

	Current settings	Te Pāti Māori	Green Party	Opportunity	Labour	National	ACT	New Zealand First
Personal income tax thresholds	10.5% on \$15,600 and below 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 and above	0% on \$30,000 and below 15% on \$30,001 to \$60,000 33% on \$60,001 to \$90,000 39% on \$90,001 to \$180,000 42% on \$180,001 to \$300,000 48% on \$300,001 and above	0% on \$9,999 and below 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 and above	28% on \$50,000 and below 34% on \$50,001 to \$200,000 39% on \$200,001 and above	Position not stated	Position not stated but the Minister of Finance has hinted at further inflation-linked bracket increases.	Previously announced a two-rate income tax system with a top rate of 28% - current position not stated	Position not stated
Capital gains tax, land tax and property investment settings	No capital gains tax, but certain gains can be taxed under other rules (for example, the land disposal rules or foreign investment fund regime). 2 year bright-line test for residential investment property disposals. Full interest deductibility on residential investment property available to investors.	Introduce: • a 5% stamp duty on residential property sales (excluding first home buyers purchasing homes under \$1 million) • a 33% land banking tax; and • a 2% vacant homes tax.	Reinstate 10-year bright-line test for residential investment property disposals (family home exempt) and limitation on deduction of mortgage interest for residential property investors.	Introduce an annual Land Value Tax of 1.75% for all urban land and 0.5% on rural land, with exceptions for land used for public functions (e.g., social housing land, communally owned Māori land, government land etc.).	Introduce a targeted 28% capital gains tax on profit made after 1 July 2027 from the sale of commercial or residential property (excluding the family home, farms, KiwiSaver, shares, business assets, inheritances and gifts), with the revenue collected to be used to fund three doctor's visits for every year for all New Zealanders. Has ruled out reinstating the limitation on deduction of mortgage interest for residential property investors.	"No new taxes" promise - position on current tax settings not stated	Introduce a bright-line test that will make gains on qualifying personal investment digital assets exempt from tax if held for at least 12 months.	Position not stated
Wealth and inheritance tax	No wealth tax, inheritance tax, estate duty or gift duty.	Introduce an annual individual wealth tax of 1.5% on net wealth above \$2 million, 2% on net wealth between \$5 million and \$10 million, and 2.5% on net wealth above \$10 million.	Introduce a 2.5% individual wealth tax on net assets above \$10 million (family home exempt). Introduce a Capital Acquisitions Tax of 33% on inheritances and gifts above \$1 million (family home and family farms exempt).	Position not stated	No change	No change	No change	Winston Peters has expressed opposition to a wealth tax.
Corporate and business tax	28% tax rate for companies. No dedicated bank levy in force, but the current National-led Government is proposing to introduce a prudential levy for banks, insurers and other financial market institutions to cover Reserve Bank costs, which is expected to come into effect around August 2027.	Increase tax rate to 33% for companies. Introduce a tax of 5% on profits transferred offshore (international profit transfer tax).	Increase tax rate to 33% for companies with turnover of over \$30 million (e.g. supermarkets, energy companies, banks). Introduce a 0.06% levy on the liabilities of major banks with more than \$100 billion in liabilities (capturing ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac). Enforce the 5% withholding tax rate on service and license fees that are in fact "royalties" paid by big technology companies to offshore subsidiaries.	Position not stated	Position not stated	The introduction of the Reserve Bank prudential levy will be led by National.	Previously announced a 28% top tax rate for companies and trusts - current position not stated	Lower tax rate to 20% for companies with turnover of under \$30 million.
Business investment incentives and small business support	Investment Boost provides businesses with an immediate 20% tax deduction on the cost of qualifying new capital assets acquired on or after 22 May 2025, in addition to normal depreciation. Low-value asset write-off threshold of \$1,000 for items acquired by businesses.	Position not stated	Position not stated	As part of its Abundant Energy policy, allow accelerated depreciation and a two-year FBT exemption for new electric vehicles purchased by businesses.	Remove Investment Boost, but introduce targeted support for small businesses under the Small Business Action Plan and Small Business First policies, including: • big businesses being required to pay small suppliers within 15 days for invoices under \$25,000. • a target set for 15% of government contracts to go to small businesses. • replace Investment Boost with a lift of the low-value asset write-off threshold from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for businesses with revenue under \$10 million (from 1 July 2027); • review provisional tax and filing deadlines for small businesses; and • lift compulsory GST registration threshold to \$80,000 (see below).	Position not stated	Small business policy package, including: • a freeze of the adult minimum wage for three years; • introduction of a new Training Wage at 60% of the adult minimum wage for workers under 20 for the first 12 months of work; and • modernising the tax rules for software and digital investment to neutralise the tax treatment between physical productive assets and digital investments.	Establish a Special Economic Zone at Marsden Point, which could include tax incentives such as rates rebates, foregoing various levies, investment incentives, and reduced company taxes.
