

KiwiSaver employer guide

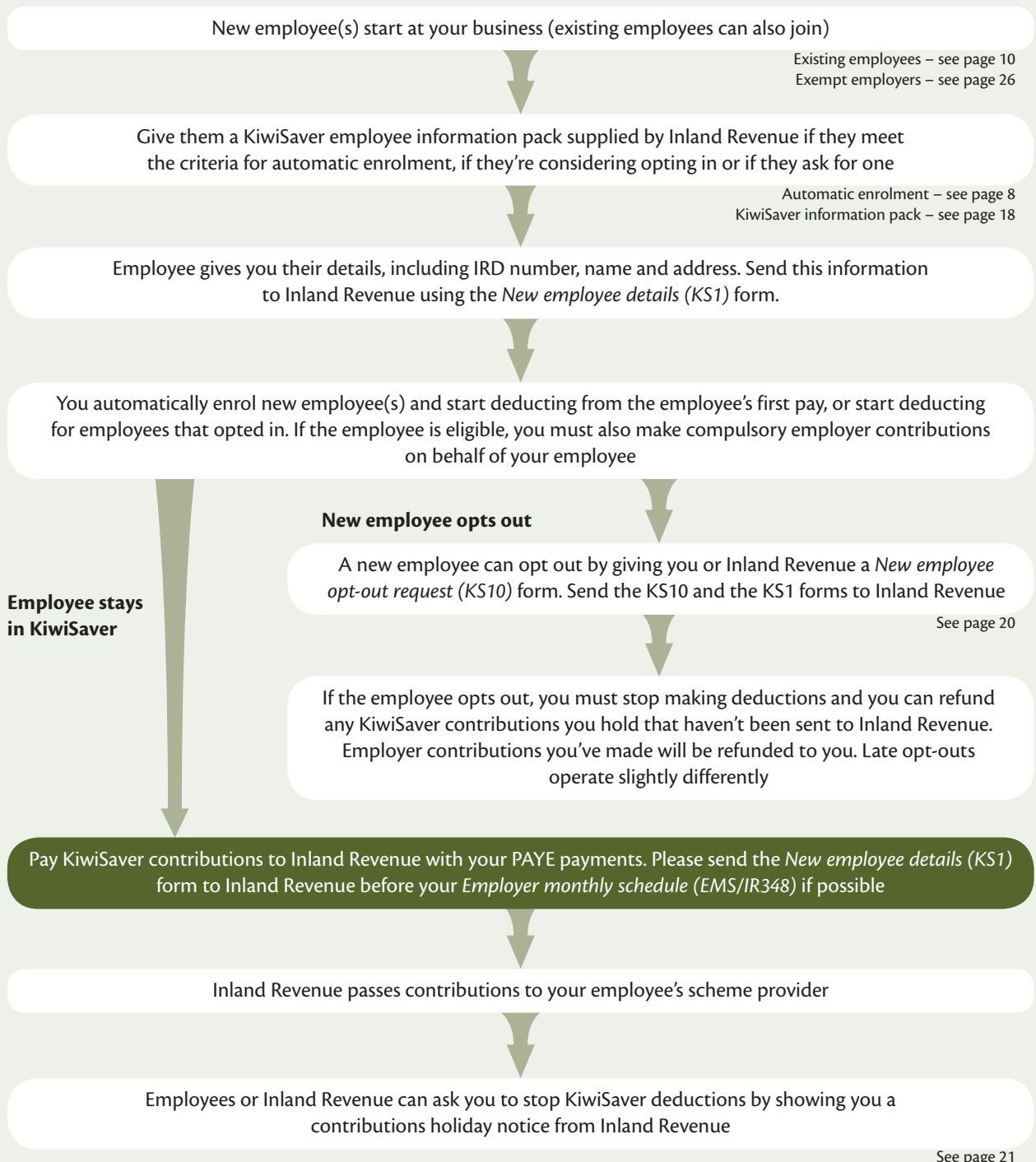
□ *What employers need to know about KiwiSaver*

WHAT IS KIWISAVER?

KiwiSaver is a voluntary, work-based savings initiative designed to make regular saving for retirement easier for New Zealanders.

www.ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver

An overview of your KiwiSaver responsibilities as an employer



About this guide

This guide tells you about your KiwiSaver obligations as an employer. The KiwiSaver Act 2006 covers employers who are New Zealand residents or who carry on business from a fixed establishment in New Zealand. Employers who are not New Zealand residents or do not carry on business from a fixed establishment in New Zealand, may choose whether they offer KiwiSaver in their workplace. A non-resident employer may choose to make KiwiSaver deductions and contributions for their eligible employees. Non-resident employers who are intending to participate in KiwiSaver and who are not registered for PAYE should contact Inland Revenue for more information.

You can find further information about employer obligations for complying funds¹ at www.ird.govt.nz

Please also see the KiwiSaver employee information pack for more general information.

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¹ A complying superannuation fund (complying fund) is a section of registered superannuation schemes that have been approved by the Financial Markets Authority as having met certain criteria similar to KiwiSaver (eg, KiwiSaver lock-in rules and portability).

How KiwiSaver works

Inland Revenue administers KiwiSaver

KiwiSaver is a voluntary savings initiative designed to make it easier for New Zealanders to save for their future. For most people, KiwiSaver is work based. This means they receive information about KiwiSaver from you as their employer, and their KiwiSaver contributions come straight out of their pay. You are also required to contribute to your employee's savings in KiwiSaver schemes or complying funds.

There are a number of membership benefits to encourage employees to save. These are set out in the KiwiSaver employee information pack.

Enrolment

Eligibility

KiwiSaver is open to all New Zealand citizens and people entitled to be in New Zealand indefinitely who are under the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation (currently 65). A person needs to be living (or normally living) in New Zealand to join.

New employees

You must automatically enrol eligible new employees who are not already KiwiSaver members. See page 9 to check if your new employee is eligible for automatic enrolment. Temporary and casual workers may be exempt from KiwiSaver automatic enrolment (see page 5).

Make KiwiSaver deductions from the employee's first pay and continue unless they opt out. New employees who have been automatically enrolled in KiwiSaver can opt out any time on or after day 14 and on or before day 56 after starting their employment. Their contributions will be refunded. If your employee opts out, your employer contributions will be refunded.

Existing employees

Existing employees are not subject to automatic enrolment but, if eligible, they can choose to join KiwiSaver. They either sign up direct with the KiwiSaver scheme provider of their choice, or tell you they want to opt in. They will usually do this by giving you a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*, which is in the *KiwiSaver information pack*. If you receive one of these, you need to determine if they are eligible to opt in (see page 4), and, if they are, send the information to Inland Revenue and start making member and compulsory employer contributions, if applicable.

Note: If an existing employee opts in to KiwiSaver they can't opt out.

Contributions

Member contributions

From the first full pay period, starting on or after 1 April 2013, the minimum contribution rate for KiwiSaver employee contributions increased to 3%. Employees can choose a contribution rate of either 3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages.

Employer contributions

From the first full pay period starting on or after 1 April 2013 the compulsory employer contribution rate is 3% of your employee's gross salary or wages. Your contributions to existing superannuation schemes may reduce the amount of compulsory employer contributions you're required to pay, if they meet certain conditions (see page 16).

All employer superannuation cash contributions (employer contributions) to KiwiSaver and complying funds are liable for ESCT (employer superannuation contribution tax). The exception to this is if the employee and employer have agreed to treat some or all of the employer contributions as salary or wages under the PAYE rules (see page 15).

How contributions are collected

You deduct KiwiSaver contributions from your employee’s salary or wages and pay them to Inland Revenue with your PAYE payments. You keep making deductions and employer contributions until your employee gives you a *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form, contributions holiday notice, or Inland Revenue tells you to stop deducting contributions (see page 14).

KiwiSaver member deductions and employer contributions are paid to Inland Revenue through the PAYE system. Inland Revenue forwards contributions to the member’s chosen KiwiSaver scheme provider. If you pay compulsory employer contributions on behalf of employees who are members of complying funds, you pay these direct to the complying fund.

