustainable withdrawal strategies in retirement is an important consideration to review with your financial professional.

RMD-friendly living benefits: For annuities with optional living benefits that are RMD friendly, you are able to withdraw the greater of the allowable withdrawal under your living benefit or an RMD without reducing your base allowable income from the living benefit. Since an RMD-friendly living benefit allows you to withdraw the greater of the RMD or the living benefit amount, an annuity may provide additional retirement income planning flexibility.

¹For account owners who turn 70 between January and June, use the age 70 life expectancy factor to calculate the RMD. For account owners who turn 70 between July and December, use the age 71 life expectancy factor.

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Annuities may lose value and are not insured by the FDIC or any federal government agency. They are not a deposit of or guaranteed by any bank, bank affiliate, or credit union.

IRS TABLE II: JOINT LIFE AND LAST SURVIVOR EXPECTANCY TABLE²

		YOUR AGE ³										
		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
YOUR SPOUSE BENEFICIARY'S AGE	69	22.2	21.8	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.3
	68	22.7	22.3	22.0	21.6	21.3	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.0
	67	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.6
	66	23.7	23.4	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.3
	65	24.3	23.9	23.7	23.4	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.1
	64	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.8
	63	25.4	25.2	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6
	62	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.3
	61	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.1
	60	27.4	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.9
	59	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7
	58	28.8	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.5
	57	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.4
	56	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.2
	55	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.1
	54	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.0	30.9
	53	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
	52	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7
	51	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6

Use this table for calculating lifetime RMDs from IRAs and retirement plan accounts when the sole beneficiary is the owner's spouse and is more than 10 years younger.

Use of this table provides a smaller payout as the joint life table provides for larger factors.

²This is a partial table. For the complete table, please refer to *IRS Publication 590-B*.

³For account owners who turn 70 between January and June, use the age 70 life expectancy factor to calculate the RMD. For account owners who turn 70 between July and December, use the age 71 life expectancy factor.

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Annuities with optional living and death benefits are valued for RMD purposes under the entire interest rule. This rule may add an actuarial present value to the 12/31 account value for annuity contracts that have living or death benefits that exceed specific actuarial values in relation to the account value.

This information should not be construed as tax advice. You should consult a qualified tax advisor regarding annuity taxation as it applies to your specific situations.

There is no additional tax-deferral benefit derived from placing IRA or other tax-qualified funds into an annuity. Features other than tax-deferral should be considered in the purchase of a qualified annuity.

Earnings are taxable as ordinary income when distributed and may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax if withdrawn before age 59½.

