

Code of Conduct for Candidates and their Supporters

This Code provides a guide for candidates and their supporters as to what is, and is not, considered acceptable behaviour at polling stations and in the community during the lead-up to polling day.

All candidates agree under section 14 of the Nomination form to comply with this Code of Conduct (the Code). Candidates should also familiarise themselves with both the Elections (Jersey) Law 2002 and the Public Elections (Expenditure and Donations) (Jersey) Law 2014. These are the laws that inform this Code of Conduct.

As a candidate, you will be one of the key public faces of the election, and your conduct will be scrutinised in detail by your opponents, the media and voters. Voters should be able to trust that you will comply with the law and maintain the integrity of the election process.

You are responsible for your campaign and are legally responsible for its financial management.

You should also make sure that your campaign supporters fully understand the law and know what they need to do to ensure that voters can participate freely in this election.

Make sure you and your supporters follow this Code – this will help you all to avoid situations where your honesty or integrity could be questioned. Make sure you and your supporters are courteous when dealing with other candidates and their supporters. Above all, you and your supporters should follow the Seven Principles of Public Life (commonly known as the ‘Nolan Principles’) which are the ethical standards for anyone working in the public sector. The Nolan Principles are:

1. **Selflessness:** You should act solely in terms of the public interest.
2. **Integrity:** You must avoid placing yourself under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence you in your work. You should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, or your friends. You must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.
3. **Objectivity:** You must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.
4. **Accountability:** You are accountable to the public for your decisions and actions and must submit yourself to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.
5. **Openness:** You should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.
6. **Honesty:** You should be truthful.
7. **Leadership:** You should exhibit these principles in your own behaviour. You should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

If you have any questions throughout the election process, please contact the Jersey Electoral Authority for independent and impartial advice at admin@jea.je

As a guiding principle, if there is any doubt about a particular activity, candidates and their supporters should ask themselves “What would a reasonable observer think?”

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This document is produced by the Jersey Electoral Authority (the JEA), which has legal responsibilities for oversight of specific Public Election activities.

For further information see vote.je/JEA.

Contact us at admin@jea.je

1. NOMINATION FORM

All signatures on the nomination form must be wet ink signatures. Electronic signatures will not be acceptable.

You will therefore need to plan for how you will collect the 10 signatures in support of your nomination. Those signing your form must be on the electoral register in your Parish or Constituency. For Senatorial candidates your constituency is the entire Island.

Copies of the form are available to download from Vote.je or can be collected from Parish Halls, the Library or the States Greffe, Morier House.

Your completed nomination form must be submitted in person to the States Greffe Information Centre, Morier House, Halkett Place, St. Helier from Monday 20 April to Wednesday 22 April. The office will be open from 9.00 am until 5.00pm. No new nomination forms will be accepted after 5.00pm on Wednesday 22 April. Please bring some form of photographic ID with you like a passport or driving licence. Alongside your nomination form, you will need to submit a high-quality digital headshot photo to be used on all election related publications, which should be .jpeg format and 1-3MB in size and also a 450 word manifesto document in a word format. These can be submitted via email to contact@vote.je.

Vote.je will produce and deliver a booklet Islandwide containing all candidate manifestos and also upload your manifesto to your dedicated page on the vote.je website. Vote.je will also record a 2 minute video of you speaking to camera which will be uploaded to vote.je. You should therefore prepare a short speech or spoken version of your manifesto. An appointment will be made for the filming of the video when you submit your form.

When you submit your nomination form, you will be provided with a date and time stamped receipt.

Once submitted, your form will be scanned by the JEA and forwarded by us to the Electoral Administrators of the Parish/Constituency which you wish to represent. Parish staff will verify your details and those of your proposer and seconders to ensure they are all eligible to support your nomination. You will be contacted should any issues arise and given the opportunity to revise your form before close of business on Friday 24 April. This will then be resubmitted. Once confirmed, you will receive email confirmation from the JEA that your nomination has been successfully verified. An announcement of all candidates will be made on Monday 27 April.