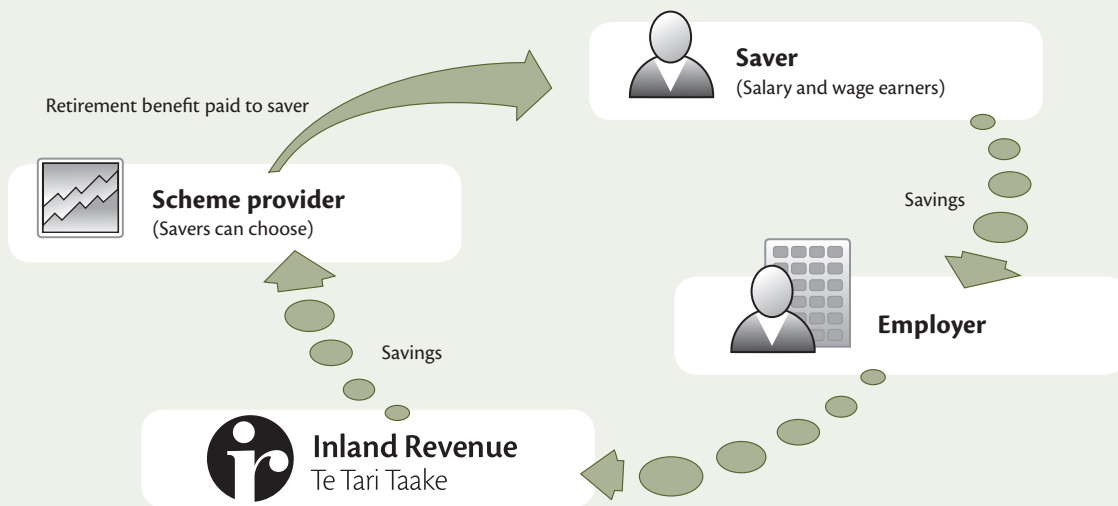
Your options as an employer

There are a number of options available if you would like to be more involved in encouraging retirement savings among your employees. These include making additional voluntary employer contributions and/or providing your own employer-based KiwiSaver scheme. You can also nominate a KiwiSaver scheme for your employees to join if they make no choice of their own. This is called an employer-chosen scheme (see page 25).

A note about providing financial advice

You should not provide financial advice to employees. Instead, refer them to the Commission for Financial Literacy and Retirement Income’s website www.sorted.org.nz or encourage them to talk to an independent financial advisor. You do not have any liability if you only provide general savings or KiwiSaver information or select an employer-chosen scheme.

How KiwiSaver contributions are invested



Enrolment

This section sets out your responsibilities as an employer for enrolling employees in KiwiSaver.



What's important

You are required to:

- check whether a new or existing employee is eligible to be a KiwiSaver member (see below)
- check whether the new employee should be automatically enrolled (see page 9)
- distribute the KiwiSaver information pack, which includes our factsheet *Your introduction to KiwiSaver – employee information (KS3)*, *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)* and the *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form, to new employees who are subject to automatic enrolment, and to existing employees who are considering opting in or who ask for a KiwiSaver information pack
- provide new employees with an investment statement if you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme and advise them they'll be allocated to this scheme unless they choose their own KiwiSaver scheme (see page 25)
- automatically enrol all new employees who are subject to automatic enrolment
- send us the details of new employees who are enrolled automatically in KiwiSaver using the *New employee details (KS1)* form. Please send us these details before your employer monthly schedule (EMS) is due, so that an account can be set up for the member's contributions before the EMS is received.

Who can join KiwiSaver?

KiwiSaver is open to all New Zealand citizens and people entitled to live here permanently who are under the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation (currently 65).

Citizenship and residency

To join KiwiSaver, a person must be living (or normally living) in New Zealand, and be a New Zealand citizen or entitled, under the Immigration Act 1987, to be in New Zealand indefinitely. This means New Zealand citizens, Australian citizens and people who hold either a New Zealand or Australian residence permit can join KiwiSaver. State Services employees serving outside New Zealand can also join, subject to certain conditions being met (see below). People who hold temporary, visitor, student or work permits can't join KiwiSaver. Neither can people who are New Zealand citizens or who are entitled to be in New Zealand indefinitely, but are just visiting or on a holiday in New Zealand, eg, a New Zealand citizen who normally lives in Australia who returns to New Zealand for a holiday.

State Services employees

State Services employees who are serving overseas can join KiwiSaver if they remain employed on New Zealand terms and conditions and are serving in a jurisdiction where offers of KiwiSaver scheme membership are lawful and meet other eligibility requirements.

Employees under age 18

New and existing employees under 18 can join KiwiSaver but only by choosing and contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider. Once an employee under 18 is accepted by the scheme provider, we'll write to you and ask you to start deducting their contributions if they have nominated you as their employer in their application. We'll provide you with the contribution rate for that employee and their name and IRD number. You aren't required to make compulsory employer contributions on behalf of employees under 18.

Temporary and casual employees

Temporary employees employed for 28 continuous days or less aren't enrolled automatically, but can opt in to KiwiSaver. They can join either through you or by contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider.

A temporary employee is employed to work 'as and when required' without a specific end. Their period of employment starts each time they are engaged to work and ceases each time that engagement ends. If an employee is engaged for future work before the previous engagement has ended, the combined engagements are considered as one period of employment. As long as each period of employment remains 28 continuous days or less, these employees aren't subject to automatic enrolment. The 28 continuous days refers to the period of employment, not the days or hours worked. For example, if an employee has a two-week contract but only works Tuesdays and Thursdays, this counts as 14 days' employment not four days.

The automatic enrolment rules apply to temporary employees if their employment is extended beyond 28 continuous days. Automatic enrolment applies on the 29th day of employment. You must then give them a KiwiSaver information pack and start member and employer contributions from their next pay. The normal opt-out rules apply.

Casual employees engaged on an irregular and intermittent basis and who receive holiday pay with their wages are not subject to automatic enrolment. They can join either through you or by contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider.

Casual agricultural workers

Casual agricultural workers who are employed on a day-to-day basis for no more than three months aren't enrolled automatically, but can opt in. They can either join through you or by contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider. The automatic enrolment rules apply to casual agricultural workers if their employment is extended beyond three months. You must then give them a KiwiSaver information pack and start member and employer contributions from their next pay. The normal opt-out rules apply.

Private domestic workers and other IR56 taxpayers

The automatic enrolment rules don't apply to IR56 taxpayers who pay their own PAYE. They can opt in to KiwiSaver only by contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider, but they may deduct contributions from their salary or wages and pay them to Inland Revenue in the same way as PAYE. Private domestic workers may also choose to make compulsory or voluntary employer contributions.

Election day workers

The automatic rules don't apply to election day workers. However, these employees may already be members of KiwiSaver. If they give you a completed *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)* start deducting member contributions and making compulsory employer contributions from their pay.

Changing jobs but not changing payroll

Situations where an employee changes jobs but remains on the same payroll don't count as new employment, so the automatic enrolment rules do not apply. This includes company amalgamations and the purchase and subsequent operation of a going concern. Examples include an employee who transfers between two company branches where the company has a single centralised payroll, or a business bought as a going concern which retains existing staff but uses a different company IRD number. State and state integrated schools are treated as a single employer. You don't need to consider automatic enrolment for staff transferring between these schools.

The automatic enrolment rules do apply if the employee's new workplace has a separate payroll.

e.g.

Jenny works as a team leader for a hardware store in Hamilton and is not a KiwiSaver member. She moves to Auckland to be a team leader in a new branch. She's automatically enrolled, as the new branch has a separate payroll to the Hamilton branch.

Contractors and the self-employed

Contractors who appear on the EMS (WT tax code etc) aren't employees and are treated as self-employed people for KiwiSaver purposes. This means they aren't automatically enrolled and can only join by contracting direct with a scheme provider. Don't make KiwiSaver deductions or include payments (employee or employer contributions) on the EMS.

Shareholder-employees may be considered employees for KiwiSaver purposes if PAYE is required to be deducted from their salary or wage. If PAYE isn't required to be deducted, the shareholder-employee may join KiwiSaver as a self-employed person, by contracting direct with a scheme provider. If they join KiwiSaver as an employee, they'll have contributions deducted from their pay. Shareholder-employees should get advice to determine whether their remuneration is subject to PAYE.

Working partners of a partnership that pays them a salary or wage for services provided under a written contract of service will be considered employees for KiwiSaver purposes, but won't be subject to the automatic enrolment rules. They can either join as an employee or by contracting direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider.

Seconded employees

Employees who are seconded to a new employer and are paid on the new employer's payroll aren't subject to automatic enrolment. They may join KiwiSaver as an existing employee by opting in. Returning to their original job at the end of the secondment isn't considered new employment.

