

Compendium of ELECTION ADMINISTRATION in Canada

by

Alain Pelletier

*with the assistance of
Marie-Ève Poulin, Nathalie Nye,
Tim Mowrey and Marc Taschereau*

2000

PREFACE

The Conference of Canadian Election Officials is an annual conference of federal, provincial and territorial election officials, who gather to exchange expertise and knowledge on the administration of elections in Canada. The *Compendium of Election Administration in Canada* has traditionally been produced for the Conference to support such an exchange.

In 1999, the Compendium was redesigned to provide a more comprehensive analysis of election administration. The current version compiles the 14 jurisdictions' election laws on key issues such as redistribution, administration of elections, registration of electors, voting process, nomination and registration, election financing, enforcement, and referendums and plebiscites.

It also includes statistics on the last general election and on the rates of pay for certain election officials in each jurisdiction, as well as a summary of recent major court cases on electoral issues.

For comparative purposes, the information from each jurisdiction was gathered on a grid highlighting the main subjects. The Compendium is not intended to reproduce the election laws, but rather to provide a comprehensive summary of the legislation prevailing in each jurisdiction, in an easily accessible format. In interpreting or applying the Acts, the reader must refer to the official texts.

Conceptualizing, compiling, writing and editing this Compendium involved a great deal of work by many people.

I wish to express my thanks to the Canadian election officials and my colleagues at Elections Canada who provided valuable comments on the concept for this project and the manuscript. My thanks are extended as well to the Canadian election officials who kindly provided the necessary documentation pertaining to their jurisdictions.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Marie-Ève Poulin (M.A. student in public policy analysis, Faculté des sciences sociales, Université Laval) and Nathalie Nye (Honours B.A. student, Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa), who worked on the 1999 edition, and to Tim Mowrey (B.A. student, Department of Political Science, University of Victoria) and Marc Taschereau (Policy and Research Officer, Elections Canada), who worked on the 2000 edition, for their diligence and tireless effort in compiling the information, and to the Communications Directorate for its assistance.

Alain Pelletier
Assistant Director,
Policy and Research
Elections Canada

Contents

Part A	List of References
Part B	Redistribution Frequency of redistribution Electoral boundaries commission Criteria for determining boundaries Public hearings Submission of the report Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
Part C	Administration of Elections Canadian election officials Chief Electoral Officer Commission on election financing Election officers Staff and payment
Part D	Registration of Electors Right to vote Register of electors/Permanent list of electors Enumeration Revision Polling day registration List of electors Voter identification policies (table)
Part E	Voting Process Polling division Polling station Peace and good order Polling day Assistance to voters Time off for voting Proxy voting Transfer certificates Mobile poll Advance polls Mail-in/Special ballot Addition of votes

Part F	Nomination and Registration Right to be a candidate Nomination of a candidate Registration/Authorization of political parties Registration of local associations Registration of third parties
Part G	Election Financing Contributions Election expenses Disclosure of contributions and expenses Reimbursement of election expenses Annual allowances Tax deductions for political contributions Election advertising Restrictions on opinion polls Broadcasting time
Part H	Enforcement Enforcement authority General offences/Penalties Offences and penalties in relation to: Campaign Gambling and alcohol Register of electors/Voters list Polling day Election officers Communications Election finances
Part I	Referendum and Plebiscite Proclamation Referendum/Plebiscite process Referendum/Plebiscite committee Finances Broadcasting time
Part J	Major recent court cases
Part K	Statistics Statistics on the last general election Rates of pay for selected election officials Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite

PART A LIST OF REFERENCES

Canada

Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c. 9.
Income Tax Act, R.S.C., (5th supp.), c. 1.
Constitution Act, 1867, s. 51 and 51A.
Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, R.S., c. E-3.
Referendum Act, R.S.C., c. 30.

Newfoundland

Elections Act, 1991, S.N. 1992, c. E-3.1.
Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N., c. E-4.
Newfoundland and Labrador, *Electoral District Boundaries for the Provincial General Election, May 3, 1993*.

Prince Edward Island

Election Act, S.P.E.I. 1996, c. 12.
Election Expenses Act, S.P.E.I. 1996, c. 13.
Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.P.E.I., c. 13.
Income Tax Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. 1-1.
Report of the Election Act and Electoral Boundaries Commission: Changing the Political Landscape (March 1994).
Legislative Assembly Act, R.S.P.E.I., c. L-2.
Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act, R.S.P.E.I., c. 22.
Plebiscites Act, R.S.P.E.I., c. P-10.

Nova Scotia

Elections Act, R.S.N.S., c. 140.
House of Assembly Act, R.S.N.S., c. 210.
Income Tax Act, R.S.N.S., c. 217.
Order in Council, No. 91-844.
Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission, *Effective Political Representation in Nova Scotia: The 1992 Report of the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission* (March 1992).
House of Assembly, *Report to Law Amendments Committee from the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission re: Bill 203: An Act to Amend Chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the House of Assembly Act* (June 1992).
Members and Public Employees Disclosure Act, S.N.S. 1991, c. 4.
Controverted Elections Act, R.S.N.S., c. 96.
Liquor Control Act, R.S.N.S., c. 33.
Liquor Plebiscite Regulations, 1987.

New Brunswick

Elections Act, S.N.B. 1998, c. E-3.
Income Tax Act, R.S.N.B., c. I-2.
Political Process Financing Act, R.S.N.B., c. P-9.3.
The Royal Gazette, vol. 149, *Order in Council*, No. 91-174.

List of References

The Representation and Electoral District Boundaries Commission, *A New Electoral Map for New Brunswick, The Final Report of the Representation and Electoral District Boundaries Commission* (October 1993).

Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.N.B., c. P-22.1.

Controverted Elections Act, R.S.N.B., c. C-21.

Quebec

Election Act, R.S.Q., c. E-3.3.

Taxation Act, R.S.Q., c. I-3.

Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec, *The Electoral Map of Québec* (June 1992).

Referendum Act, R.S.Q., c. C-64.1.

Ontario

Election Act, R.S.O., c. E.6.

Election Finances Act, R.S.O., c. E-7 as am. by S.O. 1996, c. 28; S.O. 1998, c. 9.

Income Tax Act, R.S.O., c. I-2.

Representation Act, 1996, S.O. 1996, c. 28.

Corporations Tax Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 40.

Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999, S.O. 1999, c. 7.

Manitoba

The Elections Act, S.M. 1998, c. E-30.

The Elections Finances Act, S.M. 1998, c. E32.

The Electoral Divisions Act, S.M. 1987, c. E40.

The Income Tax Act, R.S.M., c. I-10, s. 10(1).

Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission, *Report of the 1998 Electoral Divisions Boundaries Commission* (Winnipeg, Manitoba: December 1998).

The Balanced Budget, Debt Repayment and Taxpayer Protection Act, S.M. 1995, c. B-5.

Controverted Elections Act, R.S.M. 1987, c. 210.

Saskatchewan

The Election Act, 1996, S.S. 1996, c. E-6.01.

The Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993, S.S. 1993, c. C-27.1.

Final Report: Constituency Boundaries Commission 1993.

The Referendum and Plebiscite Act, S.S. 1991, c. R-8.01.

The Controverted Elections Act, R.S.S., c. C-32.

Alberta

Alberta Income Tax Act, R.S.A., c. A-31.

Alberta Corporate Tax, R.S.A., c. A-17.

Election Act, R.S.A., c. E-2.

Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act, R.S.A., c. E-3.

Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, S.A. 1990, c. E-4.01.

The 1995/1996 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission, *Proposed Electoral Division Areas, Boundaries and Names for Alberta, Final Report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta* (June 1996).

Constitutional Referendum Act, S.A. 1992, c. C-22.25.

British Columbia

- Election Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 106.
- Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 107.
- Constitution Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 66.
- Income Tax Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 215.
- Electoral Boundaries Commission, *Report to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia* (June 1999).
- Electoral Districts Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 108.
- Referendum Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 400.
- Constitutional Amendment Approval Act*, R.S.B.C., c. 67.

Yukon

- Elections Act*, S.Y. 1999, c. 13.
- Income Tax Act*, R.S.Y., c. 90; c. 26.
- Yukon Act*, R.S.C., c. Y-2.
- Plebiscite Act*, R.S.Y., c. 133.

Northwest Territories

- Elections Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. E-2.
- Electoral Boundaries Commissions Act*, S.N.W.T. 1996, c. 20.
- Income Tax Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. I-1.
- Mail-In Voting Regulations, Elections Act*, Sept. 24, 1998, R-127-98.
- Northwest Territories Act*, R.S., c. N-22, s. 1.
- NWT Electoral Boundaries Commission, *Report of the NWT Electoral Boundaries Commission 1998*.
- Plebiscite Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. P-8.

Nunavut

- Elections Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. E-2.
- Electoral Boundaries Commissions Act*, S.N.W.T. 1996, c. 20.
- Income Tax Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. I-1.
- Order in Council*, No. P.C. 1998-1271 / JUS-600299.
- Electoral Boundaries Commission, *Report of the Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission* (June 1997).
- Plebiscite Act*, R.S.N.W.T., c. P-8.

PART B REDISTRIBUTION

PART B REDISTRIBUTION

Frequency of redistribution	B.3
Period when a redistribution takes place	
Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts	
Date of last redistribution	
Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution	
Electoral boundaries commission	B.9
Mandate	
Composition	
Appointment of chair and members	
Eligibility	
Remuneration and expenses	
Criteria for determining boundaries	B.17
Electoral quota	
Other criteria	
Public hearings	B.23
Frequency	
Public notice	
Notice of representation	
Submission of the report	B.27
Procedure of enactment of boundary changes	B.31

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
Canada	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.R.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each decennial census, an electoral boundaries commission for each province is established by the Governor in Council within 60 days after the Minister receives a return certified by the Chief Statistician. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Constitution Act, 1867</i>, s. 51, 51A]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of members of the House of Commons and the representation of the provinces therein must be readjusted according to the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there must be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members equal to the number obtained by dividing the total population of the provinces by 279 and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, counting any remainder in excess of 50¢ as one after the said process of division; • the total number of members assigned to a province should not be less than the total number of members assigned to that province before 1974; • the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut must be entitled to one member. • A province must always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing that province. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 301
Newfoundland	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 13(1), 13(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the calendar year beginning in 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission must, as soon as is convenient after March 31, divide the province into districts by using the latest census figures available under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (Canada). <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 13(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is divided into 48 one-member districts. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48
Prince Edward Island	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 90 days following ordinary polling day of each third general election, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must establish an electoral boundaries commission. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 2(1)] [L.A.A. 1(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is divided into 27 districts. • The Legislative Assembly must be composed of 27 members, one to represent each of the established electoral districts.

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27
Nova Scotia	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [H.A.A., s. 5(3)] [Report, 1992, p. 12, 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No later than the 31st day of March 2002, and thereafter, at least once in every 10 years from the 31st day of March 2002, an independent electoral boundaries commission must be appointed. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [H.A.A., s. 5(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the most recent population statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly with an additional member to represent the Mi'kmaq people of Nova Scotia. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 (there was no Mi'kmaq seat created)
New Brunswick	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [O.I.C., 91-174]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following an Order in Council. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [Final Report, 1993, p. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of electoral districts to be established is 55 and the islands of Grand Manan, Deer Island and Campobello (the "Fundy Isles") exclusively comprise one such electoral district. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55
Quebec	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 19]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission de la représentation électorale must make a new delimitation of the electoral divisions after the second general election following the last delimitation. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral divisions, numbering not fewer than 122 nor more than 125, must be delimited taking into account the principle that the vote of each elector is of equal weight. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125
Ontario	[<i>Representation Act, 1996, Schedule, s. 2(1), 3</i>]

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, Ontario is divided into electoral districts whose number, names and boundaries are identical to those of its federal electoral districts. • When there is a federal readjustment, new provincial electoral districts are deemed to be established in accordance with the former, in place of the existing provincial electoral districts that are affected, immediately after the first dissolution of the Legislature that follows the first anniversary of the proclamation date of the draft representation order under the federal Act.
Manitoba	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.D.A., s. 9(1)] [Report, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the year 1988 and in each 10th year thereafter, the commission must be established to review and make recommendations towards provincial electoral boundaries. The current redistribution must be based on the 1996 census of population taken by Statistics Canada, together with the estimated population of Indian reserves that did not participate in the census. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.D.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is divided into 57 electoral divisions. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57
Saskatchewan	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [C.B.A., s. 3(1), 4(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must establish a Constituency Boundaries Commission for the census taken in 1991 and for each census taken every 10th year after 1991, within 30 days of receiving notice from the Clerk of the Executive Council that the clerk has obtained a copy of the census information. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [C.B.A., s. 12(2), 14(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In fixing the boundaries of proposed constituencies, a commission must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • divide the area of Saskatchewan north of the dividing line into two constituencies; and • divide the area of Saskatchewan south of the dividing line into 56 constituencies. • A commission must fix as the boundaries of the constituencies north of the dividing line those boundaries that are prescribed in <i>The Representation Act, 1989</i> for the constituencies of Athabasca and Cumberland. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58
Alberta	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5(2)-(3)] [Report, 1996, p. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission is to be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election after the appointment of the last commission. • However, if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last commission, the commission is to be appointed no sooner than 8 years and no

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<p>later than 10 years after the appointment of the last commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information is based on the 1991 decennial census completed for Alberta under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (S.C.) by Statistics Canada. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.C.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission is to divide Alberta into 83 electoral divisions. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83
British Columbia	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first commission must be appointed during the 2nd session of the 36th Parliament. • A new commission must be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election following the appointment of the first commission. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Constitution Act</i>, s. 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For returning members of the Legislative Assembly, there are to be the number of electoral districts established by the <i>Electoral Districts Act</i>. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988 (1999 redistribution to come into effect at next dissolution) <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 (79 at next dissolution)
Yukon	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 411(1), 415(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first commission must be appointed following the 2001 census. • The commission must report every 10 years after 2001. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Yukon Act</i>, s. 3(2)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be not less than 12 and not more than 20 electoral districts. <p>Date of last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991 <p>Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17
Northwest Territories	<p>Period when a redistribution takes place [Report, 1998, p. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A redistribution takes place upon the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. <p>Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [<i>Northwest Territories Act</i>, s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council consists of 19 members, but the Commissioner in Council may make ordinances to increase or decrease the membership to a number not less than 14 nor greater than 25. <p>Date of last redistribution</p>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1999 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19
Nunavut	Period when a redistribution takes place [Report, 1997, p. 1] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A redistribution takes place upon the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. Criteria to determine the number of electoral districts [O.I.C., s. 1] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of members of the first Legislative Assembly of Nunavut is prescribed as 19. Date of last redistribution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1997 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.R.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each commission must consider and report on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons required to be made on the completion of each decennial census. <p>Composition [E.B.R.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each commission for a province must have one chairman and two other members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.R.A., s. 5(1), 6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chairperson of the commission for a province must be appointed by the chief justice of that province from among the judges of the court over which the chief justice presides or, after consultation with the chief justice of any other branch or division of that court or any other superior court in that province, from among the judges of that branch, division or superior court. The other two members of the commission for a province must be appointed by the Speaker from among such persons resident in that province as the Speaker deems suitable. <p>Eligibility [E.B.R.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person is eligible to be a member of a commission while that person is a member of the Senate or House of Commons or is a member of a legislative assembly or legislative council of a province. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.R.A., s. 11, s. 29(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each of the members of a commission, other than a person in receipt of salary under the <i>Judges Act</i>, is entitled to be paid such daily allowance as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. Each of the members of a commission is entitled to be paid reasonable travel and living expenses incurred by the member while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties as a member of the commission. All amounts required for the payment of salaries and other expenses under the Act, including expenses of administration, must be taxed by the Chief Electoral Officer and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing its report, the commission must ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries give primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the province must have a weight equal to that of every other elector. <p>Composition [E.B.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must consist of five members, composed of a chairperson and four other members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 3(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chairperson of the commission must be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice must appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable. The four members of the commission other than the chairperson must be

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>appointed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the Speaker considers suitable.</p> <p>Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Mandate [E.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission must review the districts of the province, and make a report to the Legislative Assembly setting out its recommendations as to the area, boundaries, and names of the districts of the province. <p>Composition [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission consists of a chairperson and two persons. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. • Two members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly – one on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, after consultation with the leader of any other registered political party that is represented in the Legislative Assembly, and the other on the nomination of the Premier. <p>Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 8(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada, or an employee of the Government of Prince Edward Island. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each member of a commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, must be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. • Each member of a commission, including the chairperson, is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from the member's ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties as a member, at such rates as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
Nova Scotia	<p>Mandate [Report, 1992, p. 13] [O.I.C., s. 4(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must inquire into and revise the constituency boundaries of the province. • In 1992, the commission was guided by the principle that deviations from parity of voting power are only justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed. <p>Composition [O.I.C., s. 1, 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is one chairman and five members.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>Appointment of chair and members [O.I.C., s. 1, 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and pursuant to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission appoints the chairman and the members of the commission. <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Remuneration and expenses [O.I.C., s. 9, 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • orders that each member of the commission and its personnel be paid such remuneration as determined in accordance with rates, policies and procedures established by the Management Board, which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province; • authorizes the payment of such necessary disbursements, travel and reasonable expenses of the members of the commission and its personnel as are required in the discharge of their duties, in accordance with rates, policies and procedures established by the Management Board, which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Mandate [Final Report, 1993, p. 7, 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first phase of the mandate is that the commission must hold an inquiry and make recommendations concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of electoral districts; • the average number of voters that should be eligible to vote in such electoral districts; and • the best approach to ensuring that the aboriginal peoples of the Province are given representation in the Legislature. • The second phase of the mandate is that the commission is required to proceed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fix the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts; • hold public hearings throughout the province with respect to its proposal; • consider the proposals received; and • file its final report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. <p>Composition [O.I.C., s. 1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission is to consist of two co-chairpersons and four members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [O.I.C., s. 1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two judges are designated as co-chairpersons and four other persons are designated as members. <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Remuneration and expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
Quebec	<p>Mandate [E.A., s. 532]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of the commission is to establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Quebec, taking into account the principles and criteria of representation. • The commission must make any necessary advertisements and give any information pertinent to the discharge of its function. • The commission must also carry out any other mandate that the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister, may entrust to it. <p>Composition [E.A., s. 525]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must consist of a chairman and two commissioners. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.A., s. 525, 526]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must be the chairman. • On a motion of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly, by a resolution approved by two-thirds of its members, must appoint the commissioners. <p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 525]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two commissioners are chosen from among persons who are qualified electors. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 527]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two commissioners are entitled, for each day of sittings held, to a payment equal to one percent of the minimum salary received annually by an administrator, Class V.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i>, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	<p>Mandate [Report, 1998, p. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of the commission is to review provincial electoral boundaries every 10 years and to make recommendations for change. <p>Composition [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission consists of three members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Justice of Manitoba; • the President of The University of Manitoba; and • the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appointment. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.D.A., s. 8(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the members of the commission must be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and he or she must be repaid such reasonable and necessary out of pocket expenses as he or she may incur in discharging his or her duties and the amount of which is approved by the Minister of Finance.
Saskatchewan	<p>Mandate [C.B.A., s. 3(2)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must consider and report on readjustments of the representation of the population of Saskatchewan in the Legislative Assembly to be made based on the census. <p>Composition [C.B.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each commission is to consist of a chairperson and two residents of Saskatchewan. <p>Appointment of chair and members [C.B.A., s. 5(2), 5(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint as chairperson: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a judge of the Court of Appeal nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan; • a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan after consultation with the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan; or • a resident of Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. • After consultation with the leaders of the opposition and any recognized Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint the members. <p>Eligibility [C.B.A., s. 5(4)(a), 8, 10(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who are residents of Saskatchewan are eligible to be appointed to the commission. • Persons are ineligible to be appointed to a commission if they are a member of the Senate, a member of the House of Commons or a member of the Assembly. • No member must be part of the public service of Saskatchewan. <p>Remuneration and expenses [C.B.A., s. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each member is entitled to an allowance that is to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless the member receives a salary pursuant to: the <i>Judges Act (Canada)</i> or <i>The Provincial Court Act</i>. • Each member is entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable living and travelling expenses that the member incurs while absent from the member's ordinary residence, and in the course of fulfilling the member's duties as a member of the commission.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of a commission is to review the existing electoral boundaries established under the <i>Electoral Divisions Act</i> and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta. <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One chair and four members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, must be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Ethics Commissioner; • the Auditor General;

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta; • a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta; or • a person whose stature and qualifications are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, similar to those of the persons referred to above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: two on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties in the Legislative Assembly, and two others on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council. <p>Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1), 2(5), 2(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly. • Members must be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age. • One member must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of a commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the commission. • The members of a commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of the commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of British Columbia. • If the commission in carrying out its functions considers that the number of electoral districts in British Columbia should be increased, it may make proposals to the Legislative Assembly to increase the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 81. <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One chair and two members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint an electoral boundaries commission consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; • a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government and who is nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition; and • the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the <i>Election Act</i>. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair. <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appointment.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission member who is a retired judge and the commission member who is appointed, may be paid remuneration for his or her services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The commission members, while absent from their ordinary place of residence and in the course of their duties as commission members, must be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Mandate [E.A., s. 409, 417(1)-(2), 418]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The function of the commission is to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon. The commission's preliminary report must recommend one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that no review of any electoral district boundaries take place; that a review of certain electoral district boundaries take place; that a review of all electoral district boundaries take place. If the commission makes a recommendation to review electoral boundaries, the report must include proposals for new boundaries and names for electoral districts. The commission may direct that an enumeration take place to determine the number of electors in any electoral district. <p>Composition [E.A., s. 408(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission consists of an independent individual who may be a member of the judiciary. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.A., s. 408(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council after consultation with all registered political parties. <p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Composition. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 410]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must be paid remuneration for services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Commissioner in Executive Council. The commission must be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred in the performance of duties at the rates prescribed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 8] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts. <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must be composed of a chairperson and two members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council or a settlement council. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, is entitled to remuneration for his or her services, at the rates determined by the Commissioner. • A member of the commission is entitled to reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties, at the rates determined by the Commissioner.
Nunavut	<p>Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 20] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts. <p>Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 14(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must be composed of a chairperson and two members. <p>Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 14(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. • Members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council. <p>Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, is entitled to remuneration for his or her services, at the rates determined by the Commissioner. • A member of the commission is entitled to reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties, at the rates determined by the Commissioner.

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
Canada	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(a), 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The readjustment of electoral district boundaries must, as close as possible, correspond to the electoral quota that is the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province, as ascertained by the census, by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province. • The commission may depart from the electoral quota where it considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; or • in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province. • In departing from the electoral quota, the commission must make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district remains within 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the electoral quota for the province. <p>Other criteria [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; and • a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.
Newfoundland	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 13(2), 13(4)-(5), 15(2)-(3), 15(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province, as ascertained by the latest census, by the number 47. • Where the commission considers it necessary to do so, they may depart from the quotient, but not to a greater extent than 10 percent more or 10 percent less of the quotient. • The commission may recommend the creation of a district with a population that departs from the quotient by 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the quotient, where they conclude that the departure is warranted by special geographic considerations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, particularly those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province; or • the accessibility of a region or its size or shape. <p>Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 15(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to Labrador, the commission must give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and must give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intention that those communities constitute a district.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 17(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of electors of a proposed district must not be more than 25 percent

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<p>above, nor more than 25 percent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts.</p> <p>Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a commission must take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>; • enumeration data from the most recent general election; • polling divisions from the most recent general election; • geographical features; • population patterns; • community of interest; • municipal boundaries; <p>and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Electoral quota [Report, March 1992, p. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current pattern by which a constituency may be either over or under the ideal population equality allows for a plus or minus factor of $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent. <p>Other criteria [Report, 1992, p. 10, 12, 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In determining the province's electoral boundaries, the primary factors to be considered by the boundaries commission to ensure "effective representation" are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of paramount importance, relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal population to the extent reasonably possible; • geography; • community history; • community interests; • minority representation, including, in particular, representation of the Acadian, Black and Mi'kmaq peoples of Nova Scotia; • population rate of growth projections. • Geographically based constituencies should be as compact as possible and contiguous. Noncontiguous constituency boundaries should be avoided, unless a specific and important rationale can be made for such a practice. • Misshapen and contrived boundary lines should be avoided whenever possible. Natural boundary lines and existing political divisions (municipalities, municipal districts) should be used whenever possible.
New Brunswick	<p>Electoral quota [Final Report, 1993, p. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average number of voters in each electoral district will be 9 411. • The allowable percentage variation from the 9 411 average electoral district voter population will be 25 percent. • No electoral district (apart from the anomalous Fundy Isles) is to deviate beyond the permitted percentage of 25 percent. <p>Other criteria [Final Report, p. 9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When drawing the boundaries of the electoral districts, the commission must take into consideration such factors as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linguistic composition; • geography; • community history; • community interest;

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population; and • growth patterns.
Quebec	<p>Electoral quota [E.A., s. 16, 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundaries of each electoral division must be delimited in such a way that the number of electors in a division, according to the permanent list of electors, does not deviate by more than 25 percent from the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. • The Commission de la représentation may, for exceptional reasons, depart from the above rule, if it considers that its application would not adequately serve the intended purpose of the Act. <p>Other criteria [E.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electoral division represents a natural community established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations such as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population density; • relative growth rate of the population; • accessibility; • area and shape of the region; • natural local boundaries; and • territories of local municipalities.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i>, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	<p>Electoral quota [E.D.A., s. 9(1), 11(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quotient for each electoral division in the Province is calculated by dividing the total population of the province by 57. • Where the commission is of the opinion that a population variation is desirable, it may vary the population of any electoral division but no such variation must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the electoral division is situated wholly south of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 10 percent more or 10 percent less than the quotient obtained; and • where the electoral division is situated wholly or partially north of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 25 percent more or 25 percent less than the quotient obtained. <p>Other criteria [E.D.A., s. 11(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of, any electoral division, the commission must consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the community or diversity of interests of the population; • the means of communication between the various parts thereof; • the physical features thereof; and • all other similar and relevant factors. • Insofar as possible, the commission must include the whole area of each municipality in the same electoral division. • The commission must also consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special geographic conditions, including the sparsity, density, and relative rate of growth, of population of a region of the province, the accessibility of a region of the province, and the size or shape of a region of the province; and • any special diversity or community of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province.

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must allow a variation in the population requirement of any electoral division where, in its opinion, those considerations, or any of them, render a variation desirable.
<p>Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Electoral quota [C.B.A., s. 13, s. 14(1), 14(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In preparing its report respecting proposed constituencies south of the dividing line, a commission must establish a constituency population quotient in accordance with the following formula: $CPQ = \frac{TP-NP}{56}$ where: CPQ is the constituency population quotient; TP is the total population; and NP is the northern population. In determining the area to be included in a proposed constituency south of the dividing line and in fixing the boundaries of that constituency, a commission must ensure that the population of each proposed constituency is, as nearly as possible, equal to the constituency population quotient. A commission must ensure that the population of each constituency south of the dividing line remains within 5 percent, either more or less, of the constituency population quotient. <p>Other criteria [C.B.A., s. 14(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A commission may depart from the requirements where, in its opinion, it is necessary to do so because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> special geographic considerations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sparsity, density or relative rates of growth of population in various regions south of the dividing line; accessibility to the regions; or the size and shape of the regions; a special community of interests or diversity of interests of persons residing in, or physical features of, regions south of the dividing line.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25 percent above, nor more than 25 percent below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions. <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the commission may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but must take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>; sparsity and density of population; common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements; wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary; wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries; the number of municipalities and other local authorities; geographical features, including existing road systems; and

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of proposed electoral districts, the commission must be governed by the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the principle of representation by population be achieved, recognizing the imperatives imposed by geographical and demographic realities, the legacy of our history and the need to balance the community interests of the people of British Columbia; to achieve that principle, the commission be permitted to deviate from a common statistical provincial electoral quota by no more than 25 percent, plus or minus; the commission is permitted to exceed the 25 percent deviation principle where it considers that very special circumstances exist. <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of making proposals, the commission must take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of British Columbia and the accessibility, size or physical configuration of any part of British Columbia; the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Electoral quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified <p>Other criteria [E.A., s. 420]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preliminary report must specify the reasons for its recommendation and the information upon which it is based, which may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> available census data and other demographic information; the density and rate of growth of the population of any area; the accessibility, size and physical characteristics of any area; the facilities and patterns of transportation and communication within and between different areas; the number of electors in the electoral districts in existence at the time of the report and any special circumstances relating to those electoral districts; the boundaries of municipalities and First Nations governments; public input obtained under the Act; any other reasons or information relied upon by the commission.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Electoral quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 11] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission, in preparing its report, must take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Territory and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of the Territory; any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of the Territory; the means of communication among various parts of the Territory; the minimum and maximum number of members of the Legislative Assembly

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	<p>authorized by the <i>Northwest Territories Act</i>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and • any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.
Nunavut	<p>Electoral quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 11] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission, in preparing its report, must take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Territory and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of the Territory; • any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of the Territory; • the means of communication among various parts of the Territory; • any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and • any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
Canada	<p>Frequency [E.B.R.A., s. 19(1)-(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission may sit at such times and places in the province for which it is established as it deems necessary, except that before completing its report it must hold at least one sitting in that province for the hearing of representations by interested persons. Any member of Parliament may make representations at any sittings held by a commission. <p>Public notice [E.B.R.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice must be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> and in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province at least 60 days before the commencement of the sittings. <p>Notice of representation [E.B.R.A., s. 19(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice from interested persons must be given in writing to the secretary of the commission within 53 days after the date of the publication of the last advertisement. The name and address of the person as well as the nature of the representation must be stated in the notice.
Newfoundland	<p>Frequency [E.B.A., s. 19(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission may sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report it must hold at least one sitting in the island portion of the province and at least one sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons. <p>Public notice [E.B.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by them for the hearing of representations from interested persons must be given by advertisement published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province. • The notice must be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Frequency [E.B.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission must hold public hearings throughout the province at such times and places as it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any district. <p>Public notice [E.B.A., s. 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission must give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any such public hearings. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Frequency [O.I.C., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, authorizes the commission to hold and conduct such hearings and hear such representations and consider such other information, at such times and places, as it deems advisable, respecting existing electoral districts and the establishment of new electoral districts in the Province, and the area, boundaries, name, representation and implementation of those electoral districts.

