

1 July 2024

Untangling the bring forward rule

This fact sheet summarises opportunities and eligibility for making larger NCCs using the bring forward rule.

Background

Making non-concessional contributions (NCCs) using the bring forward rule provides an opportunity to make larger contributions within a shorter period. Age, previous NCCs and total superannuation balance (TSB) conditions apply to determine eligibility to utilise the NCC bring forward rule. It's important that these requirements are understood to avoid excess contributions and to optimise a client's contribution opportunities.

The following table and flowchart outline the eligibility rules to trigger the bring forward period, timing requirements and how much NCCs can be made.

How is eligibility determined?

There are three key elements to determining whether a person is eligible to trigger the bring forward rule or to make additional NCCs within a previously triggered bring forward period.



Is the person eligible based on age?



How much can be contributed?



Can top-up contributions be made in later years?

Table 1: Bring forward eligibility

Considerations	Details
Is the person eligible to trigger the bring forward rule?	An individual must have been under age 75 ¹ on 1 July of the financial year to trigger the bring forward rule. However, a super fund can only accept NCCs made no later than 28 days after the end of the month in which the person turns age 75.

¹ Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 s292-85

Considerations	Details										
How much can be contributed?	<p>A person's prior 30 June TSB is used to determine whether the person is eligible for a two or three year bring forward period, or if the person is currently in a bring forward period, the maximum amount of contributions a person can make in the financial year.</p> <table> <tr> <th>30 June 2024</th><th>Bring-forward period NCC available in 2024/25</th></tr> <tr> <td>Less than \$1.66m</td><td>3 years (\$360,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>\$1.66m to < \$1.78m</td><td>2 years (\$240,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>\$1.78m to < \$1.9m</td><td>1 year (\$120,000, no bring-forward available)</td></tr> <tr> <td>\$1.9m and above</td><td>Nil</td></tr> </table>	30 June 2024	Bring-forward period NCC available in 2024/25	Less than \$1.66m	3 years (\$360,000)	\$1.66m to < \$1.78m	2 years (\$240,000)	\$1.78m to < \$1.9m	1 year (\$120,000, no bring-forward available)	\$1.9m and above	Nil
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Can an individual make further NCCs within a bring forward period?	<p>In year two (or year three if applicable) of a bring forward period, the person's TSB must be below the general transfer balance cap (TBC) measured at 30 June of the previous financial year to make additional NCCs.</p> <p>The full remaining unused NCC bring forward amount may be contributed into super even if the client's TSB consequently exceeds the general TBC after making this contribution. This is because the only requirement is that the TSB was below the general TBC at previous 30 June to make 'top-up' NCCs within the bring forward limit.</p> <p>Impact of indexation</p> <p>If the NCC cap is indexed during the client's bring forward period, the individual does not get the benefit of indexation. This is because an individual's bring forward NCC limit is based on two (or three) times the annual cap in the year it is triggered.</p>										

How is the bring forward managed and administered?

The ATO manages contribution data including that relating to the bring forward rule. Super fund trustees are not required to determine contribution eligibility. However, super funds must report personal contributions to the ATO.

If a person makes an NCC that is more than the allowable amount based on caps and TSB, it will be an excess NCC. The ATO will send the client an excess notice of assessment. A contribution is only excessive once the ATO has issued a notice of assessment. The excess can only be removed from the super system via a release authority. This means that if a client simply makes a withdrawal, this does not resolve the excess situation and further funds will need to be withdrawn under the release authority.

An individual can access contribution and bring forward information by logging on to myGov, where a report can be downloaded and printed or emailed to their financial adviser.

Care should be taken when relying on this information as it may not reflect the TSB as at the date of accessing the information due to timing of fund reporting. Best practice would be to keep detailed records and make enquiries with each of the client's funds to validate the information.

