

Non-party campaigners: Combined authority mayoral elections in England Introduction
This guidance is for non-party campaigners who are campaigning at combined authority mayoral elections in England. Under the Representation of the People Act 1983, non-party campaigners must follow rules about how much they can spend on campaign activities in the run up to certain elections. This guidance explains how the rules apply. [Book traversal links for Non-party campaigners: Combined authority mayoral elections in England](#) What are non-party campaigners? What are non-party campaigners? Non-party campaigners are individuals or organisations that campaign in elections, but are not standing as political parties or candidates. Non-party campaigners have to follow certain rules in the run-up to elections. The types of non-party campaigns There are two types of non-party campaigns. These are: General campaigns Local campaigns Campaigns for or against: one or more political parties parties or candidates that support or do not support particular policies other categories of candidate Campaigns for or against: one or more candidates in a particular constituency, ward or other electoral area You can find more information about the different types of campaigns in our guidance Non-party campaigners: Where to start . The general campaign rules do not apply at elections in England in May 2022. You therefore do not have to register with us or report donations to us, and spending on activities directed only at your members will still count towards your spending total. Last updated: 8 December 2021 [Book traversal links for What are non-party campaigners?](#) Non-party campaigners: Combined authority mayoral elections in England Local campaigns at local elections Local campaigns at local elections If you are campaigning for or against a candidate at a combined authority mayoral election in England, you are covered by the rules for local campaigns. The Electoral Commission does not regulate local campaigning. Complaints about possible breaches should be made to the police. Under the local campaign rules, there are limits on how much you can spend on campaigning for or against particular candidates in a constituency or local electoral area. These limits are different, depending on the size of the electorate in the relevant area. These spending limits cover spending on most campaign activities, including leaflets, meetings and digital campaigning. Last updated: 2 February 2023 [Book traversal links for Local campaigns at local elections](#) What are non-party campaigners? The regulated period The regulated period We call the time when the spending limits and rules apply the regulated period. The regulated period starts on the day after the person you are campaigning for or against officially becomes a candidate, and finishes on polling day. You can find more information about polling dates and when people become candidates on our guidance page for candidates and agents . Last updated: 8 December 2021 [Book traversal links for The regulated period](#) Local campaigns at local elections Spending limits Spending limits During a regulated period, non-party campaigners are subject to limits on their spending on campaign activity. If you are campaigning for or against a candidate at a combined authority mayoral election you have a limit of: £50 plus 0.5p for each elector who is registered to vote on the last day for publication of the notice of election in the combined authority area. For example If there are 500,000 registered electors in the combined authority area, your spending limit for campaigning for or against a candidate for Mayor would be: $£50 + (500,000 \times 0.5p)$ $£50 + (£2,500) = £2550$ Your local elections office will be able to give you the number of electors in the combined authority. You can find the contact details for your local elections office on our [Elections in your area](#) page . You should keep a record of your spending, to make sure that you do not exceed the spending limit. Any spending over these limits must be authorised by the agent of the relevant candidate. The

authorised spending will count as candidate spending and towards the candidate's spending limit. Last updated: 2 February 2023 [Book traversal links for Spending limits](#) The regulated period Reporting Reporting If authorisation is given, the agent will need to include your spending in the candidate spending return. You will need to give the agent the necessary details for that spending to be included. If you spend more than the limit you must also complete a spending return and declaration and deliver these to the relevant Combined Authority Returning Officer (CARO) within 21 days of the result being declared. You can find contact details for the local elections office using our [postcode lookup](#) . Non party campaigner s75 spending return (PDF) Non party campaigner s75 declaration (PDF) Last updated: 2 February 2023 [Book traversal links for Reporting Spending limits](#) Imprints Imprints Whenever printed election material is published, it must contain certain details (which we refer to as an 'imprint') to show who is responsible for the material. This helps to ensure there is transparency about who is campaigning. Please see our [imprint factsheet for non-party campaigners](#) for guidance on using imprints on election material: Imprints for Non-Party s: UK Parliamentary elections, and elections in England, Wales and Northern Ireland Last updated: 8 December 2021 [Book traversal links for Imprints Reporting](#)