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<p>Public notice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Notice of representation [H.A.A., s. 5(5)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms of reference of the commission must provide that the commission hold public hearings prior to preparing the preliminary report, and the commission must hold further public hearings prior to preparing its final report.
New Brunswick	<p>Frequency [O.I.C., s. 3, 7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission may hold and conduct such public hearings and consider such other information and advice as it deems necessary. • After fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts, the commission must hold public hearings throughout the Province with respect to its proposal. <p>Public notice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Frequency [E.A., s. 24, 27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months following the tabling of its preliminary report, the commission must hear the representations made by the Members of the National Assembly and by interested individuals and organizations by holding public hearings in the various regions of Quebec. <p>Public notice [E.A. s. 27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must hold public hearings after giving notice of these hearings. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i>, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	<p>Frequency [E.D.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must appoint such times and places as it may deem necessary and suitable as the times when, and places where, it will hear representations from any person as to the area and boundaries of any electoral division; and at the times and places so appointed the commission must sit and hear such representations from all persons desiring to be heard. <p>Public notice [E.D.A., s. 12(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the times and places at which it will sit and hear representations. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Frequency [C.B.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission may hold hearings at the times and places that it considers appropriate to conduct its business. <p>Public notice [C.B.A., s. 17(2)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission must notify Saskatchewan residents of the time and place of each of its hearings by advertising in a newspaper having general circulation in that part of Saskatchewan where the hearing will be held at least 30 days before the hearing. <p>Notice of representation [C.B.A., s. 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who wishes to make a presentation to the commission at a hearing must notify the secretary to the commission in writing of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the person making the presentation; • a concise summary of the presentation; • the political, financial or other interest of the person making the presentation. • A person who wishes to make a presentation must provide the written notice required at least 15 days before the date of the hearing.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must hold public hearings both before its report is submitted to the Speaker and after its report has been made public, at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division. <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 7(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission may before its report is submitted to the Speaker or to the Clerk, and must after its report has been made public, hold hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral district. <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 11(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place and purpose of any public hearings to be held by it. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Frequency [E.A., s. 419, 423(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission may obtain public input for the purposes of the preliminary report by such methods as the commission considers advisable. • Where the commission has made a recommendation to review electoral boundaries, it must hold public hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable public input on the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral district. <p>Public notice [E.A., s. 423(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the place, time and purpose of any public hearings held by it. <p>Notice of representation</p>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 10(1)] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must, before completing its report, hold hearings at the times and places in the Territory that it considers appropriate to hear representations from any persons respecting existing electoral districts or the establishment of new electoral districts for the Territory, and the area, boundaries, name and representation of those new electoral districts. <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 10(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of any hearings to be held. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 22(1)] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must, before completing its report, hold hearings at the times and places in Nunavut that it considers appropriate to hear representations from any persons respecting existing electoral districts or the establishment of new electoral districts for Nunavut, and the area, boundaries, name and representation of those new electoral districts. <p>Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 22(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must give reasonable public notice of any hearings to be held. <p>Notice of representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
Canada	<p>[E.B.R.A., s. 20(1), 21(1), 22(1), 23(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report must be submitted not more than one year after having received the copy of the return from the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer receives two certified copies of the report and transmits one of the copies to the Speaker, who must in turn, cause the copy to be laid before the House of Commons. The copy is then referred to such committee of the House of Commons as it may establish for the purposes of dealing with electoral matters forthwith on receipt of the copy by the Speaker if Parliament is then sitting or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first five days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting. • Within a period of 30 days from the day the copy of the report of any commission is referred to the House of Commons committee, an objection may be filed with the clerk of the committee. After that period, the committee, within the first 30 days, must take up the motion, consider the matter of the objection and return the report to the Speaker together with a copy of the objection and the minutes. • Within 30 days after the day the report of any commission is referred back to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Speaker, the commission must consider the matter of the objection and dispose of the objection. A certified copy of the report of the commission, with or without amendment accordingly, as the disposition of the objection requires, must be returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker.
Newfoundland	<p>[E.B.A., s. 14(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must prepare a report to the minister setting out its recommendations concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the division of the province into the number of one-member districts; • the description of the boundaries of each district; and • the name to be given to each district and the name must incorporate the historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate. • The commission must submit its report to the minister, who must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and • lay a copy before the Legislature within 15 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council if the Legislature is then sitting, and, if it is not, then within 15 days after the beginning of the next session.
Prince Edward Island	<p>[E.B.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months of its establishment, a commission must prepare and submit its report to the Speaker who must lay a copy thereof before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of the opening of the next session.
Nova Scotia	<p>[H.A.A., s. 5(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final report of the commission must be laid before the House, if the House is then sitting, and the Premier must table the report in the House on the next sitting day. If the House is not sitting, the final report must be filed with the Clerk of the House and the Premier must table the final report in the House within 10 days after the House next sits.
New Brunswick	<p>[O.I.C., s. 4(1), 4(3), 5, 8, 9(a), 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must file an interim report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly which must be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly composed of seven of its members and one representative from each of the other registered political parties which does not have representation in the Legislative Assembly.

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee of the Legislative Assembly must consider the interim report of the electoral boundaries commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly within 120 days of its receipt following which such recommendations will be immediately communicated to the commission by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. • In consideration of the above-mentioned Committee report and any subsequent resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, the commission will then proceed to consider and report its recommendations with respect to the number and divisions of the electoral districts. • The final report is filed with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, following which it must be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly which must consider the report of the Representation and Electoral Boundaries Commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 22, 25, 28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the 12 months following the second general election following the last delimitation, the commission must submit to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly a preliminary report in which it proposes a new delimitation of the electoral divisions. • The report must be made public immediately. The President of the National Assembly must table the report in the National Assembly within 15 days of receiving it if it is sitting or, if it is not, within 15 days after the opening of the next session or resumption. • The preliminary report of the commission must be submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for examination. • After considering the representations made to it by the Members of the National Assembly, and by individuals and organizations, the commission must submit a report indicating the boundaries of the electoral divisions, to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly, who must table it before the Assembly. • Within five days following the tabling, the report must be the subject of a debate limited to five hours.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i>, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	<p>[E.D.A., s. 10(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must prepare a report to the Lieutenant Governor, which must contain the recommendations of the commission as to the area that, in its opinion, should be contained in, and the boundaries that should delimit, and as to the name of, each of the several electoral divisions in the province. • The commission must submit its report to the President of the Council. • The President of the Council must lay a copy of the report before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of the opening of the next session thereof.
Saskatchewan	<p>[C.B.A., s. 22(2), 22(4)-(6), 23(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commission must prepare the final report within six months after the date it was established. • As soon as is practicable after completing the final report, a commission must submit the final report to the Speaker. • If the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker must lay the report before the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker must submit the report to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.
Alberta	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 6(1), 8(1), (9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must, after considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the commission is appointed, submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. • The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within five months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker a final report. • The final report of the commission must be laid before the Assembly immediately if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, or within seven days after the beginning of the next ensuing sitting if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting.
British Columbia	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 10(1), 12(1), 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission, after considering any representations made to it, and within 12 months of the date on which the commission is appointed, must submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. • The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it, and within six months of the date it submits its report, submit to the Speaker any amendments to the report it considers advisable. • The report of the commission, together with any amendments to it, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted, be promptly laid before the Assembly; or • if the Legislative Assembly is not then in session, be laid before the Assembly within seven days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, and must be delivered to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 416, 421-422, 424]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must complete the preliminary report within 60 days of the release by Statistics Canada of census subdivision data for the Yukon resulting from the decennial census. • Immediately upon receiving the preliminary report, the Speaker must table it in the Legislative Assembly, or, if the Legislative Assembly is not sitting when the Speaker receives the report, the Speaker must deliver copies of the report to all members of the Legislative Assembly. • The Chief Electoral Officer must keep copies of the preliminary report available for public inspection during the normal business hours of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Within six months after the date the preliminary report is tabled or delivered to the members of the Legislative Assembly, the commission must, where it has recommended a review of electoral boundaries, file a final report with the Legislative Assembly setting out the commission's final recommendations on electoral district boundaries. • The final report must be tabled, delivered and made public in the same manner as the preliminary report.
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 12(1)-(2), 24(5)] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission must complete its report within the time fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly or, if no time is fixed, within a reasonable time after the commission commences its review. • The report must be submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	<p>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Speaker must, after the commission report has been considered by the Legislative Assembly, provide a copy of the report together with any recommendations of the Legislative Assembly, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
Nunavut	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 24(1)-(2), 24(5)] Legislation repealed June 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The commission must complete its report within the time fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly or, if no time is fixed, within a reasonable time after the commission commences its review, and submits its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.• The Speaker must, after the commission report has been considered by the Legislative Assembly, provide a copy of the report together with any recommendations of the Legislative Assembly, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
Canada	<p>[E.B.R.A., s. 24, 25(1), 26]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and transmit to the Minister a draft representation order once: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is ascertained by the Chief Electoral Officer that no objection has been filed with the clerk of the committee; or • if an objection has been filed, that the report of a commission, with or without amendment, has been returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker. • The draft representation order must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specify the number of members of the House of Commons who must be elected for each of the provinces as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer; and • divide each of the provinces into electoral districts, describe the boundaries of each such district and specify the population and name to be given thereto. • Within five days after the receipt by the Minister of the draft representation order, the Governor in Council must by proclamation declare the draft representation order to be in force, effective on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after the day on which that proclamation was issued, and on the issue of the proclamation the order has the force of law accordingly. • The representation order and the proclamation declaring it to be in force must be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> not later than five days after the issue of the proclamation.
Newfoundland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nova Scotia	<p>[O.I.C., s. 12] [H.A.A., s. 5(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 10 sitting days after the final report of the commission is tabled in the House, the government must introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the final report of the commission. • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, directs that, in the same session of the Legislature in which the Assembly, by resolution, adopts or adopts with alterations the recommendations contained in the report of the commission. • The member of the Executive Council holding the office of Attorney General must introduce a Bill to establish new constituencies in accordance with the resolution of the House.
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 29, 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than the 10th day following the debate, the commission must establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The commission must publish the list of the electoral divisions in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, indicating the name and boundaries of each. • The list of electoral divisions published in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> comes into force upon the dissolution of the National Assembly, unless the dissolution occurs before the expiry of three months from publication.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the <i>Ontario Representation Act, 1996</i>, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	<p>[E.D.A., s. 13]</p>

Redistribution

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area and boundaries of the several electoral divisions of the province must be fixed by an Act of the Legislature after consideration by it of the report of the commission.
Saskatchewan	<p>[C.B.A., s. 19(3)(b), 23(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as is practicable after completing the interim report, a commission must publish a notice in the <i>Gazette</i> and one or more newspapers having general circulation in all or any part of Saskatchewan. • If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission as set out in its final report, the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of <i>The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> is assigned must at the same session introduce a Bill to establish new constituencies for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the resolution. • The Bill must provide that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is to come into force on proclamation; and • if it is enacted, the proclamation must be issued before the next general election of members of the Legislative Assembly.
Alberta	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 10(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the Government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution. • The Bill must be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, must be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.
British Columbia	<p>[E.B.C.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral districts in accordance with the resolution.
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 425]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the recommendations in the final report, the government must, within six months, introduce a bill to establish new electoral districts for the Yukon. • The bill referred to above must be stated to come into force on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly which passed it.
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.

PART C ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

PART C ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

Canadian election officials	C.3
Chief Electoral Officer	C.5
Appointment	
Term of office	
Powers	
To whom the CEO reports	
Commission on election financing	C.19
Appointment	
Term of office	
Powers	
To whom the Supervisor reports	
Election officers	C.21
Method of appointment	
Eligibility/Ineligibility	
Removal from office	
Staff and payment	C.45
Staff	
Tariff of fees	
Payment	

CANADIAN ELECTION OFFICIALS

Canada

Mr. Jean-Pierre Kingsley, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

Newfoundland

Mr. Robert J. Jenkins, Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland and Labrador and Commissioner of Members' Interests

Prince Edward Island

Mr. Merrill H. Wigginton, Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

Mrs. Janet Willwerth, Acting Chief Electoral Officer of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Ms. Annise Hollies, Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick

Quebec

M. Marcel Blanchet, Directeur général des élections du Québec, Président de la Commission de la représentation électorale

Ontario

Mr. Warren R. Bailie, Chief Election Officer of Ontario

Manitoba

Mr. Richard D. Balasko, Chief Electoral Officer of Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Mrs. Jan Baker, Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan

Alberta

Mr. O. Brian Fjeldheim, Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta

British Columbia

Mr. Robert A. Patterson, Chief Electoral Officer of British Columbia

Yukon

Mr. Patrick L. Michael, Chief Electoral Officer of the Yukon

Northwest Territories

Mr. David Hamilton, Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories

Nunavut

Mr. Joshie Teemotee Mitsima, Deputy Chief Electoral Officer

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
Canada	<p>Appointment [C.E.A., s. 13(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed by resolution of the House of Commons to hold office during good behaviour. <p>Term of office [C.E.A., s. 13(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer ceases to hold office on reaching 65 years of age. He or she may be removed for cause by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. <p>Powers [C.E.A., s. 15(1), 16, 18(1)-(2), 18.1, 17(1), 17(3), 21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must rank as and have all the powers of a deputy head of a department, must perform the duties of the office on a full-time basis and must not hold any other office under Her Majesty or engage in any other employment. • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the conduct of elections; • ensure that all election officers act with fairness and impartiality and in compliance with the Act; • issue to election officers the instructions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the administration of the Act; and • exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions that are necessary for the administration of the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public, particularly to those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights; • using any media or other means that he or she considers appropriate, provide the public, both inside and outside Canada, with information relating to Canada's electoral process, the democratic right to vote and how to be a candidate; and • carry out studies on voting, including studies respecting alternative voting means, and may devise and test an electronic voting process for future use in a general election or a by-election. Such a process may not be used for an official vote without the prior approval of the committee of the House of Commons that normally considers electoral matters. • During an election period, if an emergency, an unusual or unforeseen circumstance or an error makes it necessary, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt any provision of the Act and, in particular, may extend the time for doing any act, or increase the number of election officers or polling stations. • If voting at a polling station is interrupted on polling day by an emergency and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that, if the voting hours at the polling station are not extended, a substantial number of electors will not be able to vote, the Chief Electoral Officer must extend the voting hours at the polling station for the period the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to give those electors a reasonable opportunity to vote, as long as the polling station does not in any case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close later than midnight on polling day; or • remain open during polling day for a total of more than 12 hours. • The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer or any other officer on his or her staff to perform any of the Chief Electoral Officer's functions under the Act.

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>To whom the CEO reports [C.E.A., s. 534(1), 535]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer must, within 90 days of the return of the writ, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons. • The report must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with the administration of the Chief Electoral Officer's office since the last report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons; and • any measures that have been taken since the issue of the writs that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after a general election, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons that sets out any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Act.
Newfoundland	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Assembly. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 4(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer holds office during good behaviour and may only be removed by resolution of the House of Assembly. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 5, 10(1), 273(1)(h)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and to enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • to issue to election officers those instructions that he or she considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and • to perform all other duties that are imposed on him or her by or under the Act. • Where during the course of an election it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a provision of this Part does not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may, by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing an act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt a provision of this Part to the execution of its intent, to the extent that he or she considers necessary. • The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to his or her other powers and duties under the Act, must publish a report of the election receipts, expenses and subsidy of each registered party and candidate in the <i>Gazette</i>. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3), 273(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must report on his or her activities to the House of Assembly through the Speaker. • The Chief Electoral Officer must report annually to the Speaker upon the affairs of his or her office.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>Powers [E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections; • enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may consider necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; • perform such other duties as are assigned to him or her under the Act. • If during the course of any election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed, or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided, for the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act, any mistake or miscalculation or any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may, notwithstanding anything in the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of election officers; • increase the number of polling stations; • prescribe forms; • modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; and • generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; but the Chief Electoral Officer may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or advance polling station, or for accepting a nomination paper on nomination day or change the date of ordinary polling day. • The Chief Electoral Officer may implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public particularly those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information relating to the provincial electoral process and the democratic right to vote and the requirements to be a candidate at an election. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 119(1)] [E.E.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the Legislative Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any matter which has occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and which he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; and • any amendments which are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.
Nova Scotia	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council must appoint a person, who is a barrister employed or to be employed in the public service of the Province, as the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not specified. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 25, 197]</p>

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections; • enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing anything under the Act; • increase the number of election officers; • increase the number of polling stations; • prescribe forms; • vary any of the forms to suit the existing circumstances; • modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; • generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; • exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act. • During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove from office and replace an election officer upon being satisfied that the officer: refuses or neglects or is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or is engaging in partisan political activities; • order the officer to deliver to a person designated all material in his or her possession relating to his or her office. • The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct an error or omission in the statement of polling divisions; • redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division, from that set out in the statement. • Except in the case of ordinary polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer may advance or postpone a day on which the Act provides for the doing or carrying out of any act or thing to the first day immediately following or preceding such day that is not a holiday. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the House of Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the House on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any matter in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the House; and • any amendments that are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.
New Brunswick	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Administration Committee or such other committee of the Legislative Assembly as may be determined by resolution of the Legislative Assembly from time to time. <p>Term of office</p>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Powers [E.A., s. 5(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and the administration of the Act; • enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • designate polling divisions; • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she deems necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act. • If during an election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided for the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act or of any mistake or miscalculation or of any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the time for doing any act or acts, increase the number of election officers, the number of polling stations, and, generally, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt the provisions of the Act to the execution of its intent. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 97(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly before or during any session of the Legislature as to any matter or event that has occurred in connection with any election in the interval since the date of his or her next preceding report.
Quebec	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 478]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister, by a resolution approved by two thirds of its members. The Chief Electoral Officer must be chosen from among the electors. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 479]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term of office of the Chief Electoral Officer is seven years; notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term of office, the Chief Electoral Officer must remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 482, 485, 486, 488, 490]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must devote his or her time exclusively to the duties of his or her office. • The function of the Chief Electoral Officer is, in particular, to see to the administration of the Act. • He or she must carry out every mandate which the National Assembly entrusts to him or her. • The Government may consult him or her about any legislation pertaining to elections. • The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an analysis and assessment of electoral procedures and conduct studies on the financing of political parties. After having sought the advice of the advisory committee, he or she may also carry out any other research he or she considers advisable. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, with the authorization of the Government, provide

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>assistance and cooperation to other countries or to international organizations in election matters, in particular at the material, professional or technical level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the training of the election officers; • ensure the updating of the information contained in the permanent list of electors; • supervise the progress of the enumeration, the revision and the voting; • issue directives for the administration of the Act; • receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary. • He or she may also prescribe the text of any forms and documents which serve for the administration of the Act. • In respect of public information, the Chief Electoral Officer must, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide any person applying therefor with advice and information regarding the administration of the Act; • give the public access to the information, reports, returns or documents relating to the Act; • maintain a public centre for information on the Act; • regularly hold information meetings and conferences for the benefit of the political parties and the public; • at the request of a political party, furnish the information required for the training of the representatives of candidates, while allowing the other parties to delegate observers; • make any public advertisements he or she considers necessary. • If during an election period, the Chief Electoral Officer realizes that, as the result of an error, emergency or exceptional circumstance, a provision of the Act does not correspond to the reality of situation, he or she may adapt the provision in order to achieve its end. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 490, 542]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Chief Electoral Officer adapts the Act in case of an emergency or exceptional circumstances, he or she must report the decisions that he or she has made to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly within 30 days following polling day or at the end of the revision period. • The Chief Electoral Officer must make a report of his or her activities, including a financial report, for the preceding fiscal year, not later than September 30 of each year, to the President of the National Assembly. • The annual report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must contain a statement of the complaints received and how each was dealt with, the informational and training activities carried on, the requests for access to the lists of electors and the activities engaged in at the international level; • may recommend new election procedures or new rules regarding the financing of political parties; • must give an account of the management of the permanent list of electors and include an assessment of the quality of the information it contains; and • may recommend the holding of an enumeration or revision or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors.
Ontario	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the address of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Powers [E.A., s. 4(4), 4(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer must consult with, advise and supervise the returning officers and election clerks in the performance of their duties, and may visit in person and consult with the deputy returning officer and poll clerk at any polling location. • Where in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a situation exists for which no provision is made under the Act, the Chief Election Officer may make such appointments or give such directions as he or she considers proper and anything done in compliance with any such direction is not open to question, but the Chief Election Officer must immediately give notice of any such direction to the candidates affected. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 89, 4.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer must report to the Assembly through the Speaker on the conduct of the election. • Within 12 months after polling day following a by-election, the Chief Election Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods used at the election; and • make recommendations to the Speaker with respect to amending the Act so as to adopt the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods on a permanent basis.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must hold office during good behaviour but he or she must be retired from office in accordance with the provisions of <i>The Civil Service Superannuation Act</i>. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 10(1), 10(1.1), 10(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections; • enforce fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act on the part of all election officers; • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act or any other Act of the Legislature. • The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information about the electoral process, the democratic right to vote and the right

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>to be a candidate at an election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to other powers, duties and functions given or imposed on the Chief Electoral Officer under this or any other Act of the Legislature, he or she may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing anything under the Act; • increase the number of election officers or enumerators; • increase the number of polling stations; • omit or vary any of the prescribed forms to suit the existing circumstances; • prescribe forms for the purposes of the Act; • modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; • generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; and • exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act; <p>but he or she may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or advance poll or for accepting a nomination paper on the day fixed for close of nominations in an election.</p> <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 10(2), 2.1] [E.F.A., s. 99(1)-(2), 99(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must make the following reports to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act; • a report about the conduct of the election after each election. • The above reports may include any recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer about amendments to the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer must make an annual report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the administration of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>. • In the report, the Chief Electoral Officer may make recommendations respecting amendments to the Act, and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appropriateness of the limitations on election expenses under the Act; and • the appropriateness of the reimbursements payable to candidates and registered political parties. • The annual report on the administration of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> may be combined with a report submitted under <i>The Elections Act</i>.
Saskatchewan	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 4(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Chief Electoral Officer holds office for a term commencing on the day of his or her appointment and ending on the day that is 12 months after the day fixed for the return to the writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 5(1)-(2)(a), 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administering the Act including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guiding and supervising election officers with respect to the conduct of all elections; • ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their duties and that they comply with the Act; • issuing to election officers any information and guidance the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>provisions of the Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing, printing and distributing forms for use pursuant to the Act; • issuing and distributing financial and administrative guidelines to candidates and registered political parties and their business managers, chief official agents and auditors; and • performing any other duties assigned by this or any other Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, there is no adequate provision made by the Act to resolve the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend or remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct, or neglect of duty. • If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, an emergency exists and there is a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may do all or any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time specified in the Act for the doing of any thing except: the time by which nomination papers may be filed; the hours during which a polling place is to be kept open; or the holding of an election; • increase the number of election officers or polling places; • adapt any other provision of the Act in a manner that will, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, achieve the purposes of the provision and the Act. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 7(6), 286(1)-(2), 286.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Chief Electoral Officer takes any emergency action during an election, he or she must prepare and submit to the Speaker, within 60 days of polling day, a written report. • As soon as is practicable after an election, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and submit to the Speaker a report summarizing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all returns and reports submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by registered political parties and candidates with respect to the election; • the establishment and use of mobile polls during the election; • all applications made to the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to registration and election financing and the disposition of the application by the Chief Electoral Officer; and • any other information that the Speaker may direct. • In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and submit a report to the Speaker with respect to the reimbursements paid pursuant to registration and election financing to each registered political party and candidate. • Finally, the Chief Electoral Officer must in each year submit to the Speaker an annual report describing his or her progress and activities in the previous year.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires 12 months after polling day for a general election unless he or she is reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 4(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all elections, enumerations and plebiscites conducted under the Act and the <i>Senatorial</i>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p><i>Selection Act</i>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enforce on the part of all election officers fairness and impartiality in the conduct of their duties and compliance with the Act and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>; • issue to election officers any information and guidance he or she considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>; • perform all duties assigned to him or her by this or any other Act. <p>• The Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she is of the opinion that an emergency exists, or a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made in the Act, may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time specified for the doing of any thing except: the holding of an election; the hours during which a polling place must be kept open; or the time by which a nomination paper must be filed; • increase the number of election officers; • remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of duty; • require the provision of additional polling places; • omit or vary any form prescribed, other than a ballot or prescribe any additional form, other than a ballot. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately following each enumeration, general election or election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, by-election or plebiscite, prepare and transmit a report to the Standing Committee. • The report must include a summary of the conduct of the Chief Electoral Officer, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs. • The Chief Electoral Officer must after the end of each year prepare a report on the exercise of his or her functions under the Act and must transmit the report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Electoral Officer must have been unanimously recommended for the appointment by a special Committee of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office [E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term of office for the Chief Electoral Officer is from the date of appointment until 12 months after the date set for the return of the last writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible. <p>Powers [E.A., s. 12(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer has the following duties in addition to all others established by the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide guidance and supervision respecting the voter registration process and the conduct of elections and plebiscites; • to ensure that all other officials appointed carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality; • to provide information to the public regarding the voter registration and other electoral processes. • The Chief Electoral Officer has the following powers in addition to all others given

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>by the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or other enactments affecting election matters; • to issue to persons appointed or retained any information and guidelines the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the Act; • to require election officials and voter registration officials to follow the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer regarding the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers; • to assign duties and related powers under the Act to election officials and voter registration officials; • to delegate in writing to an individual appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer the authority to exercise any power and perform any duty assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act, other than the power to make regulations, subject to any limits or conditions imposed by the Chief Electoral Officer; • to prepare directives and guidelines for registered political parties, registered constituency associations, candidates, financial agents and auditors respecting the Act. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 13(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must submit the following reports to the Speaker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer; • after each election, general enumeration or plebiscite, a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs; • any report required under the Act respecting a decision not to conduct a general enumeration; • any recommendation to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or another enactment affecting election matters; • any report respecting a member of the Legislative Assembly who has failed to comply with the election financing provisions of the Act. • In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may present a special report to the Speaker if, in his or her opinion, the amounts and establishment permitted for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, are inadequate for fulfilling the duties of the office.
Yukon	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Powers [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act; and • issue to election officers such instructions as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the provisions of the Act. • Where, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the provisions of the Act are ineffective as a result of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>unforeseen circumstances, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the time for doing any act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations, or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act, to such extent as he or she considers necessary to ensure the execution of the intent of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may only extend or postpone the time for the taking of the poll in any electoral district or any polling division if satisfied that because of accident, or emergency or extreme weather conditions, a substantial number of electors will be unable to get to their polling station within the time provided and no extension or postponement of more than 24 hours must be granted. • The Chief Electoral Officer must not exercise such discretion as to permit a nomination paper to be received by a returning officer after 2:00 p.m. on nomination day. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 317]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, transmit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any matter that has arisen in connection with the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer that the Chief Electoral Officer considers ought to be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; or • any amendments that, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, are needed to improve the administration of elections under the Act.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Powers [E.A., s. 4, 5(1), 5(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • design a program for the dissemination to the electors of information pertaining to an election; and • perform all other duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issue instructions to election officers on any matter that is to be approved under the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act; • issue any form required by the Act; and • exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act; <p>to the extent that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation where, during the course of an election, the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation,</p>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of this Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the hours of voting at the polling station to allow votes to be cast on the polling day after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, but must not permit votes to be cast at the polling station for more than a total of 11 hours. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 164(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, within six months after a general election, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. • The report must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any matter that has occurred in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; • any action that has been taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; • every statement respecting the conduct of an election or of any election officer that has been submitted; • a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and • any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Act.
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Appointment [S.C., 1998, c. 30, 76.02(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer for the first elections of members of the Assembly is the Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories. <p>Term of office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Powers [E.A., s. 4, 5(1), 5(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • design a program for the dissemination to the electors of information pertaining to an election; and • perform all other duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issue instructions to election officers on any matter that is to be approved under the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act; • issue any form required by the Act; and • exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act; <p>to the extent that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation where, during the course of an election, the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation,</p>

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	<p>emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the hours of voting at the polling station to allow votes to be cast on the polling day after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, but must not permit votes to be cast at the polling station for more than a total of 11 hours. <p>To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 164(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chief Electoral Officer must, within six months after the elections, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.• The report must set out:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• any matter that has occurred in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;• any action that has been taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;• every statement respecting the conduct of an election or of any election officer that has been submitted;• a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and• any amendments to election laws that, in his or her opinion are desirable for the better administration of the laws.

