Election 2026 – Party tax policies



Tax policy	Current tax settings	Act	Green	Labour	Te Pāti Māori	National	NZ First	Opportunity (TOP)
Personal tax (rates and thresholds)	• 10.5% up to $15,600 • 17.5% on $15,601 to $53,500 • 30% on $53,501 to $78,100 • 33% on $78,101 to $180,000 • 39% on $180,001+	No income-tax cuts in the 2026 fiscal plan. Existing rates and thresholds retained until fiscal headroom allows consideration of greater rate alignment.	• 0% up to $9,999 • 10% on $10,000 to $19,999 • 17.5% on $20,000 to $39,999 • 25.5% on $40,000 to $59,999 • 30.5% on $60,000 to $79,999 • 33.5% on $80,000 to $159,999 • 45% on $160,000+	No change	• 0% up to $30,000 • 15% on $30,001 to $60,000 • 33% on $60,001 to $90,000 • 39% $90,001 to $180,000 • 42% $180,001 to $300,000 • 48% on $300,001+	No income-tax cuts in the October fiscal plan. Potential relief only after surplus and debt reduction, with no rates or thresholds announced.	No new 2026 income-tax rates announced. The $14,000 tax-free threshold is a 2023 policy, not a confirmed 2026 commitment.	• 28% up to $50,000 • 34% on $50,001 to $200,000 • 39% on $200,001+
Company tax rate	28%	28%	• 33% for biggest corporations (0.7%) • 28% for small/ medium enterprises	No change	Increase to 33%.	Not stated	• 28% for companies $30m+ turnover • 20% for companies under $30m	Not stated
Trust tax rate	• 33% up to $10,000 • 39% if more than $10,000	Not stated	No change	No change	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Taxation of savings	New Zealand generally taxes savings on a taxed-taxed-exempt (TTE) basis, where: • savings contributions are taxed at a person's marginal rate; • income within a savings account is taxed at a person's prescribed investor rate (10.5%, 17.5% or 28%); and • withdrawals are not subject to further tax. Many other countries tax savings on an exempt-exempt-tax (EET) basis and only tax savings when they are withdrawn.	NZ Super age to 67, rising three months each year. Early access for physically demanding careers. Tax-free qualifying KiwiSaver earnings. End government KiwiSaver contributions where employers contribute. Hold NZ Super Fund contributions.	No change	Compulsory employer KiwiSaver contributions, even during employee pauses, rising to 6% by 2032. Extend contributions to paid parental leave and workers aged 65+. Ban new total remuneration contracts. Have not ruled out changes to superannuation.	Not stated	Compulsory KiwiSaver for workers, combined contributions rising to 12% by 2032. Employer contributions for workers over 65, enrolment at birth with a $1,500 Baby Boost, and support during paid parental leave. No increase in the NZ Super age.	Compulsory KiwiSaver enrolment at birth, with a one-off $1,000 Crown contribution for newborn NZ citizens. Compulsory workforce KiwiSaver, with combined contributions rising to 8%, then 10%. Restrict NZ Super to citizens from 2029. Opposes raising the retirement age.	Introduce KiwiSaver 2.0, with compulsory employer & employee contributions to 12% once fully implemented. Contributions will be tax-exempt once made compulsory and all KiwiSaver income will be tax-exempt after 20 years. It is not clear whether KiwiSaver withdrawals will be taxed.
Wealth taxes	None	No wealth tax/ inheritance tax.	2.5% tax on net assets above $10m with an exemption for family homes.	Chris Hipkins has ruled out a wealth/ inheritance tax.	1.5% on net assets between $2 - $5m. 2% on net assets between $5- $10m. 2.5% on net assets $10m+	No wealth tax/ inheritance tax.	Not stated, has previously opposed such taxes.	No change

