



# KiwiSaver Health Checker

## Are you in the right fund?

### Choosing the right fund is easy

Most KiwiSaver providers offer different types of funds you can invest in. The fund that's right for you depends on things like how long you're investing for, and how you feel about risk (risk refers to how volatile your fund is).

- **Need your money soon for retirement or buying a house?**  
A more conservative KiwiSaver fund is generally best.
- **Don't need your money for many years?**  
A growth fund is usually a better long term option.

#### What you should do now

- Find out what fund you're currently in. Your KiwiSaver annual member statement will show this.
- Check whether another fund might suit you better. The [Sorted website](#) has three easy questions to help you work it out.
- If a new fund is better for you, change it by contacting your KiwiSaver provider. Many providers let you do this online.

Tip – Most providers let you invest in more than one of their funds. If you're not sure about changing funds, you can leave your savings in the current fund, but ask for new contributions to go to the new fund. Find out more about what to think about when [switching funds](#).

# Could you be saving more?

## The more you put in, the more you get out

Increasing your contributions can make a massive difference to your results.

For example: On a \$60,000 salary, increasing your contributions from 3% to 10% could give you an extra \$229,000\* at retirement. Now that's a big difference.

### What you should do now

- Use [Sorted's KiwiSaver savings calculator](#) to find out the difference increasing contributions might make for you.
- Increase your regular contributions any time by:
  - Letting your employer know in writing, or completing a [KiwiSaver deduction form \(KS2\)](#).
  - Contacting your KiwiSaver provider if you're self-employed or not working.
- Or, make one-off payments or set up regular automated payments to your provider instead. This might suit you better if your income varies.

\*This is calculated over 47 years from age 18 to 65, in a conservative fund returning 2.5% per annum (after fees) and tax rate of 28%. Remember contributions to KiwiSaver are locked in (with a few exceptions).

## Are you paying the right amount of tax?

### You pay tax on the money your KiwiSaver investments earn

If you earned less than \$48,000 in both of the last two years you could be paying too much tax on your KiwiSaver account – and you won't be able to get that money back.

#### What you should do now

- Check your KiwiSaver tax statement or annual statement to see what you're currently paying (look for something called a PIR – prescribed investor rate)
- Find out what you should be paying on the [Inland Revenue website](#) or ask your provider.
- If you're paying the wrong tax rate, ask your KiwiSaver provider to change it. You can usually change your PIR online.

# Are you paying too much in fees?

## All KiwiSaver providers charge a fee

Fees charged on KiwiSaver funds vary from around 0.4% to over 2.5%. The dollar amount you pay will depend on your personal KiwiSaver balance.

For example, if you're in a fund charging 1.1% and your balance is \$10,000 you'll pay \$110 plus any applicable administration fee each year.

### What you should do now

- Find out what you're paying. Your annual statement will tell you this.
- Use the Sorted [Smart Investor tool](#) to find out what other providers are charging. Make sure you compare your fund to other similar funds (for example, if you're in a growth fund look at other growth funds).

**Tip:** Use the 'Sort by' box to sort by fees first.

- Ask your provider to explain why they charge the fees they do. Some providers offer extra services or manage money in a way that costs more.
- If you don't think you're getting good value for money you can switch KiwiSaver providers. Contact the new provider and they'll help you switch. Often you can do this online.

See what others did with their fees, on our [YouTube channel](#).