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Appointment [P.P.F.A., s. 4(1), 7, 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be a Supervisor of Political Financing appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. • The Supervisor may be a judge appointed pursuant to the <i>Provincial Court Act</i>, but must not be a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada; a person not eligible to vote under the <i>Elections Act</i>; an official agent, a chief agent or an electoral district agent; or an official representative or a deputy official representative; and he or she must not hold any public office other than office as Supervisor without prior approval by the Legislative Assembly. <p>Term of office [P.P.F.A., s. 4(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supervisor holds office for a term of five years. Notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term, the Supervisor must remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced. <p>Powers [P.P.F.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supervisor must administer the Act and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with respect to the control of political financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine if the political parties, associations and candidates and other persons are complying with the Act; • prescribe the forms and documents and the contents thereof for use in the application of the Act; • issue guidelines on the records to be maintained by the registered political parties, registered district associations and registered independent candidates; • receive and examine the returns and statements required to be filed with him or her under the Act; • determine whether contributions, expenditures and election expenses have been made in accordance with the Act, where he or she considers it necessary; • with respect to informing the public: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide, on request, to any person, advice or guidelines regarding the application and interpretation of the Act; • keep open, for public examination, during normal office hours all returns, statements and other documents filed with his or her office and directed to be made public under the Act; • carry out such studies on the financing of political parties as he or she considers necessary or desirable; • hold such information meetings and conferences as he or she considers necessary; • publicize any provision of the Act as he or she considers necessary; • with respect to the acknowledgement of contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe the form and content of receipts to be used for acknowledgement of contributions; • issue guidelines with respect to the manner of the issuance of receipts; • issue guidelines with respect to the retention and disposition of issued

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
	<p style="text-align: center;">receipts and duplicates thereof and unissued receipts.</p> <p>To whom the Supervisor reports [P.P.F.A., s. 13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supervisor must prepare a report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the exercise of his or her functions and must lay the report before the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	The Commission ceased to exist on January 1, 1999, when the provisions of Bill 36 took effect. The Chief Election Officer assumed responsibility for the administration of the <i>Election Finances Act</i> .
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Election officers
Canada	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [C.E.A., s. 24(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. <p>Assistant returning officers [C.E.A., s. 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must, without delay after being appointed, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer. <p>Registration officers [C.E.A., s. 32(d), 39(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint a registration officer for each registration office. • The returning officer must appoint, for each registration desk, a registration officer to receive, on polling day, the applications for registration of electors whose names are not on the list of electors. • Before appointing registration officers, the returning officer must solicit names of suitable persons from the candidates of the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district, to be submitted to the returning officer no later than the 17th day before polling day. If, by that time, a sufficient number of names of suitable persons are not provided by those candidates, the returning officer may solicit names from other sources. • The returning officer must, as far as possible, appoint half of the registration officers from among the persons recommended by each of the candidates. If either of those candidates did not provide a sufficient number of names of suitable persons, his or her registered party's remaining share of the appointments must be made from among the names solicited by the returning officer from other sources. <p>Revising agents [C.E.A., s. 32(a), 33(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint the revising agents that the returning officer considers necessary, provided that the Chief Electoral Officer approves of their number. • Before appointing revising agents, a returning officer must solicit names of suitable persons from the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district and, if sufficient names are not provided by those parties within three days after receipt of the request, the returning officer may solicit names from any other source. • A returning officer must appoint half of the revising agents from among the persons recommended by the registered party whose candidate finished first in the last election in the electoral district, and half from among the persons recommended by the registered party whose candidate finished second in that election. • A returning officer must appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair must consist, as far as possible, of persons recommended by different registered parties. <p>Deputy returning officers [C.E.A., s. 32(c), 34(1), (36)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station in the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each deputy returning officer must be appointed from lists of names of suitable persons provided by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished first in the electoral district in the last election. • A returning officer must proceed to appoint deputy returning officers from other sources if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of suitable persons. <p>Poll clerks [C.E.A., s. 32(c), 35(1), 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint one poll clerk for each polling station in the electoral district. • Each poll clerk must be appointed from lists of names of suitable persons provided by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished second in the electoral district in the last election. • A returning officer must proceed to appoint poll clerks from other sources if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of suitable persons. <p>Central poll supervisors [C.E.A., s. 124(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a returning officer establishes a central polling place that contains four or more polling stations, the returning officer may appoint a central poll supervisor to attend at the central polling place on polling day to supervise proceedings and keep the returning officer informed of any matter that adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, the proceedings. <p>Information officers [C.E.A., s. 124(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may appoint, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, an information officer to provide information to the electors and a person responsible for maintaining order. <p>Interpreters [C.E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may appoint and swear a language or sign language interpreter to assist the officer in communicating to an elector any information that is necessary to enable him or her to vote. <p>Special voting rules administrator [C.E.A., s. 181]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint, in the prescribed form, a special voting rules administrator. <p>Special ballot officer [C.E.A., s. 183(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the issue of the writs, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a minimum of six special ballot officers as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or a person whom the Prime Minister designates in writing; • two, on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition or a person whom that Leader designates in writing; and • one, on the recommendation of the Leader of the registered party that has the third largest number of members in the House of Commons as of

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>the last general election, or a person whom that Leader designates in writing.</p> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [C.E.A., s. 22(3)-(4), 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons must not be appointed as an election officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minister of the Crown or a member of the executive council of a province; • a member of the Senate or the House of Commons; • a member of the legislature of a province, the Council of the Yukon Territory, the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut; • a judge or deputy judge of any superior court or any bankruptcy or insolvency court and, in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, a judge of the Territorial Court; • a person who was a candidate at the last general election or at a by-election held since the last general election; • a person who has served in Parliament in the session immediately before the election or in the session in progress at the time of the election; and • a person who, within seven years before the proposed appointment, has been found guilty of any offence under the Act, the <i>Referendum Act</i> or any Act of the legislature of a province relating to provincial, municipal or school board elections. • An election officer must be qualified as an elector and an election officer must reside in the electoral district in which he or she is to perform duties under the Act. • A returning officer must not appoint his or her mother, father, child, stepchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister or a person who lives with him or her, as an assistant returning officer. <p>Removal from office [C.E.A., s. 24(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council may remove from office any returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental disability or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties under the Act; • fails to discharge competently a duty of a returning officer or to comply with an instruction of the Chief Electoral Officer; • fails to complete the revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions in their electoral district as instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer; or • knowingly engages in politically partisan conduct.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district in the province. <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing an election clerk for each electoral district. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 64(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer must, subject to the approval of the returning officer, immediately after his or her appointment, appoint, in writing, a poll clerk. <p>Special ballot administrator [E.A., s. 86.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a Special Ballot Administrator. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 21, 22, 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons may be election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members of the Executive Council; • members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly; • judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and judges of the Provincial Court of Newfoundland; • persons who have been members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly in the session immediately preceding the election, or in the then present session of Parliament or of the House of Assembly, if the election takes place during that session; • persons who have been found guilty by a competent tribunal of corrupt or illegal election practices or of an offence under this Act or the former Act; • persons who are intending to be candidates; and • persons made ineligible for appointment under the Act. • A person is not eligible to be appointed returning officer unless he or she is qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act. • Except with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, a person may not be appointed deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk, if he or she is not qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act. • A person who, within 60 days before polling day: was in the service of a candidate; or is employed by a candidate or his or her scrutineer or another person on behalf of or in the interest of a candidate in or about an election, may not be appointed a deputy returning officer, special ballot officer, special ballot administrator or poll clerk at the election. • A person in the employ of a department of the government of the province or the Government of Canada may not hold an office in connection with an election. • The election clerk must be a person qualified as an elector and ordinarily resident in the electoral district. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 12(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must remove from office a returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceases to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed; • is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties; or • has failed to discharge competently his or her duties; or • has, after his or her appointment, conducted himself or herself in a politically

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>partisan manner, whether or not in the course of the performance of his or her duties.</p>
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be one returning officer for each electoral district who must be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint an election clerk. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 25(1), 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, between the 36th and 41st month after the last provincial general election or at such time as he or she considers advisable, give written notice to the two registered political parties which, at the preceding election in each electoral district, sponsored the two candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each registered party within the time specified in the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district. • Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in each electoral district. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 49(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered party which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the general election immediately preceding elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; or • in the event of an equality of members being returned in the general election immediately preceding, in the election next preceding the immediately preceding election, elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; must provide the Chief Electoral Officer, on request, with a nominee for the position of deputy returning officer for each polling station in the province. • The Chief Electoral Officer must keep and maintain a list of those nominees for use in the general election immediately following, or in any by-election which may be held before that general election. • Immediately after the date of a writ of election, but in any event not less than 20 days before ordinary polling day, the returning officer must, from the list of nominees supplied to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 50]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after his or her appointment, appoint in writing a poll clerk. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 121, 25(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or revising officer unless he or she is otherwise qualified as an elector in any electoral district in the province. • No person must be appointed as enumerator in an electoral district unless he or

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>she is an elector in that district.</p> <p>Removal from office [E.A., 9(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must remove from office any returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed; • is unable to act; • fails to perform the duties of his or her office satisfactorily; or • has, at any time after his or her appointment, been guilty of politically partisan conduct, whether or not in the course of performance of his or her duties.
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 14(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council must appoint a returning officer for a new electoral district and an electoral district in which the office of the returning officer is vacant. <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint an election clerk. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 34(1), 32(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Saturday, the 31st day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district. • When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the writ, a returning officer must give written notice to the two opposed political organizations which, at the preceding election in the electoral district, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each organization within 20 days from the receipt of the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district. <p>Revising agents [E.A., s. 46(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer appoints one or more pairs of revising agents to register the elector and any other elector whose name has been omitted from or incorrectly described on the list of electors. <p>Revising officer [E.A., s. 48(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council must from time to time for every revisal district appoint a person to be revising officer for such revisal district. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 80(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Monday, the eighth day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station in the electoral district. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 80(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Monday, the eighth day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint a poll clerk for each polling station in the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Supervising deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 80(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are located, he or she may appoint a supervising deputy returning officer to attend at the central polling place on polling day for the purpose of keeping the returning officer informed with respect to matters affecting peace and good order in the central polling place. The person so appointed must attend at the central polling place throughout polling day and keep the returning officer promptly and fully informed with respect to all matters affecting or likely to affect peace and good order therein. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 116(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer must, if possible, obtain an interpreter who must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote. <p>Presiding officers [E.A., s. 151(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where 15 or more persons have voted at a special poll in which the returning officer and the election clerk have acted as the presiding officer, the returning officer must appoint two persons to be presiding officers for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the special poll. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 194(1), 46(2)(b), 49]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person must be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, supervising deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, or revising officer unless the person is qualified as an elector in the Province. A pair of enumerators and a pair of revising agents must each represent a different political organization. A revising officer must be a barrister, a judge of the provincial court or a person who, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, has suitable qualifications. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 5(4)(a), 14(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may remove from office and replace an election officer upon being satisfied that the officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> refuses or neglects or is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or is engaging in partisan political activities. The Governor in Council may remove a returning officer from office when satisfied that the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> has attained the age of 65 years; has ceased to reside in his or her electoral district; is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of office; or is engaging in partisan political activities.
New Brunswick	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer, upon receipt of a writ, must appoint in writing an election clerk. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 21(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Chief Electoral Officer has directed that an enumeration be conducted, the returning officer responsible for each affected electoral district or polling division must, in writing, appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 61(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, in writing, appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 61(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, in writing, appoint a poll clerk for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. <p>Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 61(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where four or more polling stations are located in one building, the returning officer may, in writing, appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to coordinate and assist the work of the deputy returning officers and poll clerks. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 85(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she must if possible appoint an interpreter who must be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote. <p>Special ballot coordinator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 10, 10.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons under the age of 18 years; • persons who have not been resident for six months in the electoral district where they are to act; • persons not qualified as electors in the electoral district where they are to act; • persons who have been found guilty of a corrupt practice under the electoral laws of Canada, of any province, or of any municipality. • No person who is a family associate of a candidate may be appointed, act or continue to act as an election officer, other than a returning officer or an enumerator, in any electoral district in which a ballot may be cast for that candidate. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 9(6), 11(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may remove from office, as for cause, any returning officer who:

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceases to reside in his or her electoral district; • is incapable, by reason of illness, physical or mental infirmity or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing his or her duties; • has failed to discharge competently his or her duties, or any of them, to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer; or • has, at any time after his or her appointment, been guilty of politically partisan conduct, whether or not in the course of performance of his or her duties under the Act. • An election officer who refuses, neglects or is unable to carry out any duty imposed upon him or her by the Act, or who acts as a canvasser for any candidate, or who is guilty of partisan conduct after his or her appointment may be suspended or dismissed. • If such officer is an election clerk or a supervisory deputy returning officer, the suspension or dismissal may be made by the Chief Electoral Officer or by the returning officer. If the officer is an enumerator, a deputy returning officer, a poll clerk, information officer or a constable, the suspension or dismissal may be made by the returning officer.
Quebec	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 502, 503]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral division. • The appointment of a returning officer must be made after a public competition among the qualified electors domiciled in the electoral division concerned or in a contiguous electoral division, provided, in this latter case, that the person is able to carry out his or her duties in as satisfactory a manner as if he or she were domiciled in the electoral division for which he or she is appointed. <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 510]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On being appointed, the returning officer must appoint an assistant returning officer. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 40.14-40.15, 40.18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enumeration of electors must be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators. • The returning officer must appoint two enumerators, one on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member who was elected as such, and the other on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election. • The recommendations must be received by the returning officer not later than Tuesday of the week preceding that of the enumeration. • The returning officer may, on reasonable grounds, refuse a recommendation. In such case, he or she must request a new recommendation. • Where no recommendation has been received, or where the person recommended is not qualified to hold the office, the returning officer must make the appointment without any other formality. <p>Revising officers/Agents [E.A., s. 183, 184, 187, 190]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each board of revisers must be composed of three revisers.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint two revisers not later than Wednesday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll. • The first reviser must be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed. • The second reviser must be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election or of the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed. • The two revisers appointed by the returning officer must select the third reviser not later than Thursday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll, failing which the returning officer, after consulting the Chief Electoral Officer, must himself or herself select and appoint the third reviser. • The returning officer appoints as many two-person teams of revising officers as he or she deems necessary and assigns them to one or more boards of revisers. <p>Secretary of a board of revisers [E.A., s. 190]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer appoints a secretary for each board of revisers. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 281, 310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint, for each polling station, a deputy returning officer from the persons recommended by the party that received the greatest number of votes at the last general election. • In every polling station, the returning officer must appoint, as deputy returning officer, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected as such if he or she is again a candidate. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 281, 310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint, for each polling station, a poll clerk from the persons recommended by the party that received the second highest number of votes at the last general election. • In every polling station, the returning officer must appoint, as poll clerk, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at the last election. <p>Officer in charge of information and order [E.A., s. 309]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer appoints an officer in charge of information and order for each location where there is a polling station. <p>Members of the table checking the identity of electors [E.A., s. 312.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer appoints three members of the table to check the identity of electors for each location where there is a polling station. • Two of these members are appointed on the recommendation of the two parties that obtained the greatest number of votes in the previous election. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 136]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election officers are chosen from among the qualified electors. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 141, 513]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer may dismiss any election officer who neglects to perform his or her duties, engages in partisan work or is not qualified to hold the office. However, before dismissing a reviser, the returning officer must consult the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer may dismiss a returning officer who fails to perform his or her duties, engages in partisan work or is not qualified to hold the office or who does not comply with one of the requirements of the office.
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forthwith upon appointment, the returning officer may appoint in writing a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario to be the returning officer's election clerk but if upon receipt of a writ of election no person has been appointed, the returning officer must immediately make the appointment. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 18(3.1)-(3.2), 18(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration. • The enumerators for each polling division must, as far as possible, represent two different political interests. • If, 72 hours before the enumeration is to begin, sufficient names from which to select and make the appointment of the enumerators have not been received, the returning officer must make such appointments as are necessary to enumerate the electoral district. <p>Revision assistants [E.A., s. 21(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. • The assistant must have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer. <p>Revising agents [E.A., s. 21(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place. • Deputy returning officers must be appointed so as to represent two different political interests. • If possible, the deputy returning officer must be appointed from a list of

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>persons provided by the candidate of the registered party represented by the government of the day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must make the appointment on the 10th day before polling day. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint a poll clerk for each polling place. • Poll clerks must be appointed so as to represent two different political interests. • If possible, the poll clerk must be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of a different political interest the candidate for which at the most recent election received the highest or next highest number of votes, as the case may be. • The returning officer must make the appointment on the 10th day before polling day. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 21(8), 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the returning officer or his or her revision assistant does not understand the language spoken by an applicant or where the applicant is deaf, the applicant has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the applicant and the answers. • Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector must, for the time being, be refused a ballot. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 5(1), 8(1)-(2), 18(3.3), 39(2.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons must not be appointed or act as a returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer or poll clerk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • judges of federal or provincial courts or justices of the peace; • Crown attorneys; • members of the Executive Council; • members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly; • persons who have served as members of the Assembly in the session next preceding the election; • persons who have at any time been found guilty of a corrupt practice. • The returning officer's election clerk is a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario, except for a person who is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent or the spouse of the returning officer. • Only a person who is of voting age may be an enumerator, unless the Chief Election Officer authorizes the returning officer to appoint persons who are at least 16 years of age. • Deputy returning officers and poll clerks must be electors in the electoral district and must not be candidates.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 7(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Election Officer may remove from office any returning officer who, in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, fails to discharge competently the returning officer's duties, or any of them, under the Act.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a person who is a resident voter of an electoral division to be the returning officer of the electoral division. <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer must appoint a resident voter of the electoral division to be the assistant returning officer for the electoral division. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer must, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision in the electoral division. <p>Revising agents [E.A., s. 39(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer may appoint not more than six residents of the electoral division as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified voters who were not enumerated by the enumerator and to make corrections to the voters list. More than six revising agents may be appointed with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Revising officers [E.A., s. 39(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising officers. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 21(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer of an electoral division must appoint a voter in the electoral division as a deputy returning officer for: each polling subdivision in the electoral division; each institutional poll; each remote mobile poll or remote mobile advance poll; and each advance poll, other than an advance poll held in the returning office. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 22(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer of an electoral division must appoint a voter in the electoral division as a poll clerk for each polling subdivision and each institutional poll, remote mobile poll and advance poll. <p>Senior deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 21(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where in an election more than three polls will be situated in a single building, the returning officer may appoint a senior deputy returning officer for the polls in the building to supervise the polling officers and assist them in carrying out their duties. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 88(1), 88(4)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. • A deputy returning officer or a poll clerk for a poll may act as an interpreter at the poll. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 11(1), 17(1), 20(1), 39(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons must be appointed or act as an election officer or as an enumerator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members of the Executive Council; • members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly; • judges of any court of Canada or any provincial court, or justices of the peace or magistrates; • persons who have at any time been found guilty by a competent court or tribunal of an election offence or who have been convicted by a competent court of an offence or dereliction of duty in violation of this Act or of any other Act previously in force in this province relating to elections; • persons convicted of an indictable offence within the five years immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election or who has served a term of imprisonment for an indictable offence that ended within the five years immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election. • A returning officer must be a resident voter of the electoral division. • An assistant returning officer must be a resident voter of the electoral division. • A person who is a candidate in the election is not eligible to be appointed as a revising officer or revising agent. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 10(5)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may remove from office and replace an election officer upon his or her being satisfied that the officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuses or neglects or is unable to act; • has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or • is engaging in partisan political activities.
Saskatchewan	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the returning officer. <p>Election clerk [E.A., s. 12(1), 12(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint an election clerk for the constituency before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 20(1), 20(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 10(1), 10(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued,

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued.</p> <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 13(1), 13(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer must appoint a poll clerk before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. <p>Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 37(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or six polling divisions are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to supervise the central polling place. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 3(1), 9(1), 10(2), 12(2), 13(3), 20(2), 37(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons are eligible to be appointed as an election officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member of the Executive Council; • a member of the Senate, the House of Commons of Canada or the Legislative Assembly; • a judge of the federal or provincial courts; • the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • a candidate at the election, a business manager of a candidate or a candidate's representative; • a person who has been found guilty by a competent tribunal of a corrupt practice or who has been convicted by a competent tribunal of any offence against this Act or any previous <i>Election Act</i>; • a person convicted of an indictable offence within the five years preceding the date of the issue of the writ; • a person who is not eligible to vote pursuant to the Act. • A returning officer must be a resident voter of the constituency. • A returning officer must appoint as deputy returning officer, election clerk, poll clerk, enumerator or supervisory deputy returning officer only a voter who is, in the opinion of the returning officer, competent and reliable, resident in the constituency, willing to act, and not ineligible to be an election officer under the Act. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 5(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, there is no adequate provision made by the Act to resolve the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend or remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct, or neglect of duty.
Alberta	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral division for the purposes of or in connection with elections, enumerations and plebiscites under the Act and elections under the

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p data-bbox="586 197 850 226"><i>Senatorial Selection Act.</i></p> <p data-bbox="537 264 846 294">Election clerk [E.A., s. 43(1)]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 302 1424 365" style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately on being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ of election, the returning officer must appoint an election clerk. <p data-bbox="537 403 878 432">Enumerators [E.A., s. 20(1)-(3)]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 441 1424 848" style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division from names supplied from the registered constituency association of the registered political party forming the Government, and that of the registered political party not forming the Government whose candidate received the highest or next highest number of votes at the immediately preceding election within the electoral division. • If there are no registered constituency associations or a sufficient number of available persons who, in the opinion of the returning officer, are qualified to serve as enumerators has not been provided, the returning officer must appoint the required number of enumerators necessary to complete the enumeration from any other source he or she considers appropriate. <p data-bbox="537 886 964 915">Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 924 1424 987" style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer or election clerk must, for each polling subdivision, appoint a person as deputy returning officer. <p data-bbox="537 1024 813 1054">Poll clerks [E.A., s. 67(1)]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 1062 1424 1155" style="list-style-type: none"> • For each polling station established in an electoral division the returning officer for that electoral division must appoint a qualified person as a poll clerk. <p data-bbox="537 1192 1081 1222">Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 70(1)]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 1230 1424 1323" style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, appoint a qualified person as a supervisory deputy returning officer for any polling place containing two or more polling stations. <p data-bbox="537 1360 797 1390">Interpreters [E.A., s. 72]</p> <ul data-bbox="537 1398 1424 1491" style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language. <p data-bbox="488 1541 1154 1570">Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 21, 42, 43(1), 65(3), 67(3), 70(3)]</p> <ul data-bbox="488 1579 1424 1923" style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons must not be appointed or act as enumerators, returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks: <ul data-bbox="537 1684 1000 1923" style="list-style-type: none"> • persons who are not electors; • members of the Parliament of Canada; • members of the Legislative Assembly; • candidates; • official agents; • judges of federal or provincial courts; • persons who have within the immediately preceding 10 years been convicted

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>of an indictable offence for which the penalty that may be imposed is greater than two years' imprisonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, persons must not be appointed or act as returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks if they are persons appointed or acting as returning officers under <i>the Canada Elections Act</i>. • Persons appointed as election clerks, deputy returning officer, poll clerks and supervisory returning officer must be electors resident in the electoral division. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 4(2)(c), 8(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she is of the opinion that an emergency exists, or a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made in the Act, may remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of duty. • If a returning officer is for any reason unable or unwilling to act, or neglects his or her duties, the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before a writ of election has been issued; or • after a writ of election has been issued and if there is no election clerk appointed for the relevant electoral division; may appoint an acting returning officer who must have all the rights and powers and must perform all the duties of a returning officer for that electoral division until the returning officer resumes his or her duties or a new returning officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>District electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a district electoral officer, who is to be responsible for the conduct of any election for the electoral district. <p>Deputy district electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a deputy district electoral officer, who is to assist the district electoral officer. <p>District registrar of voters [E.A., s. 22(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appoint a district registrar of voters for each electoral district, who is to be responsible for the registration of voters within the electoral district; and • may appoint one or more deputy district registrars of voters for an electoral district, who are to assist the district registrar of voters for the electoral district. <p>Voter registration officials [E.A., s. 23(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of voter registration proceedings in an electoral district, but subject to the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, the district registrar of voters may retain on a temporary basis individuals necessary for the proceedings and may appoint those individuals as voter registration officials. <p>Supervising voting officer [E.A., s. 88(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a voting place at which there is more than one voting station, the district electoral officer may appoint a voting officer as supervising voting officer with additional responsibilities regarding supervision of the voting place.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 269(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an individual requires the assistance of a translator, the election official or voter registration official responsible must permit the individual to be assisted by a translator. <p>Special ballot coordinator [E.A., s. 88(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each voting station at a voting place, the district electoral officer must assign a voting officer as the election official responsible for the ballot box and must assign another election official to assist the voting officer. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following individuals must not be appointed, accept appointment or act as an election official: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council; • an individual who has served as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before the election, or in the session then being held, if the election takes place during a session of the Legislature; • a member of the House of Commons of Canada, of the Senate of Canada or of her Majesty's Privy Council of Canada; • a judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court or the Provincial Court; • a master, registrar, district registrar or deputy district registrar of the Supreme Court; • an individual who has been convicted of an offence under this Act or the <i>Recall and Initiative Act</i> within the period of seven years immediately before the appointment; • an individual who is a candidate or a candidate representative. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 18(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may rescind the appointment of a district electoral officer or deputy district electoral officer before what would otherwise be the end of the individual's term of appointment on any of the following grounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the official is incapable, by reason of illness or otherwise, of satisfactorily performing the individual's duties under the Act; • that the official has not followed a direction of the Chief Electoral Officer; • that the official has failed to competently discharge a duty of office to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer; • that, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the official has acted in a politically partisan manner during the term of the individual's appointment, whether or not this was done in the course of performing the individual's duties under the Act.
Yukon	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each electoral district the Commissioner in Executive Council must, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a returning officer who must hold office during pleasure and be removable for cause. <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 29(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each electoral district the Chief Electoral Officer must, after consultation with the returning officer for that electoral district, appoint an assistant