New employees



What's important

Your responsibilities (except if you're an employer exempt from the automatic enrolment rules – see page 26) are to check whether a new employee:

- is eligible to be a KiwiSaver member, and
- should be automatically enrolled.

If they meet the conditions above:

- give your new employee a KiwiSaver information pack. If you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme, give them the investment statement for that scheme and advise them they'll be allocated to this scheme unless they choose their own KiwiSaver scheme (see page 25)
- deduct member contributions from their first pay
- make compulsory employer contributions (unless an exception applies)
- pay ESCT (employer superannuation contribution tax) on any employer contributions made
- give us the employee's details using the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form. Please send us these details before your EMS is due, so that an account can be set up for the member's contributions before the EMS is received. You can provide this information through ir-File (see below)
- pay the member and employer contributions to us with your next PAYE payment
- if the employee chooses to opt out of KiwiSaver, send their *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form to us. Employees can opt out between day 14 and day 56 of starting their new employment.

You can get it done online

The *ir-File KiwiSaver details form* (click on *KiwiSaver KS1* from the ir-File home page) is the electronic version of the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* and the *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* paper forms. It allows employers who are registered for ir-File to electronically notify Inland Revenue of:

- new employees who meet the KiwiSaver automatic enrolment eligibility criteria
- existing employees who are not subject to the automatic enrolment rules but decide to join
- new employees who wish to opt out of KiwiSaver.

Employers can send in both the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form and the *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form for a new employee if they want to opt out.

If you use a payroll software package, that package may be able to create electronic versions of the KS1 and KS10 that can be sent to us via ir-File (click on File transfer from the ir-File home page).

If you're registered for ir-File you can also file both your *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)* and the *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form electronically.

For further information about ir-File talk to your payroll provider or visit www.ird.govt.nz/online-services

New employees who meet the criteria for automatic enrolment

Start the automatic enrolment process by giving the new employee a KiwiSaver information pack. You must do this within seven days of the employee starting work. The information pack includes a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*, which the employee can use to let you know whether they want member contributions to be deducted at 3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages. If they don't advise you of their preferred rate, deduct member contributions at the default rate of 3%. Keep the KS2 for your records, you don't need to send it to Inland Revenue.

If you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme, give your new employee the investment statement for that scheme and advise them they'll be allocated to this scheme unless they choose their own KiwiSaver scheme (see page 25). They can choose to move to another KiwiSaver scheme at a later date.

Deduct member contributions from the new employee's pay.

Make compulsory employer contributions (unless an exception applies).

Give Inland Revenue the full names, IRD numbers and addresses of new employees using the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form. Please send us these details before your EMS is due, so that an account can be set up for the member's contributions before the EMS is received. You can also supply this information online if you're registered for our ir-File service (see page 7). You're only required to give us the information the employee gives you. You aren't responsible if an employee chooses not to provide information for privacy or other reasons. You must provide enrolment information supplied no later than the date your next EMS is due.

New employees who are existing members

You don't need to send Inland Revenue a *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form for new employees who are already KiwiSaver members.

Unless you are given or shown a valid contributions holiday notice, you must deduct member contributions from their first pay. Start deducting member contributions at the default rate of 3% if they don't elect a rate. You don't have to backdate member contributions, but a penalty may be applied if you don't start making deductions after you've been advised to do so.

You must also make compulsory employer contributions (unless an exception applies).

A new employee who is an existing KiwiSaver member must:

- tell you their full name, IRD number and address
- let you know whether they want member contributions deducted at the rate of 3%, 4% or 8% or give you a valid contributions holiday notice (see page 21).

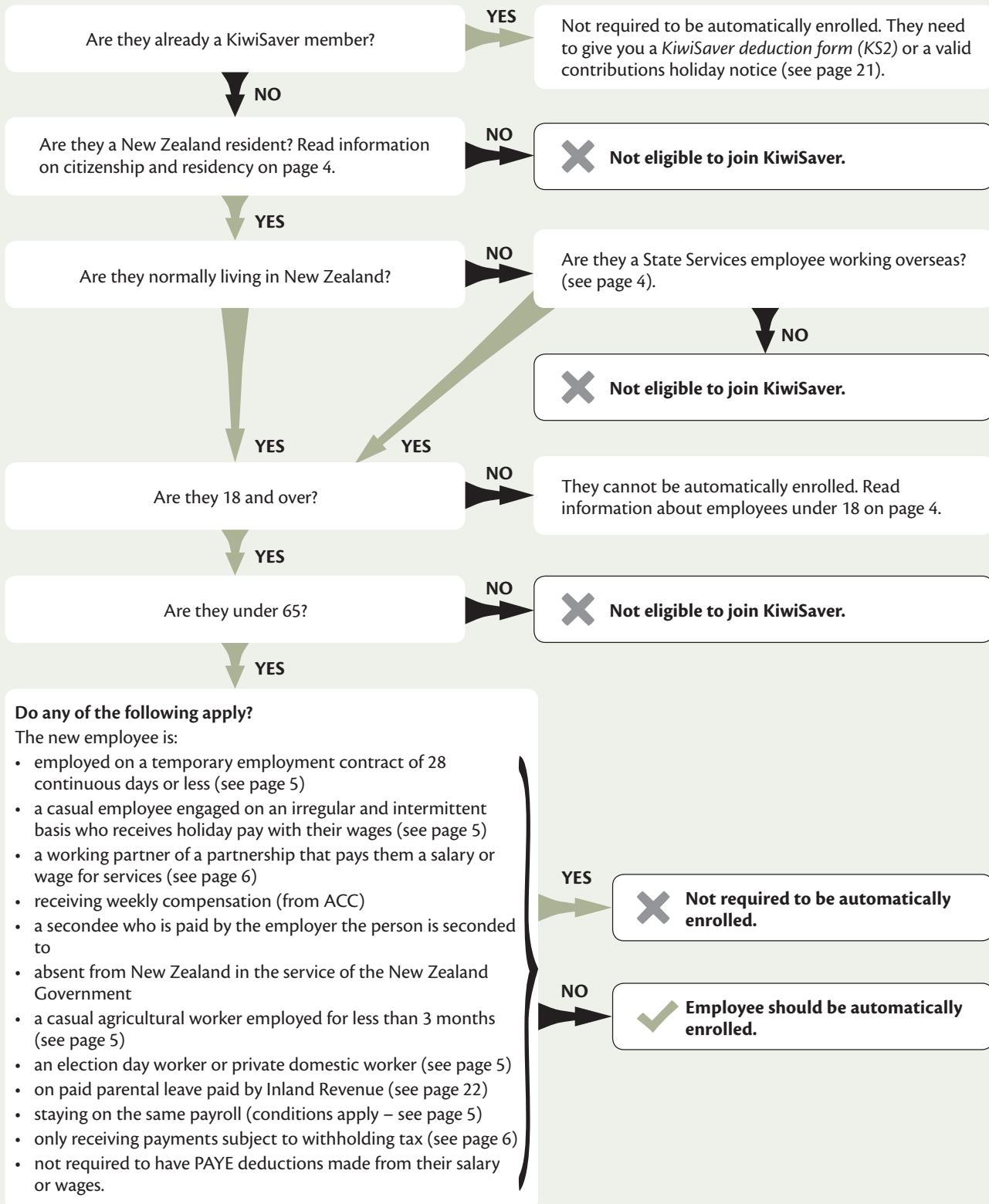
If your new employee is an existing member of KiwiSaver they should give you a completed *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*. Keep the KS2 for your records, you don't need to send it to Inland Revenue.



Are they eligible?

Use this chart to help work out whether a new employee should be automatically enrolled (unless you are an employer exempt from automatic enrolment – see page 25).

Eligibility rules for KiwiSaver – and rules around automatic enrolment – are covered in detail on pages 4–6.



Existing employees



What's important

For existing employees who are considering joining KiwiSaver, you must:

- check they're eligible to join KiwiSaver
- give them a KiwiSaver information pack. If you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme give them the investment statement for that scheme too.

If an existing employee has told you they'd like to join, you need to check if they're eligible and:

- start making member contributions, at the rate they've chosen, from their next pay
- make compulsory employer contributions
- give us their details using the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form either by posting us the form or completing it online through ir-File.

Existing employees aren't enrolled automatically but they can join KiwiSaver as long as they meet the eligibility criteria (see page 4).

There are two ways an existing employee can join KiwiSaver, by:

- contracting direct with their chosen KiwiSaver scheme provider or,
- joining through you as their employer if they are 18 or over and under 65 years old.