KiwiSaver, retirement savings and Superannuation	Default combined KiwiSaver contribution of 7%, to rise to a combined 8% from 1 April 2028. Annual Government contribution of up to \$260.72, with members earning \$180,000 or more not eligible. Current age of eligibility for Superannuation (NZ Super) is 65 years.	Position not stated	Position not stated	Compulsory "KiwiSaver 2.0" for all eligible workers up to a combined 12% of gross earnings to be phased in over 6-7 years, with the entire contribution being tax exempt and a progressive reduction on tax on fund income until it is fully tax-exempt after twenty years.	Lift default employer KiwiSaver contributions to 6% by 2032 even when employees reduce or pause their own contributions. Make employer KiwiSaver contributions compulsory from 1 July 2028. Extend KiwiSaver to paid parental leave and employees over 65 years (from 1 July 2028). Remove the minimum contribution rate for employees (default rate at 4%). Ban total remuneration contracts that include employer KiwiSaver contributions in the salaries. No change to Superannuation eligibility age proposed	Lift default KiwiSaver contributions up to a combined 12% of gross earnings by 2032. Make KiwiSaver contributions compulsory for all workers from 1 July 2028. Introduce a \$1,500 Baby Boost contribution with automatic KiwiSaver enrolment at birth (from 1 July 2027). Extend compulsory employer contributions to employees over 65 (from 1 July 2027). Government-funded paid parental leave KiwiSaver contribution at the default rate even member contributions have paused (from 1 July 2027). Christopher Luxon has said that National will lift the Superannuation eligibility age to 67 years.	Lift the Superannuation eligibility age to 67 years.	Lift default KiwiSaver contributions up to a combined 8% and eventually 10% of gross earnings. Compulsory KiwiSaver enrolment at birth with an automatic \$1,000 Government contribution for New Zealand citizens. Extend compulsory KiwiSaver enrolment to the wider workforce. Keep the age of Superannuation eligibility at 65 but restrict New Zealand Superannuation to New Zealand citizens only from 2029 (with a grace period).
GST	15% GST rate and compulsory GST registration threshold of \$60,000.	Position not stated	Position not stated	Position not stated	Lift the compulsory GST registration threshold to \$80,000 (from 1 July 2028). No change to GST rate.	No change to GST rate.	Position not stated	Position not stated
Tax integrity and Inland Revenue enforcement	Ongoing Inland Revenue compliance and enforcement activity, with a further \$15m each year allocated to debt compliance activities by Budget 2026.	Invest \$1 billion in Inland Revenue, the Serious Fraud Office, the Financial Markets Authority and the New Zealand Financial Intelligence Unit to tackle aggressive tax avoidance and evasion.	Invest \$400+ million in Inland Revenue over the next 4 years to fund the implementation of transparency measures targeting multinational tax evasion and enforcement of the withholding tax on big tech companies.	Position not stated	Position not stated	Position not stated	Position not stated	Position not stated
Other targeted tax and economic policies		As part of its Kai Sovereignty policy: • introduce a targeted tax credit ("Kai Credit") worth up to eight weeks of food costs annually for people earning under \$60,000; and • provide \$100m in seed funding to establish Māori-owned supermarket chains.	As part of the party's Affordable Kai policy, establish a publicly owned supermarket chain ("KiwiMart") by requiring Foodstuffs and Woolworths to divest 120 existing stores and distribution centres into public ownership.	Introduce Citizen's Income where all citizens and residents 18 and over will receive up to \$370 a week in replacement of many main benefits (Jobseeker Support, Sole Parent Support, Student Allowance, Supported Living Allowance).	Separate Foodstuffs and Woolworths' wholesale supply businesses from their retail stores. Establish a New Zealand Future Fund, seeded with existing Crown assets, to invest in infrastructure and innovative Kiwi businesses (governed independently by the Guardians of the Super Fund). Write off 10% of eligible student loan balances. Expand Apprenticeship Boost, including a \$1,000 toolbox grant for new apprentices and extended employer payments. Review and reform the Emissions Trading Scheme.	Separate Foodstuffs into two chains based on brand (New World and Four Square, and PAK'nSAVE). Redistribute the International Visitor Levy back to local councils based on the region's share of international visitors (as opposed to introducing a new "bed tax"). Reduce student loan repayment rate to 10% (from the current 12%) from April 2027.	Remove the minimum price for Emissions Trading Scheme auctions, scrap New Zealand's net zero emissions 2050 target and repeal the Zero Carbon Act. Establish a Local Tourism Dividend that transfers \$1 to local councils per commercial guest night, funded from existing GST revenue and the International Visitor Levy (as opposed to introducing a new "bed tax"). Modernise rules for digital finance to attract capital and investment, including introducing a tax exemption for low-value purchases made using digital assets.	Separate Foodstuffs into two chains based on brand (New World and Four Square, and PAK'nSAVE). Nationalise the Bank of New Zealand. Introduce a universal, non-means-tested, tax-free "Kiwi Kids Grant" of \$5,000 a year for the first three years of a child's life, for up to three children, where one parent is a New Zealand citizen. Return 50% of mining royalties directly to the region where the mining occurred. Supports a tourist-focused "bed tax" in Auckland and Queenstown.