

NZ Election 2026: Policy Dashboard

Headline policies on savings, investment, property, wealth and business tax

7 November 2026

Election day. Policies as at 7 October.

National

Compulsory KiwiSaver, no new taxes

- KiwiSaver (or equivalent) **compulsory from 1 Jul 2028**
- Employee and employer rates rise to **6% each (12% total) by 2032**
- Newborns auto-enrolled from 1 Jul 2027 with a **\$1,500 Baby Boost**
- Employer contributions extended to over-65s and paid parental leave
- Campaigning on **no new taxes**

Labour

Capital gains tax on property, compulsory employer saving

- **28% CGT** on residential investment and commercial property gains after 1 Jul 2027; family home, farms, shares, KiwiSaver excluded
- Employer KiwiSaver compulsory from 1 Jul 2028, **up to 6% by 2032**; employee default 4%, no minimum
- **No change** to current interest deductibility rules for residential investment property
- GST threshold **\$60k to \$80k**; asset write-off \$1k to \$10k
- Revenue directed to health spending

ACT

Tax-free KiwiSaver earnings, no compulsion

- **Opposes** compulsory KiwiSaver
- **No tax on investment earnings** in qualifying KiwiSaver and super accounts
- Ends the Government contribution for members with employer contributions
- Crypto held over a year taxed at **zero**; small-purchase crypto exempt
- Gradually lift NZ Super age to 67; KiwiSaver access stays at 65

Green Party

Tax wealth and high incomes

- **2.5% wealth tax** on net assets above \$10m (family home excluded)
- **33% tax** on gifts and inheritances above \$1m
- Company tax **33%** above \$30m turnover; 28% for smaller firms
- \$10,000 tax-free threshold; **45%** rate above \$160,000
- Large bank levy; **5% withholding** on profits big tech firms send offshore
- Restore 10-year bright-line; remove interest deductibility on residential investment

Te Pāti Māori

“Kiwi tax plan”: wealth, land and companies

- Wealth tax **1.5% above \$2m, 2% above \$5m, 2.5% at \$10m+**
- **\$30,000** tax-free threshold; **48%** above \$300,000
- 33% company tax, 33% land-banking tax, 2% vacant-house tax
- **5% stamp duty**; first-home buyers under \$1m exempt
- “Kai Credit” for earners up to \$60k; says 97% pay less income tax

Opportunity

Tax land, pay a Citizen’s Income

- Annual land tax: **1.75% urban, 0.5% rural** (land only, not buildings)
- **\$19,400** Citizen’s Income for eligible adults
- Rates: **28%** to \$50k, **34%** to \$200k, **39%** above
- “KiwiSaver 2.0”: compulsory **6% + 6%**, contributions tax-exempt
- Fund income tax-free after 20 years; no first-home or hardship withdrawals

New Zealand First

Bigger compulsory saving, lower company tax

- Compulsory KiwiSaver; rates rise to **8% each, then 10% each**
- Citizen babies auto-enrolled with **\$1,000** at birth
- Company tax **28% to 20%** below \$30m turnover (about \$1b cost)
- NZ Super limited to citizens from 2029; opposes age 67
- Says tax cuts will accompany its wider programme

At a glance

Compulsory saving

National **Labour (employer)** **NZ First**

Opportunity

Capital gains tax

Labour (property)

Wealth tax

Greens **Te Pāti Māori**

Land tax

Opportunity **TPM (land-banking)**

Company tax up

Greens **TPM**

Company tax down

NZ First

Tax-free returns

ACT **Opportunity**

Household impact depends on how income tax, compulsory saving, property and business interests combine.