If an existing employee tells you they're considering joining KiwiSaver you must check they're eligible to join KiwiSaver (see page 4) and give them a KiwiSaver information pack within seven days.

If you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme, give them the investment statement for that scheme and advise if they choose to join KiwiSaver they'll be allocated to this scheme unless they choose their own KiwiSaver scheme (see page 25).

If the employee decides to join KiwiSaver the information pack includes a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*, which the employee can use to select a member contribution rate, 3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages. If they don't nominate a contribution rate, make deductions at the default rate of 3%. Keep the KS2 as part of your records—don't send it to us.

You'll also need to:

- deduct member contributions from the employee's next pay
- make compulsory employer contributions from their next pay
- give us your employee's details using the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form. You can complete this online if you're registered for ir-File or you can post it to us.

Please send the KS1 before your EMS is due, so we can set up an account for the member's contributions before you send us your EMS.

You're only required to give us the information the employee gives you. You're not responsible if an employee chooses not to provide information for privacy or other reasons. You must provide the enrolment information supplied no later than the date your next EMS is due.

If your employee is under 18 years old and wants to join KiwiSaver advise them they need to contract direct with a KiwiSaver scheme provider (see page 4).

Member contributions



What's important

You need to:

- make sure a new employee's member contributions start from their first pay
- make deductions at the rate they choose (3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages), or at the default rate of 3%. These are the only rates they can choose
- send deductions to us together with your *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form and PAYE payments using the *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)*. You can file these forms online if you're registered for our ir-File service.

You're also required to make compulsory employer contributions to your employees' KiwiSaver schemes and complying funds. Compulsory employer contributions are explained on page 14.

Contribution rates

Employees can choose a contribution rate of either 3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages. The employee can make additional voluntary contributions direct to their scheme provider or to Inland Revenue. Make deductions at the default rate of 3% if an employee elects any other rate or doesn't select a rate.

An amendment to an employee's chosen rate can't be changed at intervals that are less than three months apart, unless you (the employer) agree. You don't need to notify us about this.

Definition of gross salary or wages

KiwiSaver schemes

For contributions to KiwiSaver schemes, gross salary or wages generally means total salary, wages or allowances, including bonuses, commission, extra salary, gratuity, overtime and other remuneration of any kind before tax. It does not include:

- redundancy payments
- payments under a voluntary bonding scheme funded by the Ministry for Primary Industries, the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Education
- the value of overseas accommodation and cost of living allowances.
- free or discounted shares received under an employee share scheme (also known as a share purchase agreement).
- the value of providing board or lodging, or use of a house or part of a house, or the payment of an allowance instead of the provision of this benefit

These are the main inclusions and exclusions from the definition of gross salary or wages. See www.ird.govt.nz (keywords: definition salary or wages) for further information.

Complying superannuation funds

For contributions to complying funds, gross base salary or wages has the same meaning as for a KiwiSaver scheme but excludes bonuses, commissions and other amounts that aren't included in the employee's gross base salary or wages by the relevant complying fund.

Calculating deductions

Member contribution calculation tables are included in the *PAYE deductions tables (IR340)* and *(IR341)* to help make it easier for you to work out how much to deduct.

Here's an example:

An employee earns \$600.00 a week and contributes 3% to KiwiSaver.

Gross pay	\$600.00
Less PAYE	\$ 96.35
Less KiwiSaver contribution	\$ 18.00 (3% of \$600.00)
Net pay	\$485.65

Special tax code or deduction rate certificate (IR23)

Any KiwiSaver contributions that are or will be made from an employee's salary or wages must be in addition to their special tax code or deduction rate. For example, if an employee is on a deduction rate of 30% and they are making KiwiSaver contributions at 4%, total deductions from their salary or wages will be 34%.

Employees under age 18

You'll need to deduct member contributions for KiwiSaver members under 18 if they're an existing KiwiSaver member or have joined KiwiSaver while employed with you.

You're not required to make compulsory employer contributions on behalf of employees under 18.

Starting and stopping deductions

New employees who meet criteria for automatic enrolment

You must make KiwiSaver deductions from all payments of salary or wages after the employee starts work unless:

- an opt-out notice takes effect (see page 20)
- a contributions holiday is granted (see page 21)
- the employee no longer receives salary or wages
- you're notified by Inland Revenue
- the employee becomes entitled to withdraw their savings, ie, closes their account. An employee can continue contributing once they are eligible to withdraw their savings if they wish. You should stop making deductions only when the employee gives you a *Non-deduction notice (KS51)* electing to stop making KiwiSaver contributions.

Existing employees

Start deductions at the employee's nominated rate or the default rate of 3% from the first pay after they let you know they wish to join KiwiSaver, usually by giving you a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*. You must make KiwiSaver deductions from all payments of salary or wages after the employee joins KiwiSaver unless:

- a contributions holiday is granted (see page 21)
- the employee no longer receives salary or wages
- you're notified by Inland Revenue
- the employee becomes entitled to withdraw their savings, ie, closes their account. An employee can continue contributing once they are eligible to withdraw their savings if they wish. You should stop making deductions only when the employee gives you a *Non-deduction notice (KS51)* electing to stop making KiwiSaver contributions.

The employee may recommence deductions from all payments of salary or wages by giving you a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*.

We may write to you asking you to start making deductions from an employee's pay, eg, after they join by contracting direct with a scheme provider, or when a contributions holiday expires.

New employee who is a current member of KiwiSaver

New employees who are already KiwiSaver members must give you a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*. You must make KiwiSaver deductions from all payments of salary or wages at the rate chosen by the employee, unless:

- a contributions holiday is granted (see page 21)
- the employee no longer receives salary or wages
- you're notified by Inland Revenue
- the employee becomes entitled to withdraw their savings, ie, closes their account. An employee can continue contributing once they are eligible to withdraw their savings if they wish. You should stop making deductions only when the employee gives you a *Non-deduction notice (KS51)* electing to stop making KiwiSaver contributions. The employee may recommence deductions from all payments of salary or wages by giving you a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*.

Your employee can't opt out if they're currently a member, however they can request a contributions holiday if they've been a member for more than 12 months.

We may write to you asking you to start making deductions from an employee's pay, eg, after they join by contracting direct with a scheme provider, or when a contributions holiday expires.

Forwarding member contributions

Forward your employee's KiwiSaver contributions to us along with your PAYE payments using the *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)* and *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form. These include fields for member and net employer contributions and every field must be completed. You can file these online if you're registered for our ir-File service.

Pay complying fund contributions direct to the scheme provider. Don't pay these through Inland Revenue.

Additional contributions

If an employee wants to contribute more than 8% to their KiwiSaver scheme, pay the additional contributions direct to Inland Revenue or the scheme provider instead of using the PAYE system.

Scheme providers may offer extra services for members (eg, group life insurance). Pay the scheme provider direct for these services.

Inland Revenue payments to scheme providers

Inland Revenue is required to pass on member contributions received – or which should be received from an employer – to the employee's scheme provider. We'll make the payment regardless of whether or not we have received the contributions. If we do not receive the contributions, we'll seek to recover the arrears from you in the same way we would recover unpaid PAYE tax debts.

Employer contributions



What's important

- You're required to contribute 3% of your employees' gross salary or wages to their KiwiSaver schemes and complying funds from their first full pay period after 1 April 2013. This 3% is in addition to their gross salary or wages.
- Your contributions to existing superannuation schemes may reduce the amount of compulsory employer contributions you're required to pay, if they meet certain conditions (see page 16).
- Employer contributions to KiwiSaver and complying funds are liable for ESCT (employer superannuation contribution tax). The exception to this is if the employee and employer have agreed to treat some or all of the employer contribution as salary or wages under the PAYE rules.
- KiwiSaver employer contributions are paid to Inland Revenue through the PAYE system. You pay complying fund contributions direct to the scheme.
- If you don't make compulsory employer contributions you may have penalties imposed.

You're required to contribute to your employees' savings in KiwiSaver schemes and complying funds.

Compulsory employer contributions may be backdated effective from the date:

- the employee should have been automatically enrolled, or
- the employee's contributions holiday expired, or
- the employee turned 18, and
- deductions and compulsory employer contributions should have occurred.

Eligibility

You need to make contributions if your employee:

- is having KiwiSaver or complying fund member contributions deducted from their salary or wages
- is aged 18 and over
- hasn't reached the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation (currently 65), or hasn't been a member of a KiwiSaver scheme or complying fund for five years, whichever date is later
- isn't a defined benefit scheme member (see Glossary for definition).