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>returning officer.</p> <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 63]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer must appoint one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors in it. <p>Revising officers [E.A., s. 137(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer must appoint one or more revising officers for each polling division, who may be the assistant returning officer, an enumerator or any other person qualified as an elector in the Yukon. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 180(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, every returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 191]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk. <p>Poll attendants [E.A., s. 198(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer or deputy returning officer may appoint one or more poll attendants to promote the orderly movement of electors to and from their polling stations in a polling place. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 196(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer or deputy returning officer who has reason to believe that there will be electors voting at a polling station who do not understand the English language must appoint for the polling station an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar. <p>Ballot box messenger [E.A., s. 274]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer may appoint in writing one or more ballot box messengers to collect ballot boxes from polling stations specified in the appointment. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 11, 21(1)-(2), 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members of the House of Commons of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of any province of Canada, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut or the Yukon; • judges of the Supreme Court; • judges of the Territorial Court; • persons who have served in the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately preceding the election or in the session in progress at the time of election in the case of a by-election; • persons who have been convicted of any offence under this or any other Act under which members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected. • No person under the age of 18 must be appointed as an election officer. • Every person who is a returning officer or assistant returning officer must be qualified as an elector in the electoral district in respect of which the appointment

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>is made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is a qualified elector in another electoral district may be appointed where there is difficulty appointing a suitable person from within the electoral district. • Each enumerator who is to be appointed must be a person who is qualified as an elector in the Yukon, but in no event must an enumerator be a returning officer or an assistant returning officer. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer or assistant returning officer who becomes disqualified under the Act must immediately be removed from office by the Commissioner in Executive Council on the advice of the Chief Electoral Officer, in the case of a returning officer, and by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the case of an assistant returning officer.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 13.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer for an electoral district must appoint an assistant returning officer. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 33(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for his or her electoral district, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 70(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district of the returning officer. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 70(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk. <p>Supervisor of central poll [E.A., s. 80(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisor for the central poll to attend at the central polling place on polling day and the returning officer must determine the duties of the supervisor. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 204(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, or when he or she does not understand the language spoken by an elector, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English, and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>enable that elector to vote.</p> <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 198(1)-(2.1), 16(1), 33(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; • members of the Senate; • members of the Legislative Assembly, the House of Commons or the legislative assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory; • judges and territorial judges; • persons who have served in the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before a general election or in the session in progress at the time of a by-election; • persons who have been found guilty by a legislature in Canada, or by any court in Canada for the trial of contested elections, or other competent tribunal, of an offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act, the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, the <i>Criminal Code</i>, any Act of a province or the Yukon Territory relating to elections, or under the <i>Disfranchising Act</i> (Canada). • No person must be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer unless qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which he or she is to act. • No person must be appointed as a poll clerk unless he or she is qualified as an elector. • The assistant returning officer must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, step-child, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer. • An enumerator must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and, where possible, is resident in the polling division for which he or she is appointed. <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 14(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may revoke the appointment of a returning officer who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed; • resigns his or her position as returning officer; • is incapable of performing the duties of a returning officer under the Act; • fails to discharge competently any of the duties of a returning officer under the Act or the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer; or • at any time after being appointed, engages in politically partisan conduct or works for, on behalf of or against a candidate, whether or not in the course of the performance of the duties of a returning officer under the Act.
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Method of appointment</p> <p>Returning officers [E.A., s. 13.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. <p>Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer for an electoral district must, on being appointed, appoint an assistant returning officer. <p>Enumerators [E.A., s. 33(1)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. <p>Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 70(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district of the returning officer. <p>Poll clerks [E.A., s. 70(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk. <p>Central poll supervisors [E.A., s. 80(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisor for the central poll to attend at the central polling place on polling day and the returning officer must determine the duties of the supervisor. <p>Interpreters [E.A., s. 204(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English, and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote. <p>Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 198(1)-(2.1), 16(1), 33(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; • members of the Senate; • members of the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Yukon Territory, the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly of a province; • judges and territorial judges; and • persons who have been found guilty by a legislature in Canada, or by any court in Canada for the trial of contested elections, or other competent tribunal, of an offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act, the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, the <i>Criminal Code</i>, any Act of a province or the Yukon Territory relating to elections, or under the <i>Disfranchising Act</i> (Canada). • No person must be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer unless qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which he or she is to act. • No person must be appointed as a poll clerk unless he or she is qualified as an elector. • The assistant returning officer must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, step-child, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer. • An enumerator must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	<p>electoral district, and, where possible, is resident in the polling division for which he or she is appointed.</p> <p>Removal from office [E.A., s. 14(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chief Electoral Officer may revoke the appointment of a returning officer who:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ceases to reside in the electoral district for which he or she is appointed;• resigns his or her position as returning officer;• is incapable of performing the duties of a returning officer under the Act;• fails to discharge competently any of the duties of a returning officer under the Act or the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer; or• at any time after being appointed, engages in politically partisan conduct or works for, on behalf of or against a candidate, whether or not in the course of the performance of the duties of a returning officer under the Act.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Staff [C.E.A., s. 19(1), 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of an officer known as the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, appointed by the Governor in Council, and any other officers, clerks and employees that may be required. • Any additional officers, clerks and employees that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for his or her exercise of powers, and discharge of duties, under the Act related to the preparation for, and the conduct of, an election may be employed on a casual or temporary basis. <p>Tariff of fees [C.E.A., s. 542(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff fixing or providing for the determination of fees, costs, allowances and expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act. • The Governor in Council may specify that a tariff has effect as of a day that is before the one on which it is made. <p>Payment [C.E.A., s. 553(b),(d)-(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remuneration paid to a person employed, any additional remuneration paid to staff for overtime work to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to exercise his or her powers and discharge his or her duties under the Act and any administration expenses that are incurred for that purpose, must be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Any fees, costs, allowances or expenses fixed by the tariff of fees must be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material and for the purchase of election supplies must be paid out of unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 7(1), 137, 272]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be employed in the manner authorized by law those officers, clerks and employees that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary, and the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly approves, to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, during the course of an election and before the closing of the poll, appoint or authorize the appointment of additional election officers. • There may be employed in the manner provided by law an electoral finances director, legal counsel, auditors and other staff that are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to properly carry out his or her responsibilities. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 212]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer, subject to the approval of the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly, may fix the remuneration, allowances or expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators, other election officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer, through the Speaker, must submit annually to the

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p>commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly for its approval, estimates of the sums that will be required to be provided by the Legislature for the payment of the salaries, allowances and expenses of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act during the next fiscal year.</p>
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 2(3)-(4), 7] [E.E.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of such employees as may be required to perform the duties of the office. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint a person as Deputy Chief Electoral Officer who must assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the duties of that office and who must have the same responsibilities and authority as the Chief Electoral Officer in the event of absence or inability to carry out those duties. • If the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuses or neglects or is unable because of death or other cause to act; • resigns; or • is removed; the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint another person in his or her place. • The Chief Electoral Officer may employ legal counsel, auditors and such staff as he or she considers necessary to properly carry out his or her functions under the Act. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 120]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act and may revise and amend the tariff. <p>Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and the employees required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of office. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 174(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act, and may revise and amend the tariff. • Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the fees and expenses provided for by the tariff are not sufficient remuneration for services required to be performed or expenses to be incurred, or that a claim for any necessary services performed or expenses incurred is not covered by the tariff, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of such compensation for the services or expenses as is considered just and reasonable. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 174(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fees, expenses, and compensations authorized for the payment of fees and expenses and incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act, must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 6(1)] [P.P.F.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of an Assistant Electoral

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p>Officer and such employees as are required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of his or her office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supervisor of Political Financing may appoint such assistants, including an Assistant Supervisor, legal counsel, auditors and other employees as he or she considers necessary for the efficient carrying out of his or her powers and duties under the Act. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 6(2), 123(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The salaries of the staff must be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing a tariff of fees applicable for payment of returning officers and others employed at or with respect to an election under the Act. • All such fees, costs, allowances and expenses must be paid by separate cheques issued from the office of the Minister of Finance and sent directly to each person entitled to payment. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 123(1), 123(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to an election under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon must be paid by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Fund, in accordance with the tariff of fees prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. • Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for printing election material, for the purchase of election supplies, and for anything pertaining to the carrying on of any election must be certified by him or her, and the accounts forwarded to, and when approved, must be paid by the Minister of Finance.
Quebec	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 495-497]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personnel required by the Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed and remunerated in accordance with the <i>Public Service Act</i>. • The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint two assistants to assist him or her in the carrying out of his or her duties. He or she must determine the level of their position, and if, consequent upon such determination, the <i>Public Service Act</i> is not applicable to an assistant, it is hereby made applicable to him or her without any other formality. • The Chief Electoral Officer may retain, on a temporary basis, the services of any persons he or she considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 549]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government may, by regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a tariff of remuneration and expenses of election officers; • establish a tariff of fees payable for the production of a list to be used for a municipal or school election or the registration of qualified electors; • establish a tariff of fees payable for the transmission of information contained in the permanent list of electors for the purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll; • establish a tariff of costs for a judicial recount; • determine the maximum amount of additional expenses that may be incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer by increasing the established tariff. <p>Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., 113(3), 114(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer from time to time may appoint such persons having technical or special knowledge of any kind to assist the Chief Election Officer for a limited period of time, or in respect of a particular matter. • Subject to the approval of the Board, the Chief Election Officer may employ such persons on his or her permanent staff as are necessary in the performance of his or her duties and for the efficient and proper operation of his or her office and may, for such employees, establish job classifications, and may determine the salary of the Assistant Chief Election Officer and the salaries and remuneration, which must be comparable to the salary ranges of similar positions or classifications in the public service of Ontario, and the terms and conditions of employment of the employees on the permanent staff of his or her office. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 112, 113(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: prescribing the fees and expenses to be allowed to the officers and other persons, except those in the office of the Chief Election Officer, for their services and disbursements under the Act; and prescribing the costs that must be paid by the Province of Ontario. • The fees and expenses to be allowed to the election officers, returning officers and persons for services performed under the Act, so far as they are payable by the Province of Ontario, are payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 113(4), 114(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of providing the funds required, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that accountable warrants payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund be issued from time to time in favour of any officer or other person. • The money required for the purposes of the office of the Chief Election Officer must be paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the Legislature.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 9(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, and such other officers and employees as are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties, must be appointed in accordance with <i>The Civil Service Act</i>. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 175(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations fixing fees and expenses, if any, to be paid to any person for services performed by him or her and required to be performed under the Act, including the fees and expenses of returning officers, deputy returning officers, assistant returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators and other officers appointed under the Act. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 177] [E.F.A., s. 99.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon must be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation. • All expenses under the Act required as a consequence of an election must be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation.
<p>Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 4.6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the persons that are required for the proper administration of the Act.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 4.6(2), 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Public Service Act, The Public Service Superannuation Act and The Public Employees Pension Plan Act</i> apply to the members of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Every election officer is entitled to remuneration for his or her services and reimbursement for his or her expenses at the prescribed rates. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 15(3), 15(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may establish rules with respect to how accounts for payments are to be submitted, verified and processed. • All payments are a charge on and payable out of the general revenue fund.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and those officers and employees appointed who may be necessary to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the administration of his or her duties. <p>Tariff of fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Payment [E.A., s. 6.1(1), 205]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must submit to the Standing Committee on Legislative Offices in respect of each fiscal year an estimate of the sum that will be required to be provided by the Legislature to defray the various charges and expenses of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer in that fiscal year. • The method and procedure of applying for payment in respect of services and expenses under the Act must be prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 10(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a deputy chief electoral officer and other employees necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of the office. • The <i>Public Service Act</i> applies to appointments and, for the purposes of that Act, the Chief Electoral Officer is deemed to be a deputy minister. • The Chief Electoral Officer may also retain, on a temporary basis, other persons necessary to enable him or her to perform the duties of the office. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 10(4), 11(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may establish the remuneration of temporary employees and the other terms and conditions of their retainers. • The Chief Electoral Officer must approve all amounts to be paid under the authority of "Expenses of administering Act", with this approval authority subject to any regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of the above. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All necessary expenses required for the administration of the Act must be paid out of the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 16(1), 17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner in Executive Council must, in accordance with the <i>Public</i>

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	<p><i>Service Act</i>, authorize the employment of such officers and employees as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 33]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner in Executive Council must, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, prescribe a tariff of remuneration and level of reimbursement of expenses for the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, returning officers, assistant returning officers, enumerators, revising officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, interpreters, poll attendants and other staff provided for in the Act. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 34, 16(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fees, costs, allowances and expenses payable in respect of an election must be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. • The Commissioner in Executive Council must, upon request of the Chief Electoral Officer, authorize the payment out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund of the cost of such services or materials supplied as the Chief Electoral Officer considers reasonable where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fees and allowances provided for by tariff are not sufficient remuneration for the services performed or required to be performed at any election in respect of a particular electoral district or a particular election officer; or • any claim for any necessary service performed or for materials supplied for or at an election is not covered by the tariff. • Any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material or for the purchase of election supplies or services must be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. • The Chief Electoral Officer must submit annually to the Members' Services Board for each fiscal year an estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the expenses of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in that fiscal year. • The Members' Services Board must review the estimate submitted and, on completion of the review, the Speaker must deliver the estimate to the Minister of Finance for recommendation to the Legislative Assembly.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 8(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint the persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act. • Notwithstanding the <i>Public Service Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint, on a temporary or casual basis, any additional persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to prepare and conduct an election. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tariff, method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act are those prescribed on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer must review the tariff each year and may recommend changes to the Commissioner. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fees and expenses for services given and expenses incurred under the Act must be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.

Administration of Elections

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
Nunavut	<p>Staff [E.A., s. 8(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint the persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act and to prepare and conduct the elections. <p>Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 209(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The tariff, method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act are those prescribed on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Payment [E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fees and expenses for services given and expenses incurred under the Act must be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.

PART D REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

PART D REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

Right to vote	D.3
Qualifications	
Entitlement	
Disqualifications	
Register of electors/Permanent list of electors	D.9
Establishment/Maintenance	
Updating information	
Contents	
Information required when request for registration is made by an individual	
Agreements on the sharing of information	
Disclosure of information	
Enumeration	D.19
Period	
Process	
Revision	D.27
Period	
Process	
Polling day registration	D.39
List of electors	D.43
Content	
Preliminary list	
Revised list	
Official list	
Final list	
Voter identification policies (table)	D.53

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
Canada	<p>Qualifications [C.E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is a Canadian citizen and is 18 years of age or older on polling day is qualified as an elector. <p>Entitlement [C.E.A., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to the Act, every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident and to vote at the polling station for that polling division. <p>Disqualifications [C.E.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons are not entitled to vote at an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; and • every person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more.
Newfoundland	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 years of age or more on polling day; • a Canadian citizen; • ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding polling day. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may have his or her name placed on the district list of electors for a polling division in an electoral district where he or she is qualified to vote in that polling division of the electoral district. <p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day; • is a Canadian citizen; • has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and is in the polling division on the date of the writ. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer during his or her term of office (no exception when there is an equality of votes).
Nova Scotia	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day; • a Canadian citizen or other British subject on or before ordinary polling day; • has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<p>preceding the date of the writ, and in the polling division on the date of the writ.</p> <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 29]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes on a recount); • a judge of the Supreme Court or a county court; • a person undergoing punishment in a penal or reform institution; • a person who is legally restrained of liberty of movement or deprived of the management of his or her property by reason of mental illness.
New Brunswick	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 43(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is 18 years of age or will attain 18 years on or before polling day; • is a Canadian citizen; • has been or will have been ordinarily resident in the province for six months immediately preceding the date of the election and on the date of the election. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is entitled to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she ordinarily resides at the time of the preparation and revision of the list of electors if he or she is a qualified elector. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 43(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final addition of votes or on a recount); • undergoing punishment as an inmate in a penal institution for the commission of any offence; • legally restrained of his or her liberty of movement or deprived of the management of his or her property by reason of mental disease or infirmity; • disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.
Quebec	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is 18 years of age; • is a Canadian citizen; • has been domiciled in Quebec for six months or, in the case of an elector outside Quebec, for 12 months; • is not under curatorship; and • is not deprived of election rights, pursuant to the Act or the <i>Referendum Act</i>. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To exercise his or her right to vote, a person must be a qualified elector on polling day and his or her name must be entered on the list of electors of the polling

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<p>subdivision in which his or her domicile is situated on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll.</p> <p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Ontario	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 15(1), 15(1.1)-(1.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is 18 years of age; • is a Canadian citizen; • resides in the electoral district; • is not disqualified under the Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting. • A person who ceased to reside in the electoral district within the two years before polling day is entitled to vote there if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she resided in Ontario for at least 12 consecutive months before ceasing to reside in Ontario; • he or she intends to reside in Ontario again; and • his or her last Ontario residence was in the electoral district. • The above does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who is absent from Ontario: on active military duty as a member of the armed forces of Canada; in the service of the Government of Ontario; or to attend an educational institution; • a person who is absent from Canada in the service of the Government of Canada; or • a person who is absent from Ontario as a member of the family of a person referred to above. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 15(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is entitled to vote if he or she is qualified to vote. <p>Disqualifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Manitoba	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 32(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is 18 years of age on or before polling day; • is a Canadian citizen; • has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day at the election. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 32(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who becomes qualified is entitled to have his or her name placed on the list of voters. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 8, 19, 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (except where there is an equality of votes on a recount); • an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more.
Saskatchewan	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 16(1)-(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen on polling day; • is 18 years of age on polling day; • was ordinarily resident in Saskatchewan for at least six months immediately preceding the day on which the writ of election was issued and is ordinarily resident in the constituency in which he or she seeks to vote. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who is a British subject is entitled to vote if he or she was qualified as a voter on June 23, 1971. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 16(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who is entitled to vote in an election is also entitled to be registered on a voters list as a voter. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 17, 148, 164(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final count or in a recount); • ineligible to vote because of a conviction within the previous five years for engaging in corrupt practices; • on polling day, in a correctional facility, jail or prison because of being convicted of an offence; • on polling day, subject to a disposition of a review board under the <i>Criminal Code</i>.
Alberta	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 1(1)(f.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age; • has ordinarily resided in Alberta for at least the immediately preceding six months. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 40(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is eligible to vote at an election if that person is an elector and ordinarily resident on polling day in the polling subdivision in which he or she seeks to vote, and if his or her name appears on the list of electors for the polling subdivision. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a returning officer (except to break a tie at the official count or judicial recount); • convicted of offences and on polling day is serving his or her sentence in a correctional institution, in a penitentiary, in a place of custody, or in any other similar institution outside Alberta, excluding persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 10 days or less or for the non-payment of fines; • disqualified from voting under the Act.
British Columbia	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 29(a)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age or older on general voting day;

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a resident of the electoral district; • has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before voting day for the election. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 29(e)-(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to vote in an election, a person must be registered as a voter for the electoral district or register as such in conjunction with voting, and must not be disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in the election or otherwise disqualified by law. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer; • imprisoned in a penal institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • prohibited from voting for having committed an offence under the Act.
Yukon	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 3(a)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if the person, on polling day, is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 years of age; • a Canadian citizen; • a resident of the Yukon for the previous 12 months. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person may vote at a polling station in the person's polling division if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • qualified as an elector under the Act; and • qualified to be included on the list of electors in the polling division. • A person must be included on the list of electors if the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resides in the polling division on the date the writ is issued; or • becomes a resident between the date of the issue of the writ and the end of revision. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if the person is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • every person who, by reason of being deprived of liberty of movement, while awaiting appeal or sentencing or while undergoing punishment for the commission of an offence, is unable to attend at a polling station to vote.
Northwest Territories	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age; • has been resident in the Territories for a period of at least 12 months immediately before polling day. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is resident on the enumeration day for the election and to vote at the polling station established for the polling division.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	<p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 27(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes); • imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • disqualified from voting for having committed a corrupt or illegal practice.
Nunavut	<p>Qualifications [E.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age; • has been resident in Nunavut for a period of at least 12 months immediately before polling day. <p>Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is resident on the enumeration day for the election and to vote at the polling station established for the polling division. <p>Disqualifications [E.A., s. 27(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes); • imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • disqualified from voting under any law of Canada, a province or a territory relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
Canada	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [C.E.A., s. 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a register of Canadians who are qualified as electors, to be known as the Register of Electors. <p>Updating information [C.E.A., s. 46(1), 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Register of Electors must be updated from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information that electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer, or that is held by a federal department or body and that electors have expressly authorized to be given to the Chief Electoral Officer; and • information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address of electors included in the Register. • During the election period, each returning officer must update the Register of Electors from the information that he or she obtains under the Act, other than information in relation to an elector with respect to whom an application has been granted. <p>Contents [C.E.A., s. 44(2), 233(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Register of Electors must contain, for each elector who is included in it, his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, mailing address and any other information that is required by the Act. • An elector who would be under reasonable apprehension of bodily harm if he or she were to indicate the mailing address of his or her dwelling place may apply to the returning officer or special voting rules administrator to use another address for that purpose. <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [C.E.A., s. 49(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may at any time request the Chief Electoral Officer to include him or her in the Register of Electors, by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed certification that he or she is qualified as an elector; • his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address; and • satisfactory proof of identity. • In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the elector to give any other information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to implement any agreements entered into with the provinces, but the elector is not required to do so. <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [C.E.A., s. 55(1), 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with any body responsible under provincial law for establishing a list of electors, governing the giving of information contained in the Register of Electors if that information is needed for establishing such a list. • If an elector so requests the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, information in the Register of Electors relating to that elector must be used only for federal electoral or referendum purposes. <p>Disclosure of information [C.E.A., s. 45(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must send to the member

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>for each electoral district and, on request, to each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district in the last election, a copy in electronic form, taken from the Register of Electors, of the lists of electors for the electoral district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lists of electors must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out each elector's surname, given names, civic address and mailing address; and • be arranged in the form established by the Chief Electoral Officer according to the civic addresses of the electors or, if that is not appropriate, in alphabetical order by their surnames.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 54(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of electors compiled and certified on December 3, 1994 under the former Act must be considered to be the Permanent List of Electors. <p>Updating information [E.A., s. 56(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Permanent List of Electors may be revised and corrected in accordance with the procedures for an enumeration and a revision. • Where the Chief Electoral Officer considers it in the public interest to do so but in any event five years after the last revision, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extract from the Permanent List of Electors and prepare in written form lists of electors for the polling divisions in an electoral district; • direct the returning officer of the district to proceed to an enumeration and a revision to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with current corrected lists of electors for the polling divisions within the electoral district; • add the names of those electors sworn at the polls during the immediately preceding election; • add the names of those electors who have applied to have their names added and who are eligible to have them added; and • revise and correct the Permanent List of Electors to correspond with the current corrected list of electors provided to him or her by the returning officer and by including the names of those electors added later. <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 56.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada with respect to the supply to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada of information contained in the register of electors prepared in respect of the province under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may use information obtained under such an agreement to prepare a new Permanent List of Electors for the purpose of the Act or to revise or correct the Permanent List of Electors. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 54(1.1), 54(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain the Permanent List of Electors in a form so that he or she can extract in written or other form a list of electors for a polling division or all polling divisions in an electoral district for publication in the form, at

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>the time and in the manner that may be required for a general election or by-election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Permanent List of Electors required to be prepared and maintained may be in a bound or loose-leaf form or in a photographic film form, or may be entered or recorded by a system of mechanical or electronic data processing or another information storage device that is capable of reproducing required information in intelligible written form within a reasonable time.
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 20.3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The register of electors may be established from any or all of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a general enumeration throughout the province or an enumeration of part or all of any electoral district; or • a list of electors that was prepared for an election, plebiscite, or referendum held under the statutes of the Province or Canada, to the extent that such a list includes electors who the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe have resided in the Province for at least six months. <p>Updating information [E.A., s. 20.6(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The register of electors must be updated and maintained from information that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer through individual applications for registration or in the course of an enumeration; • is held by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada and that may be given to the Chief Electoral Officer for the province; or • is held by a provincial department or agency and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, date of death, telephone number, and present or previous civic or mailing addresses of electors who are included in the register, or for identifying persons who may become eligible to be electors within six months by meeting age or residency requirements. <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 20.9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may at any time request that the Chief Electoral Officer include that person in the register of electors, by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed certification that he or she is a Canadian citizen, of the full age of 18 years, has resided in the Province for at least six months and is not for any reason disqualified as an elector; • his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address; and • satisfactory proof of identity. • In addition to the above information, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the person to provide his or her telephone number, and previous civic address, if any, but the person is not required to do so. <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 20.15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Officer of Canada concerning the acquisition of information contained in the federal Register of Electors or any list of electors established under the statutes of Canada where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing or maintaining the provincial register of electors or a list of electors for a provincial election or plebiscite, and concerning the provision of information contained in the provincial register of electors where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing or maintaining a list of electors for a federal election or referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purpose of ensuring the protection of personal information, include in the agreement any conditions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate regarding the use that may be made of that information. • Information provided to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada may be used only for the purpose of updating the federal Register of Electors or for establishing a list of electors for an election or a referendum held under the statutes of Canada. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 20.5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must send one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the list of electors, as taken from the register of electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to the elected member in respect of his or her electoral district; and • on request, to each registered political party. • The lists of electors must set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address, and must be arranged according to the alphabetical order of surnames. • The above does not apply if the date falls during a general election, or if the poll at a general election was held during the three months preceding that date.
Quebec	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 40.3.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of every person who is a qualified elector may be entered on the permanent list of electors. <p>Updating information [E.A., s. 40.4, 40.11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information relating to electors must be updated on the basis of the information transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by electors and on the basis of the information transmitted by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, the Public Curator and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada in the manner determined in an agreement entered into with the Chief Electoral Officer, in accordance with the provisions of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information. • The information must also be updated on the basis of the changes transmitted by returning officers or by the person responsible for a municipal poll following the revision of a list of electors or referendum list and of any verification of the permanent list of electors, or on the basis of changes made by the permanent board of revisers. • An enumeration or revision, or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors, may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Contents [E.A., s. 40.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information contained in the register of electors must include the name, domiciliary address, sex and date of birth of each elector and, where applicable, entries relating to the exercise of his or her right to vote outside Quebec. <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 40.6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector may, at any time, request that his or her name be entered on or struck off the permanent list of electors, or that any information entered in his or her respect be corrected. • Two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer must be joined to the request in support of the information communicated. <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 40.42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, nominative information contained in the permanent list of electors for purposes other than those provided for in the <i>Election Act</i>, the <i>Referendum Act</i>, the <i>Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities</i>, the <i>Act respecting school elections</i> or the <i>Jurors Act</i>. • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to supply him or her with information contained in the permanent list of electors for the sole purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll. The agreement must provide for the safety measures that will be taken to ensure the confidentiality of the information transmitted. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 40.38.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between October 1 and November 1 each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must transmit the list of the electors entered on the permanent list of electors to be used in a provincial poll to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party that so requests and to any Member. • In the case of a Member, the list transmitted is the list for the electoral division represented by the Member. • However, no list must be transmitted if October 1 falls within an election or referendum period or if a general election or a referendum was held within the three months preceding that date.
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 17.1(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of establishing, maintaining and verifying the accuracy of the permanent register, the Chief Election Officer may obtain information in any combination of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors; • by obtaining it from any source that he or she considers reliable, including, without limiting the generality of "any source": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada; • the Government of Canada and its agencies; • the Government of Ontario and its agencies; • any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards; • by having an enumeration conducted.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>Updating information [E.A., s. 17.1(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permanent register must be updated with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all of Ontario at least once in each calendar year, and as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a general election, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued; • an individual electoral district as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a by-election to be held there, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued. • all of Ontario at a registered party's request. However, in that case the costs of updating, as determined by the Chief Election Officer, must be paid by the party. <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 15.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application must be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 17.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer may, for electoral purposes, provide information from the permanent register of electors to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and to any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 17.3(1)(b)-(c), 17.3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered party is entitled to receive, on request: a copy of the permanent register, if it was updated with respect to all of Ontario; or a copy of the part of the permanent register that relates to an electoral district, if the updating was done with respect to the electoral district. • A member of the Assembly is entitled to receive, on request, a copy of the part of the permanent register that relates to his or her electoral district, if the updating was done in respect to all of Ontario or in respect to the electoral district. • A copy of the permanent register may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 11(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The register may be created by any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; • using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada; • using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p data-bbox="591 197 672 224">Officer.</p> <p data-bbox="492 264 943 296">Updating information [E.A., s. 11(2), 11(4)]</p> <ul data-bbox="492 302 1424 779" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 302 1424 604">• The register may be revised by any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 338 1424 432">• conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; <li data-bbox="542 443 1424 537">• using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada; <li data-bbox="542 548 1424 604">• using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer. <li data-bbox="492 615 1424 779">• The register may be created or revised manually or by means of any computer-based system and may be kept in printed form or may be stored in any computer-based system or any other information storage device that is capable of reproducing any required information in legible printed form within a reasonable time. <p data-bbox="492 821 591 848">Contents</p> <ul data-bbox="492 854 581 882" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 854 581 882">• N/A <p data-bbox="492 924 1424 989">Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 11(5)]</p> <ul data-bbox="492 995 1424 1373" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 995 1424 1373">• The register may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in Alberta who are electors or will be eligible to be electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 1062 1424 1157">• the residential address, including the postal code of the residence of the person, and the mailing address, including the postal code, if the mailing address is different from the residential address; <li data-bbox="542 1167 1211 1194">• the surname, given name and middle initial of the person; <li data-bbox="542 1205 987 1232">• the telephone number of the person; <li data-bbox="542 1243 867 1270">• the gender of the person; <li data-bbox="542 1281 1138 1308">• the day, month and year of birth of the person; and <li data-bbox="542 1318 1424 1373">• if a person has not resided in Alberta for six months, the date the person became a resident of Alberta. <p data-bbox="492 1415 1252 1446">Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 11(7), 11(7.1), 11(8)]</p> <ul data-bbox="492 1453 1424 1929" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="492 1453 1424 1719">• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 1520 1424 1585">• to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer for Alberta in revising the register; and <li data-bbox="542 1596 1424 1719">• to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada in preparing or revising his or her information for the purposes of compiling or revising lists of electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>. <li data-bbox="492 1730 1424 1929">• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a municipality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 1764 1424 1829">• to receive from the municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the register; and <li data-bbox="542 1839 1424 1929">• to provide to the municipality's secretary, as defined in the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>, information that will assist the secretary in compiling or revising information for the purpose of compiling or revising the municipality's

