

# Third Party Handbook

## He Pukapuka Aratohu – Mā ngā Kaiwhakatairanga Tūtahi

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**General Election 2026**  
Te Pōtitanga ā-Motu 2026

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# Foreword | Ko te wāhinga kōrero

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Thank you for your interest in getting involved in the election to promote issues important to you. This handbook provides information you'll need as a third party promoter in the 2026 General Election. You will find out what a third party promoter is, how the rules for election advertising apply to you, what you can do once voting starts, and how to report your expenses to us. It is part of a series produced by the Electoral Commission to help people understand how parliamentary elections work.

You can find the rest of the handbooks on our website: [www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz). If you are unsure about how the rules apply to a particular programme or publication, please ask the Electoral Commission. We are here to help.

## Our websites have more information

We have a website with the rules for all participants, a website for voters and a website for election results.

[www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz)

[www.vote.nz](http://www.vote.nz)

[www.electionresults.govt.nz](http://www.electionresults.govt.nz)

## Contact details:

Electoral Commission, PO Box 3220, Wellington

Level 4, 34-42 Manners Street, Wellington

Phone: 04 495 0030

Email: [enquiries@elections.govt.nz](mailto:enquiries@elections.govt.nz)



**Karl Le Quesne, Chief Electoral Officer**

# What's new at this election | He aha ngā tūāhuatanga hōu o tēnei pōtitanga ā-motu

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# This year introduces some new rules for the general election.

## Election advertising rules

The promoter statement rules have changed for this election. If you initiate election advertising, or election related advertising you need to include your name and contact details.

Contact details can be:

- a residential or business address
- email address
- PO Box number
- phone number, or
- link to a page on a website if it contains one or more of these other contact details.

More information can be found in the election advertising rules section of the handbook.

## Expenditure limits

The amounts third party promoters can spend on election advertising published during the regulated period have changed.

The limit for this election is \$17,000 (including GST) for unregistered third party promoters and \$424,000 (including GST) for registered third party promoters.

## New offences

There are two new offences in the Electoral Act 1993.

It is an offence to provide free food, drink (excluding water), and entertainment within 100 metres of the entrance of a voting place during voting hours.

It is an offence to give money (or anything of pecuniary value) to a person in order to improperly influence a person's roll choice - Māori roll or general roll - when enrolling or switching roll types, or encouraging them not to enrol.

Find out more in the advertising and campaigning section of the handbook.

## Enrolling and voting

Voters need to be registered to vote before advance voting starts. The deadline to enrol is before midnight on the Sunday, 13 days before election day. Advance voting places open on the Monday, 12 days before election day.

Voters who turn 18 during the voting period can provisionally enrol before the deadline to vote at the election. People who have moved to a different electorate, who will have lived at their new address for a month by or before election day can also update their details before the deadline.

The law has also been amended so that all sentenced prisoners are disqualified from voting. Previously, only prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three years or more were disqualified.

Overseas voters will no longer be able to apply for postal votes to be sent from New Zealand, or send their voting papers back to New Zealand by post. Overseas voters will be able to use our download and upload service or vote in person at an overseas post.

All of the information voters need to take part can be found at [www.vote.nz](http://www.vote.nz).

# Key dates for third parties

## | Ko ngā rā matua mō te kaiwhakatairanga tūtahi

The actual dates for the election are published on [www.vote.nz](http://www.vote.nz) after the date of the election is announced.

Date	What happens
<b>Election date announced</b>	The Prime Minister decides and announces the date of the general election.
<b>Start of the regulated period</b> (3 months max before election day)	During the regulated period, your election advertisements count towards your expense limits.
<b>Signage rules apply</b> (9 weeks before election day)	Special rules let you put up signs that are up to 3 square metres in size. You'll still need to follow the local council's rules about location. Signs can go up earlier if the council's rules allow.
<b>Dissolution of Parliament</b>	The official end to the parliamentary term.
<b>Writ day</b> (7 days maximum after dissolution of Parliament and about 5 weeks before election day)	Candidates and parties can start broadcasting election advertisements on TV and radio. Third parties are not restricted to broadcasting election advertising before writ day.
<b>Overseas voting begins</b> (17 days before election day)	Overseas voters can download their voting papers from this date.
<b>Enrolment deadline</b> (13 days before election day)	The deadline to enrol from is the day before advance voting begins.

<b>Advance voting begins</b> (12 days before election day)	<p>You can't campaign within 10 metres of an advance voting place.</p> <p>You can't give away free food, drink or entertainment within 100 metres of the entrance to a voting place.</p>
<b>Day before election day</b>	<p>End of the regulated period.</p> <p>You must remove all campaign signage before midnight.</p>
<b>Election day</b>	Voters can vote between 9am and 7pm. You can't campaign on election day.
<b>Official results</b>	Official results are released once the scrutiny of the rolls, special vote processing and the official counts have been completed.
<b>Return of the writ</b> (60 days max after writ day)	Subject to any judicial recounts, we return the writ showing elected electorate candidates and declare the elected list members of Parliament (MPs).
<b>Deadline for election expenses invoices</b> (20 working days after official results)	All invoices for election expenses must be sent to you within 20 working days of the official results.
<b>Deadline for payment of election expenses</b> (40 working days after official results)	You must pay for your election expenses within 40 working days of the official results.
<b>Third party returns due</b> (70 working days after election day)	The deadline for reporting your election expenses to us if you spent more than \$100,000 on election advertising published during the regulated period.