Contribution rates

The compulsory employer contribution is 3% in addition to your employee's gross salary or wages. In most cases, there'll be different definitions of gross salary or wages for contributions to KiwiSaver schemes and complying funds (see page 11).

Starting and stopping contributions

For new employees, you start paying contributions from their first pay. For existing employees, you pay contributions from their first pay after Inland Revenue or the employee notifies you that they have joined a KiwiSaver scheme or a complying fund.

You can stop contributions if the employee elects to take a contributions holiday (see page 21), opts out (new employees only – see page 20) or when Inland Revenue advises you to stop making contributions.

You can stop member contributions when an employee reaches the date they're entitled to withdraw their savings (their withdrawal date), unless an employment contract or similar agreement requires you to continue with these payments.

Don't cease employer contributions until you receive a letter from Inland Revenue advising that an employee has reached their withdrawal date. If you haven't received a letter and you or your employee think you should have, instruct your employee to check the withdrawal date with their scheme provider.

Calculating contributions

Use this formula if you're not currently contributing to your employee's superannuation:

Payment of gross salary or wages x compulsory rate = minimum employer contribution

e.g.

An employee earns \$2,600.00 a month and belongs to a KiwiSaver scheme. From the first full pay period after 1 April 2013, the gross compulsory employer contribution will be:

$$\$2,600 \times 3\% = \$78$$

You only need to pay the compulsory employer contribution if your employee is contributing to a KiwiSaver scheme or a complying fund through their salary or wages.

Read the section on page 16 about contributions to existing schemes if you already subsidise your employees' superannuation savings.

Employer contributions and tax

All employer contributions to KiwiSaver and complying funds are liable for ESCT (employer superannuation contribution tax). The exception to this is if the employee and employer have agreed to treat some or all of the employer contribution as salary or wages under the PAYE rules.

ESCT must be paid to us along with PAYE deductions on the *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form.

ESCT isn't included on the *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)*. The amount shown as the KiwiSaver employer contribution on the EMS should be the net amount, ie, the gross employer contribution less ESCT.

e.g.

Using the figures from the above example the employee earns \$2,600.00 a month and has an ESCT rate of 17.5%. From the first full pay period after 1 April 2013, the net compulsory employer contribution will be:

$$\$2,600 \times 3\% = \$78$$

$$\$78 \times 17.5\% = \$13.65 \text{ (ESCT)}$$

$$\$78 - \$13.65 = \$64.35 \text{ (net compulsory employer contribution)}$$

You'll need to ensure that you list the **net** contribution on the *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)* and the rolled up ESCT total for all employees is listed on the *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form.

To read more about taxing employer contributions, go to www.ird.govt.nz (keywords: taxing superannuation funds) or read our *Employer's guide (IR335)*.

Forwarding contributions

KiwiSaver contributions

As with employee KiwiSaver deductions, you pay KiwiSaver employer contributions to Inland Revenue through the PAYE system. Contributions need to be accompanied by an *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form.

In addition, the *Employer monthly schedule (IR348/EMS)* includes a field for KiwiSaver employer contributions and you need to ensure it's the net amount listed (less ESCT). Record compulsory and voluntary contributions as a single total. Inland Revenue will split contributions into compulsory and voluntary amounts when we receive the IR348.

You can file these online if you're registered for our ir-File service. We hold employer contributions until payment is cleared by your bank and then pass them on to the provider.

If a new employee opts out of KiwiSaver, we'll refund any employer contributions to you.

Other contributions

Pay contributions other than retirement benefits (eg, life insurance premiums) direct to the scheme provider.

Complying fund contributions

Pay complying fund contributions direct to the scheme provider. Don't pay these through Inland Revenue.

Contributions to existing schemes

Any employer contributions you make to existing superannuation schemes reduce the amount of compulsory employer contribution you're required to pay as long as:

- the amounts are paid to a scheme registered before 17 May 2007, and
- you provided eligible employees with access to that scheme before 17 May 2007, and
- the employee was employed by you before 1 April 2008 and you made, or agreed to make with the employee before 1 April 2008, contributions to the existing superannuation scheme, or
- the employee was employed under a collective agreement in force before 17 May 2007 that expired after 1 April 2008 under which you're required to contribute to the existing superannuation scheme, and
- your employer contributions to that scheme vest completely in the employee within five years of the employee becoming a member of that scheme,² and
- contributions are employer's superannuation contributions.

Contributions to a registered superannuation scheme that meet these requirements are known as 'other contributions'. This includes employer contributions or subsidies for MPs, judicial officers and sworn police. They count towards the compulsory employer contributions even if the scheme doesn't have similar lock-in rules to complying funds or KiwiSaver schemes.

Calculating deductions

Use this formula if you're currently making employer contributions to a registered superannuation scheme:³

$$(\text{payment of gross salary or wages} \times \text{compulsory rate}) - \text{other contributions} - \text{hybrid schemes amount} = \text{minimum compulsory employer contribution}$$

'Hybrid schemes amount' is calculated by multiplying the member's contribution by the vesting percentage, where:

- the member's contribution is the amount of the employee's contribution for the period to which the payment of gross salary or wages relates, and
- the vesting percentage is the percentage of the employee's total contributions to be added to those contributions five years after the employee first became a member of the registered superannuation scheme.

Check with your existing scheme to see if your contributions are hybrid schemes amounts.

² Please see our website www.ird.govt.nz (keyword: vesting) for additional information about the vesting of employer contributions.

³ This information doesn't apply to contributions to defined benefit schemes. Please see our website www.ird.govt.nz (keywords: defined benefit scheme) for information on compulsory employer contributions if you currently contribute on behalf of your employees to a defined benefit scheme.

General administration



What's important

Opt-outs and contributions holidays

- If a new employee you have automatically enrolled gives you a *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form, you need to send it to Inland Revenue after they've been employed for two weeks and up to eight weeks (ie, on or after day 14 and on or before day 56 of starting employment). You can then:
 - stop deducting member contributions and making compulsory employer contributions from their next pay and refund any contributions you hold
 - send us the opt-out form and the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form if you haven't already. This is so we're aware that the new employee was automatically enrolled and has opted out. You can file these forms online if you're registered for our ir-File service.
- If an employee gives you an opt-out form after this timeframe, send it and the *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form direct to us and continue to deduct member contributions and to make compulsory employer contributions until we advise you otherwise.
- Employees can also opt out online at www.kiwisaver.govt.nz or by sending us a *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form. We'll then let you know so you can stop contributions.
- KiwiSaver members can take a break from saving after they have been a member for 12 months. This is called a contributions holiday. We'll also let you know when to stop and when to restart contributions if an employee takes a contributions holiday (see page 21).

General

- You need to keep a record of employees who are KiwiSaver members, their contribution rate, the amounts you've deducted, employer contributions you've made and any notification of contributions holidays or opt-outs.
- Penalties may apply if you don't comply with KiwiSaver processes (see page 24).

KiwiSaver forms and the KiwiSaver information pack

The *KiwiSaver employee details (KS1)* form is shown below. Use it to let us know the details of employees who join KiwiSaver. You can supply this information online if you're registered for our ir-File service.

You must give a KiwiSaver information pack to all new employees who are eligible to be automatically enrolled and to existing employees who opt in or ask for one. The KiwiSaver information pack includes:

- the *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)*, which an employee can use to let you know their full name, address and IRD number and whether they want member contributions deducted at 3%, 4% or 8%
- the *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form, which new employees who were automatically enrolled can use to opt out of KiwiSaver.
- the factsheet *Your introduction to KiwiSaver – employee information (KS3)*, which gives employees general information about KiwiSaver and tells them how to join.

See page 27 for information on ordering forms and KiwiSaver information packs.

The image displays four overlapping KiwiSaver forms from Inland Revenue (Te Tari Taake). The forms are:

- KS1: KiwiSaver employee details** (May 2017). This form is used by employers to provide details of new employees. It includes sections for eligibility, employee details (name, address, contact info), and IRD number.
- KS2: KiwiSaver deduction form** (February 2013). This form is used by employees to specify their preferred contribution rate (3%, 4%, or 8%) and whether they want to opt into or out of KiwiSaver.
- KS10: New employee opt-out request** (May 2017). This form is used by new employees who were automatically enrolled to request to opt out of KiwiSaver.
- KS3: Your introduction to KiwiSaver – employee information** (May 2015). This is a factsheet that provides general information about KiwiSaver, including how to join, contribution rates, and benefits.