Election 2026 – Party tax policies



Tax policy	Current tax settings	Act	Green	Labour	Te Pāti Māori	National	NZ First	Opportunity (TOP)
Property and investment taxes	For property sold on or after 1 July 2024, 2 year bright-line test. Main home, business premises, farmland are generally excluded from bright-line, as well as inherited property. No broad Capital Gains Tax ("CGT") but certain investment gains taxed as ordinary income (e.g. shares acquired for resale and financial arrangements).	Remove rental-loss ring-fencing so landlords can offset losses against other taxable income. Exempt qualifying crypto gains after a 12-month holding period and low-value purchases. Professional traders and businesses remain subject to existing rules.	Capital Acquisitions Tax (33%) on assets and gifts received worth over $1,000,000, with exemptions for family farms and family homes. Reverse landlord tax cuts (interest deductibility) and brightline changes.	Capital gains tax (28%) on profit made after 1 July 2027 for commercial or residential property sold, excluding family home, farms, inheritance/gifts, KiwiSaver, shares, businesses and personal items. Replace Investment Boost with a $10,000 instant asset write-off for businesses with turnover below $10 million from 1 July 2027. Will not reinstate interest denials for residential investment property.	Land banking tax of 33%. Vacant house tax of 2%. 5% stamp duty on residential sales, excluding homes under $1m for first home buyers.	National does not support ACT's proposal to offset rental losses against other income, citing fiscal pressures.	Accelerated depreciation rate of 50% in the first year for new plant, machinery and equipment for the manufacturing sector and targeted export sectors.	An annual land value tax of 1.75% on urban land and 0.5% on rural land. This would apply to the unimproved value of land. Exemptions for certain kinds of land that is used for public functions/ delivers public benefit. Deferrable for superannuitants and farmers, where certain criteria are met.
Other business taxes	The current Government has proposed a prudential levy on banks and other financial market participants, which is intended to cover the costs of running the Reserve Bank and is expected to come into effect in April 2027.	No change	Bank levy of 0.06% on the liabilities of ANZ, BNZ, ASB, Westpac. Withholding tax rate of 5% on offshore profits for big tech companies.	Commercial property covered under the CGT but businesses, business assets, shares and KiwiSaver are exempt. Chris Hipkins has suggested Labour would scrutinise the prudential levy. Ruled out streaming services levy.	Introduce 5% International Profit Transfer Tax on the value of profits transferred offshore.	National would enact the prudential levy as expected. Broader bank tax reforms unlikely to progress.	Marsden Point SEZ could include rate rebates, forgoing levies, investment incentives, and reduced company taxes for specific investments.	No change
GST	15% ($60,000 registration threshold) with some exclusions.	No change	No change	As part of the Small Business Action Plan, raise the GST registration threshold to $80,000, with effect from 1 July 2028.	Income Tax Kai Credit for people earning $60,000 or less, worth up to eight weeks of kai per year.	Review the GST registration threshold.	Not stated	No change
Environmental and road user taxes	Emissions Trading Scheme. FBT exemption for employer provided subsidised public transport fare cards and e-bikes, scooters and bikes. Fuel excise tax.	Supports the fuel excise tax. Return net carbon auction revenue through a Carbon Tax Refund.	No change	Fuel tax increases deferred for 3 years. No change to ETS or RUC.	Not stated	Fuel tax increase deferred for 1 year, then staggered six-monthly.	Remove the ETS charge from petrol and diesel over the next government term. Campaigned to leave the Paris Accord.	No change