# What is a third party promoter? | He aha te kaiwhakatairanga tūtahi?

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## You're a third party promoter if you're not a candidate or party, but you put out election advertising for the 2026 General Election.

A third party promoter can be an individual or a group.

You can be registered or unregistered, depending on how much money you spend on election advertising published during the regulated period.

Learn more about election advertising and the regulated period in the election advertising rules section.

### You don't need to register if you spend \$17,000 or less

You can be an unregistered promoter if you spend no more than \$17,000 (including GST) on election advertising published during the regulated period.

### You must register if you spend, or intend to spend more than \$17,000

You must register with us as a third party promoter if you spend, or intend to spend, over \$17,000 (including GST) on election advertising published during the regulated period.

Learn more about how to register in the next section.

### Candidates and registered parties can't be third party promoters for the general election

You can't be a third party promoter for the general election if you're any of the following:

- an electorate candidate
- a list candidate
- a registered party
- a person involved in running:
  - an electorate candidate's affairs for their election campaign
  - a registered party's affairs.

### People involved in a candidate or party's affairs act under the authority of that candidate or party

If you're involved in running the affairs of an electorate candidate or registered party, you can only publish or distribute election advertising under the authority of that candidate or party. The candidate or party is the promoter of that advertisement.

Whether you're involved in a candidate or party's affairs is a question of fact. You must work it out based on the nature of your involvement in the candidate's campaign or party's affairs.

## If you're an 'overseas person', you can only be an unregistered promoter

You're an 'overseas person' if you're any of the following:

- a person who lives outside New Zealand and isn't a New Zealand citizen or a registered elector
- a body corporate that's incorporated outside New Zealand
- an unincorporated body that has its head office or main place of business outside New Zealand.

If you're an overseas person, you can't become a registered promoter and you can only spend up to \$17,000 (including GST) on election advertising during the regulated period.

# Registering as a third party promoter | Te rēhita i te kaiwhakatairanga tūtahi

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# This section explains how to register as a third party promoter for the 2026 General Election.

## Registering is free and easy

Applying to register is free, easy and usually takes less than 2 working days.

The form for applying to register as a third party promoter can be downloaded from [www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz).

### You can apply as an individual

If you're an individual who wants to register as a promoter, you must apply yourself.

You must give us your name, address, phone numbers and email address (if any).

Your address must be the full street address of either:

- the place where you usually live
- any other place where someone can usually contact you between 9am and 5pm on any working day.

You can't use a post office box or website address.

### You can apply on behalf of a group

You must give us your name and the group's name, address, phone numbers and email address (if any).

The group's address must be the full street address of either:

- the group's main place of business
- the group's head office.

You can't use a post office box or website address.

If the group is a company, your application must include evidence that shows the board of directors has authorised you to apply on their behalf. For example, you could include a letter that one or more of the directors have signed.

If the group isn't a company, your application must include all the names of the people in that group who are in a position that's comparable to a director of a company. If you're applying for a trust, you need to include all the names of the trustees. You must also include evidence documenting that you are duly authorised to make the application, such as a letter signed by the persons outlined above.

## Once we get your application

We'll write to you as soon as possible to tell you whether we've accepted or refused your application. If we accept your application, we'll tell you of your date of registration. If we refuse your application, we'll tell you why.

We won't register you as a promoter if your name or group's name is:

- indecent or offensive
- likely to cause confusion
- likely to mislead electors.

## We'll release some of your information to the public

We'll put your registration details on the public register of promoters. This lets the public see who's responsible for promoting advertising.

The register will include your name, street address, and date of registration. If you're a group, the register will also include:

- the name of the person who applied
- the name of the person in a position comparable to a director
- the names of any trustees.

We'll make the register available for inspection at our offices and on [www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz).

We'll arrange promoters on the register by their date of registration.

## Tell us within 10 working days if your details change

If any of your details that appear in the register change, you must tell us in writing within 10 working days of the change.

## You can cancel your registration if you've spent \$17,000 or less on advertising

You can only cancel your registration if you've spent \$17,000 (including GST) or less on election advertising during the regulated period.

Cancel your registration by asking us in writing. We'll write back to confirm your cancellation.

We can also cancel your registration if you're no longer eligible for registration.

## Your registration will expire after election day

Your registration will automatically expire at the end of election day.

# Election advertising rules

## | Ko ngā ture mō ngā whakatairanga pōtitanga

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**This section explains the rules you must follow when advertising and campaigning, including promoter statements and when you need to get written authorisation.**

## Key messages

**All election advertisements must contain a promoter statement.**

**There is a limit to how much can be spent on election advertising for the general election in the regulated period.**

**Third party election advertisements can be published at any time except on election day.**

**If you promote a party or candidate in advertising you need the prior written authorisation of the party secretary or the candidate.**

**You need to keep a record of your election expenses and file a return with the Electoral Commission if you spend more than \$100,000 during the regulated period.**

## What are election advertisements?

An election advertisement is an advertisement that may reasonably be regarded as encouraging or persuading voters to vote, or not vote, for a:

- candidate
- party
- type of candidate or party the advertisement describes by referencing views they do or don't hold.