Completing the *Employer deductions (IR345/EDF)* form

You use the IR345 form to record and pay the deductions you make from your employees' pay. This includes KiwiSaver member and employer contributions.

Inland Revenue
Te Tari Taake

Employer deductions

IR 345
June 2014

Please see notes on the back to help you complete this form and the EMS schedule.

For more information:
website www.ird.govt.nz
telephone 0800 377 772
INFOexpress 0800 257 773

IRD number **1**
Period ended **2**

If your postal address is different from that printed above, please enter your new address below.

Street or PO Box
Suburb
Town or city

OFFICE USE ONLY
Operator code Corresp. indicator
Payment attached Return cat.

Declaration *I declare that the information given in this return is true and correct.*
Signature _____ / / _____
Date

Inland Revenue copy
Please make a copy for your own records

Has payment been made electronically? (Tick one) Yes No

Inland Revenue **Payment slip** DED
Te Tari Taake

Amount of payment **10** \$ _____

Copy your total from Box 9 and include any late payment penalties and interest, for this period only.

Enter the total amount of member contributions to KiwiSaver that you've deducted from employees' salary and wages during the month.

Enter the total amount of net employer contributions to KiwiSaver you've made during the month. This includes voluntary employer contributions and compulsory employer contributions.

Enter the rolled-up total of ESCT deducted from all employer contributions. Remember, employer contributions to KiwiSaver are liable for ESCT (see page 15).

Submitting the IR345 form

The entire form must be completed and then sent to us so your payments are allocated correctly. Keep a copy for your records.

If you file this form electronically through ir-File please do not send us a paper copy as well.

Requests to opt out

If a new employee who's subject to automatic enrolment gives you a *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form you need to:

- make sure they're within the two to eight week opt-out period (ie, on or after day 14 and on or before day 56 of starting employment)
- stop deducting member contributions and making compulsory employer contributions from their next pay
- refund any member contributions you've made but not yet sent to us, or you can send them with your PAYE payment and we'll refund the employee direct. If you refund the member's contributions direct, they'll benefit by receiving the refund immediately
- send both the opt-out and the *New employee details (KS1)* forms to us so we know that the new employee was automatically enrolled and has opted out. Please send us these details no later than the date your next employer monthly schedule (EMS) is due. You can file these forms online if you're registered for our ir-File service.

We'll refund to you the employer contributions you've made. The refund will be paid with interest.

Any tax, calculated on employer contributions, paid to us for your employee who has opted out will be refunded to you on request. You can do this by either:

- completing an *Employer monthly schedule amendments (IR344)* form, or
- calling us on 0800 377 772.

e.g.

On 1 April 2011, Mike starts work with you, and the automatic enrolment rules apply. On 15 May 2011, Mike opts out of KiwiSaver by giving you a *New employee opt-out request (KS10)* form. You must stop deducting member contributions from the next pay calculated after receiving his opt-out form. As you're still holding his deductions, you can refund him direct. In this situation, you don't need to make compulsory employer contributions. You must provide a *New employee details (KS1)* form and the KS10 to us so we know Mike was automatically enrolled and has opted out. You can supply this information online if you're registered for our ir-File service.

e.g.

On 9 October 2012, Tracey starts work with you, and the automatic enrolment rules apply. Tracey wants to opt out that day. However, the earliest she can opt out is in two weeks' time on 22 October 2012. You must make KiwiSaver deductions and employer contributions until 22 October 2012 even if Tracey gives you an opt-out request before this date. From 22 October 2012, you can refund the member deductions direct to Tracey or pay them to us with your next EMS, and we'll refund them to Tracey. We'll refund the employer contributions to you. You'll need to contact us to get a refund for the ESCT deducted on Tracy's employer contributions. If you refund Tracey's contributions direct to her, she'll get the benefit of an immediate refund.

e.g.

Mere starts work with you on 5 December 2010, and the automatic enrolment rules apply. On 3 February 2011, Mere gives you an opt-out form. Mere's opt-out period begins on 18 December 2010 and ends on 29 January 2011. Because her opt-out form is late, she must give her reasons for opting out late, and you must send the form direct to Inland Revenue. You must continue to deduct member contributions and make compulsory employer contributions unless you receive a letter from us advising otherwise. We'll refund Mere's contributions to her and refund the compulsory employer contributions to you if we accept the opt-out.

Contributions holidays

KiwiSaver members can take a break from saving 12 months after they made their first contribution to Inland Revenue or their scheme provider. This is called a contributions holiday. It can be for a minimum of three months, up to a maximum of five years. There's no limit to the number of contributions holidays a member can take.

An employee transferring from a complying fund to a KiwiSaver scheme can apply for a contributions holiday 12 months after the date they first joined the complying fund.

To request a contributions holiday, an employee completes a *Contributions holiday request (KS6)* form and sends it to Inland Revenue. If we approve the request, we'll ask you to stop making deductions for that employee. You can also stop deducting member contributions and making employer contributions if the employee shows you a valid contributions holiday notice from Inland Revenue.

Once on a contributions holiday, an employee can change their mind and give you notice to restart their deductions before the contributions holiday ends. Any notice you receive takes effect from the next payment of salary or wages you calculate for the employee.

An employee cannot, however, ask you to start and stop deductions too often. The minimum period before requesting a change, unless you agree otherwise, is three months. If your new employee is on a contributions holiday but can't show you a valid contributions holiday notice, you still need to deduct contributions from their salary or wages and make employer contributions.

As soon as your new employee shows or gives you a current contributions holiday notice, you may refund any contributions you've deducted that you haven't passed to Inland Revenue. Where you've passed the contributions on to Inland Revenue, the employee should contact us to request their refund.

We'll write again asking you to restart contributions when the contributions holiday finishes.

You aren't required to pay compulsory employer contributions if an employee is taking a contributions holiday. If you choose, you can continue to make employer contributions. Any contributions you make to employees on a contributions holiday are voluntary and will be liable for ESCT (see page 15).

e.g.

Joyce has been a KiwiSaver member for two years and works for two employers. She applies to Inland Revenue for a contributions holiday. She wants the holiday to apply to both her employers, and she wants to take a contributions holiday for one year. Inland Revenue accepts Joyce's application and gives notice to you and her other employer to stop deducting member contributions from her wages. At this stage, you can also stop making compulsory employer contributions. Three months later, Joyce decides that she wants to restart member contributions from the wages she receives from her job with you. She gives you notice to restart deducting member contributions from her wages, and you do this. You must also restart compulsory employer contributions. Close to the expiry of her one-year contributions holiday, Inland Revenue writes to Joyce stating that the contributions holiday is about to end. Joyce doesn't apply for another contributions holiday and Inland Revenue writes to both employers stating that contributions from both employee and employer must restart.

e.g.

Hiroshi is taking a contributions holiday and starts new employment with you. He's lost his contributions holiday notice so you begin deducting member contributions and making compulsory employer contributions from his first pay. He's had \$300 deducted from his salary before he finds the notice from Inland Revenue granting the contributions holiday. Hiroshi shows you his notice, and you stop contributions. Because you have already paid the contributions to Inland Revenue, Hiroshi applies to Inland Revenue for a refund. We refund the employer contributions and any ESCT deducted to you on your request (see page 20).

Financial hardship contributions holiday

A member can apply for a financial hardship contributions holiday during the first 12 months of Inland Revenue receiving a contribution if the member is suffering from or likely to suffer from financial hardship. You can stop making compulsory employer contributions if you're shown a contributions holiday notice.

Deductions from accident compensation payments

If you take part in ACC's partnership programme, or have an ACC employer reimbursement agreement where you pay your employee's ACC payments, your employee's KiwiSaver member contributions must continue to be made. Should the employee wish to stop their member contributions due to a change in circumstances resulting from their accident, the employee must apply to Inland Revenue for a contributions holiday.

You aren't required to pay employer contributions, but you can continue to make employer contributions on a voluntary basis if you wish, both when your employee is receiving ACC weekly compensation payments and while they're on a contributions holiday, provided that your employee is also contributing while they're on weekly compensation.

You'll find more information about this at www.ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver

Parental leave payments

Member contributions and compulsory employer contributions don't need to be made if the employee is receiving parental leave payments from Inland Revenue. If you continue to pay your employee a salary or wage, keep deducting member contributions and making compulsory employer contributions unless they take a contributions holiday.

Contributions made in error

Please let us know if you make an error in deducting member contributions, making compulsory employer contributions or deducting ESCT. If necessary, we'll refund any contributions made in error.