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>permanent electors register under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons or their agents are entitled to have access to information in the register about themselves to determine whether the information is correct. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, two years after a general election and as soon as possible after the register is updated after the Schedule of electoral divisions in the <i>Electoral Divisions Act</i> is amended or re-enacted, furnish free of charge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to each registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision; and • to each member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions; two maps showing the polling subdivisions; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents. • In addition to the copies furnished above, the Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; • two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and • one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision. • The Chief Electoral Officer may require members and registered political parties to pay an amount determined by the Chief Electoral Officer for any additional copies of the boundary descriptions, maps and lists of electors.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 45(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a record, to be known as the Provincial List of Voters, of those individuals registered as voters. <p>Updating information [E.A., s. 34(1), 33, 40(1), 38(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a registered voter changes the place where he or she is resident, changes his or her name or otherwise changes the information required regarding registration, the voter may apply to update his or her registration information at any of the registration opportunities, including general registration, special registration, registration in conjunction with voting or registration during an enumeration. • For the purpose of updating voter registration information, the Chief Electoral Officer may request that the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia under the <i>Motor Vehicle Act</i> provide information contained in records kept by the corporation and the corporation must provide the information to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize persons other than voter registration and election officials to act as agents of the Chief Electoral Officer for receiving applications for voter registration or for updating voter registration information. <p>Contents [E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial list of voters must include the names of voters, the places where

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	<p>they are resident and other information required to be included in an application for registration that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be included in the list.</p> <p>Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 41(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to register, an individual must deliver an application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer. • The individual must also satisfy the district electoral officer of the applicant's identity and place of residence by producing either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence. <p>Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 275(3)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Act authorizes the use of records containing information, the personal information may only be used for other provincial, municipal or federal electoral purposes, subject to any restrictions or requirements established by regulation. <p>Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 51(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the list. • On request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last enumeration was conducted in April 1997.
Newfoundland	<p>Period [E.A., s. 38]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every list of electors for a polling division is to be revised within the period that the returning officer may determine, but the returning officer may extend the period for a polling division. <p>Process [E.A., s. 30(1), 34, 33, 35, 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district. • An enumerator must to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, enumerate all the qualified electors resident in each polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. • Where conducting an enumeration an enumerator must wear in a place to be easily seen the enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and carry on his or her person their written appointment as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division. • The enumerators must ascertain or verify the names and other prescribed information of the electors by making house-to-house visits or by reference to other sources of information available to them or by other means directed by the Chief Electoral Officer. • An enumerator must provide each elector enumerated with a copy of the information obtained from the elector. • In compiling a list of electors for a polling division, the Chief Electoral Officer may adopt one manner of compiling a list for urban polling divisions and another for rural polling divisions.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Period [E.A., s. 31(1)-(2), 32(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A general enumeration of electors must be commenced within 48 hours of the date of the writ and must be completed within seven days after the date of the writ. • Commencement of enumeration will be on authority of and on the date and at the time established by the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Process [E.A., s. 26(1), 32(3), 33(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in each electoral district. • Each pair of enumerators must proceed jointly within 48 hours to enumerate the electors in the polling division for which they were appointed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining the information they require by a joint house-to-house visitation; • completing, signing and leaving a copy of the registration form at the place of residence of each elector so enumerated. • In carrying out their duties, the enumerators must register all electors in the polling division for which they have been appointed, and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when making their house-to-house visitations, each enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of his or her authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division; • each pair of enumerators must visit every dwelling place in their polling division at least twice, if necessary, once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. in the

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>evening, unless as to any dwelling place, they are both satisfied that no electors residing therein remain unregistered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the enumerators are unable, on their house-to-house visitations, to obtain the name, address and occupation of each elector residing in any dwelling place, they may secure the required information from any source which they jointly consider to be reliable. In addition, they must, at each of such dwelling places, leave a notification card and may then enumerate the residents thereof according to the information secured by them in that manner; • each pair of enumerators must exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed, and they must take all necessary precautions to ensure that their list, when complete, contains the name, address and occupation of every elector in the polling division for which they have been appointed who is entitled to vote, and that it does not contain the name of any person who is not entitled to vote; • upon completion of their enumeration, each pair of enumerators must immediately deliver to the returning officer who appointed them their record books containing the prescribed form for each elector so enumerated.
Nova Scotia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 39(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enumeration must begin on Saturday and end on Thursday, the 31st and 26th days before ordinary polling day. <p>Process [E.A., s. 34(1), 39(1)-(3), 40(1)-(3), 40(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Saturday, the 31st day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district. • The enumerators must proceed together to ascertain the name and particulars of every person qualified to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed. • In areas within a polling division where the dwelling places are within close proximity, the enumerators must obtain the names and particulars by visiting each dwelling place at least twice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; and • once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., unless both are satisfied that no elector ordinarily resident therein remains unregistered. • If the enumerators are unable to obtain the names and particulars by the visits, then they may obtain them from any other sources of information. • Where, on a visit to a dwelling place, the enumerators are unable to communicate with any person from whom they could secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at the dwelling place, the enumerators must leave at that dwelling place a notification card, as prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer, on which must be stated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the day and hours between which the enumerators will make another visit to that dwelling place; • the name, address and telephone number, if any, of one or both of the enumerators; and • the name, telephone number and office address of the returning officer for that electoral district. • The enumerators must register on index sheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>elector is known in the polling division;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the address of each elector; and • the sex of each elector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every polling division in an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more, the returning officer must instruct each pair of enumerators to prepare the list of electors in geographical order. • In every polling division outside an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more and in every polling division outside an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more, the returning officer must instruct each pair of enumerators to prepare the list of electors in alphabetical order. • Not later than Friday, the 25th day before ordinary polling day, the enumerators must complete a certificate and deliver or mail by registered mail to the returning officer the index sheets and certificate.
New Brunswick	<p>Period [E.A., s. 20.16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at any time direct a general enumeration to be conducted throughout the Province, or may direct a returning officer to conduct an enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division to identify electors residing in that area. <p>Process [E.A., s. 21(1), 21(4), 26(1)-(2), 27(1), 28(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration. • When making a house-to-house visitation, each enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of electors residing in the polling division. • Where an enumeration is directed, the enumerator or enumerators appointed to conduct such enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division must proceed forthwith in accordance with the terms of their appointment to ascertain the names of all persons residing in the designated enumeration area who are qualified to vote in that polling division, obtaining the information required by a house-to-house visitation, except to a public hospital, and from such other sources as may be available. • An enumerator or enumerators must leave at the residence of every person who applies to be registered as an elector and to have their name added to the list of electors a notice signed by the enumerator or enumerators, and detached from the enumerator's record book, stating that such application has been granted, or refused, as the case may be, and indicating the location of the polling station, if applicable, at which the person may vote. • The enumerator or enumerators of each enumerated area must, within seven days of commencing the enumeration, not including Sundays or holidays, prepare and certify a complete list in alphabetical order of persons who are qualified as electors in the enumerated area. • The enumerators of a polling division or part of a polling division, immediately after completing the list, must transmit or deliver to the returning officer the list together with their record book containing the carbon copies of the notices.
Quebec	<p>Period [E.A., s. 40.11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enumeration may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>carried out.</p> <p>Process [E.A., s. 40.14-40.15, 40.20, 40.22, 40.33]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enumeration of electors must be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators. • The returning officer may, however, assign two or more teams of two enumerators to conduct the enumeration in a polling subdivision comprising more than 350 electors. • The two enumerators forming an enumeration team must be appointed by the returning officer on the recommendation of the two parties that finished first and second in the previous election. • Not later than the day preceding the first day of the enumeration, the returning officer must give enumerators the Chief Electoral Officer's directives concerning the procedure to be followed during the enumeration, the required materials, and a badge that must be worn conspicuously by each enumerator at all times while conducting an enumeration. • The enumerators must visit every dwelling situated in the polling subdivision assigned to them at least twice, once between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on a different day, unless they are certain of having registered, on their first visit, every person who is a qualified elector. • At each dwelling at which they receive no response on their first visit, the enumerators must leave a card giving the date and time of their second visit. • The enumerators must, not later than the last day of the enumeration, return all the enumeration slips they have completed and any report to the returning officer or to the person designated by the returning officer, according to the procedure determined by the returning officer.
Ontario	<p>Period [E.A., s. 18(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer may cause an enumeration to be conducted and, in that case, must designate the period during which it must take place. <p>Process [E.A., s. 18(3.1), 18(8)-(9), 18(11), 18(16)-(17)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration. • The enumerators must conduct their enumeration between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. and, unless they have obtained the information required or unless an occupant of any dwelling unit has stated that no other elector remains to be enumerated, they must make a second visit between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. and, if necessary, a third visit may be made between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. • Each name and address obtained by the enumerators during their door-to-door canvass or as directed by the returning officer must be entered on a record which must be signed by both enumerators and a copy thereof left at each dwelling unit. • The enumerators must at all reasonable times and upon producing proper identification have free access for the purposes of enumeration to the entrance door of each dwelling unit in any building having more than one dwelling unit. • Immediately after completing the canvass of their polling division the enumerators must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare from their records of the canvass a list of electors; • certify the total number of names contained in the list; and • deliver the list, together with all used and unused material, to the returning

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p style="text-align: center;">officer or to the person the returning officer designates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enumerators must complete the performance of all their duties within four days after their appointment.
Manitoba	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Process [E.A., s. 30(1), 30(1.1), 30(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer of an electoral division must, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision and deliver to the enumerator a copy of his or her instructions and the election material which he or she will require. • Each enumerator must, while performing his or her functions, wear or carry the identification that is supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer and show it on request. • Each enumerator must proceed to make and complete a list of the persons qualified as voters to vote at the election in the polling subdivision for which he or she is appointed giving a consecutive number to each name.
Saskatchewan	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Process [E.A., s. 20(1), 22(1)-(2), 22(5), 23(1), 24(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the constituency. • Immediately after being notified of the date of the issue of the writ, the returning officer must instruct the enumerators for each polling division to conduct an enumeration. • In conducting an enumeration, the enumerators must collect voter data for each voter and record that voter data on the prescribed forms. • Subject to the guidelines set by the Chief Electoral Officer, in conducting an enumeration an enumerator must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a city, town or village, go to each residential premise, make the appropriate inquiries of the residents at each residential premise, and record the collected voter data; • in a location outside a city, town or village, collect voter data using either or both of the following methods: making the appropriate inquiries by means of any combination of telephone inquiry and examination of municipal records; going in person to residential premises and making the appropriate inquiries of the residents at the residential premises. • In carrying out an enumeration, an enumerator is entitled to access between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. at any residential premise. • Within 10 days of the issue of the writ, an enumerator must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data alphabetically or geographically for each voter on the prescribed forms; • complete the statements and endorse any certificates that are on the prescribed form; and • deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.
Alberta	<p>Period [E.A., s. 18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time the Chief Electoral Officer considers it advisable, conduct an enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or within an electoral division, as directed by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enumeration is to be conducted during a period determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Process [E.A., s. 20(1), 23, 27(1)-(2), 27(5)-(7), 29(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division. • The returning officer must supply one identification badge to each enumerator from those provided to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, and each badge so provided must bear the words "Province of Alberta Enumerator" on it. • Each enumerator must, on visiting each residence in the subdivision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine those persons residing in the residence who, as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, are qualified electors; • record the information with respect to those persons and the signature of the person confirming the accuracy of the information provided at the time of the enumeration. • The enumerator must leave at the residence of each person eligible to have his or her name included on the list of electors a form confirming the details of that person's inclusion on the list of electors and setting out, where possible, the location of the polling station where the elector is to vote on polling day. • When visiting residences, the enumerator must wear and prominently display his or her identification badge. • Each enumerator, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, must visit every residence in his or her subdivision at least once during the enumeration period and if the enumerator has visited a residence and found no responsible person there, the enumerator must visit the residence at least twice. • The enumerator may only visit the residence in his or her subdivision between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. • On or before the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the enumerator must submit to the returning officer the completed forms. • The enumerator must, as far as is reasonably possible, ensure that the forms completed are only in respect of qualified electors enumerated within his or her subdivision.
British Columbia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 42(1)-(2), 42(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless the enumeration is cancelled, the Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for a general enumeration to be conducted, starting on the first Monday in May during the third calendar year after the last general election, in all electoral districts for the purpose of registering voters and updating voter registration information. • The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel a general enumeration after consulting with the Election Advisory Committee, if the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the Provincial list of voters is sufficiently current that the general enumeration is not justified. • In addition to a general enumeration, the Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize one or more district registrars of voters to conduct enumerations of all or part of their electoral districts. <p>Process [E.A., s. 42(6), 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enumeration may be by residence-to-residence visitation or by another method directed or authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer. • While conducting an enumeration, each voter registration official must wear or carry identification provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and must produce it on

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	request.
Yukon	<p>Period [E.A., s. 71(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must prepare a complete list of the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors in the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. <p>Process [E.A., s. 63, 68, 85, 90, 95, 93(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer must appoint, in the prescribed form, one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors therein. • Every enumerator must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division; and • take all necessary precautions to ensure that the list when complete contains the surname, initials and residence address of every qualified elector in the polling division for which he or she has been appointed and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. • Every enumerator must forthwith proceed to ascertain the surname, initials and residence address of every person who is entitled to be entered on the list of electors at the pending election in the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. • The enumerator must obtain the necessary information by a house-to-house visit, and leave at the residence of every person whose name and particulars are to be included in the preliminary list, a notice in the prescribed form with the enumerator's identification code assigned by the returning officer, which must be detached from the enumerator's record book. • Where the Chief Electoral Officer considers it impractical for enumerators to make house-to-house visits, the Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the use of alternative methods for acquiring enumeration information. • Every enumerator must visit every dwelling place in the polling division as often and at such times as the returning officer may require. • Where the enumerator is unable to communicate with any person from whom he or she can secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at any dwelling place, the enumerator must leave a notice at the dwelling place. • When making his or her house-to-house visit, every enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division. • Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must deliver to the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the original of the preliminary list of electors for the polling division, together with the record books containing the copies of the notices left by him or her; and • a declaration stating that the list is complete and correct.
Northwest Territories	<p>Period [E.A., s. 32.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time before the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place. • Where an enumeration has not been conducted within one year before the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	<p>Process [E.A., s. 33(1), 37(1), 37(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. • An enumerator must, in accordance with the instructions of the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer, prepare an enumeration register of the persons who are qualified to have their names entered on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed. • An enumerator must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise the utmost care in preparing the enumeration register for the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed; and • take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that the enumeration register, when complete, contains the name and address of every person who is qualified as an elector in the polling division, and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. • An enumerator must, within two days after the enumeration day, transmit the enumeration register to the returning officer.
Nunavut	<p>Period [E.A., s. 32.1(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time before the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place. • Where an enumeration has not been conducted within one year before the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place. <p>Process [E.A., s. 33(1), 37(1), 37(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. • An enumerator must, in accordance with the instructions of the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer, prepare an enumeration register of the persons who are qualified to have their names entered on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed. • An enumerator must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise the utmost care in preparing the enumeration register for the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed; and • take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that the enumeration register, when complete, contains the name and address of every person who is qualified as an elector in the polling division, and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. • An enumerator must, within two days after the enumeration day, transmit the enumeration register to the returning officer.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
Canada	<p>Period [C.E.A., s. 96]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ, fix the commencement date for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors. The revision period must terminate at 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day. <p>Process [C.E.A., s. 33(3), 97(2), 99, 101(1), 101(4), 103(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair must consist, as far as possible, of persons recommended by different registered parties. • All applications for additions, corrections or deletions that are received by revising agents must, on completion, be presented to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for his or her approval. • The returning officer and assistant returning officer for an electoral district must revise the preliminary list of electors for that electoral district by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adding the names of electors who were omitted from the lists; • correcting information respecting electors whose names are on the lists; and • deleting the names of persons whose names were incorrectly inserted on the lists. • The returning officer or assistant returning officer may add the name of any elector to the preliminary list of electors if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the elector completes the prescribed registration form, establishes that he or she should be included on the list and provides satisfactory proof of identity; • another elector who lives at the same residence as the elector completes the prescribed registration form, establishes that the elector should be included on the list and provides satisfactory proof of identity in respect of that elector; or • another elector who does not live at the same residence as the elector completes the prescribed registration form for the elector, establishes that the elector should be included on the list and provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written authorization from the elector allowing the other elector to complete the form for him or her; and • satisfactory proof of identity in respect of both electors. • The returning officer or assistant returning officer may delete the name of a person from a preliminary list of electors if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person requests it and provides satisfactory proof of identity; • it is established that the elector is deceased; • it is established that the information provided in respect of the elector is not valid; or • it is established that the elector no longer resides at the address indicated on the list. • No later than the 14th day before polling day, an elector whose name appears on a list of electors for an electoral district may make an objection before the returning officer respecting the inclusion of the name of another person on a list of electors for that electoral district.
Newfoundland	<p>Period [E.A., s. 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as the enumerators for a polling division have been appointed, the returning officer for the electoral district in which the polling division is located, must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, assemble those polling divisions in groups and determine the place at which a final revision is to be conducted for each group, and set the day on which the final revision will be

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<p>conducted for each place.</p> <p>Process [E.A., s. 45(1), 47, 49(1), 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as the places and days for conducting a final revision in respect of a polling division have been determined and set, the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must prepare copies of a public notice setting out the days on and the hours during which a final revision will be conducted; and • by advertisement directed to the electors in the polling divisions affected of the time and place at which the final revision will be conducted. • In conducting the final revision of the list of electors for a polling division, the returning officer must dispose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every application made by a person who before the start of the final revision applied to the returning officer or to an enumerator to have his or her name added to the list of electors for the polling division and a verbal application made by a person at the proceeding to have his or her name added; and • an application made to the returning officer before the end of the proceeding for the correction of the name or the particulars of an elector appearing on the list. • Where the returning officer is satisfied that the name of a person entitled to have his or her name inserted in the list of electors has been omitted, the returning officer must add that name to the list. • A person who claims to be an elector may appeal from a decision of a returning officer conducting a final revision relating to his or her right to have his or her name included in a list of electors for a polling division. • Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer must record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Period/Process [E.A., s. 34(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of the enumerator's record a returning officer must satisfy himself or herself that the enumeration has been properly conducted. Where an enumeration has not been properly conducted, the returning officer either corrects any mistakes of a clerical nature, or has the enumerators, or any other persons appointed by him or her as enumerators, re-enumerate all or any of the electors in the polling division.
Nova Scotia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 46]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revisal sittings occur on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 11th days before ordinary polling day. Since 1993, the Chief Electoral Officer has extended revision to include Saturday, the 10th day before ordinary polling day. <p>Process [E.A., s. 46, 56-58, 60, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a returning officer is aware that the names and particulars of a substantial number of electors, ordinarily resident in his or her electoral district, have been omitted from or incorrectly described on a list of electors, the returning officer: must, if the elector is ordinarily resident in an incorporated city or town; or may, if the elector is ordinarily resident in any other area; appoint one or more pairs of revising agents to register the elector and any other elector whose name has been omitted from or incorrectly described on the list of electors. • During the revisal sittings, a revising officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep a record of revision;

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permit one representative at a time from each political organization to be present, who may object to or support an application; and • if the revising officer considers it advisable, appoint a constable to maintain order in his or her revisal office. • The name and particulars of a person, who is qualified to have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division within a revisal district, may be added to the list of electors of the division during the revisal sittings. • An error in the name and particulars of an elector appearing on a list of electors may be corrected by a revising officer at the sittings. • During the sittings on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 11th days before ordinary polling day, an elector may apply to have the name of a person struck off a list of electors by appearing before the revising officer revising the lists of electors containing the names of both the person objecting and the person objected to and completing an affidavit of objections. • Not later than Wednesday, the sixth day before ordinary polling day, a revising officer must complete, for each polling division comprised in his or her revisal district from his or her record of revisions, a statement of changes and additions and transmit the copies to the returning officer.
New Brunswick	<p>Period [E.A., s. 34(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary lists of electors for each polling division in each electoral district must be open for revision on application to either the returning officer or the election clerk, acting individually, from and including Wednesday, the 12th day before polling day to and including the 4th day before polling day at the office of the returning officer during the regular operating hours of the office. <p>Process [E.A., s. 34(2)-(3), 35(1)(e), 35(2), 36, 39, 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, the returning officer or election clerk must make information about individual electors available to the individual concerned for confirmation or correction. • The returning officer or election clerk must, on request, indicate to any person if the name of any other person is included on the preliminary list of electors, but must not disclose the address of any person named in the preliminary list to any other person without the consent of the person named. • Every applicant must appear in person at the returning office and answer to the satisfaction of the returning officer or election clerk all such relevant questions as the returning officer or election clerk must deem necessary and proper to put to him or her. • An objection may be made by a qualified elector whose name appears on a preliminary list of electors for the electoral district to the inclusion of any other name on the preliminary list of electors, not later than the eighth day before polling day of the sittings for revisions. • The returning officer and election clerk must keep a record on which each application for revision and its disposition must be noted, which record must be termed the Record of Revisions. • Not later than the third day before polling day, the returning officer must prepare from the Record of Revisions the statement of changes and additions, for each polling division in the electoral district, and must complete the required certificate on each copy thereof. • The returning officer must deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to the

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<p>appropriate deputy returning officer, together with the preliminary list of electors, enclosing the same in the ballot box for use on polling day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to each party and candidate who has been furnished with copies of the preliminary lists of electors.
Quebec	<p>Period [E.A., s. 231.4, 40.11, 179, 195, 231.6, 227, 229]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A permanent board of revisers is established in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer to study all the cases that the latter submits regarding the update of the permanent list of electors. • During an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a revision may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out; • the Chief Electoral Officer must determine the number of boards of revisers to be established by a returning officer in his or her electoral division. The board of revisers must sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., from Monday of the third week to Thursday of the second week preceding that of the poll and receive applications of electors from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. during that period; • the Chief Electoral Officer must establish in the Chief Electoral Officer's office a board of revisers to receive applications for revision relating to electors who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The board of revisers must sit from Monday of the third week preceding that of the poll to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll, on the days and during the hours determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; • the returning officer must establish a special board of revisers at his or her office. The special board of revisers must sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. from Wednesday of the second week to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll. <p>Process [E.A., s. 183-184, 192, 199-200, 208, 230, 209, 217, 231.14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each board of revisers must be composed of three revisers. • The returning officer must appoint two revisers not later than Wednesday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll. • The revising officers must have, in particular, the duty of serving notices of hearings and summonses on witnesses and, at the request of the board of revisers, gathering any information relevant for the making of a decision, or obtaining the date of birth of an elector which the enumerators were unable to obtain. • The Chief Electoral Officer must publish, in a newspaper circulated in the electoral division, a notice informing electors of the revision process and giving the addresses and hours of the boards of revisers. • An elector who finds that his or her name is not entered on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which he or she is domiciled on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll may apply in person to the board of revisers to which his or her polling subdivision is assigned to have his or her name entered on the list. The elector may request that the entry of his or her name be considered for the purposes of the forthcoming poll only. • Every application presented to a board of revisers must be made under oath.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The board of revisers may require from an applicant any evidence necessary for the making of its decision. • Applications to have a name entered on the list must be accompanied with two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer in support of the information contained in the application. • Only the elector concerned may file an application with the special board of revisers. • The board of revisers must examine forthwith the applications made to it and, in all the cases in which it is able to make an immediate decision, it must communicate that decision to the elector. Whenever the board of revisers makes a decision in the absence of the elector concerned or of the person having made the application, it must immediately notify the elector concerned in writing of the decision. • The board of revisers must also examine the requests for verification that have been transmitted to it by the returning officer. The board of revisers must transmit its decisions to the returning officer in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Upon completing its work, the board of revisers established in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer must transmit to the returning officer of each electoral division concerned an abstract of the changes it has made to the list of the electors, for the electoral division, who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The abstract must be forwarded by the returning officer to each candidate.
Ontario	<p>Period [E.A., s. 21(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, the returning officer must consider all applications concerning the list of electors or the polling list with regard to the application for a proxy certificate, addition of a name, the correction of an error or the deletion of a name and the returning officer's decision is final. <p>Process [E.A., s. 21(2)-(3), 21(5), 21(10)-(11), 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. Every such assistant must have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer. • The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors. • Before making any addition, correction or deletion in the list of electors, the returning officer must be satisfied that the applicant has provided sufficient grounds for the action requested and that the person appearing before the returning officer understands the effect of any statements made in the application. • A person added to the polling list must present a certificate to vote, signed by the returning officer or revision assistant, to the deputy returning officer at the polling place in order to receive a ballot and to vote. • A person whose name appears in a list of electors and who wishes to have the entry relating to him or her deleted, must appear before the returning officer and complete a declaration to that effect. • On any day up to and including the 14th day before polling day an elector may file

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<p>with the returning officer a complaint, that the name of a person who should not be included, has been included in the list of electors.</p>
Manitoba	<p>Period [E.A., s. 38(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a poll is necessary for an election, a revising officer for the electoral division must consider applications for revision of the voters lists from the day after the voters list is completed to the second Thursday before polling day, excluding Sunday. <p>Process [E.A., s. 38(2)-(4), 39(1), 40(1), 41(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revision must take place in the office of the returning officer from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. • The returning officer may arrange other locations for revision to be held at such hours, and on such days within the period for revision as the returning officer considers appropriate and the Chief Electoral Officer permits. • The Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for notice to be given to voters advising them of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that if they did not receive an enumeration record indicating that their name would be placed on the voters list, they should ascertain whether their names are on the voters lists and, if not, apply to have their names added to the voters lists at the revision; • that information about the revision of the voters list may be obtained from the returning officer of the electoral division; • any other matter concerning the revision that the Chief Electoral Officer considers advisable. • The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising officers. • During the period of revision, any person resident in the electoral division may apply in writing to a revising officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to have his or her name, address and telephone number added to the voters list if it was not included by the enumerator; • to have a correction made to his or her name, address or telephone number on the voters list; or • to have his or her name deleted from the voters list. • Any person whose name is on the voters list for the electoral division may make an objection to the revising officer that the name of another person on the voters list should be deleted from the list on the basis that the other person is deceased or is not a qualified voter.
Saskatchewan	<p>Period [E.A., s. 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enumerator must hear applications for revision of the voters list on the fourth day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. <p>Process [E.A., s. 26(1), 26(3), 27-28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On revision day, the enumerator must attend at the place indicated on the voters list and in the advertisement between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. to hear applications for revision of the voters list. • The enumerator may receive applications at any time after the posting of the voters list and before 10:00 p.m. on revision day. • At any time before the hour of 10:00 p.m. on revision day, the enumerator must do the following:

