

Issued by Midland National® Life Insurance Company



The ABCs of RMDs

Let Midland National help you solve the required minimum distribution puzzle



Whether you're ready for retirement income or not, the Internal Revenue Code requires that you start drawing down your savings from certain types of accounts at a certain age — currently when you turn 73.



Scan the QR code with your phone camera to view frequently asked questions and the most current information on RMDs.

In essence, the tax deferrals that most IRAs, retirement and profitsharing plans are afforded don't last forever. Of course, navigating the Internal Revenue Code rules is never easy. It can be a real puzzle.

Known as required minimum distributions (RMDs), the minimum, annual payments will vary in size from person-to-person based on a number of factors² including your age and account balances in impacted accounts.

To keep it simple, currently any year you end with an account balance in one or more of these accounts after you reach the applicable age as set forth by the Internal Revenue Code, you'll be required to take a minimum distribution the following year. That income could be taken from:

- Your existing Midland National annuity or another company's annuity
- Some other qualified savings vehicle
 [i.e. 401(k), traditional IRA]

If you are drawing retirement income anyway, it may not be a big deal, but you may not see these obligations as a positive.

You might still be working, and the additional income could lead to an unplanned tax obligation' when marginal tax rates would make it more expensive. You may not need the income, even in retirement.

Whatever the case, working with your financial professional and a qualified tax adviser, you can find options to help minimize the impact of your RMDs or make the most of them.

^{1.} Neither Midland National, nor any financial professionals acting on its behalf, should be viewed as providing legal, tax or investment advice. Required distributions are taxable. Talk to your tax adviser about how this impacts your situation.

^{2.} See IRS.gov for the tables, worksheets and resources to calculate the amount of your required minimum distributions in any given year.

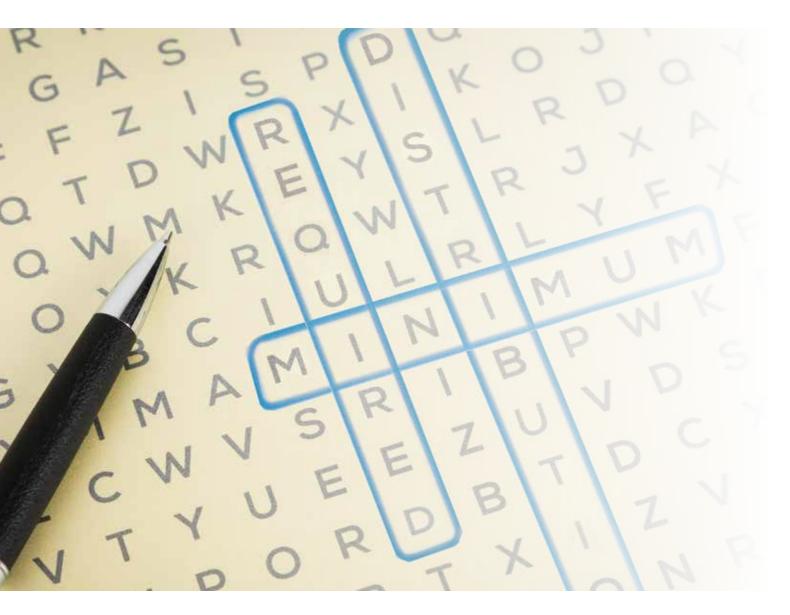


Enjoy word puzzles? Here's a different way to spell RMD:

Ready yourself for the decisions to come.

Master the rules so you know your options.

Determine how best to help meet your obligations, based on your unique situation.



What accounts do RMD rules apply to?

There are many types of qualified accounts

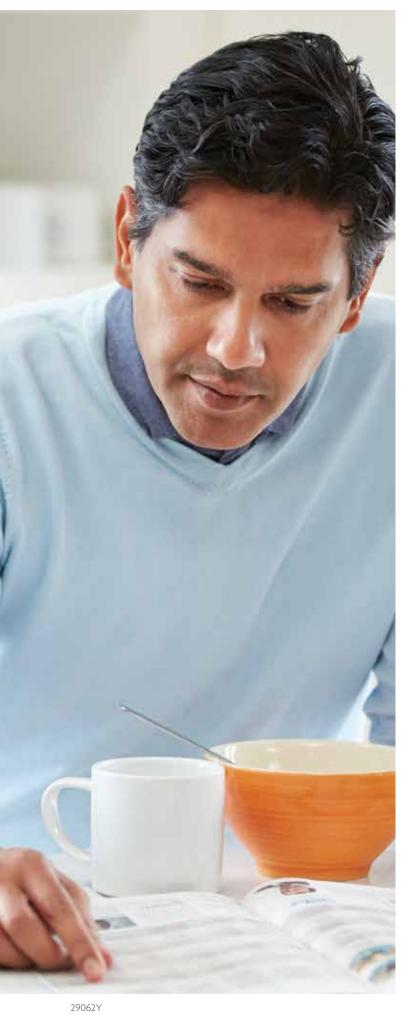
RMDs apply to qualified retirement savings vehicles. The primary features of a qualified account are that they're funded with pre-tax earnings, and the account value can grow on a tax-deferred basis.