Useful resources

For a detailed explanation of the NCC eligibility rules and practical examples, see our adviser resources:

[Guide to Non-Concessional contributions](#)

[Seven ways to maximise NCCs](#)

Contact details

For further information, please contact TechConnect on **1800 645 597**

Important information and disclaimer

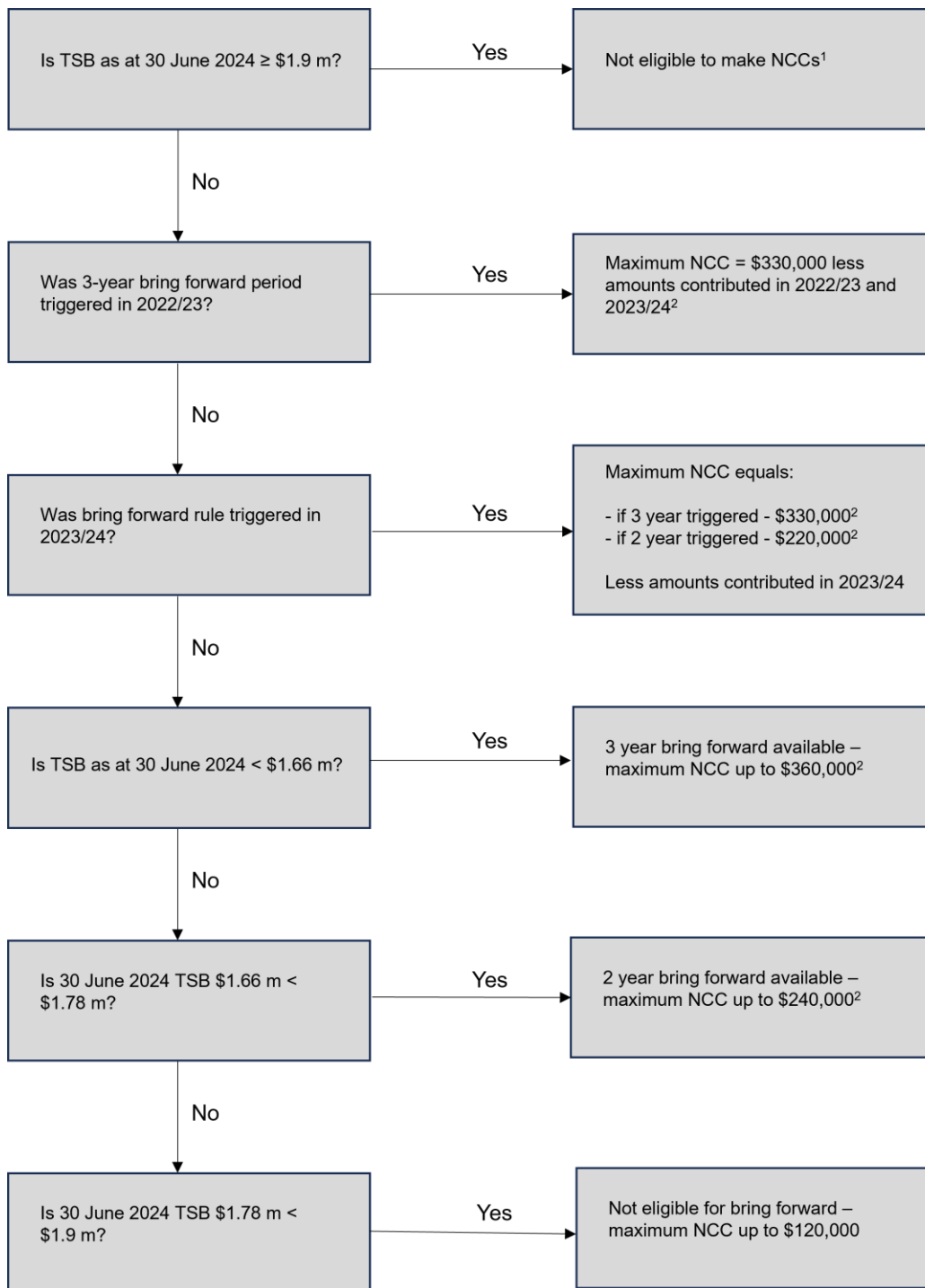
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Determining NCC and bring forward eligibility for 2024/25

Note: This flow chart assumes that all contributions are made within 28 days after the end of the month the person turns 75. To trigger the bring-forward rule, the individual must have been aged less than age 75 on 1 July.



¹ Includes all NCCs, either to trigger the bring forward rule or additional contributions under a previously triggered bring forward.

² Additional contributions in 2024/25 and 2025/26 (if applicable) within the limit are subject to the client's TSB on each 30 June during the period being less than the general transfer balance cap at the time.