



## June 2026

As we step into the first month of winter and approach the end of the financial year, attention is turning to the resilience of the economy and households.

May delivered mixed signals for the Australian economy as inflation eased slightly to 4.2% in April from 4.6% in March, although underlying inflation edged higher from 3.3% to 3.4%. The softer-than-expected inflation data reduced expectations of further rate hikes in the near term.

Australian share markets were volatile. The ASX 200 moved within a relatively narrow range through the month, slipping slightly overall despite periods of strength linked to resources and AI-related stocks.

Globally, markets continued to be shaped by Middle East tensions and ongoing inflation concerns. US markets made some big gains with the S&P 500 hitting an all-time high in the final days of May.

Oil prices eased from April highs but remained elevated and volatile with renewed US air attacks in Iran risking high prices still.

Consumer sentiment improved modestly although households remain deeply pessimistic because of high interest rates and cost-of-living pressures. This pessimism is extending to the property market which is showing signs of a broad-based softening.



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## Get prepared for JUNE

# 30

Tax time is just around the corner, so now is the time to get ahead and find out what strategies may be available to you before 30 June.

### Time for a portfolio review

A good first step is to review your investment strategy. With recent market volatility, things may have shifted and your risk tolerance may have changed considerably.

It's also worthwhile checking your capital gains or losses before 30 June, as this allows you to take action where appropriate.

For example, you may consider realising capital losses to offset gains from assets such as shares, property or crypto.

### Super contribution strategies

You should also check your super contributions as early as possible. If you have not reached the Super Guarantee (SG) contributions cap of \$30,000, or \$120,000 for non-concessional contributions, you may be eligible to make additional contributions to your super.

If you plan to contribute before 30 June, check when your employer will make their contributions. The introduction of Payday Super means some employers are contributing earlier, which may affect your contribution caps.

You will also need to find out the cut-off date from your super fund, which is generally 25-26 June.

Speak to us about the various ways you could boost your super before the EOFY.

For SMSF members, make sure that:

- All contributions are received by the fund's bank account by 30 June
- Minimum pension payments are made
- Asset valuations are up to date
- Fund records are current

### Division 296 super tax

It's also important to note that Division 296 tax comes into effect on 1 July 2026 and applies to investment earnings earned during 2026–27 and the following financial years.

For those whose total super balance exceeds \$3 million on 30 June 2027 there will be a 15 per cent additional tax on the proportion of earnings corresponding to the Total Super Balance (TSB) between \$3 million and \$10 million and an additional 25 per cent tax on the proportion of earnings corresponding to TSBs above \$10 million.

### Tax timing strategies

If you have regular deductible expenses, such as investment loan interest or annual costs, it may be useful for some to prepay them before 30 June to claim a deduction for this financial year.

You may also consider the timing of income expected before 30 June. Deferring income until after the end of the financial year may help reduce your tax liability.

Tax rates are also changing for lower income earners. From 1 July 2026, the rate for income between \$18,201 and \$45,000 will reduce from 16 per cent to 15 per cent, with a further reduction to 14 per cent the following year.

### Tax returns done right

While planning ahead for the EOFY is key, it's also important to take the time to understand what the ATO is focusing on when it comes to preparing your tax return post June 30.

This year, the ATO will be focusing on work-related deductions and income that's not declared on tax returns.

If you are claiming work-related expenses, ensure they meet the ATO's three golden rules:

1. The expense must be directly related to earning your income
2. You must not have been reimbursed
3. You must have records to support your claim, such as receipts or a logbook.

If you work from home for all or part of the week, you can use either the actual cost method or the fixed rate method.

### Don't overlook income

The ATO is also paying close attention to undeclared income. This includes:

- Cash payments
- Interest income
- Rental income
- Earnings from crypto assets.

For those with a side hustle, check whether it may be considered a business. All business income, regardless of amount, is assessable and must be declared.

If you intend to claim deductions for business expenses related to your side hustle, ensure they are directly connected to earning that income and are supported by receipts.

If you'd like to talk to us about ways to boost your super before EOFY or questions about your investment strategies, call today to ensure everything is in place before 30 June.

Source: <https://www.ato.gov.au>



# PROTECTING *family ties* in a growing business

Around 70 per cent of small businesses are family enterprises. That is a powerful reminder of how much trust, shared values and long-term commitment drives the small business sector. Family businesses often benefit from loyalty, resilience and a strong sense of purpose.

At the same time, mixing family and business can be complicated. Personal history, sibling dynamics and unspoken expectations can influence decisions in subtle ways and can create conflict. When you work with relatives, you are managing more than a business. You are managing relationships that matter deeply outside the workplace too.

The good news is that harmony is possible with the right structure.

## Know the risks

In family businesses, emotions tend to sit closer to the surface than in a purely professional environment. A disagreement about strategy can quickly feel personal. Long standing family roles can quietly shape behaviour at work.

Confusion about responsibilities is also common. A spouse may help with the business, without the benefit of a clearly defined position. A child may assume leadership will automatically pass to them one day. Without clarity, assumptions grow and resentment can follow.

Recognising these risks early allows you to address them before they damage both the business and family relationships.

## Set the rules

A Family Charter or Constitution is one of the most useful tools a family enterprise can create. This is a non-binding written agreement that sets out how the family, and the business, will work together.

It can define roles, ownership structures, and expectations for family members who

join the company. It should also clarify how decisions are made and how disputes are handled. Agreeing in advance which decisions require consensus and who has final authority reduces power struggles and conflict down the track.

When emotions rise, you can refer to agreed processes rather than arguing about personalities.

