

Annual Compensation and Contribution Limits for Qualified Retirement Plans 2024 (Amount is in \$)

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	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
401(k) and 403(b) Deferral Limit	23,000	22,500	20,500	19,500	19,500	19,000	18,500	18,000
457 Deferral Limit	23,000	22,500	20,500	19,500	19,500	19,000	18,500	18,000
401(k), 403(b), 457 Catch-up Contribution Limit	7,500	7,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
SIMPLE Deferral Limit	16,000	15,500	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,000	12,500	12,500
SIMPLE Catch-up Contribution Limit	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Annual Compensation Limit	345,000	330,000	305,000	290,000	285,000	280,000	275,000	270,000
Defined Benefit 415 Limit	275,000	265,000	245,000	230,000	230,000	225,000	220,000	215,000
Defined Contribution 415 Limit	69,000	66,000	61,000	58,000	57,000	56,000	55,000	54,000
Dollar Limit for HCEs	155,000	150,000	135,000	130,000	130,000	125,000	120,000	120,000
Dollar Limit for Key Employee	220,000	215,000	200,000	185,000	185,000	180,000	175,000	175,000
Social Security Taxable Wage Base	168,600	160,200	147,000	142,800	137,700	132,900	128,400	127,200



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Elective Deferral Limit: is the maximum contribution that can be made on a pre-tax basis to a 401(k) or 403(b) plan (Internal Revenue Code

Annual Benefit Limit:- is the maximum annual benefit that can be paid to a participant (IRC section 415).

The limit applied is actually the lessor of the dollar limit above or 100% of the

participant's average compensation (generally, the high three consecutive years of service). The participant compensation level is also subjected to the Annual Compensation Limit.

Catch up Contributions, SIMPLE "Catch up" deferral:

Under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001 (EGTRRA), certain individuals aged 50 or over can now make so-called 'catch up' contributions, in addition to the above limits.

Annual Contribution Limit:- is the maximum annual contribution amount that can be made to a participant's account (IRC section 415). This limit is expressed as the lessor of the dollar limit or 100% of the participant's compensation, applied to the combination of employee contributions, employer contributions and forfeitures allocated to a participant's account.

In calculating contribution allocations, a plan cannot consider any employee compensation in excess of the **Annual Compensation Limit** (401(a)

(17)). This limit is also imposed in determining the Annual Benefit Limit (above). In calculating certain nondiscrimination tests (such as the Actual Deferral Percentage), all participant compensation is limited to this amount, for purposes of the calculation.

457 Deferral Limit:- is a similar restriction, applied to certain government plans (457 plans).

Highly Compensated Threshold:-(section 414(q)(1)(B)) is the minimum compensation level established to determine highly compensated employees for purposes of nondiscrimination testing.

SIMPLE Contribution Limit:- is the maximum annual contribution that can be made to a SIMPLE (Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees) plan. SIMPLE plans are simplified retirement plans for small businesses that allow employees to make elective contributions, while requiring employers to make matching or nonelective contributions.

SEP Coverage Limit:- is the minimum earnings level for a self-employed individual to qualify for coverage by a Simplified Employee Pension plan (a special individual retirement account to which the employer makes direct tax-deductible contributions.

SEP Compensation Limit: is applied in determining the maximum contributions made to the plan.

EGTRRA also added the **Top-heavy** plan key employee compensation limit.