Election advertisements about electorate candidates are called candidate advertisements, and election advertisements about parties are called party advertisements.

## **Whether an advertisement encourages or persuades voters depends on its effect as a whole**

An advertisement doesn't have to include a candidate or party's name to be an election advertisement.

An advertisement's encouragement or persuasion can be direct or indirect. Whether an advertisement encourages or persuades voters depends on its:

- content
- style
- apparent purpose
- factual context
- effect as a whole.

We must assess whether something is an election advertisement from the perspective of a reasonable observer, recognising the importance and value of political speech in a democracy (*The Electoral Commission v Watson & Anor 2016*).

Matters such as size, frequency, scale, and proximity to the election are relevant.

### **Election advertisements can be in any medium**

Publish means to bring to a person's attention in any way, except for talking to people face to face, such as newspapers, magazines, posters, billboards, leaflets, TV and radio and online advertising.

Unpaid advertising can still be an election advertisement.

### **There are exceptions to election advertisement rules**

The following don't count as election advertisements:

- editorial content
- personal political views online
- an MP's contact information.

### **Editorial content**

Editorial content in periodicals, radio or TV programmes, and on news media websites are not election advertisements.

Editorial content includes any part of the publication except advertising, advertorials or sponsored content. It can include opinion and editorial pieces that others write, and contributions from readers the editor has chosen to publish.

For example, if a publisher asks you to write a column, whatever you write will be editorial content. But if the publisher offers you a column as part of an advertising package, it will not be editorial content and the election advertising rules apply if the column is an election advertisement.

A periodical is a newspaper, magazine or journal that:

- was established for reasons unrelated to the election
- is published regularly
- is available to the public.

A periodical can be digital or printed.

### **Personal political views online aren't advertising if they're unpaid**

An individual publishing their personal political views on the internet or other electronic medium doesn't count as election advertising. This exemption covers people posting on social media such as Facebook and X.

This exemption doesn't cover:

- any paid content
- anyone expressing the political views on behalf of a group, organisation or political party.

The exemption for personal political views online doesn't apply if you're using a website or social media to express political views on behalf of a group. In which case, the whole website or social media account is an election advertisement if any part of it encourages or persuades voters to vote or not vote for a party or candidate.

Even if you don't pay to promote your website or social media account, it can still count as an election advertisement.

The exemption for personal political views online usually applies to individuals posting comments on your website or social media pages.

### **Election rules apply to advertisements published in New Zealand or overseas**

The rules apply to election advertisements published either:

- in New Zealand, even if the promoter is outside New Zealand
- outside New Zealand, only if the promoter is in New Zealand.

### **Promoter statements and election advertisements**

All election advertisements must include a promoter statement. This applies at all times, not just during the regulated period.

A promoter statement shows the name and contact details of the person promoting the advertisement.

Advertisements that you promote need to include a promoter statement with your name and contact details.

We recommend you word your promoter statements like this:

**Promoted or authorised by [your name], [your contact details].**

Contact details can be either your:

- address
- email address
- PO Box number
- phone number, or
- a link to a page on a website if it contains one or more of these other contact details.

If you're registered, you need to include the name that is in the register of promoters.

If you're unregistered and a group, your promoter statements must also include the name of a member of the group who has the authority to represent it. For example:

**Promoted or authorised by [representative's full name], [group's name], [group's contact details].**

If you're an individual and you choose to use your street address it can be either:

- the place where you usually live
- any other place where usually someone can contact you between 9am and 5pm on any working day.

## **Your promoter statements must be easy to see or hear**

You must clearly display your promoter statement in your advertisements.

In our view, this doesn't mean someone should be able to read the promoter statement from where you mean them to see the advertisement.

For example, people don't need to be able to read the promoter statement on a billboard while they're driving past it. However, a person should be able to read the promoter statement if they stop to examine the billboard.

Whether you've clearly displayed a promoter statement depends on the advertisement and the context it's in. Making your promoter statement too small will likely generate complaints.

## TIPS

- Think about where the promoter statement is going to appear in advertising. Using a small font for an ad published online will be fine if it can be enlarged. If a person can't read a small promoter statement at the top of a large billboard you may need to put the promoter statement at the bottom of the advertisement or increase the font size.
- It's not just font size that can make it hard to see a promoter statement. Having a promoter statement in white font on a light background will be harder to see. Black font on a light background is the most accessible as it gives the best contrast.
- Make sure a promoter statement at the edge of an advert doesn't get cropped during the publication process.



Having a promoter statement that is difficult to read, such as at the top of a large billboard in very small font, will likely attract complaints.

Learn more about how you should display your promoter statements in specific contexts in the next section of the handbook.

## **Advertisements related to an election also need a promoter statement**

You will also need a promoter statement if you publish advertisements in any medium about the general election even if they don't encourage or persuade voters to vote or not vote for a candidate. This type of advertisement won't count as an election expense.

For example, if you put up posters encouraging people to enrol or vote in the election, you need to include a promoter statement because they are related to an election.

