Joint campaigning | Electoral Commission Non-party campaigners: Where to start You are in the Non-party campaigners: Where to start section Home Non-party campaigners: Where to start View the navigation tree Go to main guidance section: Non-party campaigners: Where to start What are the rules for non-party campaigners? Elections Act 2022: Changes for non-party campaigners overview Elections Act 2022: Code of Practice for non-party campaigners Elections Act 2022: New limits on campaigning by non-UK individuals and organisations Elections Act 2022: New notification threshold How to notify us to register as a non-party campaigner Elections Act 2022: Reporting threshold Elections Act 2022: Reporting at a UKPGE What spending is regulated? Does your campaign activity meet the purpose test? Purpose test: Intention Purpose test: Campaigning on an issue What happens if the policy I have been campaigning on is adopted by a political party? Purpose test: Charities and other organisations with limits on their political activities Purpose test: The regulated period in an early UK Parliamentary general election Staff costs and other overheads Joint campaigning Joint campaigning If you and another campaigner are incurring joint spending in a joint campaign, then the regulated spending by each campaigner counts towards the regulated spending total for both campaigners. This is to stop campaigners combining their spending limits to avoid the rules. What we mean by joint spending We recognise that campaigners may come together to campaign in a variety of ways, and that these might change over the course of a campaign. Under electoral law, joint spending means spending money on regulated campaign activities where there is a common plan or arrangement between one or more non-party campaigners. You cannot be incurring joint spending if you are not planning on spending money – for example if the work is going to be done by volunteers. You are unlikely to be incurring joint spending if you: campaign on the same issue without a common plan or arrangement speak at another campaigner's event without being involved in any other way have informal discussions with another campaigner, or keep each other informed, in a way that does not involve decision-making or coordinating your plans endorse another campaign without having any further involvement – for example if you: sign a letter written by another campaigner add your branding to another campaign publicise your support for another campaign You are likely to be incurring joint spending if: you have joint advertising campaigns, leaflets or events you coordinate your regulated campaign activity with another campaigner - for example, if you agree that you should each cover particular areas, arguments or voters another campaigner can approve or has significant influence over your leaflets, websites, or other campaign activity For more on the joint campaigning rules, please see Joint campaigning for non-party campaigners Last updated: 24 May 2021 Book traversal links for Joint campaigning Staff costs and other overheads