2. THE START OF YOUR CAMPAIGN

You can start campaigning at any time. You do not have to wait until you are nominated to declare that you will run for election, ask people to support you or publish campaign material. **However, you must wait until the day after the nominations are announced before you put any posters up in public places (Tuesday 28 April).**

Be aware that election spending includes expenses incurred at any time before the poll for that election on goods or services which are **used** during the 4 months before election day, so you will need to keep a record of your spending from 7 February 2026 up to and including election day, particularly if you purchased rosettes or posters earlier.

You will officially become a candidate once your nomination paper has been submitted and successfully verified. An announcement will be made on the vote.je website before noon on Monday 27 April 2026 detailing all of the candidates standing in the elections, and this will signal the start of the official campaign period.

Once you have officially become a candidate, you are entitled to access a Candidates' List drawn from the Electoral Register for election campaign purposes This List will be provided by the Parish or Parishes to cover the constituency in which you are standing. **SEE SECTION 6 (DATA PROTECTION).**

3. ENCOURAGING VOTERS

During your campaign, you and your supporters may:

- Encourage people to check that they are on the electoral register.

The introduction of Automatic Voter registration and recent changes to the Elections Law mean that more people will be eligible to vote than before. Anyone who has lived here for the past year should be on the register but if they are not sure they can check with their Parish on Vote.je or by calling 01534 444444.

- Provide voters with information about postal and pre poll voting.

People need to be registered to vote before noon on Friday 17 April 2026 (the last working day before the nominations period opens) in order to access pre poll or postal voting options. If they register AFTER that date they can only vote on election day itself at their Parish/District polling station.

4. POSTAL VOTING

The Law has been changed so that anyone can apply to postal vote if it is more convenient for them to do so. Voters need to apply in advance and then the relevant ballot papers will be sent to them, along with a pre-paid returns envelope and a declaration form to confirm their identity. A copy of the application to postal vote form is available to download here [Postal Voting | Vote.je](#) or can be collected from Parish Halls or the States Greffe at Morier House.

The deadline for applying for a postal vote for the election is **noon on Thursday 30 April 2026**. Under Article 46D of the Elections (Jersey) Law 2002, neither you nor your supporters should help to complete or deliver any application form from a person wishing to register to postal

vote. It is an offence to interfere with the postal voting process and if you are found guilty you will be liable to a fine.

5. PRE-POLL

If voters would rather vote in person, but might struggle to vote on election day itself, then they can choose to pre-poll vote which will be available for a week before the election. Pre-poll will be open weekdays only from Tuesday 26 May until Monday 1 June at St. Paul's Centre in St. Helier.

An elector can apply for a home visit if they have had a medical emergency which means they cannot attend a pre-poll or polling station in person. Any such applications can be made to the relevant polling station on the day of the poll.

6. DATA PROTECTION

The Electoral Register contains people's personal data and so its use is very carefully controlled. With the introduction of the new Automatic Register, Islanders will automatically be included if they are eligible based on age and residency. However, a separate Candidates' List will be created by the Parishes which will only include those on the Electoral Register who are content to have their names and addresses made available.

As a candidate for election, you will be holding and using constituents' personal information. As such, you will be legally obliged to register with the Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner (JOIC) as a data controller whilst you are an election candidate. There is no charge for this, however you must register before you can access the Candidates' List.

Please note that before you register, you will need to create a 'JOIC Registration Portal Account'. Step-by-step guidance on how to register is available on the JOIC's website at jerseyoic.org/guidance/data-protection/registration/registration-1. If you already have an account for another organisation, you can use the same login details, but then will need to create a new registration.

Once you have created your account, you will be able to complete your registration at jerseyoic.org/register-renew

If you have any difficulties setting up an account or registering, please contact the JOIC office on telephone number 716530, and a member of their team will guide you through the process.

As a candidate for election, it is your responsibility to ensure you comply with the [Data Protection \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#) and [Data Protection Authority \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#). If you are provided with a copy of the Candidates' List for election purposes, you must only use it in connection with those purposes and not disclose any details that appear in the List to other persons. If you have supplied a copy of the Candidates' List to your supporters, they must also comply with the requirements above, although you remain responsible. You must ensure that you keep the Candidates' List secure. Once you no longer need the Candidates' List for any electoral purpose, you should securely destroy any copies supplied to you as a candidate in accordance with the Information Commissioner's guidelines.

To find out more information about your duties as a data controller, please visit the JOIC website at jerseyoic.org.