## **You could be fined if you don't include a promoter statement**

Not including a promoter statement is an offence. If you don't use a promoter statement when you're meant to, you could be fined up to \$10,000 if you're unregistered, or \$40,000 if you're registered.

## **Request an advisory opinion**

You can ask us for our opinion on whether your advertisement counts as an election advertisement. We don't charge a fee for this.

### **Our advisory opinions are not legal advice**

Our opinions are our interpretation of the Electoral Act. They're not legally binding or legal advice, and a court of law may reach a different opinion. You may want to get your own legal advice before you publish an advertisement.

### **Send us your request by email**

To make a request please send us:

- a copy of the advertisement
- how you'll publish it
- when you'll publish it
- the scale you'll publish it on.

Email your request to: [advisory@elections.govt.nz](mailto:advisory@elections.govt.nz)

### **We'll send you an advisory opinion as soon as we can**

Once we get your request, we'll respond with an advisory opinion as soon as we can. We'll aim to respond within 5 working days.

### **We'll keep your request confidential until the election is over**

We'll treat your request and our advice as confidential until after the writ for the election is returned. After that, we'll make our opinions available if someone asks for them, subject to the Official Information Act.

You can publicly release the advice we give you at any time, if you want to.

## You need written authority to promote a candidate or party

You must get written authorisation from a party secretary or candidate before you can promote that party or candidate in your advertising.

If your advertisement promotes more than one party or candidate, you need written authorisation from each party secretary or candidate.

## There are limits to how much you can spend on advertising

There are limits to how much you can spend on election advertising during the regulated period for the general election.

The regulated period is either from:

- three months before election day, or
- the day after the Prime Minister announces the general election (if the announcement is less than three months before election day)

until midnight of the day before the election day.

During this period, any advertising you run to promote a candidate or party counts towards your expense limits.

If you're unregistered, your expense limit is \$17,000 (including GST). If you spend any more, you must register.

If you're registered, your expense limit is \$424,000 (including GST) for the election.

## Advertising you run in the regulated period counts towards your expense limit

Election advertisement expenses count towards your limit if you publish the advertisement, or continue to publish it, during the regulated period.

Expenses you paid or incurred outside the regulated period still count towards your limit if they were for advertisements you published during the regulated period.

## Expenses include the cost of creation and the value of materials

Election expenses that count towards your limit include:

- the cost of preparing, designing, composing, printing, posting and publishing the advertisement
- the reasonable market value of any materials you use for the advertisement. This includes materials you get for free or below reasonable market value.

Learn more about what counts as an expense in different advertising mediums in the next section.

Election expenses don't include the cost of:

- food
- hiring halls
- surveys or opinion polls
- free labour
- replacing materials destroyed through no fault of your own
- framework that holds up your advertisements (except for commercial frames)
- running any vehicle you use to display advertisements.

### Keep a record of what you spend on advertising

Keep a record of what you spend on advertising as you spend it. Whether you're registered or not, you must keep invoices and receipts for all your election expenses of \$50 or more for 3 years after election day.

### You must report your advertising expenses if you spent over \$100,000

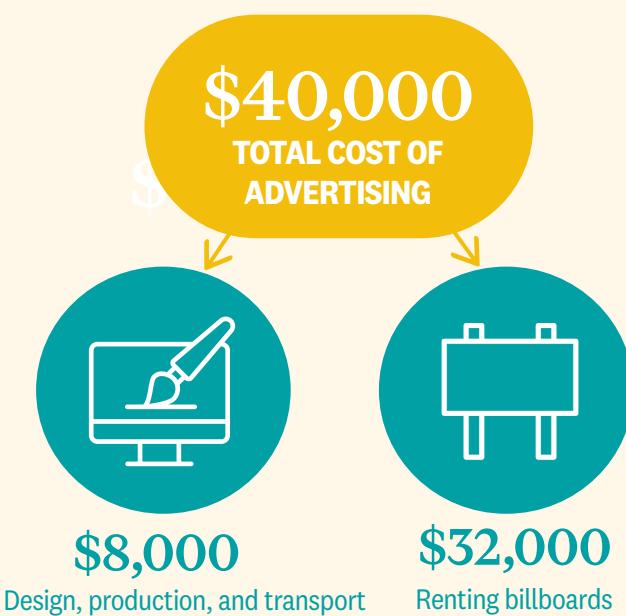
If you spend over \$100,000 on election advertising expenses during the regulated period, you'll need to report those expenses to us after the election.

Learn more about reporting your advertising expenses in the after the election section.

### Expenses for advertisements that continue into the regulated period count towards your limit

If you publish an advertisement before the regulated period, the costs of continuing to publish it during the regulated period will go towards your expense limit. You must apportion the expenses so you assign a fair proportion to the regulated period.

### Example: you advertise on ten billboards for six months up to the election



The cost of producing and displaying the billboards for six months can be apportioned between the three months prior to the regulated period and the three month regulated period.

You must register as a promoter as you will be spending more than \$17,000 on election advertising published during the regulated period. Half the cost of producing and publishing the billboards (\$20,000) needs to be counted towards your third party election expenses.

If the billboards encourage voters to vote for a party at the election the party secretary must have given you prior written authorisation and the cost of the advertising during the regulated period (\$20,000) must also be counted as a party expense and reported in the party's expenses return.