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is entitled to vote has been omitted from the voters list for the polling division in which that voter resides, the enumerator must: add the name to the copy of the voters list in his or her possession; and initial the addition; • if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is not entitled to vote in the polling division is on the voters list, the enumerator must: delete the name by drawing erasing lines through that name; and initial the deletion. • An enumerator must act only on the evidence of a credible person. • If an enumerator finds the occupation, postal address or residence of a voter is inaccurately stated in the voters list or where the enumerator finds a mistake in the spelling of a name, the enumerator must make the necessary correction and initial the correction. • After revising the voters list, the enumerator must make a certificate at the foot of his or her copy of the voters list and close to the last name on it. • Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator must deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer. • The enumerator must deliver the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. The certified revised voters list delivered is the official voters list for that polling division. • A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters list by the enumerator.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the returning officer has accepted all the forms and any applications received for the subdivisions within his or her electoral division, the returning officer must have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the dates, time and place for consideration of applications for revisions to the information. <p>Process [E.A., s. 32-34]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period of revision, the returning officer must make individual information available for confirmation or correction to the individual concerned until the end of the period of time for revisions to the information. • The returning officer may make the information available only to the person whom the information is about or to an agent of the person. • The returning officer for each electoral division must attend at his or her office between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. during the revision period to consider applications for revisions to the information. • If a returning officer considers it necessary he or she may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, fix additional dates, times and places for consideration of applications for revisions to the information. • The returning officer must have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the details of any additional dates, times and places for attending to applications for revisions so as to give not less than two days' notice of the information. • If, before the time fixed for concluding revisions to the information, the returning officer is satisfied from representations made to him or her or by independent inquiry:

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the name of any qualified person has been omitted for the subdivision to which that person belongs, he or she must add the name and must attest the addition; • that the name of any unqualified person has been included for a subdivision, he or she must delete the name and must attest the deletion; or • that any information about an elector is inaccurately stated, he or she must make the necessary changes and must attest the change.
British Columbia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 34(1), 33(1)(a)-(b), 37(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter may apply to update his or her registration information at a general registration or a special registration. • Applications for registration as a voter for an electoral district must not be received during the period beginning on the eighth day after an election is called for the electoral district and ending on the second day after general voting day for the election. <p>Process [E.A., s. 39, 49]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize a district registrar of voters to arrange a special registration opportunity at which individuals may attend to register. • A special registration opportunity must not be held during the closed period for general registration. • To register, an individual must deliver an application form to the voter registration official responsible at the special registration opportunity. • The official responsible for accepting applications is the district registrar of voters. • The registration of an individual whose name appears on a list of voters prepared under the Act may be objected to. • An objection must be delivered to the district registrar of voters for the electoral district of which the individual is shown as a resident. • An objection that is received after the start of the closed period for general registration must not be dealt with until after the end of that period. • An objection may be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only by a voter; and • only on the basis that the individual whose name appears on a list of voters has died, or is not qualified to be registered as a voter for the electoral district. • An objection must be made in writing, signed by the individual making it, and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the individual against whose registration the objection is made, as shown on the list of voters; • the basis of the objection, including a statement of facts that the objector believes support this; • the name and address of the individual making the objection. • On receiving an objection, the district registrar of voters must make a reasonable effort to notify the individual against whom the objection is made of the objection, the individual who made the objection and the basis on which it is made.
Yukon	<p>Period [E.A., s. 136, 153]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the revision of the lists of qualified electors, the times and dates must be 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on the 18th and 19th days after the issue of the writ. • In addition to the revision of lists of qualified electors, there must be a special revision which must be conducted by the returning officer or assistant returning officer of each electoral district between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. of

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<p>the 28th day after the writ is issued for the election.</p> <p>Process [E.A., s. 137(1), 138-139, 141, 142(1)-(2), 142(4)(a), 145-146, 148-149]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer must appoint one or more revising officers for each polling division, who may be the assistant returning officer, an enumerator or any other person qualified as an elector in the Yukon. • Revision must be open to the public. • Any person may attend revision to apply for the revision of the list. • Where a revising officer or the returning officer, during revision, is satisfied that the name of any qualified elector has been omitted from the list of electors of the polling division to which such elector belongs, the officer must add the name to the list and must initial the addition. • An elector's name must not be added to a list on the application of someone else unless the applicant makes a statutory declaration verifying that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the applicant resides in the electoral district; • the applicant has the elector's permission to make the application; and • the applicant believes that the elector is qualified to vote in the election by age, citizenship and length of residence. • The returning officer may, at the commencement of revision, direct the revising officer to add to the list the name of any person who was enumerated but omitted from the list by mistake. • Where a revising officer or the returning officer, during revision, is satisfied that there is on the list the name of any person who is not qualified as an elector of the polling division, the officer must remove the name by drawing a line through it and initialing the removal. • An elector's name must not be removed from a list on the application of someone else unless the applicant makes a statutory declaration verifying that the applicant resides in the electoral district, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting out the grounds for the applicant's claim that the name should be removed from the list; or • stating that the elector is deceased. • Where the name of a person is removed from a list on the application of someone else, the returning officer must immediately notify the person whose name was removed in person or by delivering a notice to the address shown on the list and to any other address at which the officer believes the person may be found. • Notwithstanding any other provision in the Act, where, during the period between enumeration and the end of revision, a person's residence changes from one polling division to another in the same or another electoral district and the person is otherwise qualified as an elector, the person may apply in person or by representative at revision to be included in the list of electors for the new polling division, and, upon being included in the list of electors for the new polling division, is entitled to vote at the polling station established for it. • At 9:00 p.m. of the last day, or as soon as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate; • attach the certificate to each copy of the revised preliminary list immediately after the last name on the list; • complete two copies of the statement of changes and additions; and • deliver the certified lists and the two copies of the statement to the returning

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Revision
	<p>officer for the electoral district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the copies of the statements of changes and additions for all polling divisions in the electoral district delivered to the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep one copy of each statement on file in the returning office, where it must be available for public inspection during the hours the office is open; and • deliver one copy of each statement to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The returning officer must, within three days of the close of revision, deliver to each candidate a list of changes and additions to the list of electors. • Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the certified revised preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district, deliver to each deputy returning officer those lists for use at the taking of the poll.
Northwest Territories	<p>Period [E.A., s. 42.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ: fix a day for the sitting of returning officers for revision of the preliminary lists of electors; and notify the returning officers of the revision day. <p>Process [E.A., s. 42.1(2), 43(1)-(4), 44(1)-(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must provide each enumerator with a notice of revision stating that the preliminary list of electors for the electoral district will be revised at the office of the returning officer between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day. • A returning officer must be in attendance at his or her office between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day, to hear the representations of a person in respect of an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district of the returning officer. • The returning officer must permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present in the office of the returning officer for the revision of the preliminary list of electors, but no representative, unless it is with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings. • For the purpose of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, where a returning officer is inaccessible to persons in a polling division, or the returning officer is of the opinion that exceptional circumstances exist, the returning officer may authorize, in writing, an enumerator to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the returning officer in respect of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors. • Where a person has made representations before a returning officer, or an enumerator who is authorized in respect of the revision of a preliminary list of electors, and the returning officer or the enumerator has refused to make an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors, that person may, within five days after the decision, apply in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer to appeal the decision of the returning officer or the enumerator. • The returning officer must, after 8:00 p.m. on revision day, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, by facsimile or as otherwise directed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a statement of changes to be made to each preliminary list of electors. • Within two days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a consolidated statement of changes from the information contained in the various statements of changes received by the Chief Electoral Officer in respect of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division.

Jurisdiction	Revision
Nunavut	<p>Period [E.A., s. 42.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ, fix a day for the sitting of returning officers for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, and notify the returning officers of the revision day. <p>Process [E.A., s. 42.1(2), 43(1)-(4), 44(1)-(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must provide each enumerator with a notice of revision stating that the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district will be revised at the office of the returning officer between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day. • A returning officer must be in attendance at his or her office between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day, to hear the representations of a person in respect of an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district of the returning officer. • The returning officer must permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present in the office of the returning officer for the revision of the preliminary list of electors, but no representative, unless it is with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings. • For the purpose of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, where a returning officer is inaccessible to persons in a polling division, or the returning officer is of the opinion that exceptional circumstances exist, the returning officer may authorize, in writing, an enumerator to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the returning officer in respect of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, and the provisions of the Act respecting the revision of the preliminary lists of electors apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to that enumerator. • Where: a person has made representations before a returning officer, or an enumerator who is authorized in respect of the revision of a preliminary list of electors; and the returning officer or the enumerator has refused to make an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors, that person may, within five days after the decision, apply in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer to appeal the decision of the returning officer or the enumerator. • The returning officer must, after 8:00 p.m. on revision day, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, by facsimile or as otherwise directed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a statement of changes to be made to each preliminary list of electors. • Within two days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a consolidated statement of changes from the information contained in the various statements of changes received by the Chief Electoral Officer in respect of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
Canada	<p>[C.E.A., s. 161(1), 161(4), 39(1), 161(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector whose name is not on the list of electors may register in person on polling day if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the elector provides satisfactory proof of identity and residence; or • the elector takes an oath in the prescribed form and is accompanied by an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for the same polling division and who vouches for him or her on oath in the prescribed form. • Where the elector satisfies the above requirements, the registration officer or deputy returning officer, as the case may be, must complete a registration certificate in the prescribed form authorizing the elector to vote and the elector must sign it. • The returning officer must establish one or more registration desks in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Where registration in person applies, the registration may take place before: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a registration officer at a registration desk; or • a deputy returning officer at a polling station with respect to which the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the officer be authorized to receive registrations.
Newfoundland	<p>[E.A., s. 105(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and who is on polling day ordinarily resident in a polling division in the district may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the list of electors for that polling station, vote at the appropriate polling station established in that polling division, if he or she produces identification and swears an oath before the deputy returning officer.
Prince Edward Island	<p>[E.A., s. 65(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the hour fixed for opening a polling station and during the polling hours, the deputy returning officer must, if the person's name is not on the official list of electors, have him or her take an oath and then have the poll clerk enter the name, address and occupation of the elector in the poll book and on a form supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 122]</p> <p>Rural polling divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling division located outside a city or a town having a population in excess of 5 000 persons as shown by the last census of Canada may vote at the polling station for that polling division on ordinary polling day if the person appears before the deputy returning officer and swears to and signs an oath in the poll book. <p>Urban polling divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling station in a city may vote on ordinary polling day if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person attends on ordinary polling day at the headquarters of the returning officer during polling hours and obtains from the revising officer a certificate after having satisfied the revising officer that the person is qualified to be registered as an elector; and • the person immediately delivers the certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling station established in the headquarters of the returning officer. <p>Elector in a town over 5 000 not on official list:</p>

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is not on the official list of electors for a polling station in a town having a population in excess of 5 000 persons as shown by the last census of Canada, may vote at the polling station on ordinary polling day if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person attends on ordinary polling day at the headquarters of the returning officer during polling hours, and obtains from the revising officer, a certificate after having satisfied the revising officer that the person is qualified to be registered as an elector on the official list of electors for the polling station; and • the person delivers the certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling station and signs an oath in the poll book.
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 76(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In any polling division a person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and is, on polling day, ordinarily resident in the polling division may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for such polling division, vote at the polling station if he or she takes an oath before a deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents proper identification to the deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer; or • is vouched for by an elector whose name appears on the official list of electors for such polling division and who personally attends with him or her at the polling station and takes an oath.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	<p>[E.A., s. 18.3(1)-(4), 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On polling day, an elector whose name is not on the list may apply to the deputy returning officer or to a revision assistant to have it added. • The elector must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a statutory declaration substantiating his or her identity and qualifications as an elector and stating that he or she has not already voted in the election; and • to establish his or her identity and residence, supply the deputy returning officer or revision assistant with documents of a class determined by the Chief Election Officer. • If the deputy returning officer or revision assistant is satisfied as to the contents of the statutory declaration, he or she must add the applicant's name to the list and the poll record, and must write the words "added, declaration" after the name in the poll record. An applicant whose name is added is entitled to vote. • In a rural polling division, other than at an advance poll, an elector whose name was omitted from the polling list, may apply to the deputy returning officer to have his or her name added to the list and it must be added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the elector takes the oath or affirmation as to his or her eligibility to vote; and • if the elector is accompanied by an elector who is a resident in the same polling division and whose name is on the polling list and who vouches on oath or affirmation that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she knows the person whose name has been omitted; and • he or she believes such person to be qualified to be entered on the list.
Manitoba	<p>[E.A., s. 85(1)-(3), 85(3.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person qualified to vote at an election in a polling subdivision whose name is not on the voters list for the polling subdivision while the poll for the polling subdivision

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	<p>is open, is entitled to have his or her name added to the voters list for the polling subdivision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who applies to have his or her name added to the voters list must produce to the deputy returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an official document issued by a federal, provincial or municipal government that contains the applicant's name, address and photograph; or • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to the deputy returning officer of the applicant's identity. • An applicant must take and sign an oath as to the applicant's eligibility to have his or her name placed on the voters list for the polling subdivision and as to his or her current address. • If the deputy returning officer is satisfied on the basis of the oath and the documents produced that the applicant is qualified to vote, the deputy returning officer must add the person's name, address and telephone number to the voters list, followed by the word "Sworn" or "Affirmed".
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 68, 65(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an individual's name does not appear on the voters list and the individual claims he or she is entitled to vote at the polling place, that individual must make a voter's declaration before receiving a ballot paper and voting. • If a voter's name does not appear on the voters list, the voter must answer any questions from the deputy returning officer and provide to the deputy returning officer any information satisfactory to the deputy returning officer, relating to establishing the voter's ordinary residence on the day on which the writ was issued and his or her eligibility to vote.
Alberta	<p>[E.A., s. 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector who is otherwise eligible to vote but whose name does not appear on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which he or she is ordinarily resident may vote if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she produces to the deputy returning officer two pieces of identification, which must be any two of the following: an Alberta motor vehicle operator's licence; an Alberta health insurance card; a Senior Citizen's Identification Card; any piece of identification that is acceptable to the deputy returning officer; or, if none of the pieces of identification named above are produced, any two pieces acceptable to the deputy returning officer; and • he or she takes and signs the prescribed oath before the deputy returning officer stating that he or she qualifies as an elector, and ordinarily resides in that polling subdivision. • The deputy returning officer before whom an oath is taken must indicate on the oath form the nature of the identification accepted. • The deputy returning officer must, after administering an oath, cause the elector's name to be included in the list of electors and entered in the poll book with the word "sworn" or "affirmed" written in the appropriate column.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who is not registered as a voter may register in conjunction with voting. • In order to register, an individual must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver a completed application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer; and • satisfy that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence. • An individual may either:

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or • produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence. • The election official receiving an application must note on the application the nature of the documents produced. • If satisfied on the basis of the application and documents produced that the applicant is entitled to be registered as a voter, the election official responsible must accept the individual's application for registration.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	[E.A., s. 101(1)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to taking an oath in the approved form, an elector may vote notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she resides.
Nunavut	[E.A., s. 101(1)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to taking an oath in the approved form, an elector may vote notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she resides.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
Canada	<p>Content [C.E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lists of electors must set out each elector's surname, given names, civic address and mailing address, and must be arranged in the form established by the Chief Electoral Officer according to the civic addresses of the electors or, if that is not appropriate, in alphabetical order by their surnames. <p>Preliminary list [C.E.A., s. 93(1), 94]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division in an electoral district, and must send it to the returning officer for the electoral district along with all the other information in the Register of Electors that relates to the electors of that electoral district. • Each returning officer must, on receipt of the preliminary lists of electors for his or her electoral district, distribute one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the lists to each candidate in the electoral district who requests them. • On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the preliminary lists of electors. <p>Revised list [C.E.A., s. 105, 107(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, on the 11th day before polling day, prepare a revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for use at the advance poll. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, not later than the seventh day before polling day, determine the number of names appearing on the revised lists of electors for each electoral district and cause that information to be published in <i>the Canada Gazette</i>. • Each returning officer must deliver to the deputy returning officers the revised lists of electors that the deputy returning officers need to conduct the vote in their respective advance polling stations. • Each returning officer must deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the revised lists of electors. • On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the revised lists of electors. <p>Official list [C.E.A., s. 106, 107(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, on the third day before polling day, prepare the official list of electors for each polling division for use on polling day. • Each returning officer must deliver to the deputy returning officers the official lists of electors that the deputy returning officers need to conduct the vote in their respective polling stations. • Each returning officer must deliver to each candidate a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the official lists of electors. • On the request of a candidate, the returning officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the official lists of electors. <p>Final list [C.E.A., s. 109]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, without delay after polling day, prepare final lists of electors for each electoral district. • The Chief Electoral Officer must deliver a printed copy and a copy in electronic form of the final lists of electors for each electoral district to each registered party

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district and to the member who was elected for the electoral district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the request of a candidate, the Chief Electoral Officer may provide a maximum of four additional printed copies of the final lists of electors.
Newfoundland	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 39(3), 39(6), 41-42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the enumeration forms returned by the returning officer the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division. • The Chief Electoral Officer must supply the appropriate returning officer with three copies of the preliminary list of electors for the enumerated polling divisions in his or her electoral district. • The returning officer must retain two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer for use at the final revision. • One copy of a list of electors for a polling division must be kept at the office of the returning officer for a period of not less than 12 months after the final revision made in respect of the list of electors for that polling division. <p>Revised list [E.A., s. 51-52]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer must record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her. • Where the above requirements have been complied with, the returning officer must forward to the Chief Electoral Officer one of the copies of the revised, preliminary list of electors for a polling division with the additions, deletions or other alterations made at the court of revision and retain in his or her office the other copy of the list. • The revised, preliminary lists of electors forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer must be kept by the Chief Electoral Officer for a period of not less than two years from the date they are forwarded. • Using the revised, preliminary list of electors forwarded by the returning officer, and the alterations or corrections made, the Chief Electoral Officer must print a final revised list of electors for the polling division to which it relates. • The Chief Electoral Officer must supply a returning officer with a copy of the final, revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for which the officer has been appointed.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 62(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after the completion of an enumeration there must be printed a preliminary list of electors for each polling division and the Chief Electoral Officer must supply each returning officer with sufficient copies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmit to each registered party registered under the Act in each electoral district not less than five copies of the preliminary list of electors of every polling division in the electoral district; • keep or post one copy in his or her headquarters where it must be kept available for public inspection;

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmit two copies to each deputy returning officer in his or her electoral district with instructions that the same be posted at or in a public place as near as practicable to the polling station; and • retain not less than five copies for use in the performance of his or her duties. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 62(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the date of the writ of election and after completion of changes in the list of electors by the returning officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must issue to each returning officer sufficient supplementary lists of additions, deletions and changes and the preliminary list previously forwarded read with these supplementary lists must be the official list of electors for the forthcoming election. • The Chief Electoral Officer may provide copies of the official list of electors to the appropriate officials of Elections Canada.
Nova Scotia	<p>Content [E.A., s. 40(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerators must register the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the elector is known in the polling division, the address of each elector, and the sex of each elector. <p>List of electors [E.A., s. 43-44]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Saturday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day, the printer must print and transmit to the returning officer such number of copies of the list of electors as the returning officer requests in writing. • Upon receipt of the printed copies of the list of electors of a polling division from the printer and not later than Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmit 10 copies to each political organization in the electoral district; • transmit one copy to the revising officer appointed to revise the list of electors for the polling division; • keep one copy in his or her headquarters where it must be kept available for public inspection at all reasonable times; and • retain not less than 25 copies for use in the performance of his or her duties. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 96(2), 96(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of electors for a polling division, and the statement of changes and additions to the list, must together constitute the official list of electors for the polling division. • The official list of electors must be used at a polling station.
New Brunswick	<p>Content [E.A., s. 20.5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lists of electors must set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address. <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 20(1), 30(2), 30(4), 30(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, forthwith after the issue of the writ, cause to be prepared preliminary lists of all persons who, on the basis of information available under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe are qualified as electors in each polling division of each electoral district, and must send such lists to the returning officers along with all other information in the register of electors relating to electors in an electoral district. • Where an enumeration is conducted during an election period, the returning officer must complete and prepare copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>polling divisions in the electoral district not later than Wednesday, the 19th day before polling day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the preliminary lists of electors have been prepared, the returning officer must furnish one paper copy and one machine readable copy thereof for each polling division in his or her electoral district to each recognized party which has officially nominated a candidate in the electoral district and to each independent candidate who has been nominated in the electoral district. • The returning officer must, forthwith after the preliminary lists for the polling divisions comprised in his or her electoral district have been printed, transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the preliminary lists. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all polling divisions, the preliminary lists and the statements of changes and additions together constitute the official list of electors, to be used for the taking of the votes on polling day. <p>Final list [E.A., s. 42(2), 42(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after polling day, prepare a final list of electors for each electoral district, of all electors whose names have been included in or added to the official list of electors by the close of polls on polling day. • The Chief Electoral Officer must send one copy of the list to the elected member in respect of his or her district, and send on request, one copy of the list to each registered political party.
Quebec	<p>Content [E.A., s. 40.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complete list of electors contains the surname, first name, address, sex and date of birth of each elector. The information on sex and date of birth is omitted from the distributed list. <p>List of electors [E.A., s. 145-146, 197, 198.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the issue of an order instituting an election and as soon as the requests for changes to the permanent list of electors received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the issue of the order have been processed, the Chief Electoral Officer must produce the list of electors and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec. • The Chief Electoral Officer must transmit to each returning officer the list of electors for his or her electoral division and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec for the division. • Not later than the 27th day preceding polling day, the returning officer must transmit the list of electors for his or her division, the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec and a list of the addresses for which no electors' names are entered to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, any other party having so requested, any independent Member and each candidate. • Not later than the 22nd day preceding polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer must send to each address a notice containing the information relating to the electors whose names are entered on the list of electors for that address or a notice indicating that no electors' names are entered for that address.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Revised list [E.A., s. 218]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Saturday of the second week preceding that of the poll, the returning officer must transmit the revised list of electors to each candidate. • The revised list of electors must be transmitted in computerized form and in two copies.
Ontario	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>List of electors [E.A., s. 19(1), 19(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after a writ of election is issued, the Chief Election Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the returning officer with a copy of a list of electors, prepared from the permanent register of electors; and • advise the returning officer of the date on which the permanent register was most recently updated. • As soon as possible after receiving a copy of the list of electors, the returning officer must arrange for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one copy of the list to be retained in the returning office and made available for public examination; • one copy of the list to be furnished as soon as possible to the clerk of each municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the polling division; • two printed copies and one electronic version of the list to be furnished to each candidate in the electoral district. • A municipal clerk who receives a copy of the list must ensure that it is retained and made available for public examination in an office of the municipality. • A copy of the list may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option. • The list of electors, as it was prepared from the permanent register of electors, must include a statement of the total number of names it contains. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must prepare the official polling list for each polling division by attaching to a copy of the original list of electors, a copy of any additional lists of electors prepared under his or her direction. • The returning officer must certify and supply a copy of the official polling list to each deputy returning officer for use at the advance polls and on regular polling day.
Manitoba	<p>Content [E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Voters list" means the list of persons who are qualified to vote in a polling subdivision at an election. <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 36(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each enumerator must complete, date and sign the voters list at least three days before the day appointed for the close of nominations of candidates. • After completing the voters list, the enumerator must promptly deliver it to the returning officer. <p>Interim revised voters list [E.A., s. 45(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 8:00 p.m. on the Saturday after nomination day, the revising officer must prepare an interim revised voters list that indicates the revisions made to date,

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>including the names of voters on the absentee registry required to be added and must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sign a certificate at the end of the interim revised voters list, as close as possible to the last name on the list; and • deliver the list immediately to the returning officer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On receiving the various interim revised voters lists from the revising officers, the returning officer must prepare as many copies of the interim revised voters lists as the Chief Electoral Officer requires. • The returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver or send by mail to each nominated candidate in the electoral division not more than five copies of the interim revised voters lists; • deliver as many copies of the interim revised voters lists to the Chief Electoral Officer as the Chief Electoral Officer requires; • retain for his or her purposes and for the purposes of appeal the number of copies of the interim revised voters lists that the returning officer considers advisable; and • divide the surplus copies of the interim revised voters lists, if any, equally among the nominated candidates in the electoral division and deliver them to the candidates on request. <p>Revised list [E.A., s. 46(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 8:00 p.m. on the last day of the revision, or as soon afterwards as the applications of all persons in the office at that time have been determined, the revising officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make no further changes to the list; • sign a certificate at the end of the revised voters list, as close as possible to the last name on the list; and • deliver the revised voters list immediately to the returning officer. • The returning officer must deliver or send by mail copies of the final revised voters list in the same manner as was done with the interim revised voters list. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 51]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must prepare the official voters list for each polling subdivision by attaching to a copy of the voters list completed by the enumerator, a copy of any additions, deletions or corrections to the voters list. • The returning officer must certify a copy of the official voters list and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supply to each deputy returning officer a copy of it for the relevant polling subdivision or subdivisions, for use on polling day; • supply to each deputy returning officer for an advance poll a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division, for use at the advance poll; and • retain a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division for the purposes of homebound voting and absentee voting.
Saskatchewan	<p>Content [E.A., s. 24(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The voters list must set out the surname, first name, initial, if any, occupation, mailing address and residential premise of each voter. <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 24(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 10 days of the date of the issue of the writ, an enumerator must prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data for each voter on the enumeration

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>forms, complete the statements and endorse any certificates, and deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.</p> <p>Secondary list [E.A., s. 24(7)-(8), 25(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that a secondary voters list is to be prepared by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the returning officer, the returning officer must promptly prepare the secondary voters list from the preliminary voters list prepared by the enumerators and reproduce his or her secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; or • the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer must promptly forward the enumeration forms and preliminary voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer. • If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that he or she is to prepare the secondary voters list, the Chief Electoral Officer must promptly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reproduce the secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; and • forward to each returning officer the number of copies of the secondary voters list the returning officer requires, and the returning officer must, in turn, provide sufficient copies to the enumerator for revision. • A returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediately after receiving the reproduced copies of the voters list, deliver: 10 copies of the voters list to each candidate in the constituency; four copies of the voters list to the enumerator who compiled the voters list; and if the voters list was prepared by the returning officer, five copies of the voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer; and • promptly post one copy of the voters list for each polling division in his or her office and in the head office of each municipality in the constituency. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 28]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After revising the voters list, the enumerator must make a certificate in the prescribed form on his or her copy of the voters list. • Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator must deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer. • The enumerator must deliver the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. • The certified revised voters list is the official voters list for that polling division. • A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters list by the enumerator.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Content [E.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the first names, middle initials and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, and the telephone numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors. <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 29(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or before the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the enumerator must submit to the returning officer enumeration forms completed during the enumeration.