7. CAMPAIGN DO'S AND DON'TS

DO:

- **Do** use imprints (an indication of who is responsible for the production) on all your printed campaign material and any electronic campaign material that is designed to be printed off. Imprints help to ensure that the campaign is transparent. You should ensure the imprint is clear and visible and is also included on any digital advertising.
- **Do** comply with planning rules relating to advertising hoardings and large banners which are contained within the [Highways \(Exemption for Campaign Advertising Material\) \(Jersey\) Order 2026](#). These rules have changed since the last election so please take note of where banners and posters can be placed under the revised Law to avoid a substantial fine. (see appendix 1)
- **Do** wait to put up your posters until [Tuesday 28 April](#) (the day after the nominations are announced). Make sure that outdoor posters are removed promptly after the election – you must do this within **2 DAYS** of the election (Tuesday 9 June).
- **Do** consider how to make your campaign accessible to people who are visually impaired, have learning difficulties or limited literacy, or whose first language isn't English. You may want to make contact with disability groups or community organisations in the Island for advice.
- **Do** declare use of generative AI. Some campaigners may use generative AI to create campaign material. We expect anyone using AI-generated campaign material to use it in a way that does not mislead voters, and to label it clearly so that voters know how it has been created.

DON'T:

- **Don't** complete or return any forms on behalf of voters. You can provide the information and copies of registration forms, but you must not help to fill them in or offer to post them. **See section 8 (Encouraging voters).**
- **Don't** campaign near polling stations (including pre-poll) in a way that could be seen by voters as aggressive or intimidating (for example, large groups of supporters carrying banners, or vehicles with loudspeakers or heavily branded with campaign material). There is a limit in the Elections (Jersey) Law 2002 on the number of supporters who can be outside a polling place. **See section 9 (Campaigning outside polling places).**
- **Don't** breach the requirements on secrecy of the ballot. This is an essential part of any modern democracy and breaches are taken seriously. In particular, if you (or your supporters) are attending to observe the counting process, you must not seek to identify and publicise how votes have been marked on individual ballot papers.
- **Don't** create – whether by artificial intelligence (AI) tools or by other means – or share false or misleading information about the election, candidates or any group or body associated with the election and the electoral process, including political parties or movements

7. HUSTINGS

The JEA will set the dates for the hustings, book the locations and arrange for the events to be filmed. The services of an impartial mediator will be provided and those costs will be met by vote.je.

All other arrangements are entirely a matter for candidates to determine themselves, including whether to allow introductory speeches and the duration of such speeches.

8. ENCOURAGING VOTERS

You are free to encourage voters to register to vote and apply to vote by post if that is the most convenient way for them to vote. You and your supporters can help to inform voters about how to participate in elections.

Copies of the forms are available to download here [Postal Voting | Vote.je](#) or can be collected from Parish Halls or the States Greffe at Morier House.

Under Article 46D of the Elections (Jersey) Law 2002, neither you or your supporters should help to complete or deliver any application form from a person wishing to register to postal vote. It is an offence to interfere with the postal voting process and if you are found guilty you will be liable to a fine.

You and your supporters should always explain to electors the implications of applying to vote by post. **It is important that electors understand that they will not be able to vote in person on polling day if they are granted a postal vote.** To avoid duplication and unnecessary administrative pressures for electoral administrators, you and your supporters should try to ensure that electors who have already applied for a postal vote do not submit an additional application.

You and your supporters should never encourage electors to have their postal ballot pack redirected to anywhere other than the address where they are registered to vote. Electors should take care to protect their ballot paper and postal ballot pack, and they will be best able to do so at their home address unless there are compelling reasons why receiving the postal ballot pack at the address where they are registered to vote would be impractical. Electors must state on the application form the reason why they need their postal ballot pack sent to another address.

You and your supporters should **NEVER** touch or handle anyone else's ballot paper. If asked by a person living with a disability or a person who cannot read, complete or return postal ballots independently, you should always refer the voter to the staff at the Judicial Greffe who may be able to arrange a home visit if necessary. Assistance will also be available for electors at polling stations.