Contact us if you have any questions about apportioning your expenses.

### **You can't apportion expenses with candidates or parties**

If your election advertisement promotes a candidate or registered party, the full cost of that advertisement counts towards both your expense limit and that candidate or party's expense limit.

### **If someone else pays an expense for you, it still counts towards your limit**

If someone gives you goods or services or pays for something that would otherwise be an expense, the value counts towards your expense limit. If you are given goods or services for free, or at a discount, the expense is the reasonable market value of the goods or services you got.

### **Reusing items from previous elections counts towards your expense limit**

If you reuse something, such as a banner, from a previous election, its reasonable market value goes towards your expense limit. You can't split an expense over multiple elections.

We suggest you record the price you originally paid for the item. If you don't know the original price, record what the item would cost now, based on two quotes.

### **Deadline for paying advertising bills**

Make sure you get all the invoices for your election expenses within 20 working days of us declaring the official election result.

You must pay all these invoices within 40 working days of us declaring the official result. It's an offence to not pay your invoices on time.

If you're disputing a bill, you can follow the procedure in sections 206Z and 206ZA of the Electoral Act.

# Applying the rules to different types of advertising

## | Te whai i ngā ture i roto i ngā kātū whakatairanga

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## This section explains how the rules apply to election advertisements published in different medium.

### You need a promoter statement on your website or account

On websites, put your promoter statement on the page that contains the election advertising. If you have many pages with election advertising, put your promoter statement on your homepage.

On social media accounts, include your promoter statement in your ‘About’ or profile section.

You don’t need a promoter statement if you like or share an election advertisement that someone else published on social media.

### Your online advertisements

You can pay for an election advertisement to appear unsolicited on another person’s webpage. For example, you can:

- place a banner advertisement on someone else’s website
- promote a post on social media
- promote a web search result.

### You must include your promoter statement on the advertisement

You must include a promoter statement on the advertisement itself.

You can shorten the promoter statement if you have a limited number of pixels or characters.

For example, you could shorten ‘Promoted by Alice Promoter, 111 Any Street, Auckland’ to ‘A Promoter, 111 Any St, AKLD’.

### Linking to a website can make an advertisement election advertising

If your publication refers to a website, the content of the website may help decide whether the publication is:

- an election advertisement
- a party advertisement, a candidate advertisement or both.

Listing a website is fine, but if you use words or graphics that encourage readers to visit a website, consider the content of both the advertisement and the website.

For example, if your print advertisement encourages readers to visit a website (e.g. Find us on Facebook at...) and the website encourages them to vote for a party, the print advertisement is an election advertisement.

## **Setting up and looking after the hardware and software behind your website doesn't count towards your expense limits**

Election expenses for websites and social media include the costs of preparation, design, publication and hosting fees.

The costs of setting up and looking after the hardware and software of the website don't count towards your expense limits.

## **You can make your website accessible**

We recommend you make your website as easy to access as possible. For example, you could make sure your website meets the New Zealand Government Web Accessibility Standard:

[www.digital.govt.nz/standards-and-guidance/nz-government-web-standards/web-accessibility-standard-1-2](http://www.digital.govt.nz/standards-and-guidance/nz-government-web-standards/web-accessibility-standard-1-2)

This isn't compulsory, but it'll make your website easy to access for people:

- with low vision
- with reading, learning or intellectual disabilities
- using phones, tablets, screen readers or speech recognition software.

## **You can broadcast advertisements on TV and radio**

You can broadcast election advertisements at any time, except for election day.

## **You still need to include a promoter statement**

You must include a promoter statement in all your broadcast advertisements.

If you publish an election advertisement only in an audible form, the promoter statement must be as easy to hear as the rest of the advertisement.

## **You need the authority of the candidate or party you're promoting**

If your broadcast advertisement promotes a candidate or party, you need prior written authorisation from that candidate or party secretary.

## **Broadcast advertisements count as expenses**

The cost of a broadcast advertisement will count towards your expense limit.

## You can place an advertisement in a publication

You can place election advertisements in a publication, such as a newspaper, magazine, or journal. The publication can be electronic or printed.

### **Editorial versus advertorial content**

If a publication, such as your local paper, asks you to write a column or opinion piece, it doesn't count as an election advertisement. It will fall under the exception for editorial content (see the election advertising section).

However, your column or piece will count as an advertisement if you pay a publication to run it, for example as part of an advertising package.

### **Only the cost of the advertisement counts towards your expense limits**

Only the cost of the advertisement itself counts towards your expense limits. You don't need to account for the cost of the whole publication your advertisement is in.

## **You can put up signs, banners, posters**

You can put up signs, banners and posters to promote a candidate or party. Remember to always include your promoter statement.

### **Local councils are responsible for regulating election signs in their region**

Local councils are responsible for regulating when, where, and how you can display election signs. Talk to your local councils about their rules before you put up any election signs.

Contact details for local councils are available here:

[www.elections.nz/guidance-and-rules/advertising-and-campaigning/election-signs/](http://www.elections.nz/guidance-and-rules/advertising-and-campaigning/election-signs/)

In the 9 weeks before election day, you can have election signs that are up to 3 square metres in size. This applies wherever you are in New Zealand, but you'll still need to follow your local council's application processes and rules about where you can put them up. Talk to your council if you want to have larger signs or put them up earlier.