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Revised list [E.A., s. 46(2)(c), 46(4), 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 4:00 p.m. on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls, or as soon after that hour as all applications of persons present at that hour are disposed of, the returning officer or election clerk must certify that the list of electors is closed to further revision by signing his or her name immediately under the line drawn under the last name on the list. • Commencing on the Monday of the week of the opening of the advance polls and continuing to and including polling day the revised lists of electors must be available in the office of the returning officer to all persons who apply to examine them or to take extracts from them.
British Columbia	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Lists [E.A., s. 47(1), 47(3)-(6), 48, 51(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each election for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must have prepared a preliminary list of voters for the electoral district and a revised list of voters for the electoral district. • The preliminary list of voters for an electoral district must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be prepared as soon as possible after the election is called; • include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district; and • be divided by voting area for the election. • The revised list of voters for an electoral district must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be prepared as soon as possible after the beginning of the closed period for general registration; • include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district; • include the assigned voter number for each individual on the list; • be divided by voting area for the election and organized alphabetically by voter surname within each voting area; and • be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer as being the revised list of voters for use in the election. • Other than the above requirements, the form of a preliminary or revised list of voters for an election is in the discretion of the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer must have copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters provided to the district registrar of voters and the district electoral officer of the electoral district. • Candidates in an election are entitled without charge to copies of the lists of voters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the district registrar of voters must provide each candidate with two printed copies and, if available, one electronic copy of both the preliminary and revised lists of voters for the electoral district; • if requested by a candidate, the district registrar of voters must provide the candidate with up to an additional eight printed copies of each of the preliminary list of voters and the revised list of voters for the electoral district. • Copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters prepared for an election must be available for public inspection at the offices of the district registrar of voters

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>and the district electoral officer during their regular office hours from the time the lists are received until the close of general voting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the list. • Without limiting the above, on request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	<p>Content [E.A., s. 71(1), 86]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of electors contains the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors. If there are electors with the same initials and last names at the same address, they must be distinguished. <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 93(1)(a), 78-79, 83(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must deliver to the returning officer the original of the preliminary list of electors prepared for the polling division for which he or she was appointed. • Immediately after the preliminary lists of electors have been reproduced and not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, the returning officer must furnish two copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district to each candidate in the electoral district. • The returning officer must, not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, cause one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district available for public inspection in the returning office and deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district. • Not later than 17 days after the issue of a writ of election, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide two copies of the preliminary lists of electors to each registered political party. <p>Revised list [E.A., s. 146(a), 146(d), 149]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 9:00 p.m. of the last day of the revision, or as soon as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate; • deliver the certified lists to the returning officer. • Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the certified revised preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district, deliver to each deputy returning officer those lists for use at the taking of the poll. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 150, 83]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised copy of the list of electors as certified by the revising officer must be the official list of electors to be used at the taking of the poll. • A copy of all the lists of electors prepared for the immediately preceding general election must be given to each political party upon its registration, and within six months after every general election, along with any list of electors prepared for a by-election held since the previous general election.
Northwest Territories	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Registration of Electors

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	<p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 40(2)-(4), 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare the preliminary list of electors from the information contained in the enumeration register; and • certify on a copy of the preliminary list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer. • The returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in his or her office; and • provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the enumerator. • The enumerator must post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in a conspicuous place in the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed. • The returning officer must, on the request of a candidate at the pending election, provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the candidate. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within four days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare the official list of electors from the information contained in the preliminary list of electors and the consolidated statement of changes; and • certify on a copy of the official list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.
Nunavut	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Preliminary list [E.A., s. 40(2)-(4), 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare the preliminary list of electors from the information contained in the enumeration register; and • certify on a copy of the preliminary list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer. • The returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in his or her office; and • provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the enumerator. • The enumerator must post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in a conspicuous place in the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed. • The returning officer must, on the request of a candidate at the pending election, provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the candidate. <p>Official list [E.A., s. 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within four days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare the official list of electors from the information contained in the preliminary list of electors and the consolidated statement of changes; and • certify on a copy of the official list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.

Voter identification policies

	Canada	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan
Is ID required:							
- during enumeration?	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No
- during revision?	Yes – new applicants only	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
- on polling day?	Yes	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
What is required?	Proof of identity and address	N/A	Proof of identity and address	Discretion of poll official	Proof of identity, age and address	N/A	N/A
Is vouching permitted as satisfactory proof of ID?	Yes – only on polling day	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Is there a specific policy:							
- for the homeless?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
- for hospitals/homes for the aged?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
- for rural electors?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
- for Aboriginal electors?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
- for voters who cannot reveal address for safety reasons?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
- for students?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Voter identification policies (cont.)

	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland
Is ID required:							
- during enumeration?	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No
- during revision?	Yes – in returning office only	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
- on polling day?	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
What is required?	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	Photo ID required	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	Proof of identity and address	N/A
Is vouching permitted as satisfactory proof of ID?	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Is there a specific policy:							
- for the homeless?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
- for hospitals/ homes for the aged?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
- for rural electors?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
- for Aboriginal electors?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
- for voters who cannot reveal address for safety reasons?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
- for students?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

PART E VOTING PROCESS

PART E VOTING PROCESS

Polling division Establishment	E.3
Polling station Establishment Level access	E.7
Peace and good order	E.11
Polling day Electoral period Polling day Hours of voting	E.15
Assistance to voters Assistance Template Interpreter	E.19
Time off for voting	E.25
Proxy voting	E.29
Transfer certificates	E.33
Mobile poll	E.35
Advance polls Period Who can vote Level access	E.37

Mail-in/Special ballot	E.43
Who can vote	
Period to apply	
Deadline to return the ballot	

Addition of votes	E.49
Counting the votes	
Official addition	
Judicial recount	
Appeal of a judicial recount	
If a tie following a recount	

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
Canada	<p>Establishment [C.E.A., s. 538]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each polling division must contain at least 250 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer agrees otherwise. • The polling divisions of an electoral district in a general election remain the same as at the immediately preceding general election. • The Chief Electoral Officer may instruct a returning officer to revise the boundaries of any polling division in the returning officer's electoral district, and may fix the date by which the revision must be completed. • The returning officer must revise the polling divisions in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer, taking into account the polling divisions established by municipal and provincial authorities and the accessibility by electors to the polling stations established in them. • A returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, constitute polling divisions that consist of two or more institutions where seniors or persons with a physical disability reside.
Newfoundland	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 28(1)-(2), 29]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, divide the electoral district into polling divisions, giving proper regard to the geographical and all other factors that might affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes. • A polling division must wherever practicable contain no more than 275 electors. • The Chief Electoral Officer may designate as urban polling divisions the polling divisions situated in a city or town or group of contiguous communities having a population of more than 5 000. • All polling divisions not designated urban polling divisions are rural polling divisions.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 16(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary giving due consideration to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election; • the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible to those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; • the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 350 electors in a polling division; and • the desirability of incorporating an extended health-care facility, or similar institution, into a polling division.
Nova Scotia	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1)(a)-(b), 25(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When instructed before the grant of the poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as the returning officer deems necessary, giving due consideration to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election; • the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible with those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; • the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 400 electors in a polling division;

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the desirability of incorporating a sanatorium, a home for the aged, a chronic hospital or similar institution for the care and treatment of tuberculosis or other chronic diseases, into a polling division; and • notwithstanding the above, establish a separate polling division for each home for the aged approved and each nursing home licensed under the <i>Homes for Special Care Act</i> and in which 10 or more electors reside. • The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division.
New Brunswick	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, with the assistance of the returning officers, subdivide each electoral district into as many polling divisions as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary giving due consideration to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes, so that each polling division, whenever practicable, contains approximately 450 electors. • The Chief Electoral Officer must prepare in respect of each electoral district a statement setting forth the boundaries of the polling divisions into which the electoral district has been divided, identifying each with a number and file the statement with the returning officer for that electoral district.
Quebec	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 34-35]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within three months after the publication of the list of electoral divisions in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer and the returning officers must establish the boundaries of the electoral precincts and the polling subdivisions on the basis of the new electoral divisions. • The returning officer, under the authority of the Chief Electoral Officer, is responsible, in the electoral division to which he or she is appointed, for the establishment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polling subdivisions comprising not over 350 electors; • electoral precincts, comprising approximately 10 polling subdivisions, which respect, so far as possible, natural local boundaries and the territories of local municipalities and Indian reserves, and include not more than one such territory or reserve.
Ontario	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must divide the electoral district into urban and rural polling divisions as directed by the Chief Election Officer and must, on an annual basis or as directed by the Chief Election Officer, review the electoral district as to population distribution and must, in collaboration with the clerk of each municipality contained within the electoral district, consider any changes to polling division boundaries.
Manitoba	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 29(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the establishment of a new electoral division or where the boundaries of an electoral division are changed or upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer of an electoral division must subdivide the electoral division into polling subdivisions. • In subdividing an electoral division into polling subdivisions, the returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give consideration to municipal and federal polling subdivisions, to geographical factors within the electoral division, and any other factor that affects the convenience of voters in getting to their appropriate polling place; • take care that every part of the electoral division is included in a polling

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	<p>subdivision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wherever possible, include in a polling subdivision an area that contains approximately 350 voters; and • wherever possible, avoid including in a polling subdivision an area that contains more than 400 voters.
Saskatchewan	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 19(1), 19(3), 19(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When directed to do so by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must subdivide the constituency into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary for the convenience of the voters. • If a returning officer considers it necessary because of local conditions, the returning officer may establish a separate polling division in each personal care facility within the constituency. • Unless it is not feasible or consistent with the convenience of voters, a returning officer must try to have an equal number of voters in each polling division and to limit the number of voters in each polling division to 300.
Alberta	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review the boundary description of and the number of electors in each subdivision; and • if necessary, subdivide the entire electoral division for which the returning officer was appointed into as many sequentially numbered subdivisions as considered necessary for use as polling subdivisions in any general election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite; <p>and must attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.</p>
British Columbia	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 80(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must establish voting areas for each electoral district. • In establishing voting areas, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider the boundaries of municipalities, regional districts and federal electoral districts; • consider any geographic or other factors that might affect the convenience of voters; and • include in each voting area no more than 400 voters, as shown on the Provincial list of voters, unless the Chief Electoral Officer considers that including a greater number will facilitate conducting voting proceedings for the voters.
Yukon	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 40, 42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election, unless the Chief Electoral Officer at any time considers that a revision of the boundaries is necessary, in which case the Chief Electoral Officer must instruct the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out such a revision and must fix the date by which the revision is to be complete. • Polling divisions are to contain 400 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer approves a larger number.
Northwest Territories	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1), 24(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time, considers that a revision of the boundaries of an electoral district is necessary. • In carrying out a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the returning

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	officer must give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal elections and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate polling station.
Nunavut	Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1), 24(3)] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time, considers that a revision of the boundaries of an electoral district is necessary.• In carrying out a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the returning officer must give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal elections and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate polling station.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
Canada	<p>Establishment [C.E.A., s. 120(1)-(2), 122(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, for polling day, establish one polling station for each polling division. • No later than three days before a polling day, a returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish several polling stations for a polling division if, because of the number of electors on the list of electors for the polling division, the returning officer believes it necessary for the conduct of the vote, and each of those polling stations is to be designated by the number of the polling division to which is added the letter A, B, C and so on. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station or the polling stations in a central polling place, at a place or places in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. • A returning officer may require the officer in charge of a building owned or occupied by the Government of Canada to make premises in that building available for use as a polling station, and the officer to whom the requirement is directed must make every reasonable effort to comply with the requirement. <p>Level access [C.E.A., s. 121(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A polling station must be in premises with level access. • If a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access for use as a polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poll must be held in one or more polling stations established for each polling division in premises of convenient access, being public buildings if possible. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 81(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division must, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled. • Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer must ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 56(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it is found impractical to hold a poll in the place designated it must be held in another polling station as near as practicable to the original polling station. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 58(1), 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A polling station must, where practicable, be in a level access public building. • The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time direct the returning officer to secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable level access premises for one or more polling stations within the polling district. • If the returning officer is unable to secure suitable level access premises for a polling station within the polling division, then within an adjacent polling division or within the centralized polling place if one exists.
Nova Scotia	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 88, 90(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than Wednesday, the 27th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable premises for one or more polling stations.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A polling station must be in premises of convenient access. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 91(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more of the polling stations in an electoral district must be in premises which permit convenient access thereto by an elector who suffers from a physical infirmity which prevents him or her from voting at the polling station where his or her name appears on the official list of electors and who has a transfer certificate issued to him or her.
New Brunswick	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 59(1), 59(1.2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poll must be held in one or more polling stations established in each polling division and located on the ground floor of a court house, municipal hall, school or other public building or, if none is available, on the ground floor of any other suitable building. • Upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Minister of Education or any person authorized by him or her to do so, must make available for use as a polling station any public school if such use does not disrupt instructional time for students. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each polling station must, if possible, be accessible without the use of stairs.
Quebec	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 302, 304-305]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must establish a polling station for each polling subdivision. • The returning officer must, so far as possible, locate a polling station in every facility maintained by a health institution. • Municipalities, school boards or health institutions must allow the use of their premises free of charge for the establishment of polling stations. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 303]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling stations of an electoral precinct must be grouped and situated in a place of convenient access, and must be accessible to handicapped persons. • Where the returning officer is unable to establish a polling station in a place accessible to handicapped persons, he or she must obtain the authorization of the Chief Electoral Officer before establishing the polling station in a place that is not accessible to the handicapped.
Ontario	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 13(1), 13(3)-(4), 13(4.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must arrange for at least one polling place for each polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the electors. • The poll may be situated in any public building or on private property. • Where, in the opinion of the returning officer, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum number of electors access to conveniently located polling places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a landlord of a building containing 100 or more dwelling units; • a municipality; • a school board; or • a provincially funded institution; must, on the request of the returning officer made not less than 14 days prior to polling day, make any premises under his, her or its control available as a polling location. • A municipality, school board or provincially funded institution that make premises available must do so free of charge.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	<p>Level access [E.A., s. 13(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must so far as is reasonably possible give access to wheelchairs.
Manitoba	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 61(1)-(2), 66(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon receiving the writ of election, a returning officer must make suitable arrangements for a polling place for each polling subdivision in the electoral district and for each advance poll. Each polling place for a polling subdivision must be located in the polling subdivision or in a place easily reached by voters of that polling subdivision. A returning officer may use for a polling place any school house the property of any school district or school division. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 61(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returning officer must locate polling places in premises that provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled, unless the returning officer has satisfied the Chief Electoral Officer that it is impractical to do so in the circumstances.
Saskatchewan	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 36(1), 36(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On receiving the writ, a returning officer must provide within each polling division a polling place for the polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the voters. The returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school that is the property of a school division or a duly organized school district if the school is convenient for the purpose. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Alberta	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 48(1)-(2), 48(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each returning officer must, following receipt of the writ, fix and provide polling places at which the polling stations for each polling subdivision will be located. A polling place must be in a location that, in the opinion of the returning officer, is convenient for the electors. A returning officer may utilize as a polling place any public building or any school that is the property of any school district or school division if the building or school is suitable for the purpose. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 48(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every polling place must, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.
British Columbia	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1), 81(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be in a convenient location for a majority of the voters. If requested by a district electoral officer, accommodation in a school that is the property of a board of school trustees must be made available by the board for use as a voting place. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 81(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be easily accessible to individuals who have a physical disability or whose mobility is impaired.
Yukon	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 164(1), 165, 166(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every returning officer must fix and provide for each polling division a polling

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	<p>station in a place in the polling division which is central or convenient for the electors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever possible, the returning officer must locate the polling station in a school or other suitable public building and in a central place in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. • A returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school building that is the property of any school board or the Government of the Yukon or any of its agencies. • Every polling place must be located so that, if possible, it is at street level. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 166(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every polling place must be located so that access to it is convenient to all persons, including persons with disabilities.
Northwest Territories	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 78(1), 82]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in premises that provide ease of access to electors. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station in a central polling place at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 78(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must, where possible, locate the polling station at a place in a building that will provide ease of access to an elector who is disabled. • Where, after the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, an elector is indicated in the index book: as being disabled; and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day but requires a type of facility to vote at the polling station on polling day; the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.
Nunavut	<p>Establishment [E.A., s. 78(1), 82]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in premises that provide ease of access to electors. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station in a central polling place at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 78(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer must, where possible, locate the polling station at a place in a building that will provide ease of access to an elector who is disabled. • Where, after the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, an elector is indicated in the index book: as being disabled; and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day but requires a type of facility to vote at the polling station on polling day; the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
Canada	<p>[C.E.A., s. 479]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer is responsible for maintaining order in his or her office during voting in accordance with the Act. • Every deputy returning officer, central poll supervisor and person appointed under the Act is responsible for maintaining order during voting hours at any place where voting takes place. • In performing his or her duty, an election officer may, if a person is committing, in the returning officer's office or other place where the vote is taking place, an offence under the Act or any other Act of Parliament that threatens the maintenance of order, or if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed such an offence in such a place, order the person to leave the office or place or arrest the person without warrant. • Every person in respect of whom an order is made to leave an office or place must obey it without delay. • If an order to leave an office or place is not obeyed without delay, the person who made it may use such force as is reasonably necessary to eject the person in respect of whom the order was made from the office or place. • The officer, supervisor or appointed person who arrests a person must without delay: advise the person of the right to be represented by counsel and give the person an opportunity to obtain counsel; and deliver the person to a peace officer to be dealt with in accordance with the <i>Criminal Code</i>. • Where a returning officer, deputy returning officer, central poll supervisor or person appointed under the Act believes on reasonable grounds that a person has contravened the Act, the officer, supervisor or appointed person may cause to be removed from, in the case of a returning officer, his or her office or, in the case of a deputy returning officer, central poll supervisor or appointed person, the polling station, any material that they believe on reasonable grounds was used in contravention of that paragraph. • Every election officer has, while performing their duties under this section, all the protection that a peace officer has by law.
Newfoundland	<p>[E.A., s. 188]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, an election clerk, a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk must maintain peace and order at a polling station during an election. • For the purpose of maintaining peace and order at a polling station during an election, an election official has all the authority of a peace officer, and may require the assistance of a peace officer or other person to assist him or her in maintaining peace and order at an election.
Prince Edward Island	<p>[E.A., s. 118]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, during an election, and a deputy returning officer, during the hours a polling station is open or while the votes are being counted may: of his or her own accord, or on the written requisition of a candidate, or his or her agent, appoint a constable; order any person to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; arrest or cause by verbal order to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, a person disturbing the peace and good order at the election.
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 127]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, during an election, and a supervising deputy returning officer and a deputy returning officer, during the hours a polling station is open or while the votes are being counted may: of his or her own accord, or on the written requisition of a candidate, his or her agent or an elector representing a candidate,

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>appoint a constable; order any person to aid the officer in maintaining peace and good order at the election; arrest or cause to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, a person disturbing the peace and good order at the election; cause an arrested person to be imprisoned, under an order signed by the officer, until an hour not later than the close of the poll.</p>
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 88(1)(a)-(c), 88(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer, deputy returning officer and supervisory deputy returning officer, from the time he or she takes his or her oath of office until completion of the performance of his or her duties as such officer, is a conservator of the peace invested with all the powers appertaining to a justice of the peace, and he or she may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the assistance of justices of the peace, constables or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; • arrest or cause by verbal order to be arrested and place or cause to be placed in the custody of a constable or other person, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the election; • cause such arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until an hour not later than the close of the poll. • The returning officer may appoint, or may authorize the supervisory deputy returning officer, where one is appointed, or the deputy returning officer to appoint, a constable or constables to maintain order in any polling station throughout polling day, and where three or more polling stations are located in the same premises at least one constable must be so appointed.
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 41]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer or deputy returning officer may require the assistance of justices of the peace, police officers and other persons to aid in maintaining peace and order at the election and may appoint as many such other persons as he or she considers necessary.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer, deputy returning officer and senior deputy returning officer from the time the writ of election is issued or he or she takes his or her oath of office, whichever is the later, until completion of the performance of his or her duties, is a peace officer invested with all the powers thereof and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may require the assistance of constables or other persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and good order at the election; • may swear in such special constables as he or she deems necessary; • may arrest, or by oral order cause to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of any constable or other person, anyone disturbing the peace and good order at the election; and • may cause the arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him or her until an hour not later than the close of the poll. • Where a returning officer or deputy returning officer considers it necessary to appoint a constable to preserve order at the polling place, he or she may appoint a person as constable for the polling place and the person so appointed has the powers of a peace officer during the hours that the poll is open.
<p>Saskatchewan</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer and deputy returning officer may do anything that he or she considers necessary to preserve the peace and maintain order at a polling place

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>during an election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of preserving peace and maintaining order during an election, a returning officer and deputy returning officer may request the assistance of any police officer.
Alberta	<p>[E.A., s. 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer and deputy returning officer, from the time he or she takes his or her oath of office until completion of the duties of his or her office: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is charged with preserving the peace at polling places; • is vested with all the powers of a justice of the peace; and • may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • request the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or any persons present to aid him or her in maintaining peace and order at an election; • on the written requisition of any candidate or official agent, appoint special constables as he or she considers necessary; • arrest or cause to be arrested and placed in the custody of a peace officer or other person anyone disturbing the peace or order at an election; • cause an arrested person to be imprisoned on his or her written order until a time not later than the close of a poll. • When requested to do so, a peace officer must forthwith attend on and assist the person making the request in the performance of his or her powers.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 273(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election official must maintain peace and order so far as reasonably possible at the election proceedings for which the election official is responsible. • From the time an election is called until the declaration of the official results of the election, the district electoral officer, deputy district electoral officer and all voting officers are peace officers. • The election official responsible may do one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict or regulate the number of individuals admitted at any time to the place where the proceedings are being conducted; • order an individual to leave the place where the proceedings are being conducted if, in the opinion of the election official, the individual: is present at a place when not permitted to be present; is disturbing the peace and order of the proceedings; is interfering with the conduct of the proceedings; or is contravening any provision of the Act or a regulation under the Act; • require proof of identification from an individual who may be ordered to leave; • order the removal of an individual ordered to leave if the individual does not comply; • require the assistance of peace officers or of individuals present at the place where proceedings are being conducted.
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 344]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A peace officer may, on the complaint of a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer, arrest without warrant any person alleged by the complainant to have committed, or to be committing, an offence of disturbing the peace and good order at an election.
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.A., s. 124, 125(1)-(3), 125(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, during an election, and a deputy returning officer, during the hours that the polls are open, must maintain the peace and the returning officer

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Peace and good order
	<p>may require the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or other persons to aid the returning officer in maintaining peace and order at the election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the deputy returning officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order throughout polling day. • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the returning officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order in the central polling place throughout polling day. • One peace officer must be appointed where more than one polling station is established in the same building or in adjoining buildings for a given polling division to ensure the successive and prompt entrance of the electors into their proper polling station. • A deputy returning officer who has appointed a peace officer must state his or her reasons for making the appointment in the space provided for that purpose on the polling station account.
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 124, 125(1)-(3), 125(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, during an election, and a deputy returning officer, during the hours that the polls are open, must maintain the peace and the returning officer may require the assistance of justices of the peace, peace officers or other persons to aid the returning officer in maintaining peace and order at the election. • A deputy returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the deputy returning officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order throughout polling day. • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may appoint the peace officers that the returning officer considers necessary to maintain peace and order in the central polling place throughout polling day. • One peace officer must be appointed where more than one polling station is established in the same building or in adjoining buildings for a given polling division to ensure the successive and prompt entrance of the electors into their proper polling station. • A deputy returning officer who has appointed a peace officer must state his or her reasons for making the appointment in the space provided for that purpose on the polling station account.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Electoral period [C.E.A., s. 57(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor in Council must issue a proclamation that fixes the date for voting at the election, which must be a date at least 36 days after the issue of the writ. <p>Polling day [C.E.A., s. 57(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be on a Monday, unless in the week in which the election is to be held, the Monday is a holiday, polling day must be held on the Tuesday of that week. <p>Hours of voting [C.E.A., s. 128-130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The voting hours on polling day are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Newfoundland, Atlantic or Central time zone; from 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Eastern time zone; from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Mountain time zone; and from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., if the electoral district is in the Pacific time zone. However, if polling day is during a time of the year when the rest of the country is observing daylight saving time, the voting hours in Saskatchewan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the case of an electoral district in the Central time zone, from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and in the case of an electoral district in the Mountain time zone, from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The Chief Electoral Officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, set the voting hours for the electoral district so that the opening and closing of its polls coincide with the opening and closing of the polls in other electoral districts in the same time zone. When more than one local time is observed in an electoral district, the returning officer must, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, determine one local time to be observed for every operation prescribed by the Act, and must publish the hours in the Notice of Election.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 58]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation must be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation. <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 81(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. in the evening of the same day.
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 5(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of ordinary polling day must be not more than 32 clear days and not less than 26 clear days from the date of the writ. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 5(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be a Monday. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m. of the same

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	day.
Nova Scotia	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 10(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of ordinary polling day must not be less than 36 days from the date of the writ. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 10(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be a Tuesday. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened for the taking of votes on ordinary polling day at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m.
New Brunswick	<p>Electoral period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The electoral period is 28 to 38 days. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day fixed for the poll at any election must be a Monday, unless the Monday is a holiday, in which case polling day must be Tuesday of the same week. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 59(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at the hour of 10:00 a.m. and kept open until the hour of 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Quebec	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The polling must take place on the fifth Monday following the issue of the order instituting the election if the order is issued on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or on the sixth Monday if the order is issued on another day. If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll must be held on the following day. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 333]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The polling must take place from 9:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m.
Ontario	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be the 14th day after the grant of a poll, which may be not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of writs of election. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 9(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be a Thursday, unless that day is a holiday in which case polling day must be Friday of the same week. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 40(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general polls at every election to the Assembly must open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. of the same day. In an electoral district that lies entirely west of the meridian of 90° W. longitude the general polls must open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 7:00 p.m. of the same day.
Manitoba	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 25(1)(c)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day on which general polling must take place must be the 21st day after the day appointed for the close of nominations. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 25(1)(d)]</p>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling day must be a Tuesday, unless that day is a holiday, then the next following day not being a holiday. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 72(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every poll in every electoral division must open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Saskatchewan	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 31(2)-(3)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum period that may be fixed between the issue of the writ and polling day is 28 days. • Polling day must be 16 days after nomination day or, if that date is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, must be the first following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. The nomination day must be a maximum of 17 clear days and a minimum of 11 clear days after the date on which the writ is issued and must not be a Sunday or a holiday. <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 62(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every polling place is to be open for voting between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Alberta	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 36(c)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 14th day after nomination day must be the day on which voting is to take place, or if that day is a holiday, then on the next following day not being a holiday. The nomination day must be the 14th day after the date of the writ. <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 84(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling places must be open for the purpose of voting from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
British Columbia	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General voting day for an election is the 28th day after the date on which the election is called. <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 75(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The voting hours for general voting are from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Pacific Standard time or Pacific Daylight time, as applicable, on general voting day.
Yukon	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 52]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a general election the poll must be no earlier than the 31st day after the issue of the writ. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 221]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The day fixed for holding the poll must, at any election, be a Monday, unless that Monday is a holiday and, in such case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	<p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 222]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Northwest Territories	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day on which the poll must be held at an election must be at least 45 days after the day on which the writ was issued. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be a Monday unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at the hour of 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Nunavut	<p>Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day on which the poll at an election is to be held must be at least 45 days after the day on which the writ is issued. <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polling day must be a Monday unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. <p>Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poll must be opened at the hour of 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. of the same day.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
Canada	<p>Assistance [C.E.A., s. 154(1), 155(1), 243.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer, on request by an elector who is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act because he or she cannot read or has a physical disability, must assist the elector in the presence of the poll clerk. • If an elector requires assistance to vote, a friend or relative may accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector to mark his or her ballot. • On application of an elector who is unable to read, or who is unable to vote because of a physical disability, and who is unable to personally go to the office of the returning officer because of a physical disability, the designated election officer must go to the elector's dwelling place and, in the presence of a witness who is chosen by the elector, assist the elector by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing the declaration on the outer envelope and writing the elector's name where the elector's signature is to be written; and • marking the ballot as directed by the elector in the elector's presence. <p>Template [C.E.A., s. 154(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer must, on request, provide a template to an elector who has a visual impairment to assist him or her in marking his or her ballot. <p>Interpreter [C.E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may appoint and swear a language or sign language interpreter to assist the officer in communicating to an elector any information that is necessary to enable him or her to vote.
Newfoundland	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 118(1)(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector must permit a friend of the elector to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot of the elector; or he or she must assist the elector by marking the ballot of the elector in the manner directed by the elector, in the presence of the scrutineers of the candidates in the polling station and of no other person, and the deputy returning officer must, where the elector is unable to do so, then place that ballot in the ballot box. <p>Template [E.A., s. 118(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector must assist the elector by instructing the elector in the use of a brailled template, and by reading to the elector the candidate that corresponds with each hole in the brailled template, so that the elector may understand the method by which he or she may mark his or her ballot for the candidate of his or her choice. <p>Interpreter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 67(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an elector is unable to vote because he or she is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, and is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may require the elector and friend to take oaths set forth in the poll book and may direct the incapacitated person to have the friend only accompany him or her into the voting compartment and assist him or her by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. • No person must at any election be allowed to act for the purpose of marking a ballot paper as the friend of more than one elector.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event the incapacitated elector is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer may, together with one agent representing each registered party, accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Interpreter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 111(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an elector is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act because the elector is unable to read, or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, a deputy returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the elector has a friend to assist him or her, permit the friend to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the elector's ballot paper; or • where the elector requests assistance, accompany the elector, with an agent or elector representing each candidate, if present, into the voting compartment and there assist the elector by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 116(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer must, if possible, obtain an interpreter who, after taking an oath, must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote.
New Brunswick	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 83(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the application of an elector who is unable to read or write, or who is incapacitated from blindness or any other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by the Act, and who has taken the oath and is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must permit such friend to accompany the incapacitated elector into the voting compartment and assist him or her in marking his or her ballot paper, but no person must at any election be allowed to act as the friend of more than one elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 85(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she must if possible appoint an interpreter who must be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.
Quebec	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 347]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector who declares under oath that he or she is unable to mark his or her