You and your supporters should **NEVER** observe voters completing their ballot paper. If you are with a voter when they complete their ballot paper, remember they should always complete it in secret. You should ensure that the voter seals both envelopes personally and immediately after completing their ballot paper and postal voting statement. If you are asked to give advice, it is acceptable and often helpful to explain the voting process, but do not offer to help anyone to complete their ballot paper.

If you are approached or asked for help by a voter who is unable to post their completed postal ballot pack or make any other arrangements for it to be returned in time, you should contact the Judicial Greffe to ask them to arrange for it to be collected.

9. CAMPAIGNING OUTSIDE POLLING STATIONS

Articles 29 (1B) and (1C) of Elections (Jersey) Law 2002 ('Supervision of polling station and its vicinity') provide that:

(1B) No more than one representative of each candidate at the election, in addition to the candidate, may remain in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to the polling station while the poll is open.

(1C) For the purposes of paragraph (1B), a representative of a political party is to be regarded as a representative of each of the candidates endorsed by that party.

This means that even if there are 3 candidates from a particular party standing in one district, there can only be one person (in addition to those 3 candidates) representing them outside each polling station within that district. This includes pre-poll.

You and your supporters should keep access to polling places and the pavements around polling places clear to allow voters to enter. The Autorisé (the Jurat or other person who oversees the polling station on election day) is responsible for maintaining order in the polling place, and you may be asked to move by polling station staff or police officers if you are impeding access by voters to a polling place. If you are standing outside of the polling station, you should be careful to ensure that your approach is proportionate and recognise that groups of supporters may be perceived as intimidating by voters.

10. COMPLAINTS

The JEA acts as an independent and politically impartial arbiter of candidates disputes. If you are unhappy about the behaviour of another candidate during the campaign then you should email admin@jea.je in the first instance. The complaints policy of the JEA will be published separately.

The JEA is not empowered to receive or consider complaints from members of the public.

The police can only investigate allegations of electoral fraud where there is evidence to show that an offence has taken place, so you should always be able to substantiate any claims or allegations when you refer them to the police. You should also consider the impact on public trust and confidence of making false or unsubstantiated allegations about the conduct of other campaigners.

You should ensure you are confident that evidence can be provided to the police before considering whether it is appropriate to publicise any specific allegation.

If you or your supporters are concerned or think that electoral fraud or a breach of the political finance rules may have taken place, you should raise the matter directly with the JEA. They may be able to advise whether or not an election-related crime has been committed and refer it to the police if appropriate.

Anyone who has actual evidence that an electoral offence has been committed should report it directly and without delay to the police. If appropriate, the police will investigate the matter.

Any allegations concerning the behaviours of candidates and their supporters will be subject to the provisions of existing laws relating to malicious damage, libel, slander, hate speech etc and will be referred by the JEA to the police to investigate further. Listed below are a number of offences which candidates and their supporters should seek to avoid.

- **Bribery**

The offence of bribery includes where someone directly or indirectly gives any money or procures any office to or for any voter, in order to induce any voter to vote or not vote.

- **Treating**

A person is guilty of treating if either before, during or after an election they directly or indirectly give or provide any food, drink, entertainment or provision to corruptly influence any voter to vote or refrain from voting. Treating requires a corrupt intent - it does not apply to ordinary hospitality, so if you arrange a gathering with friends and supporters whilst you wait for the results this would not apply.

- **Undue influence**

A person is guilty of undue influence if they directly or indirectly make use of or threaten to make use of force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict injury, damage or harm in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting. A person may also be guilty of undue influence if they impede or prevent any voter from freely exercising their right to vote – even where the attempt is unsuccessful. Undue influence doesn't exclusively relate to physical access to the polling station. For example, a leaflet that threatens to make use of force to induce a voter to vote in a particular way could also be undue influence.

- **False statements about a candidate's personal character or conduct**

It is an offence to make or publish a false statement of fact about the personal character or conduct of a candidate to affect the return of a candidate at an election.

False statements that are not about a candidate's personal character or conduct are not illegal under electoral law, but could be considered as libel or slander. It is also an illegal practice to make a false statement of a candidate's withdrawal to promote or procure the election of another candidate.

- **Nomination papers**

It is an offence to provide a statement on a nomination paper, which you know to be false. For example, if you know you are disqualified from election you must not sign the consent to nomination.

