

Smart super strategies for this EOFY

2024/25



With June 30 fast approaching, it's time to start thinking about your super for another year. We've put together five smart strategies that may benefit you now, and help boost your super.

Strategy	This may be right if you ...	How to use this strategy	The benefits may include
1. Add to your super and get a tax deduction	Are employed, self-employed or earn taxable income (including realised capital gains) from other sources eg shares	Make an after-tax super contribution and notify the fund how much you will claim as a tax deduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay less tax on your income• Increase your retirement savings
2. Get more from your salary or bonus via salary sacrifice to super	Are an employee	Arrange for your employer to contribute some of your pre-tax salary or a bonus into super, as part of a salary sacrifice agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay less tax on your salary or bonus• Increase your retirement savings
3. Convert your non-super savings into super savings	Have savings outside your super ¹ that you'd like to invest for retirement	Make an after-tax super contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay less tax on investment earnings• Increase your retirement savings
4. Get a super top-up from the Government	Are employed or self-employed and have income ² below \$60,400 pa	Make an after-tax super contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receive a Government co-contribution of up to \$500• Increase your retirement savings
5. Boost your spouse's super and reduce your tax	Have a spouse whose income ² is below \$40,000 pa	Make an after-tax spouse contribution into your spouse's super account	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receive a tax offset of up to \$540• Increase your spouse's retirement savings

To use any of these strategies you'll need to meet certain conditions. A financial adviser can assess your eligibility and help you decide which strategies are appropriate for you.

Smart super strategies for this EOFY

2024/25

The tax advantages of saving in super

Saving more in super can come with tax and other benefits this financial year – but that’s just the start.

Once money is invested in super, earnings are generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% – instead of your marginal tax rate, which may be up to 47%³.

This low tax rate may help you build up savings for your retirement.

When you do retire, you can also transfer your super into a ‘retirement phase’ pension⁴. Here, you won’t pay tax on investment earnings, and any pension payments you receive from age 60 are tax-free.

Tips and traps

Before you add to your super, keep in mind you won’t be able to access the money until you meet certain conditions.

There are caps on how much you can contribute to super each year. It’s important to take the caps into account, as penalties may apply if you exceed them.

Make sure any contributions you want to make this financial year are received by your fund before June 30. With electronic transfers, the contribution takes effect the day your super fund receives the money, not the day you make the transfer.

Other eligibility criteria and conditions (including timing requirements) may apply to these strategies. Further information can be found on the Australian Taxation Office website [ato.gov.au](https://www.ato.gov.au).

Getting advice

You’ll need to meet certain conditions before you can use any of these strategies. A financial adviser can help assess your eligibility for these strategies, explain the different options available to you in detail and help you decide which strategies are appropriate for you.

1 CGT may apply on disposal of certain non-super investments/assets.

2 Includes assessable income, reportable fringe benefits and reportable employer super contributions reduced (but not below zero) by any excess concessional contributions and assessable first home super saver released amounts. For the Government co-contribution, it is also reduced for allowable business deductions. Other eligibility conditions apply.

3 Includes Medicare levy.

4 There is a limit on the total amount that can be transferred to retirement phase in your lifetime. Generally, if you have never started a retirement phase income stream, this limit is \$1.9 million in FY 2024/25 (subject to indexation).

Disclaimer and important information

© 2025 IOOF Service Co Pty Ltd. All rights reserved.

The information in this communication is factual in nature. It reflects our understanding of existing legislation, proposed legislation, rulings etc as at the date of issue (14 March 2025), and may be subject to change. While it is believed the information is accurate and reliable, this is not guaranteed in any way. Examples are illustrative only and are subject to the assumptions and qualifications disclosed. Whilst care has been taken in preparing the content, no liability is accepted for any errors or omissions in this communication, and/or losses or liabilities arising from any reliance on this communication.