

# Pensions at a Glance 2023



# New Zealand

## New Zealand: Pension system in 2022

The public pension is a set of flat rates based on a residency test and age requirement. Coverage of occupational pension plans continues to diminish. Coverage of the KiwiSaver voluntary workplace savings scheme continues to grow

### Key Indicators: New Zealand

		New Zealand	OECD
Average worker earnings (AW)	NZD	70 588	65 076
	USD	44 756	41 261
Public pension spending	% of GDP	4.9	7.7
Life expectancy	at birth	83.0	80.7
	at age 65	86.5	84.6
Population over age 65	% of working-age population	27.7	31.3

### Qualifying conditions

Ten years' residency since the age of 20 (including five years after age 50) entitles people to the public pension from 65 years of age.

Note that the minimum total time requirement of ten years only applies to those who were born on or before 30 June 1959. Based on the 2021 New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income (Fair Residency) Amendment Act, a phased increase by birthdate in the requirement for residence after age 20 has been introduced. This will see the residence requirement gradually increase to 20 years, with those born on or after 1 July 1977 requiring the full 20 years of residence to qualify.

### Benefit calculation

#### **Basic**

The pension for a single person living alone increased to NZD 538.24 gross per week for 2022. The increase is due to the normal annual adjustment process, outlined below. This gives a total pension of around NZD 27 988.48 gross per annum, equivalent to around 40 percent of gross average earnings.

State pension entitlements from other countries are accounted for in calculating the total public pension that is payable.

The rate of public pension is adjusted annually by the movement in the Consumer Price Index, but it must also maintain a relationship with the average net-of-tax weekly wage. For a couple who both qualify, the governing legislation requires that the net-of-tax rate at each 1 April must not be less than 66 percent and not more than 72.5 percent of a net-of-tax surveyed weekly earnings measure (for the preceding December quarter). The net-of-tax rates for single people are set at 65 percent (living alone) and 60 percent (sharing accommodation) of the net-of-tax couple rate. If movements in prices remain consistently below movements in the net-of-tax surveyed weekly earnings, weekly earnings effectively become the index. Note that in 2022 due to the growth in the Consumer Price Index, no further adjustment was required.

A Winter Energy Payment was introduced in 2018. This is paid automatically to pensioners and beneficiaries over winter to help with the cost of heating a home. The Winter Energy Payment is available between 1 May and 1 October each year. The weekly payment rates were NZD 20.46 (single with no dependent children); and NZD 31.82 (couple or sole parent).

Older people with limited assets and income may also access the Accommodation Supplement. The Accommodation Supplement subsidises 70 percent of housing expenses over a certain threshold, up to a limit that varies by region and household composition. At the end of March 2022, an Accommodation Supplement was being paid to 50 808 people aged 65 and over, a 14 percent increase over March 2019.

### ***Voluntary private pensions***

Coverage of occupational pension plans has been falling for some time. The ratio of those in total employer sponsored schemes as a percentage of the employed workforce fell from 13.89% in 2003 to 9.98% in 2012. These plans are not government-subsidised through the tax system or otherwise.

KiwiSaver is a government-subsidised voluntary direct contribution retirement saving scheme introduced on 1 July 2007. As of March 2022, there was 3 168 641 members of KiwiSaver. The default minimum contribution rate for this scheme is 6% of earnings, divided equally between employees and employers. Employees can select a higher personal contribution rate of 4%, 6%, 8% or 10%.

Government subsidies are available to eligible savers to a maximum of NZD 521 per year. Prior to May 2015, members also received an NZD 1 000 contribution when they joined. KiwiSaver entitles members to a lump sum, not a pension, on withdrawal at age 65 or over. While funds are generally 'locked-in' until age 65, there are provisions to withdraw some funds earlier to assist with the purchase of a first home, or in cases of financial hardship, death, serious illness or permanent emigration.

As the scheme is still relatively new, withdrawal balances are small – the 21 466 people who 'aged out' of KiwiSaver in the year to 31 March 2022 withdrew an average of NZD 90 700.

## **Variant careers**

### ***Early retirement***

There is no compulsory retirement age. However, it is not possible for persons to claim the pension before the normal eligibility age of 65. People aged 65 years and over can no longer include a non-qualifying partner in their pension.

### ***Late retirement***

Receipt of the public pension is not dependent on retirement. It is therefore possible to combine pension and employment. In March 2022, 25.0 percent of people aged 65 or over were in paid work.

While people are not obliged to claim the public pension on reaching the qualifying age, there is no advantage in deferring a claim and retrospective claims are not allowed.

### ***Childcare***

Eventual public pension entitlement is not affected by periods out of paid work for caring purposes.

### ***Unemployment***

Eventual public pension entitlement is not affected by periods of unemployment.

### ***Self-employed***

The self-employed, like employees, are not mandatorily covered by the earnings-related scheme.

## **Personal income tax and social security contributions**

### ***Taxation of pensioners***

New Zealand does not provide any tax concessions specifically for older people. The SuperGold Card programme for those aged 65 years and over entitles cardholders to concessions from central and local government agencies such as free off-peak travel on public transport, as well as discounts at 11 163 business outlets.