- **Social media**

Candidates and their supporters must not misuse social media or engage in online bullying or harassment during the election period. Such behaviour is unacceptable.

11. SPENDING ON YOUR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The [Public Elections \(Expenditure and Donations\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) sets out the rules which candidates must follow during the regulated election period (the period running from exactly 4 months before election day up to and including the day itself). It also explains the requirement after the elections, for **ALL** candidates, whether they have been elected or not, to submit a signed declaration form detailing their spending related to the election process.

'Expenses' are regarded as any sums **incurred at any time before the poll** relating to the supply of goods or services used during the regulated period to promote or procure a

candidate's election OR to prejudice the electoral prospects of another candidate at the same election.

Expenses can be direct or notional (such as when services are provided free of charge or at a discounted rate). If you do get services or goods given free of charge or at a discount rate these have to be declared. The notional value is the difference between the open market/commercial rate for those goods and services and the actual cost to the candidate. **If that value exceeds £145 then you must declare that as a donation.**

Example: A friend who runs a PR agency creates a website for you and charges you a reduced rate of £300 when it would usually cost £500. In this instance, as the difference between the price you have paid and the commercial price is more than £145 you would have to declare that as a donation.

If expenditure relates to something which promotes more than one candidate (such as leaflet which publicises those candidates endorsed by a political party) then the cost should be shared equally by each of them.

The purpose of the legislation is to ensure there is a level playing field for all candidates and that no one is disadvantaged in the election process because they have less to spend than another candidate and conversely that no one is advantaged by having more to spend on their campaign.

For Connétable or Deputy candidates the spending limit is set at £2,517 per candidate plus 13p for every person on the electoral register in the Parish/Constituency in which the candidate is standing.

For Senatorial candidates the spending limit is £4,146 per candidate plus 13p for every person on the electoral register.

The Electoral Administrator in your Parish/ District will be able to provide a guideline figure on the register, based on the number on the main register when it closes at noon on 17 April, but the definitive number will only be available when the Supplementary register closes at noon on Thursday 28 May 2026.

After the election, the JEA has the power to request that a candidate produces invoices, receipts and other proof of expenditure so that there can be a full audit of expenditure. Any candidate delivering a declaration which is found to be false, will be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine in accordance with Article 6 of the Public Elections (Expenditure and Donations) (Jersey) Law 2014.

Within 4 weeks of the election, you are required to submit a written declaration of election expenses, itemising the amounts you spent. For 2026 that deadline date will be Friday 3 July. The JEA will send you a reminder on Monday 29 June, 5 working days before the deadline. Anyone failing to submit a form by the deadline, without reasonable excuse, will be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine. When you submit your form, you will be provided with a written acknowledgement of its receipt by the JEA. You must declare donations you have received if they exceed £145 (or represent goods or services which exceed £145 in value).

All anonymous donations must be sent to the Treasurer of the States within 4 weeks of being received and a written declaration submitted to the JEA at the same time. **YOU CAN NOT KEEP AN ANONYMOUS DONATION.**

In accordance with Article 16 of the Law, all declarations will be published on vote.je after the election. If you stood in a previous election, you can re-use posters, rosettes etc without having to declare them as an expense.

Third Party Expenses

A Third Party is a person or persons who are not themselves candidates, but who choose to campaign to promote or procure the election of any candidate OR to prejudice the electoral prospects of any candidate in the election. Third Parties are also required to submit a declaration of expenditure after the election if their expenses exceed £600. The deadline is the same as candidates, Friday 3 July. Their spending limit is half the allowance for a candidate (£2073 in respect of efforts relating to Senatorial candidates plus 6.5p per person on the entire electoral register and £1,258.50 for Connétable/Deputy candidates plus 6.5p per person on the electoral register of the Parish/Constituency). They are also required to declare any donations they receive which exceed £145.

12. DECLARATION OF NON-POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATIONS

Following the States Assembly's adoption of proposition [P.115/2025](#) lodged by Deputy R.J. Ward of St. Helier Central, if you are a member of a political group who declare a shared political agenda (to include all political movements, collaborations or campaigns), you are asked to consider declaring and publishing –

- (a) the name of the political group, movement, collaboration or campaign;
- (b) information about policies, funding sources, and decision-making structures;
- (c) details of any donations above the threshold set out within the Public Elections (Expenditure and Donations) (Jersey) Law 2014; and
- (d) financial records, to be submitted in accordance with the terms of the Political Parties (Registration) (Jersey) Law 2008.