Election 2026 – Party tax policies



Tax policy	Current tax settings	Act	Green	Labour	Te Pāti Māori	National	NZ First	Opportunity (TOP)
Selected other tax and economic policies	R&D Tax Incentive - 15% tax credit for eligible R&D. Investment Boost - from 22 May 2025, business can claim 20% of the cost of new assets as an expense, then depreciate the remaining as usual.	Supports property-rights RMA reform, PPPs and partial privatisation models for major infrastructure, and fast-tracking supermarket infrastructure to boost competition. Support tourism infrastructure by returning $1 for each guest night in the council's area, rather than allowing an accommodation levy. Remove a cap on charitable donations being able to receive tax benefits.	Additional Inland Revenue funding of $100m a year to enforce the new rules. Shift taxation from wages towards wealth and large corporations. Replace Investment Boost with Innovation Boost, focused on productive investment aligned with industry policy, decarbonisation and decent work principles.	Create a New Zealand Future Fund, separate from the NZ Super Fund, investing Crown assets and initial capital in NZ infrastructure and businesses for financial and social returns, with legislative asset protections. Require 15-day payment of invoices up to $25,000. Gaming rebate: 25%, capped at $4.5m per studio, with minimum annual development spend of $200,000. Reverse tobacco excise concessions.	$1b investment into Inland Revenue, the Serious Fraud office, the Financial Markets authority and the NZ financial intelligence unit to tackle fraud and evasion.	National is consulting on capital market reforms to lower the cost of capital and improve returns, covering eight areas including product disclosure statements, issuer/director liability, crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending limits, wholesale investor settings and auditor liability. Promises to reduce the compulsory student loan repayment rate from 12% to 10%. Propose to share International Visitor Levy revenue, based on number of foreign visitor guest nights (instead of accommodation levy). Keep Investment Boost deduction for eligible assets of any value.	Buy back BNZ and merge it with Kiwibank into a fully Crown-owned, commercially run National Bank of New Zealand. Funding: Sovereign Banking Bond, long-dated Crown debt, limited Future Fund/ACC investment and Kiwibank capital. 14% tax rate for sovereign funds investing in nationally significant infrastructure. Open to an accommodation levy. Gaming rebate: 40%, capped at $10m per studio, with minimum annual development spend of $150,000. Ongoing CODE funding, rising to $7m by 2028. Make the temporary $50 weekly in-work tax credit boost permanent and add $70, a $120 weekly uplift.	Introduce a "Citizen's Income" for NZ citizens and residents 18+ equivalent to the Jobseeker benefit. This will replace many main benefits. Top ups would be provided for superannuitants and children. Reform infrastructure funding using bonds and government backed infrastructure fund. Open to congestion charging and visitor/accommodation levies to support local council funded infrastructure.

Updated to 27 October 2026. "Not stated" means no sourced policy. Election proposals remain subject to legislation and coalition agreements.

ACT:

National's KiwiSaver plan tests the Right's old savings scepticism | BusinessDesk
ACT Fiscal Plan 2026 (11 October)
ACT promises tax-free crypto gains after a year
Bed taxes on the way, but make it one-size-fits-all, hotels say
ACT rental-loss tax relief (14 October) | RNZ
ACT fiscal plan (11 October) | ACT

Green Party:

Greens Tax Policy 2026 | Green
Greens propose wealth, corporate, and inheritance taxes to fund income tax changes | RNZ
Greens' fiscal plan (23 October) | Green Party

Labour Party:

Targeted tax changes to grow the economy and invest in health | Labour
The New Zealand Future Fund | Labour
Hipkins confident he can form coalition with Greens without budging on tax | 1News
Labour won't continue with Investment Boost, pitches alternative small business plan | Stuff
Election 2026: Labour quietly ditches streaming tax proposal as National brings it to light - NZ Herald
Labour's Small Business Action Plan
Labour fiscal plan (4 October) | Labour
Gaming rebate proposals (20 October) | RNZ

Te Pāti Māori:

Tax Policy | Te Pāti Māori

National Party:

National's KiwiSaver plan tests the Right's old savings scepticism | BusinessDesk
Rebuilding the Economy | National
National abandons plans for bed tax, bank tax amid 'no new taxes' pledge
National vows to reduce student loan repayment rate if re-elected
National fiscal plan (12 October) | National

NZ First:

New Zealand First Policy | NZ First
NZ First wants tax breaks for nationally-significant infrastructure | BusinessDesk
KiwiSaver Generation | NZ First
In-work tax credit (10 October) | RNZ
ETS fuel policy (24 October) | NZ First

Opportunity:

Opportunity Tax Reset Policy Overview | Opportunity

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