### **You can only pay certain people to display election signs**

You can only pay someone to display an election sign if displaying signs is part of their business.

### **The costs of framing election signs generally do not count as expenses**

The cost of framing material that holds up signs, such as wooden framing, don't go towards your expense limits unless they are part of the cost of a commercial framework you've used.

## **Mobile advertising counts towards your expense limits**

The costs of mobile advertising, such as signage on campaign cars, go towards your expense limits. The cost of running a vehicle with signs on it isn't an expense unless you're paying to use the vehicle to display your advertisements.

## **You can pay staff to work on advertising**

Paid campaign staff time only count towards your expense limits if they're directly involved in preparing, designing, composing, printing, posting or publishing an election advertisement.

The cost of labour you get for free doesn't count towards your expense limits.

## **You can give out items**

You can give out items that promote a candidate and/or party, such as t-shirts, bumper stickers, lapel badges and flags.

If you give out any items before the regulated period starts, assume people will keep displaying them during the regulated period and count the cost of the items towards your expense limits.

## **People can't display the items you give out on election day**

Take care when giving out items to promote a candidate or party. People could break the law if they display them either:

- within 10 metres of an advance voting place
- anywhere on election day.

## **You can't treat people**

Treating is giving people food, drink, other items or entertainment to intentionally influence their vote. It's a criminal offence to treat before, during or after an election. There are stricter rules around voting places explained on the next page.

If a court convicts someone of treating, they could go to prison, be disqualified from voting for 3 years and lose their seat in Parliament, if they have one.

Before you give people food, drink, other items or entertainment, consider:

- how much you're giving, and how much money it's worth. Ordinary hospitality that's part of a political meeting isn't treating.
- who you're giving to. For example, giving out food at an organisation's own annual conference, where the audience is mainly organisation members, is unlikely to be treating. Giving out food at a public meeting is riskier.
- how much political material you're giving at the same time.

Light refreshments, such as a cup of tea and a snack, that's part of a political meeting isn't treating.

To avoid complaints, we suggest you be cautious and restrained when giving out food, drink, other items or entertainment as part of your campaign. Be especially cautious with giving out alcohol.

If you're concerned that something you're planning might be treating, you can ask us for our opinion.

## Improper influence

While third parties can encourage people to enrol to vote, it is an offence to give money (or anything of pecuniary value) to a person in order to improperly influence them not to enrol, or switch or choose a particular roll type when enrolling and exercising the Māori Electoral Option. The offence carries a fine of up to \$40,000.

## You can survey, poll and canvass voters

Your surveys, opinion polls or telephone canvassing are election advertisements if they go beyond just getting voters' views. If they encourage or persuade voters to vote or not vote for a candidate or party, you'll need to follow advertising rules.

For example, if your survey asks leading questions that promote a candidate or party's policies, it's probably an election advertisement.

We can review your canvassing script or survey and give our view on whether it's an election advertisement.

If your survey, opinion poll or telephone canvassing is an election advertisement, any costs will go towards your expense limits, such as the cost of:

- renting phone lines
- making phone calls
- paying a person or group carrying out the survey, opinion poll or telephone canvassing.

## Face-to-face canvassing doesn't count as election advertising

Face-to-face canvassing doesn't count as advertising, so you don't need a promoter statement and the costs don't go towards your expense limits. However, the costs of any leaflets you hand out, for example, would be expense items if they promote a candidate or party.

# Rules once voting has started | Ko ngā ture mō te wā tuku pōti

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## There are restrictions on what you can do once voting starts.

It's a criminal offence to do anything that could be seen as encouraging or persuading voters:

- in an advance voting place
- within 10 metres of an advance voting place
- on election day.

This includes advertising, public statements, processions and speeches, as well as displaying candidate and party names, emblems, slogans or logos. The full lists of restricted activities are in sections 197 and 197A of the Electoral Act.

Remove all your election advertising that's visible from a public place before election day. Returning Officers<sup>1</sup> can remove or cover advertising that breaches the rules.

### Providing free food, drink or entertainment around voting places

A person can be fined up to \$10,000 for providing free food, drink (excluding water), and entertainment (including music) within 100 metres of the entrance of a voting place during voting hours. This rule does not apply to an entity that in its ordinary course of business provides free food, drink or entertainment.

### You can wear a party lapel badge or rosette

Any person can wear a party badge or rosette on their lapel at any time, including inside voting places and on election day.

The badge can show the party's name, emblem, slogan or logo. It can't show a candidate's name or website. A party lapel badge should be authorised by the party secretary and include a promoter statement.

Don't display lapel badges in other places such as on vehicles.

### Wearing and displaying party colours

You can wear clothes in party colours or display streamers, ribbons and similar items in party colours on vehicles within 10 metres of advance voting places and on election day. Ensure these items don't show party or candidate names, emblems, slogans or logos.

Party supporters can also wear clothes in party colours if they don't show party or candidate names, emblems, slogans or logos.

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<sup>1</sup> The operational title we use for Returning Officer is Electorate Manager. Returning Officer contact details will be available on [vote.nz](http://vote.nz).

## You can't deliver election material on election day

You can't deliver election material through the post or directly to mailboxes on election day.