Accounts like these could include:

- Employer-based retirement plans like a pension (defined benefit), 401(k), or 403(b)
- Profit-sharing plans
- Employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs)
- Traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs)
- Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRA
- Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) IRA
- 457(b) plans if money is deferred on a pre-tax basis



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If you don't need your RMDs, what could you do with them?

While you must take the income, you choose what happens next

Required minimum distribution rules currently require you to start drawing income from qualified retirement savings accounts by April of the year after you reach the applicable age as set forth by the Internal Revenue Code, whether you want to or not.

Of course, this will have tax implications, so talk to your tax adviser¹ before making any final decisions, but here are some ways you may put that money to use.

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What you could do with your RMD

Splurge

Nothing's stopping you from spending freely. Go on that trip you've been putting off. Finally tackle that big kitchen renovation. Upgrade your car.

Go see the family (or bring them to you)

If you have the time, what better way to use it and the money you're looking to spend than to visit the kids or, even better, fly them to you? Maybe take a special trip to catch up with a family member you don't see as often, or meet somewhere fun for a family vacation like the old days.

Spoil the grandkids

You can give away the money from RMDs. The caution here would be that gift tax limits¹ may apply, so consult with your tax adviser before putting your beloved family members in a potential bind.

Pay for tuition or contribute to a college fund

An alternative parents might appreciate more would be to use the money for your grandchildren's college education. Paying tuition directly to the school could avoid the gift tax¹ concern. Another tax-friendly option¹, if they're not yet college age, would be to contribute to their existing 529 college savings plan, which can grow tax-deferred.

Set the money aside for emergencies

Booorrrrring. We know. But if you haven't established a comfortable emergency fund, now could be a great time to do it. If you've had the same amount of money set aside for emergencies for a couple decades, now might be the time to reinforce its buying power.

Give back

This is another strategy to consult with your tax adviser¹ on, but the rules allow for RMDs to be directed to qualifying charities and could be deducted from your taxes. You may avoid the increased tax liability, and your favorite cause benefits. Win, win.

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A way to get more from your RMDs

While all of the ideas on Page 6 are excellent options, we like this one the best. **Bring your RMD payout to Midland National**, and open a new fixed index annuity* to help meet your current needs that will produce tax-free income¹ on the back end for qualified withdrawals².

Depending on the product, you might even be able to cover a few additional ideas we mentioned previously with penalty-free withdrawals³ or the additional income your annuity generates down the road. Other products may offer an enriched payout to your beneficiaries if there's remaining accumulation value, potentially providing a lasting legacy after you're gone.

What fixed index annuities can do















Liquidity

^{*}Subject to new surrender charge schedule, rate guarantees, etc.

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^{2.} Withdrawals during the surrender charge period will be subject to surrender charges and possibly a market value adjustment. Withdrawals may be subject to IRS penalties or taxation, please rely on a qualified tax professional regarding withdrawals.

^{3.} Withdrawals taken prior to age 59 1/2 may be subject to IRS penalties.



How RMDs are calculated

Doing the math on required minimum distributions

Like a lot of tax-related issues, RMDs can be complicated, so talk to your tax adviser before making any decisions. This hypothetical example is shared for educational purposes only to help you see how the math works on RMDs.

RMD calculators are widely available online. You can also refer to the latest tables and worksheets at IRS.gov to estimate what amount of RMD you'll face in a given year. Note that married couples more than 10 years apart in age with the younger spouse listed as sole beneficiary will need to refer to life expectancy Table II.

| Single, 73-year-old | Example | Calculate your RMDs |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Qualified account 1 balance | \$50,000 | |
| | + | + |
| Qualified account 2 balance | \$180,000 | |
| | + | + |
| Qualified account 3 balance | \$75,000 | |
| | = | = |
| Combined qualified account balance Dec. 31 of prior year | \$305,000 | |
| | ÷ | ÷ |
| IRS-provided "distribution period" based on your age | 26.5 | 7 |
| | = | Get distribution period from IRS.gov |
| Total RMD for this year (can be taken from any single account or combination of multiple qualified accounts) | \$11,509 | |

Source (as of August 2022): https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/plan-participant-employee/ira-required-minimum-distribution-worksheet





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The term financial professional is not intended to imply engagement in an advisory business in which compensation is not related to sales. Financial professionals are independently contracted that are insurance licensed and that will be paid a commission on the sale of an insurance product.

Fixed index annuities are not a direct investment in the stock market. They are long term insurance products with guarantees backed by the issuing company. They provide the potential for interest to be credited based in part on the performance of specific indices, without the risk of loss of premium due to market downturns or fluctuation. Although fixed index annuities guarantee no loss of premium due to market downturns, deductions from the accumulation value for optional benefit riders or strategy fees or charges associated with allocations to enhanced crediting methods could exceed interest credited to the accumulation value, which would result in loss of premium. They may not be appropriate for all clients. Interest credits to a fixed index annuity will not mirror the actual performance of the relevant index.