## Clarify roles

As well as defining how the family works together in the business, it can also help to have clarity around individual roles and responsibilities within the company, as unclear roles can be a major source of tension.

Ensure you have documented job descriptions, set performance guidelines and make reporting hierarchy obvious. Scheduling regular, formal reviews can be useful to set expectations and provide feedback in a professional setting.

It is also important to separate ownership from employment. Being a shareholder does not automatically qualify someone for a management role they may not be suited for. Setting fair entry requirements and standards protects both the business and the credibility of family members within it.

Professional conduct is also important, even if you have worked together for years, it helps to treat family members as colleagues, which can be challenging at times.

## Talk it through

Healthy communication is essential and regular, structured meetings can help keep business discussions focused and productive.

Encourage neutral language in disagreements. Saying, "I disagree with this approach because..." keeps the focus on strategy. Phrases like "You always..." quickly turns discussions into personal attacks.

It also helps to stay in the present. Old family grievances rarely improve today's business decisions.

## Get outside help

When tensions run high, external support can make a significant difference. A mediator, consultant or advisory board can provide objectivity and guide difficult conversations, particularly around governance or succession.

Seeking outside help shows commitment to the long-term health of both the company and the family.

## Plan ahead

Succession is one of the most sensitive issues in family businesses. If it is not discussed openly, it can create anxiety and competition.

Start conversations early. Be transparent about what leadership requires and how decisions will be made. In some cases, professional managers may lead the business while ownership remains in the family.

Clarity builds trust and reduces misunderstandings.

## Set boundaries

Clear boundaries between work and home life are essential. Try to protect family time from constant business discussions and create moments where relationships come first.

If conflict escalates, temporary changes in responsibilities or reporting lines can help ease pressure. Preserving the relationship should always be a priority.

## A strong future

Family businesses have unique strengths, including long term thinking and shared commitment. But harmony does not happen by chance. It comes from clear rules, defined roles, open communication and healthy boundaries.

By managing both the personal and professional relationships with care, you give your business the best chance to thrive for generations to come.

# Investing for the next generation



For many, the goal of investing is about creating wealth for a comfortable financial future, as well as a legacy that supports your children and grandchildren for decades to come.

But one of the greatest risks to that legacy can be the challenge of dealing with sudden wealth. When adult children inherit large sums or significant assets without preparation, sometimes the result is family tension, poor decisions or erosion of wealth.

While precise figures vary, research and industry experience consistently show that many families struggle to preserve wealth beyond the second and third generations, largely due to behavioural and governance challenges rather than investment performance.

## Building financial literacy

Financial capability is developed over years of exposure, education, and experience.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) MoneySmart program emphasises that financial literacy is a core life skill, not simply a technical ability.

While an inheritance may be some years off, parents who are expecting to pass on some form of an inheritance, should begin involving their children in financial discussions where appropriate. This might include reviewing investment portfolios together, explaining the complexities of how superannuation works or discussing the rationale behind major financial decisions. Understanding how risk is associated with investing, and ongoing tax obligations is also essential to create the whole picture.

Practical experience is just as important as theory. Allowing adult children to manage a portion of investments, under guidance, can build confidence and accountability. This phased approach reduces the risk of overwhelm later, when financial responsibility increases significantly.

## Gifting or loaning?

Another important consideration when supporting the next generation is whether to provide financial assistance as a gift or a loan. The decision has both ethical and practical implications.

Gifting can provide immediate support without the burden of repayment, allowing children to purchase a home, invest or establish a business. But unequal gifting among siblings may create perceptions of favouritism, even if the intention is fair. Clear communication and documentation of the reasoning behind decisions is essential.

Loaning, on the other hand, can maintain a sense of responsibility and fairness.

Loans structured with clear terms can encourage financial discipline and avoid creating dependency. Families often formalise the arrangements with written agreements that set expectations for repayments and interest. There are also taxation and legal considerations.

The Australian Taxation Office may assess certain arrangements differently depending on whether funds are genuinely gifted or loaned. Professional advice ensures that intentions are reflected correctly. Ultimately, the choice between gifting and loaning may come down to the financial maturity of the recipient and your estate plan.

## Preparation beyond money

Financial preparation alone is not enough. Inheriting wealth also involves emotional and behavioural readiness.

Open conversations about wealth, values and expectations are important. This includes explaining the purpose of wealth, whether it is to provide security, support

philanthropy or create opportunities for future generations.

Governance structures, such as family meetings, investment committees or advisory boards can also help heirs understand their roles and responsibilities and encourage collaboration.

Philanthropy is another powerful tool for preparing heirs. Involving children in charitable giving decisions can instil a sense of social responsibility. It reinforces the idea that wealth is not solely for personal use, but also a resource to benefit the broader community.

## Managing the transition

Gradual transition strategies can ease the adjustment for both parents and children.

This might involve progressively transferring control of assets. For example, adult children may first participate in decision-making, then take on increasing responsibility for managing investments over time. Trust structures are often used for staged distributions, allowing flexibility and protection.

Regular reviews are equally important. As family circumstances change, so too should the plan. Marriage, divorce, business ventures or health issues can all affect how wealth should be managed and transferred.

## A legacy of capability

Successful intergenerational wealth transfer is not measured by the size of the inheritance but by the preparedness of those who receive it. Financial literacy, decision-making and open communication are the foundations of lasting wealth. By investing time in educating and including the next generation, families can reduce the risks associated with sudden wealth and create a legacy that endures.

If you'd like to discuss how to prepare your family for a successful wealth transition, we're here to help.