To avoid breaches, New Zealand Post stops accepting election material for delivery from Thursday nine days before election day. Clearly mark any election-related mail you send so New Zealand Post knows not to deliver it on election day.

Be careful about hand-delivering election material to mailboxes on the Friday before election day. If a voter doesn't check their mail until the next day, they may think it arrived on election day and complain.

## You can't hand out anything that mentions candidates or parties

On election day, don't print or give out anything that mentions any candidates or parties.

## It's illegal to imitate ballot papers

It's illegal to imitate ballot papers from midnight on the Tuesday before election day to the end of election day.

Don't print or share anything that's likely to influence voters that looks like a ballot paper or part of a ballot paper or lists candidates or parties.

## Contacting voters on election day

You can contact voters on election day to remind them to vote or offer to help them get to a voting place. Don't say or do anything to influence their vote.

We recommend you read off a script so you don't say anything that breaks the law. Keep candidates and parties out of your script. That way there's no suggestion you're trying to promote a candidate or party on election day in breach of the rules.

You can contact us to get our opinion on whether your script follows the rules for election day.

## Be careful what you post on websites and social media

On election day, it's illegal to post or share anything that's likely to influence voters. This includes photos of completed ballot papers. Posting your personal political views on election day can also break the law.

You can keep existing election material on your website or social media page, so long as all the following apply:

- you published the material before election day
- the material is only available to people who voluntarily access it
- you don't publish advertisements promoting the page or site on election day
- you don't repost material on election day, even if the information was posted before election day.

We recommend you disable the public message boards and comment sections of your websites and social media on election day. This will stop users from posting new election-related material.

Don't post anything that encourages voters to vote, or not vote, for candidates or parties at the general election. We recommend you don't use profile pictures or frames that support a candidate or party.

### **Take down signs and posters before election day**

Take down your election signs and posters before election day. This includes signs and graphics on vehicles, and bumper stickers.

If you have any election signs or posters within 10 metres of what will be an advance voting place, take them down before advance voting starts.

Double check the schedules and rotations for any digital advertising to make sure they don't breach the rules.

### **You can only enter a voting place to vote**

You may only enter a voting or advance voting place to vote. Once you've voted, you must leave.

When you're near a voting place on election day or within 10 metres of an advance voting place, do not say or do anything that could influence voters. Exercise restraint to avoid complaints.

# Complaints about election advertising | Te tuku amuamu ōkawa mō ngā whakatairanga pōtitanga

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# There are different agencies people can go to if they have concerns about an election advertisement.

## Contact us about breaches of election advertising rules

The Commission is responsible for ensuring that the rules regarding transparency of promoter statements, authorisation of advertising and electoral finance rules are being complied with. You can complain to us about breaches of election advertising and the election day rules under the Electoral Act, and election programmes under the Broadcasting Act.

Complaints can be made using our online form at [www.vote.nz](http://www.vote.nz) and [www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz) or by email to [enquiries@elections.govt.nz](mailto:enquiries@elections.govt.nz).

If we believe the person or group has committed an offence, we'll report the facts to the police. We can't enforce laws or prosecute offenders.

Sometimes, we may not report an offence if there's no public interest because it's so inconsequential.

The Broadcasting Standards Authority, the Advertising Standards Authority and the Media Council all have roles when it comes to considering whether the content of campaign advertising, broadcasts and media activity meets the relevant standards they administer

## Contact the Broadcasting Standards Authority about broadcasting

The Broadcasting Standards Authority (BSA) oversees broadcasting on TV and radio.

### *Election programmes must follow the Election Programmes Code*

Election programmes on TV and radio, such as party and candidate advertisements, must follow the Election Programmes Code of Broadcasting Practice.

The BSA website has more information about the code, and how to complain under it:

[www.bsa.govt.nz/broadcasting-standards/election-code/](http://www.bsa.govt.nz/broadcasting-standards/election-code/)

### *Third-party programmes must follow broadcasting standards*

Third party programmes about elections must follow the relevant broadcasting standards for radio, free-to-air TV or pay TV.

If you think a programme has breached a standard, complain to the broadcaster first. If you can't resolve your complaint, you can go to the BSA.

The BSA website has more information about the standards and how to complain:

[www.bsa.govt.nz/complaints](http://www.bsa.govt.nz/complaints)

### **Contact the Advertising Standards Authority about other advertising**

The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) oversees advertising in all media other than TV and radio.

Advertising must comply with the ASA Codes of Practice. The ASA website has more information about the codes and how to complain:

[www.asa.co.nz/complaints](http://www.asa.co.nz/complaints)

### **Contact the Media Council about editorial content**

The New Zealand Media Council oversees its members, which include publications and news websites.

If you want to complain about editorial content, you must go to the publisher first. If you can't resolve your complaint, you can go to the Council.

The Media Council website has more information about its members, and how to complain:

[www.mediacouncil.org.nz](http://www.mediacouncil.org.nz)

### **Contact local councils about election signs**

If you have any questions or complaints about the placement of election signs, talk to the local council of the area the sign is in.

