

Last updated 18 May 2026

Non-concessional contribution caps

The non-concessional contributions cap (**NCCC**) is the maximum amount of after-tax contributions you can contribute to your superannuation fund each financial year without incurring additional tax.

Non-concessional contributions are post-tax contributions. Although there typically is not an immediate tax saving on non-concessional contributions the superannuation accumulation (pre-retirement) tax rate of 15% is typically lower than many people's marginal tax rate and the tax rate on superannuation earnings and drawdowns may be tax-free in retirement (subject to a pension transfer balance cap of \$2,100,000 from 1 July 2026).

The non-concessional contribution cap for the current year ending 30 June 2026 is between \$0 or \$120,000, subject to the bring-forward rule (as explained below) and your personal circumstances.

From 1 July 2026, the non-concessional contributions cap will be increased and capped at between \$0 or \$130,000 per year, subject to the bring-forward rule (as explained below) and your personal circumstances.

If you have more than one superannuation fund, all non-concessional contributions made to all of your funds are added together and counted towards the NCCC each year.

Since 1 July 2017, your NCCC is \$Nil for an income financial year if, on 30 June of the previous year you have a total superannuation balance greater than or equal to the general transfer balance cap (ie. \$1.9 million at 30 June 2025 and \$2 million at 30 June 2026).

If you are considering making non-concessional contributions for the year ending 30 June 2026, please contact your Lowe Lippmann representative to discuss your NCCC limit and eligibility.

Bring-forward concession for non-concessional contributions

If you are 75 years or older for all of the financial year, you are not eligible to use the bring-forward concession for non-concessional contributions in that financial year.

If you are under 75 years old at any time in a financial year, you are eligible to use the bring-forward concession, subject to any other restrictions on the type of non-concessional contributions your superannuation fund may accept.

For the financial year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026, the amount of the NCCC you can bring forward will depend on your total super balance (**TSB**), as follows:

- If your TSB on 30 June of the previous financial year was less than \$1.76 million – you can **contribute 3 times** the annual NCCC over 3 years (that is, \$360,000).
- If your TSB on 30 June of the previous financial year was \$1.76 million or above but less than \$1.88 million – you can **contribute 2 times** the annual cap over 2 years (that is, \$240,000).

- If your TSB on 30 June of the previous financial year was \$1.88 million but less than \$2.0 million – you **cannot bring forward any amount**, but you can make a current year non-concessional contribution of up to \$120,000.

These limits are based on the non-concessional contributions cap being \$120,000 from 1 July 2025 and the general transfer balance cap being \$2.0 million (for 2025-26).

We note that from 1 July 2026, the non-concessional cap is increasing to \$130,000 and therefore the 1/2/3 times contribution thresholds will increase the maximum bring forward contribution amount to \$130,000/ \$260,000/ \$390,000 (respectively). Furthermore, the thresholds for “TSB on 30 June of the previous financial year” will be increased slightly by indexation and the general transfer balance cap will increase to \$2.1 million.

It is important to note that when you trigger the bring-forward concessions, you are locked into a two or three year period (depending on your total super balance), during which time you cannot make additional non concessional contributions once your bring-forward cap has been fully used.

Excess non-concessional contributions

Non-concessional contributions in excess of the NCCC will trigger an excess non-concessional contribution (**ENCC**) determination from the ATO, and you will have two options available as to how your ENCCs will be taxed, including:

- you can elect to release the ENCC plus 85% of the associated earnings on the ENCC, and tax is payable on the associated earnings; or
- you are liable to pay excess contributions tax on the ENCC amount at the highest marginal tax rate plus Medicare levy (currently 47%).

To avoid paying the excess non-concessional contributions tax, you can elect to release the ENCC plus 85% of the associated earnings on the excess contributions. The full amount of the associated earnings is taxed at your marginal tax rate, but you are entitled to a non-refundable tax offset equal to 15% of the associated earnings that are included in your assessable income (given you would have already paid superannuation contributions tax).

Excess non-concessional contributions tax is not imposed on ENCCs if they are released from the superannuation fund. However, even if you release ENCC from the superannuation fund, you will still be subject to tax on associated earnings.

We note that it is important to contact your Lowe Lippmann representative if you receive any ATO notice in relation to excess contributions.

Age based limits

Age 75 years and under

If you are under 75 years old at any time in a financial year and you have a total superannuation balance less than the general transfer balance cap on 30 June of the previous year (ie. \$1.9 million at 30 June 2025), you can make or receive non-concessional contributions, including under the bring-forward rule (as explained above), without being required to satisfy the work test (as explained below).

Aged 75 years or older

Once you reach age 75, you cannot make non concessional contributions to your super fund.

However, if you are turning 75 during an income year, you can make a non-concessional contribution to your super fund on or before the day that is 28 days after the end of the month in which you turn 75. In these circumstances, your eligibility to make non-concessional contribution depends on your total superannuation balance on 30 June of the previous year. If you have a total superannuation balance which is equal or more than the general transfer balance cap on 30 June of the previous year (ie. \$1.9 million at 30 June 2025), you are not eligible to make non-concessional contributions.

If you are 75 years or older for all of the financial year, you are not eligible to use the bring-forward concession in that financial year.

You can still make a downsizer contribution up to \$300,000 from the proceeds of the sale of your home, without affecting your non-concessional cap.

Work test & work test exemption

The annual 'work test' can be satisfied where you are gainfully employed for at least 40 hours during a consecutive 30-day period in the financial year in which the contributions are made.

If you are under 75 years old, you can make non-concessional contributions without meeting the work test (or exemption), provided you have a total superannuation balance below the transfer balance cap (ie. \$2.0 million for 2025-26).

What actions need to be taken when making non-concessional contributions?

Please ensure that non-concessional contributions are received by your superannuation fund to allow sufficient time for them to be cleared by 30 June 2026. **We recommend making all contributions prior to Friday 19 June 2026.**

Please contact your Lowe Lippmann representative if you wish to discuss any of these matters further.

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