Candidates should note that this is a voluntary declaration and you are not legally required to comply.

APPENDIX 1- Summary of Highway Guidelines 2026

Summary List of Conditions for Campaign Advertising Material Under the Highways (Exemption for Campaign Advertising Material) (Jersey) Order 2026.

List of Summary Conditions:

Condition 1 - Interpretation

- “Traffic sign” has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956.

Condition 2 - General condition

- Campaign advertising material must not be placed above a highway in a way that:
 - obstructs or prevents ordinary use of the highway; or
 - creates a reasonable risk to public safety.

Condition 3 - Location – measurements to footpaths and carriageways

- Over footpaths:
 - Minimum height: 7 feet above the footpath.
 - If under 18 feet in height, it must also be at least 1 foot (vertically) from the kerb.
- Over carriageways:
 - Minimum height: 18 feet above the carriageway.

Condition 4 - Location – signs projected from buildings

- Any projected sign extending over a highway must comply with Article 1(e) of the Highway Encroachments (Jersey) Regulations 1957.

Condition 5 - Location – minimum distance from junctions, crossings and traffic signals

- Material must be at least 10 metres away (in any direction) from any traffic sign indicating “stop” or “give way”.

Condition 6 - Location – property entrances

- Material must not obscure or reduce visibility for drivers entering or leaving a property.

Condition 7 - Location – specific prohibition for Victoria Avenue

- Material must not be placed above Victoria Avenue.

Condition 8 - Location and manner – attachment to traffic sign structures and street furniture

- Material must not obscure or reduce visibility of any traffic sign.
- Material attached to street furniture must not prevent access to or normal use of that street furniture.
- “Street furniture” has the meaning given under the Road Works and Events (Jersey) Law 2016.

Condition 9 - Material – design and content

- Material must not resemble a traffic sign in design, colour, or format.
- Printed campaign material must:
 - be at least 297 × 420mm.
 - be no more than 450 × 600mm.
 - include no text smaller than 35mm in height.

Condition 10 - Material and manner of placement – withstanding weather conditions

- Material must be secure and robust enough to withstand weather conditions reasonably expected at its location.

Condition 11 - Time and manner of placement

- Material must not be installed or removed at a time or in a way that presents a safety risk to the public (including the installer).

Rules for Placing Campaign Posters Above Highways Based on the Conditions in the Order

To keep people safe and ensure roads remain clear, the Highways (Exemption for Campaign Advertising Material) (Jersey) Order 2026 allows election posters to be placed above highways only if they meet certain conditions.

Note: The exemption and these rules (conditions) only apply during election and referendum campaign periods.

Where Posters Can Be Placed

- Above footpaths:
 - You may place posters above footpaths (pavements) if:
 - They are at least 7 feet high, and
 - If lower than 18 feet, they are at least 1 foot away from the kerb.
- Above roads (carriageways):
 - Posters must be at least 18 feet high.

Not above Victoria Avenue

- For safety reasons, no campaign material is allowed above Victoria Avenue.

Where They Can't Go

- Within 10 metres of any stop or give way sign, traffic signal, or pedestrian crossing.
- Anywhere that blocks a driver's view when entering or leaving a property.
- Anywhere they could block the normal use of the road or pavement.
- On street furniture (lampposts, bins, benches, bus shelters, etc.) if it prevents them being used properly.
- On the same structure as a traffic sign if it obscures the sign.

Design Rules for Posters

To avoid confusion with official signs:

- Posters must not look like traffic signs in colour, shape, or style.
- Printed posters must be:
 - at least 297 × 420mm (A3 size), and
 - no more than 450 × 600mm.
- Text must be at least 35mm high, so it is clearly visible.

Safety and Installation

- Posters must be secure and weather-proof.
- They must not be put up or taken down in a way that risks public safety.

Why These Rules Exist

These requirements help ensure:

- Road users have clear visibility.
- Official traffic signs are not obscured or confused with campaign material.
- Footpaths and roads remain safe and accessible.
- Campaigning remains fair and consistent across the Island.