Contact details for local councils are available here:

[www.elections.nz/guidance-and-rules/advertising-and-campaigning/election-signs/](http://www.elections.nz/guidance-and-rules/advertising-and-campaigning/election-signs/)

# After the election | Ā muri i te pōtitanga

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## **This section explains when and how you must report your expenses if you spend \$100,000.**

### **If you spent over \$100,000, you must report your advertising expenses to us**

If you spent over \$100,000 on election advertising, you must report your election expenses to us.

You don't have to record or report any donations to your campaign.

#### **Send us your return within 70 working days of election day**

You must send us any return of your expenses within 70 working days of election day.

Use the Registered Promoter Expenses Return form to make your return. Contact us and ask for the form.

#### **The form will guide you through the returns process**

The return form includes detailed advice about how to complete your return and send it to us.

#### **We may need you to get an auditor's report**

We may need you to get an auditor's report if we have reasonable grounds to believe that your return may contain any false or misleading information.

#### **It's an offence to not send us your return of expenses**

If you fail to meet any of the requirements for your return of expenses, you're committing an offence. We may refer you to New Zealand Police.

#### **We'll publish your return**

We'll publish your return on our [www.elections.nz](http://www.elections.nz) website.

# Summary of advertising rules for third parties | He whakarāpopotohanga nō ngā ture whakatairanga mō ngā kaiwhakatairanga tūtahi

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The table below summarises the rules for third party election advertisements in all mediums.

Advertisement content	When allowed	Counts as election expense	Needs authorisation from	Third party expense?	Candidate or party expense?
Promoting party	Any time except election day	During regulated period	Party secretary	Yes	Party expense
Attacking party	Any time except election day	During regulated period	N/A	Yes	No
Promoting candidate	Any time except election day	During regulated period	Candidate	Yes	Candidate expense
Attacking candidate	Any time except election day	During regulated period	N/A	Yes	No
Promoting candidate and party	Any time except election day	During regulated period	Candidate and party secretary	Yes	Candidate and party expense

# Useful contacts | Ko ngā taipitopito whakapā whaitake

You may find these organisations useful to your campaign and to understanding your responsibilities as a third party.

For information on ...	Agency & Contact
<b>Administration of enrolment and voting services. We produce a range of resources, in different languages, about enrolling and voting which can be ordered via our website or by email</b>	Electoral Commission Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri  Helpline: 0800 36 76 56 National Office: 04 495 0030  General enquiries or requests for resources: <a href="mailto:enquiries@elections.govt.nz">enquiries@elections.govt.nz</a>
<b>Purchase of printed rolls</b>	Requests for rolls and roll data: <a href="mailto:data@elections.govt.nz">data@elections.govt.nz</a>
<b>Nominations, parliamentary elections, by-elections and list vacancies</b>	Requests for advisory opinions: <a href="mailto:advisory@elections.govt.nz">advisory@elections.govt.nz</a>
<b>Advice about election rules including advisory opinions on whether material is an election advertisement</b>	Electoral Commission websites: <a href="http://www.elections.nz">www.elections.nz</a> <a href="http://www.vote.nz">www.vote.nz</a> <a href="http://www.electionresults.govt.nz">www.electionresults.govt.nz</a>
<b>Parliamentary electoral boundaries</b>	
<b>Accessing legislation including the Electoral Act 1993</b>	Parliamentary Counsel Office Te Tari Tohutohu Pāremata  <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz">www.legislation.govt.nz</a>

For information on ...	Agency & Contact
<b>Administrative and support services to MPs and funding entitlements for MPs</b>	Parliamentary Service Pāremata Aotearoa <hr/> Ph 04 817 9999 <a href="mailto:publicity@parliament.govt.nz">publicity@parliament.govt.nz</a>
<b>Having your say on the law relating to parliamentary elections through the Inquiry into each general election</b>	Justice Select Committee <hr/> <a href="mailto:ju@parliament.govt.nz">ju@parliament.govt.nz</a> <a href="http://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/sc/scl/justice/">www.parliament.nz/en/pb/sc/scl/justice/</a>
<b>Information and complaints regarding advertising</b>	Advertising Standards Authority <hr/> <a href="http://www.asa.co.nz">www.asa.co.nz</a>
<b>Information and complaints regarding broadcasting</b>	Broadcasting Standards Authority Te Mana Whanonga Kaipāho <hr/> <a href="http://www.bsa.govt.nz">www.bsa.govt.nz</a>
<b>Information and complaints regarding press</b>	Media Council Te kaunihera ao pāpāho o Aotearoa <hr/> <a href="http://www.mediacouncil.org.nz">www.mediacouncil.org.nz</a>
<b>Information and resources on how to protect yourself online</b>	National Cyber Security Centre <hr/> <a href="http://www.ncsc.govt.nz">www.ncsc.govt.nz</a>
<b>Election year guidance: Information on state servants being candidates</b>	Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission <hr/> <a href="http://www.publicservice.govt.nz">www.publicservice.govt.nz</a>

For information on ...	Agency & Contact
<b>Language translation services</b>	<p>Straker Translations</p> <hr/> <p><a href="http://www.strakertranslations.com">www.strakertranslations.com</a></p> <p>Te Tari Taiwhenua</p> <p>Department of Internal Affairs</p> <hr/> <p><a href="http://www.dia.govt.nz/translation-service">www.dia.govt.nz/translation-service</a></p>