You can amend KiwiSaver information in the same way you make EMS amendments, by completing an *Employer monthly schedule amendment (IR344)* form. You can also use this form to amend any ESCT amounts. If you have a small number of amendments, call us on 0800 377 772, and we'll update them over the phone.

Amendments to KiwiSaver information and resulting refunds will take longer to process if we have to request the refund from the member's scheme provider.

e.g.

Shayne is a member of KiwiSaver. You accidentally deducted member contributions of 8% of his wages totalling \$200, when Shayne was on a member contribution rate of 4%. To date this hasn't yet been paid by Inland Revenue to the scheme provider. Shayne contacts Inland Revenue and is refunded his \$100.

Payroll subsidy

There is a subsidy available to help cover your administration costs. The payroll subsidy is set at \$2 per employee per payday. It's payable to listed payroll intermediaries that carry out PAYE and related payroll functions for employers with up to five employees.

You'll need to check with your payroll intermediary to see if they're registered with Inland Revenue to receive the subsidy.

Record keeping

You need to record which employees are KiwiSaver members, their contribution rate, and any notification of contributions holidays or opt-outs. Your PAYE records should show the member contributions, net employer contributions and any ESCT you've deducted and passed on to us.

You must keep records for seven years after the person leaves employment with you.

In particular, employers must keep information about the total employer contributions made and gaps in employees' employment.

Obligations and compliance

Your obligations

- Determine if your new employees are eligible to be automatically enrolled into KiwiSaver. The automatic enrolment rules don't apply if you're an exempt employer or the employee is in a category of employment where automatic enrolment does not apply (see pages 4–6).
- Determine whether any new employees or existing employees who wish to have KiwiSaver deductions made from their salary or wages are eligible to be KiwiSaver members (see pages 4–6).
- Determine whether any new employees or existing employees who wish to have KiwiSaver deductions from their salary or wages under the age of 18 are existing KiwiSaver members and provide you with a *KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)* (see page 4).

Note: Employees under the age of 18 cannot join KiwiSaver through their employer. They must opt in through their chosen scheme provider.

- Provide a KiwiSaver information pack to:
 - a new employee who's eligible for automatic enrolment within seven days of starting employment with you
 - an existing employee within seven days of opting in
 - an existing employee who requests one.
- Provide an IRD number, name and address to Inland Revenue for each new employee who's eligible for automatic enrolment and each employee who opts into KiwiSaver. Please send us these details before your EMS if possible, so that an account can be set up for the member's contributions before the EMS is received. You must provide this information no later than the date you're required to file your next EMS. You're only required to provide the information that the employee gives you.
- If you have an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme give the new employees the investment statement for that scheme and advise they'll be allocated to this scheme unless they choose their own KiwiSaver scheme.
- Deduct member contributions. You're required to make compulsory employer contributions and pay them to Inland Revenue by the due date along with your PAYE payments (see page 13).
- Make deductions and contributions at the correct rate (see page 11).
- Calculate and withhold any tax on employer contributions made (see page 15).

Compliance

We'll work with you to help you meet your KiwiSaver obligations. Inland Revenue will issue you a reminder if we discover that you aren't meeting your KiwiSaver obligations. We may also send you a warning notice advising that we may charge you a KiwiSaver penalty if you don't meet your obligations in the future.

There are KiwiSaver penalties for:

- failure to provide information – where you do not provide KiwiSaver information to your employees or to Inland Revenue
- failure to enrol a new employee eligible for automatic enrolment.

The penalties are:

- \$50 a month for employers who file monthly (see page 29)
- \$250 a month for employers who file twice monthly (see page 30).

Note:

- You won't be penalised if an employee refuses to supply information or supplies false information to you.
- You won't be penalised for failure to provide a KiwiSaver information pack when required if Inland Revenue does not provide employee information packs to you on time. However, you must notify us that further packs are required immediately after realising you don't have enough.

In addition, standard tax penalties and knowledge offences apply where either a KiwiSaver employee deduction or compulsory employer contribution is not paid to Inland Revenue or is paid late. This is exactly the same as occurs with PAYE deductions – see Inland Revenue's *Employer's guide (IR335)* – where you're subject to late payment penalties, late filing penalties and use-of-money interest.

Penalties and interest

Compulsory employer contributions will be subject to late payment penalties and shortfall penalties, including any backdated compulsory employer contributions entitlement, short or unpaid. If an overdue amount isn't paid or an instalment arrangement agreed to, a 10% non-payment penalty (NPP) will be charged.

Each month that an amount remains outstanding, a further 10% NPP will be charged. If, after we've imposed the penalty, you pay in full or enter into an instalment arrangement, the last NPP will reduce to 5%.

Total NPPs imposed are capped at 150% of the unpaid tax per period.

Interest won't be charged on any outstanding compulsory employer contributions.

Interest and/or penalties won't be applied to short or non-payment of voluntary employer contributions.

Right of review

Within 20 working days of Inland Revenue giving you notice of a decision that affects your KiwiSaver obligations, you can ask for it to be reconsidered. You may have to provide further information to Inland Revenue.

Disputes resolution process

Not all decisions discussed in right of review above can be reconsidered under the KiwiSaver review process. Some of these other decisions can be disputed under Inland Revenue's disputes resolution process.

You can find out more about these processes and which one relates to a particular decision at www.ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver

Your options as an employer

What's important

As an employer, KiwiSaver gives you a number of options to offer in your workplace:

- You can make voluntary contributions to employees' KiwiSaver accounts on top of the required compulsory employer contributions.
- You can choose the KiwiSaver scheme for your workplace.
- If you already offer a superannuation scheme, your options include establishing a KiwiSaver scheme as part of your existing scheme, or continuing to operate independently of KiwiSaver. The government member tax credits apply if you add a KiwiSaver section to an existing scheme.
- You can choose to do none of the above.

Employer-chosen schemes

You can nominate a KiwiSaver scheme that your employees will join unless they choose their own scheme. This is called an employer-chosen KiwiSaver scheme. If you don't have an employer-chosen scheme and your employee does not choose a scheme of their own, Inland Revenue will allocate the employee to a default scheme.

Employers who select a KiwiSaver scheme for their employees will not have any financial obligation if the scheme fails.

When you choose a KiwiSaver scheme let us know

Write to us giving the details of your chosen KiwiSaver scheme after you reach an agreement with the scheme provider and arrange for them to give you a supply of investment statements to distribute to your employees.

When you give your employee a KiwiSaver information pack, you must also give them a:

- copy of the investment statement for your chosen scheme
- statement advising them they will be allocated to that scheme unless they choose their own scheme.

You need to let us know if you choose another scheme or decide not to offer a chosen scheme any more.

e.g.

Stanley & Sons has chosen the KAB Ltd scheme for its employees. When a new staff member meets the criteria for automatic enrolment, they must be given an employee information pack, an investment statement for the KAB Ltd scheme and a statement that they'll be allocated to that scheme if they don't choose their own one.

Existing workplace schemes

KiwiSaver is intended to complement, rather than replace, existing registered superannuation schemes. It creates a number of options for existing registered superannuation schemes, including:

- establishing a KiwiSaver scheme as part of your existing scheme
- continuing to operate independently of KiwiSaver.

Your contributions to existing superannuation schemes reduce the amount of compulsory employer contributions you're required to pay. Contributions to existing superannuation schemes count towards compulsory employer contributions, if they meet certain conditions (see page 16). A registered superannuation scheme may have been granted an exemption from the automatic enrolment rules, but may not be a complying fund. You should consult the superannuation scheme provider which administers the scheme to find out whether a specific scheme is a complying fund.

Find out more

For more information about the options for existing schemes, talk to your scheme trustees, scheme provider or industry advisor, or visit the Financial Markets Authority website www.fma.govt.nz

Additional information

0800 self-service numbers

This service is available to callers seven days a week except between 5 am and 6 am each day. Just make sure you have your IRD number ready when you call.

For access to your account-specific information, you'll need to be enrolled with voice ID or have a PIN. Registering for voice ID is easy and only takes a few minutes. Call 0800 257 843 to enrol.

Order publications and taxpacks	0800 257 773
Request a summary of earnings	0800 257 778
Request a personal tax summary	0800 257 444
Confirm a personal tax summary	0800 257 771
All other services	0800 257 777

When you call, just confirm what you want from the options given. If you need to talk with us, we'll re-direct your call to someone who can help you.

Need to speak with us?