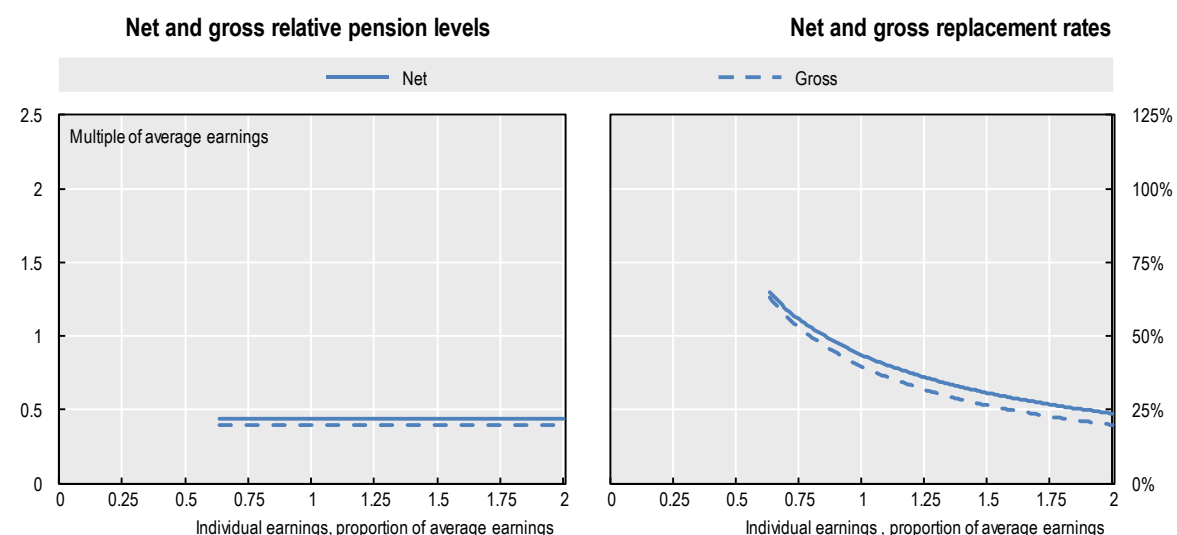
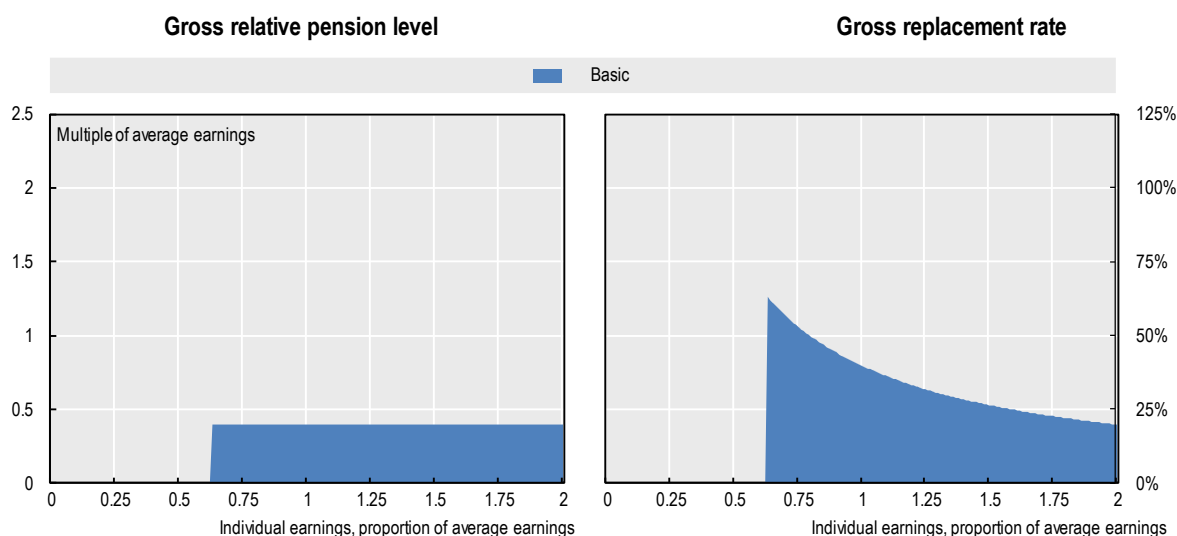
### ***Taxation of pension income***

The public pension is subject to personal income tax (in the same manner as any other personal income). Note that the calculations for the worker tax differ slightly from those reported in the OECD's Taxing Wages. For workers, these include the Accident Compensation Corporation levy, set at 1.46 percent from 1 April 2022, which is not paid on pension income, although pensioners remain covered by the scheme. As a result, people below pension age pay a slightly higher average effective tax rate than pensioners do.

### ***Social security contributions paid by pensioners***

The New Zealand public pension system is funded from general taxation and there are no specific social security contributions.

## Pension modelling results: New Zealand in 2065 retirement at age 65



Men Women (where different)	Individual earnings, multiple of average					
	0.5	0.75	1	1.5	2	3
Gross relative pension level (% average gross earnings)	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
Net relative pension level (% net average earnings)	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Gross replacement rate (% individual gross earnings)	62.9	52.9	39.7	26.4	19.8	13.2
Net replacement rate (% individual net earnings)	65.0	55.6	43.5	30.7	23.7	16.4
Gross pension wealth (multiple of individual gross earnings)	15.5	13.1	9.8	6.5	4.9	3.3
Net pension wealth (multiple of individual net earnings)	16.1	13.7	10.7	7.6	5.8	4.0
	17.4	14.9	11.6	8.2	6.3	4.4

Assumptions: Real rate of return 2.5%, real earnings growth 1.25%, inflation 2%, and real discount rate 1.5%. All systems are modelled and indexed according to what is legislated. Transitional rules apply where relevant. DC conversion rate equal 90%. Labour market entry occurs at age 22 in 2022. Tax system latest available: 2022.