Have your IRD number ready and call us on one of these numbers:

General tax, tax credits and refunds	0800 775 247
Employer enquiries	0800 377 772
General business tax	0800 377 774
Overdue returns and payments	0800 377 771

Our contact centre hours are 8 am to 8 pm Monday to Friday, and Saturday between 9 am and 1 pm. We record all calls. Our self-service lines are open at all times and offer a range of automated options, especially if you're enrolled with voice ID.

For more information go to www.ird.govt.nz/contact-us

Websites

Go to any of these websites for more information:

- www.fma.govt.nz
- www.ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver
- www.kiwisaver.govt.nz
- www.sorted.org.nz

Glossary

Automatic enrolment	<p>If a new employee is aged 18 or over and under 65, they'll be automatically enrolled in KiwiSaver unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they don't meet the criteria • their employer is exempt.
Complying fund	<p>A complying fund is a superannuation fund within a registered superannuation scheme that has been approved by the Financial Markets Authority as having rules similar to those for KiwiSaver (eg, KiwiSaver lock-in rules and portability).</p>
Compulsory employer contribution	<p>The contribution employers are required to make to their employee's savings in KiwiSaver schemes and complying funds. The compulsory employer contribution rate is 3% of your employee's gross salary or wages (at the time of printing).</p>
Contributions holiday	<p>After 12 months a member can apply to Inland Revenue to take a break from making contributions to KiwiSaver. Contributions holidays can be from three months to five years, and can be applied for more than once.</p>
Default schemes	<p>If someone joins KiwiSaver without selecting a scheme provider, or if their employer doesn't have a preferred scheme, they will be allocated to a default scheme provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMP Services (NZ) Limited • ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited • ASB Group Investments Limited • BNZ Investment Services Limited • Fisher Funds Management Limited • Grosvenor Investment Management Limited • Kiwi Wealth Limited • Mercer (NZ) Limited • Westpac New Zealand Ltd
Defined contribution scheme	<p>A scheme where the benefit is based on contributions plus investment earnings. Most schemes in New Zealand are defined contribution schemes. All KiwiSaver schemes must be a defined contribution scheme.</p>
Defined benefit scheme	<p>A scheme where the benefit does not relate to the investments of the scheme but is based on a formula that takes into account factors such as a member's length of service and final salary.</p>
ESCT	<p>ESCT (employer superannuation contribution tax) is a tax on any monetary contribution to a superannuation fund that is paid by an employer for their employee's benefit. All employer contributions to KiwiSaver and complying funds are liable to have tax withheld.</p>
Employer-chosen scheme	<p>An employer can choose the scheme their employee will become a member of if their employee does not select their own scheme when they join KiwiSaver.</p>
Exempt employer	<p>An employer approved as exempt from the automatic enrolment rules by the Financial Markets Authority.</p>

Financial advisor	A financial advisor provides advice to assist financial planning and decisions. This doesn't include an employer who only gives their employees information about KiwiSaver or selects an employer-chosen scheme.
Financial hardship contributions holiday	If a member is suffering or likely to suffer from financial hardship during the first 12 months of Inland Revenue receiving a contribution, they may be granted a financial hardship contributions holiday.
Financial Markets Authority	The Financial Markets Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is responsible for registering and regulating KiwiSaver schemes • supervises the management of registered KiwiSaver schemes and other superannuation schemes • monitors and encourages compliance with the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 and the KiwiSaver Act 2006.
Gross salary or wages	<p>For contributions to KiwiSaver schemes, gross salary or wages generally means salary, wages or allowances including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bonuses • commission • extra salary • gratuity • overtime pay • other remuneration of any kind <p>but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • redundancy payments • the value of overseas accommodation and cost of living allowance • the value of providing board or lodging, or use of a house or quarters, or the payment of an allowance instead of the provision of this benefit • free or discounted shares received under an employee share scheme (also known as a share purchase agreement) • payments under a Voluntary Bonding Scheme funded by the Ministry for Primary Industries, the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Education. <p>For contributions to complying funds, gross salary or wages has the same meaning as for a KiwiSaver scheme, but excludes bonuses, commissions and other amounts that are not included in the employee's gross base salary or wages by the relevant complying fund.</p>
KiwiSaver information pack	Inland Revenue provides a KiwiSaver information pack for employers to give to all new employees or for those existing employees who are considering opting in or who ask for one. It includes our factsheet <i>Your introduction to KiwiSaver – employee information (KS3)</i> , <i>KiwiSaver deduction form (KS2)</i> and the <i>New employee opt-out request (KS10)</i> form.
KiwiSaver member	Someone who joins a KiwiSaver scheme and is entitled to benefits under the scheme.
KiwiSaver scheme	A registered superannuation scheme that meets prescribed requirements can be registered as a KiwiSaver scheme with the Financial Markets Authority.
Member contribution rate	An employee can choose to contribute to their KiwiSaver scheme at the contribution rate of either 3%, 4% or 8% of their gross salary or wages. If they don't choose a contribution rate, the default rate is 3%.
Member tax credit	KiwiSaver members and complying fund members, if eligible, will receive a tax credit of up to \$521.43 a year (equivalent to \$10 a week).

Monthly filer	An employer with gross annual PAYE and ESCT deductions totalling less than \$500,000.
New employment	This is any new job you start. It doesn't apply to someone who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stays on the same payroll, eg, an employee is transferred between branches or divisions of related companies • is an employee of an amalgamating company • is an employee of a partnership that has been dissolved and reconstituted • is employed by a business purchased as a going concern • is an employee who returns to their employer after a period of secondment.
New Zealand Superannuation	The state-funded pension paid to eligible New Zealand residents, currently from age 65.
Non-employee	Someone who does not work for salary or wages, such as a self-employed person or a contractor/schedular payment earner. Non-employees may still be eligible to join KiwiSaver.
Opt in	Where an employee or other eligible person who is not currently automatically enrolled decides to join a KiwiSaver scheme.
Opt out	A new employee who is automatically enrolled can choose not to become a KiwiSaver member when they start new employment. This choice must be made during the opt-out period.
Opt-out period	The period in which a person who is automatically enrolled may choose to opt out of KiwiSaver. This is from two weeks and up to eight weeks of the person starting employment (ie, on or after day 14 and on or before day 56).
Commission for Financial Literacy and Retirement Income	A government-funded body set up to help New Zealanders prepare financially for their retirement.
Scheme provider	A superannuation provider registered by the Financial Markets Authority for KiwiSaver.
Temporary employment	Employment is temporary if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the employment is as a casual agricultural worker, or • the employment is under a contract of service that is for a period of 28 continuous days or less, or • the employment is described in section 28(1)(a)(ii) of the Holidays Act 2003.
Twice-monthly filer	An employer with gross annual PAYE and ESCT totalling more than \$500,000.
Vest/vesting	An employer may choose the length of time a member needs to work for them before they can keep all their employer's contributions. Some employers may use a sliding scale, eg, 1 year = 10%, 5 years = 50%, 10 years = 100%; others may let the contributions 'vest' immediately. Compulsory employer contributions must vest in the employee immediately.
Voluntary employer contribution	An additional contribution to an employee's superannuation scheme made by an employer over and above the compulsory employer contribution.

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Answering employees' KiwiSaver questions



The Commission for Financial Literacy & Retirement Income is an excellent source of information for employees.

The Commission's role is to help New Zealanders prepare financially for retirement through education, information and promotion. It offers free, independent and impartial resources through the Sorted website at www.sorted.org.nz

A range of Sorted resources are available, so you can help your employees make decisions about KiwiSaver and increase their financial knowledge in the process.

Go to www.sorted.org.nz to order or download:

- Sorted KiwiSaver decision-making resources, available in various formats:
 - online, including the KiwiSaver account and KiwiSaver fees calculators to help make an informed KiwiSaver decision
 - free booklets including *KiwiSaver – Is it right for you?*
 - KiwiSaver seminars on the basics and decision-making (including comprehensive facilitators' guides), designed for all literacy levels
- Sort Me – an online personal financial check-up, which employees can use to assess their financial situation by answering simple multi-choice questions. It's a good idea for your staff to complete Sort Me when considering whether KiwiSaver is right for them
- Calculators and general information on a range of financial topics including debt management, saving and investments.

sorted.org.nz
YOUR INDEPENDENT MONEY GUIDE

Disclaimer

The information contained in this guide is for general information only. It should not be used as a substitute for financial, legal, business, accounting, tax or other professional advice.

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