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>ballot paper himself or herself may be assisted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by a person who is his or her spouse or relative; • by another person, in the presence of the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk assigned to the polling station. That person must declare under oath that he or she has not assisted any other elector during the poll. <p>Template [E.A., s. 348]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the request of any visually handicapped person, the deputy returning officer must provide that person with a template, in accordance with the model prescribed by regulation, to enable him or her to vote without assistance. The deputy returning officer must then indicate to him or her the order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper and the indications entered under their names, where such is the case. <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 349]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deaf or mute elector may be assisted, for the purposes of communicating with the election officers and representatives, by a person capable of interpreting the sign language of the deaf.
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the application of any elector who is unable to read or who is disabled and thereby prevented from voting, the deputy returning officer may assist the elector to the voting screen or if the elector making the application takes an oath as to his or her inability to vote without assistance, must thereafter assist the elector at the voting screen by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the elector in the presence of the poll clerk and of no other person, and place the ballot in the ballot box. • The deputy returning officer must either deal with an elector in the manner provided above or, at the request of such elector who has taken the prescribed oath or affirmation and is accompanied by a friend, must permit the friend to accompany the elector to the voting screen and there mark the elector's ballot for him or her. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although not required by legislation, a template is provided with the poll material given to the poll officials. <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector must, for the time being, be refused a ballot.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 94(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter who is unable to vote because of a physical disability or visual impairment or difficulty reading and who is unwilling or unable to use a template, may ask the deputy returning officer to vote with assistance, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the voter is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot; or

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the voter is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must accompany the voter to the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk and the scrutineers in the polling place and no others. <p>Template [E.A., s. 94(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter who is unable to vote because of a visual impairment or difficulty reading may ask the deputy returning officer to vote using a template, in which case the deputy returning officer must give the voter a template prepared to assist voters in marking their ballots and, when necessary, must explain to the voter how to use the template; when requested, assist the voter to the compartment for voting and leave the voter there to mark the ballot; and otherwise follow the provisions of the Act as far as is practicable for the purpose of accepting the marked ballot and depositing it in the ballot box. <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 88(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. • Where a person desiring to vote who does not speak and understand either the English or French language is required to take an oath, the deputy returning officer must not give him or her a ballot paper or permit him or her to vote until an interpreter is present who can interpret the language spoken by the person.
Saskatchewan	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 77(1), 78(3), 81(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may assist a voter, either inside or outside a voting station, in marking the voter's ballot if the voter: is unable to read or is physically unable to mark his or her ballot in the manner prescribed in the Act; and applies for assistance. • At the request of a voter who does not understand English and who is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting station and to assist the voter in marking the voter's ballot paper. • In the case of a voter who is physically unable to enter the polling place and would be able to mark a ballot if it were taken to the voter, a deputy returning officer may grant permission for the voter to vote immediately outside the polling place. <p>Template [E.A., s. 77(4)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a blind voter, a deputy returning officer must, at the request of the voter, provide the voter with a template to enable the voter to mark the voter's ballot in secret. <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers.
Alberta	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 92(1), 92(3)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to read or who

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	<p>is incapacitated by a physical cause other than blindness from voting in the usual manner, must: assist the voter by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk; and place the ballot so marked in the ballot box.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deputy returning officer, in the case of a blind voter, must: if the voter is accompanied by a friend, permit the friend to accompany the voter into a polling booth to mark the voter's ballot; and accept the marked ballot from the voter or his or her friend and place it in the ballot box. <p>Template [E.A., s. 92(3)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of a blind voter who is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must provide the voter with a blind voter template and instruct the voter in its use. <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 72]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 109(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any voters who are unable to mark a ballot because of physical disability or difficulties with reading or writing may be assisted in voting by an election official or by an individual accompanying the voter. An individual other than an election official must not act to assist more than one voter in an election to mark a ballot, but a voting officer may permit an individual to assist more than one member of the individual's family. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 269(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an individual requires the assistance of a translator, the election official or voter registration official responsible must permit the individual to be assisted by a translator. The translator must make a solemn declaration that he or she is able to make the translation and will do so to the best of his or her abilities.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 254(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deputy returning officer, on the application of anyone who is blind, unable to read or so physically incapacitated as to be unable to vote, must assist the elector in the presence of no other persons by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 196]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every returning officer or deputy returning officer who has reason to believe that there will be electors voting at a polling station who do not understand the English language must appoint an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar. Every interpreter must make a declaration of secrecy.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 110(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer, on the application of an elector who is unable to read, is unable to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or is physically disabled as to be unable to vote in the manner provided by this Act, must require the elector making the application to take an oath that the elector is unable to vote without assistance and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist the elector, in the presence of the poll clerk, the agents of the candidates and the interpreter, if any, by marking the ballot paper of the elector in the manner directed by the elector and must place the ballot paper in the ballot box; or • where the elector is accompanied by a friend or relative and the elector requests, permit the friend or relative to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot paper of the elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 204(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Assistance [E.A., s. 110(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer, on the application of an elector who is unable to read, is unable to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or is physically disabled as to be unable to vote in the manner provided by this Act, must require the elector making the application to take an oath that the elector is unable to vote without assistance and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist the elector, in the presence of the poll clerk, the agents of the candidates and the interpreter, if any, by marking the ballot paper of the elector in the manner directed by the elector and must place the ballot paper in the ballot box; or • where the elector is accompanied by a friend or relative and the elector requests, permit the friend or relative to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot paper of the elector. <p>Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Interpreter [E.A., s. 204(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
Canada	<p>[E.A., s. 132(1), 133(1), 134, 132(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every employee who is an elector is entitled, during voting hours on polling day, to have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if his or her hours of work do not allow for those three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the time for voting that is necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. • No employer may make a deduction from the pay of an employee, or impose a penalty, for the time that the employer must allow for voting. • No employer must, by intimidation, undue influence or by any other means, interfere with the granting to an elector in their employ of the three consecutive hours for voting. • The time that the employer must allow for voting is at the convenience of the employer.
Newfoundland	<p>[E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employee who is qualified to vote at an election is, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, entitled to have four consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • When the hours of employment of a person do not allow for four consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the person the additional time for voting that is necessary to provide the four consecutive hours. • No employer must make a deduction from the pay of an employee or impose upon or exact from the employee a penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during the four consecutive hours that the employee is entitled to vote. • Additional time for voting required may be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Prince Edward Island	<p>[E.A., s. 81(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employee, who is an elector, must, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have a reasonable and sufficient time, not to be less than one hour, for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of one hour of his or her own time for voting, the employer must allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the one hour, but the additional times for voting must be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 133(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employee, who is an elector, must, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of three consecutive hours of his or her own time for voting, the employer must allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional times for voting must be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 86(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every employee who is a qualified elector must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote, and if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for such three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow him or her such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	<p>impose upon or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during such consecutive hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 335]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employer must, while the polling stations are open, grant to any employee who is qualified to vote at least four consecutive hours for voting, not counting the time normally allowed for meals. No deduction of wages nor any penalty may be imposed on any employee by reason of his or her leave.
Ontario	<p>[E.A., s. 6(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employee who is qualified to vote must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting and, if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee may request that his or her employer allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours and the employer must grant the request. No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any employee or impose upon or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of his or her absence from work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow for the purpose of voting. Any time off for voting must be granted at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Manitoba	<p>[E.A., s. 89(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employee who is entitled to vote at an election must, while the polls are open on polling day at the election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting. If the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours for that purpose, the employer must allow the employee, at the convenience of the employer, such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours for that purpose. The employer must not reduce or make any deduction from the pay of the employee or impose or exact any penalty from him or her by reason of the employee's absence from work during the three consecutive hours allowed to him or her.
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 60(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employee who is a voter is entitled, while the polling places are open for voting on polling day, to three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the hours of employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee's employer must allow the employee the additional time to vote that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. The hours for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer. No employer must deduct any amounts from the pay of any employee or impose on or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of absence from work during the time required to be provided to the employee for voting.
Alberta	<p>[E.A., s. 131(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An employee who is an elector qualified to vote must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election or plebiscite, be allowed three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. If the employee's hours of employment do not allow for the three consecutive hours' absence, his or her employer must allow him or her additional time for

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	<p>voting to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No employer may make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of his or her absence from employment during the three consecutive hours or additional time granted.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 74(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An employee who is entitled to vote in an election or who, on registration, will be entitled to vote in the election is entitled to have four consecutive hours free from employment during voting hours for general voting. If an individual's hours of employment do not allow for the consecutive hours, the individual's employer must allow the individual time off from employment to provide those hours. The employer may set time off as best suits the convenience of the employer. An employer must not: without reasonable justification, fail to grant to an employee sufficient time off; or make a deduction in pay for the time off or exact any penalty from the employee for the time off.
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 309-310]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An employee who is a qualified elector must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have four consecutive hours for the purpose of voting. If the hours of the employee's employment do not allow for such four consecutive hours, the employer must allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide that much time, but the additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer. No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor impose any other penalty on an employee for the employee's absence from work.
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.A., s. 123(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the polls are open on polling day at an election, an employee who is qualified to vote must have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the employee do not allow for three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the employee any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. No employer must make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow the employee. The hours for voting must, where applicable, be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 123(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the polls are open on polling day at an election, an employee who is qualified to vote must have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the employee do not allow for three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the employee any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. No employer must make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow the employee. The hours for voting must, where applicable, be granted at the convenience of the employer.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 100-101]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector may vote by a proxy voter if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fisherman or mariner serving in any capacity on a ship, licensed or registered in Canada or the British Commonwealth; • employed on an offshore oil rig or platform; • a patient in a hospital having 10 or more beds; • serving on full-time service with the Naval, Army or Air Forces of Canada; • a full-time student at an educational institution; • a resident in a home for the aged approved or a nursing home licensed under the <i>Homes for Special Care Act</i>; • a person whose illness or physical incapacity prevents him or her from voting; or • a person who is blind. • Between Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day and 8:00 p.m. on the Saturday before ordinary polling day, a returning officer or an election clerk must issue a proxy paper upon the elector or proxy voter delivering the appointment of proxy voter, confirmation certificate and certificate of proxy voter, duly completed, to the returning officer. • The returning officer or election clerk must be satisfied that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the elector and proxy voter are each on the list of electors for the polling division where the elector is ordinarily resident; • the proxy voter is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the elector and is on a list of electors for the electoral district in which the elector is ordinarily resident; • where the polling division is a home for the aged approved, or a nursing home licensed, pursuant to the <i>Homes for Special Care Act</i>, the proxy voter is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the elector and is of voting age; • the proxy paper has not been issued to another person to act as a proxy voter for the elector; and • the proxy voter has not been previously appointed a proxy for any other elector, other than for an elector who is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the proxy voter.
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	<p>[E.A., s. 17(1), 17(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector who has reason to believe that he or she will, for any reason, be unable to vote at the advance poll or on polling day may apply in writing to vote by proxy and appoint some other elector in the electoral district to vote for him or her at the election. • On any day up to and including the day before polling day, a person appointed as a proxy voter may present the application to vote by proxy and the appointment to the returning officer or a revision assistant of the electoral district. • The returning officer or revision assistant must examine the appointment and, on being satisfied as to the reason for a proxy being appointed and the eligibility and qualifications of the persons appointing the proxy and the person so appointed, must require the latter to make a declaration before issuing a certificate to vote.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 106, 249]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an elector whose name appears on a list of electors for an electoral district is qualified to vote in the electoral district and has reason to believe that voting may not be possible by reason of absence from the Yukon, the elector may by proxy application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote in place of the elector; or • authorize a candidate or registered political party to appoint another elector as a proxy voter to vote for and in place of the elector at the election. • A person must not be appointed as a proxy voter unless the proxy voter is on a list of electors for, and is qualified to vote in, the elector's electoral district. • A proxy voter is entitled to vote at the election for and in the place of the elector who has chosen to vote by proxy where the elector has not voted and the proxy voter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivers the proxy certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling division in which the elector is on the list of electors; and • verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer that the proxy voter has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter, and that, to the best of the proxy voter's knowledge, the elector is absent from the Yukon.
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.A., s. 119(1), 119(3), 121(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day because he or she will be both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district, may apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to authorize another elector whose name appears on an official list of electors for the same electoral district to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter. • An elector who receives a proxy certificate must complete the certificate and have the authorized proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate that he or she consents to act as a proxy voter. • After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the elector who completed the certificate if the proxy voter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer: that he or she has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the elector who appointed him or her is both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district; and • takes an oath where so required.
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 119(1), 119(3), 121(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day because he or she will be both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district, may apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to authorize another elector whose name appears on an official list of electors for the same electoral district to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An elector who receives a proxy certificate must complete the certificate and have the authorized proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate that he or she consents to act as a proxy voter.• After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the elector who completed the certificate if the proxy voter:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer: that he or she has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the elector who appointed him or her is both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district; and• takes an oath where so required.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
Canada	<p>[E.A., s. 158(1)-(2), 159(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling station is entitled on request to receive a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station in the same electoral district. • A returning officer or an assistant returning officer must issue a transfer certificate to any person whose name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station and who has been appointed, after the last day of advance polls, to act as an election officer for another polling station. • An elector who is in a wheelchair or who has a physical disability, and who is unable to vote without difficulty in his or her polling division because it does not have a polling station with level access, may apply for a transfer certificate to vote at another polling station with level access in the same electoral district. • The application must be in the prescribed form, and must be personally delivered by the elector, or a friend or relative of the elector, to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for the elector's electoral district before 10:00 p.m. of the Friday immediately before polling day.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 98]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than 10:00 p.m. on the Saturday before ordinary polling day, a returning officer or his or her election clerk must, on request, issue a transfer certificate to any of the following persons whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division in his or her electoral district: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a candidate; • upon the production of an appointment of agent and affidavit duly completed, an agent appointed by a candidate to act in a polling station other than where his or her name appears on the list of electors; • a deputy returning officer or poll clerk who has been appointed to act at a polling station other than where his or her name appears on the list of electors; • an election clerk, whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division other than where the headquarters of the returning officer is situated; and • upon the production of an affidavit duly completed, an elector suffering from a physical infirmity which prevents him or her from voting at a polling station where his or her name appears on the list of electors.
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 80(1), 80(3)-(4), 80(5.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At any time between the close of nominations and the opening of the poll on polling day, upon the production to the returning officer or the election clerk of a writing signed by a candidate who has been officially nominated or by the agent of a recognized party whereby a person whose name appears upon the official list of electors for any polling station in the electoral district is appointed to act as a scrutineer at another polling station in the same electoral district, the returning officer or the election clerk must issue to the scrutineer a transfer certificate, entitling the scrutineer to vote at the latter polling station. • A candidate whose name appears upon the list of electors for any polling station is entitled at his or her request to receive a transfer certificate entitling him or her to vote in a polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list of electors for which his or her name appears. • The returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to a person

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
	<p>whose name appears on the official list of electors for any polling station and who has been appointed to act as deputy returning officer or poll clerk for any polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list for which such person's name appears.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an elector's name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station that the elector is unable to access because of physical incapacity, the returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to the elector entitling the elector to vote at another polling station that the elector is able to access in the same electoral district.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	<p>[E.A., s. 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer certificates may be issued for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change of residence; • restricted mobility; • appointment or nomination of proxy voter; • deputy returning officers or poll clerks; • scrutineers.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
Canada	<p>[C.E.A., s. 125(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a polling division consists of two or more institutions, the returning officer may establish a mobile polling station to be located in each of those institutions successively. • The returning officer must set the times during which a mobile polling station will be located in those institutions. • The returning officer must give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 83.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, following receipt of the writ, determine if there are in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed any treatment centres and public hospitals and, if so, he or she must before nomination day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in consultation with the administrator or person appointed by the treatment centre or public hospital, determine the number of mobile polling stations to be established, and fix the hours on polling day when the poll will be taken at the treatment centre or public hospital; and • appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile polling station.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 287-289]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must determine which advance polling stations will serve as mobile polling stations. • A mobile polling station may receive the vote of electors from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, Monday and, if necessary, on Tuesday of the week preceding polling day. • Every elector residing in a facility maintained by a health institution may vote at a mobile polling station if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she applies therefor to the returning officer, not later than Thursday of the second week preceding the week of the poll; • his or her name is entered on the list of electors of the polling subdivision in which the centre is situated; • he or she is unable to move about.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	<p>[E.A., s. 63(1), 63(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the sparsity of voters in an area of an electoral division makes it impracticable to establish a separate polling place to serve all the voters in the area, or the greater convenience of the voters in an area of the electoral division would be better served, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a remote mobile poll that travels on polling day from place to place within the area. • A remote mobile poll and a remote mobile advance poll must be open on polling day and on any day of an advance poll during such hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. as the returning officer determines, and the Chief Electoral Officer approves.
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 90(1), 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer may establish one or more mobile polls if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are, in the opinion of the returning officer, special or unusual

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
	<p>circumstances requiring mobile polls; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer has approved the establishment of the mobile polls. • Mobile polls are to be open at any hours that the returning officer considers necessary from the day of the first advance poll to 8:00 p.m. on polling day and that the Chief Electoral Officer has approved. • A mobile poll may be held at any location.
Alberta	<p>[E.A., s. 117]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each returning officer must, following receipt of a writ, determine if there are in the electoral division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any treatment centres having not fewer than 10 in-patients who are electors; and • any seniors' lodges having not fewer than 10 residents who are electors. • If he or she determines that there are facilities as described above, the returning officer must, immediately after nomination day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine, in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge, whether a mobile poll should be held at the lodge; • in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge where a poll is to be held and with an official of each treatment centre: fix the hours on polling day when a mobile poll will operate at the facility; and determine the number of mobile polls to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile poll is to take as either fixed location or bed-to-bed visitations or both; and • appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 77(1), 77(3)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to give voters who may otherwise be unable to vote an opportunity to do so, the district electoral officer may establish one or more special voting opportunities. • For each special voting opportunity, the district electoral officer must establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place where the voting opportunity is to be conducted; • the date of the voting opportunity; and • the voting hours for the voting opportunity, such that the time established does not extend later than the time set for the close of general voting. • If a special voting area is established, voting under this section for the voting area is deemed to be general voting for that voting area. • If authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer, a special voting opportunity may be held outside the boundaries of the electoral district for which the district electoral officer is responsible. • The Chief Electoral Officer may establish different procedures for voting and for conducting the voting proceedings and voter registration at a special voting opportunity from those established by or under other provisions of the Act, in which case the procedures established by the Chief Electoral Officer apply and the others do not.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.A., s. 113(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, may establish a mobile poll to facilitate voting for the electors who are in an isolated area in the electoral district.
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 113(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, may establish a mobile poll to facilitate voting for the electors who are in an isolated area in the electoral district.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
Canada	<p>Period [E.A., s. 171(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advance poll must only be open between the hours of noon and 8:00 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 10th, 9th and 7th days, respectively, before polling day. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 173(1), 169(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector whose name is on the revised list of electors for a polling division in an advance polling district may vote at the advance polling station established for the advance polling district. Every elector whose name is not on the revised list of electors may register in person before the deputy returning officer in the advance polling station where the elector is entitled to vote. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 168(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advance polling station must be in premises with level access. If a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access for use as an advance polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the advance polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland	<p>Period [E.A., s. 125]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance polls may be held on one or more of the seven days immediately preceding the ordinary polling day. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 128]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector who would on the ordinary polling day be qualified to vote in a polling division in an electoral district may vote at an advance poll held in that electoral district. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Period [E.A., s. 82(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advance polling station must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Saturday the ninth day before ordinary polling day and on Monday the seventh day before ordinary polling day, and at no other time. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 82(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must establish one or more special polling stations in each electoral district for the purpose of enabling electors who believe that they will necessarily be absent from and unable to vote in the polling division in which their names appear on the list of electors on the day fixed for a general election, and incapacitated electors, to vote in advance at an election held in the district in which such electors reside, and must appoint one deputy returning officer to conduct each of such polling stations and must supply or cause to be supplied to him or her all materials and supplies necessary therefor. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 58(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A polling station must, where practicable, be in a level access public building.
Nova Scotia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 136, 147(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advance polling station must be open on the Friday and Saturday before ordinary polling day between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A special poll must be conducted on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thursday the 12th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m.; • Friday the 11th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m.; and • Saturday the 10th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 140, 147(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may vote at an advance polling station if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his or her name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district; • the person expects to be absent on ordinary polling day from the polling division where his or her name is on the official list of electors and for that reason will be unable to vote; and • the person signs in the presence of the deputy returning officer of the advance poll a declaration in duplicate. • A physically disabled person may vote at an advance polling station if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the disabled person's name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district; and • the disabled person completes a declaration as to that person's belief that the ordinary polling station for the polling division may not be accessible. • The purpose of the special poll is to permit electors who will be unable to vote on the days fixed for the advance poll or on ordinary polling day to vote at the time and place of the special poll. • A special poll must be established in the office of each returning officer and, in large electoral districts where electors would have to travel a great distance to the office of the returning officer, at such additional place as the Chief Electoral Officer may direct. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 135(2), 147(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance polling station must be located in premises which permit convenient access by an elector who is physically disabled. • A special poll must be established in premises that permit convenient access by a physically disabled person and, if the office of the returning officer is not in accessible premises, the special poll must be established in accessible premises at another convenient location.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Period [E.A., s. 99(4), 99(4.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance polls must be open at each advance polling station between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Monday, the ninth and seventh days before the ordinary polling day. • Additional advance polls must be held in the office of the returning officer for each electoral district between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the sixth, fifth, and fourth days before the ordinary polling day. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 101]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any elector who is ordinarily resident in a polling division comprised in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be absent from and unable to vote in such polling division during the hours prescribed for voting on the

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<p>ordinary polling day may vote at the advance polling station in such district if he or she takes and subscribes to an affidavit for voting at an advance poll before casting his or her vote.</p> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each polling station must, if possible, be accessible without use of stairs.
Quebec	<p>Period [E.A., s. 264]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every advance polling station must be open from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sunday and Monday of the week preceding polling day. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 265]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election officers, handicapped persons, inmates and persons who have reason to believe that it will be difficult for them to vote in their polling subdivision on polling day may vote in the advance poll. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 262]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling stations must be accessible to handicapped persons.
Ontario	<p>Period [E.A., s. 44(1), 44(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance polls must be open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at an office of the returning officer, provided the ballots have been printed, on the 12th, 10th and 9th days before polling day; and • at an office of the returning officer and at designated other locations on the 8th, 7th and 6th days before polling day. • The advance polls in an electoral district must be open from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. or during such hours as are determined by the Chief Election Officer. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 44(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electors who expect to be unable to vote on polling day in the electoral district for which their names appear on the polling list or on certificates to vote may vote at the advance polls. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 44(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must provide as many advance polling places as are approved by the Chief Election Officer and must select locations which give access to wheelchairs.
Manitoba	<p>Period [E.A., s. 65(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place, dates and times of advance polls are fixed in the proclamation. • An advance poll must be open in the office of the returning officer on seven days, from the second Saturday before polling day to the Saturday before polling day, excluding Sunday. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 65(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voters who expect for any reason to be unable to vote at their polling subdivision on polling day, may vote at an advance poll. <p>Level access [E.A., s. 65(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poll at every advance polling place must be located so as to provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled.
Saskatchewan	<p>Period [E.A., s. 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance poll is to be open:

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if held on a day other than a Saturday or Sunday, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.; • if held on a Saturday or Sunday, from noon until 7:00 p.m. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following voters who ordinarily reside in the constituency may vote at an advance poll: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a voter who believes that he or she will be absent from his or her ordinary residence on polling day; • a voter who: is an election officer or is a candidate's representative; and has reason to believe that, because of his or her responsibilities, he or she will be at a polling division other than the polling division in which he or she is entitled to vote; • a voter who has a physical disability. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Alberta	<p>Period [E.A., s. 94(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling places for advance polling must be open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on each of the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the full week preceding polling day. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 94(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must establish at least one and no more than four polling places to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electors who are disabled; • electors who believe that they will be absent from their ordinary place of residence on polling day; and • election officers, candidates, official agents or scrutineers who believe that their official duties on polling day will require their attendance at polling subdivisions other than the one for which their name appears on the list of electors; <p>to vote in advance at an election in the electoral division in which those electors ordinarily reside.</p> <p>Level access [E.A., s. 48(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every polling place must, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.
British Columbia	<p>Period [E.A., s. 76(1), 76(3), 104(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance voting opportunities must be held on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week before general voting day for an election. • The voting hours for an advance voting opportunity are from noon to 9:00 p.m. on each of the days referred to above. • Advance voting at the office of the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or at the office of the district electoral officer of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time, may be done at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 97(1)-(2)(a), 102]</p>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For advance voting, an individual must attend to vote at a voting place established for advance voting for the electoral district for which the individual is a voter. • In order to obtain a ballot for advance voting, the individual voting must obtain an advance voting certificate from the election official responsible at a voting place. • In order to vote at the office of the district electoral officer, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day; • the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired; • the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Yukon	<p>Period [E.A., s. 199]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance polls must be held on the 23rd and 24th days after the issue of the writ between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 201]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance poll must be conducted in the same manner as is provided for in the Act for the conduct of a poll and counting of the ballots on the polling day of an election. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Period [E.A., s. 89(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance poll must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday the 11th day before polling day, and must not be open at any other time. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 90(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district. <p>Level access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Period [E.A., s. 89(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance poll must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday the 11th day before polling day, and must not be open at any other time. <p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 90(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	Level access <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="493 264 581 291">• N/A

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Who can vote [C.E.A., s. 11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any of the following persons may vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Canadian Forces elector; • an elector who is an employee in the public service of Canada or of a province and who is posted outside Canada; • a Canadian citizen who is employed by an international organization of which Canada is a member and to which Canada contributes and who is posted outside Canada; • a person who has been absent from Canada for less than five consecutive years and who intends to return to Canada as a resident; • an incarcerated elector who is qualified to vote; and • any other elector in Canada who wishes to vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules. <p>Period to apply [C.E.A., s. 194(1), 221, 232, 251(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to vote under the Special Voting Rules, a person must, without delay after becoming an elector by virtue of his or her being enrolled in or hired by the Canadian Forces, complete a statement of ordinary residence in the prescribed form that indicates: his or her surname, given names, sex and rank; his or her date of birth; the civic address of his or her place of ordinary residence in Canada immediately before the enrolment or hiring; and his or her current mailing address. • An elector may vote under the Special Voting Rules if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his or her application for registration and special ballot is received in Ottawa by 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day and his or her name is entered on the register; • his or her application for registration and special ballot is received after the issue of the writs and before 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day by a returning officer in an electoral district or by the special voting rules administrator. • Before the 10th day before polling day, each liaison officer must ensure that an application for registration and special ballot in the prescribed form is completed for every eligible elector of the correctional institution who wishes to vote, indicating his or her place of ordinary residence. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [C.E.A., s. 229]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The special ballot must arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in Ottawa not later than 6:00 p.m. on polling day in order to be counted.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector who is qualified to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that he or she will have difficulty voting at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day may apply to vote by special ballot. • A person who is detained in a penitentiary or jail in the province or who is in detention at the Waterford Hospital may vote only by special ballot. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 86(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application to vote by special ballot may be made to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer at any time between the issue of the writ and 6:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 86.4(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ballot must be forwarded to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer so that it reaches the office not later than 4:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 35, Schedule II, s. 4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division at an election is entitled to vote in the polling division at the election and has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at the election, during the hours for voting, on the days fixed for the advance poll and the ordinary polling day, that elector may apply for a mail-in ballot. Every member of the Canadian Forces who is qualified as an elector is entitled to vote under the Rules. <p>Period to apply [E.A., Schedule II, s. 18(4), 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incarcerated elector must file with the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration and mail-in ballot prior to 6:00 p.m. on the 13th day before ordinary polling day. The application for registration and mail-in ballot from an elector who ordinarily resides in the Province of Prince Edward Island must be received in writing or by facsimile transmission by 6:00 p.m. at the office of the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer on or before the 13th day before polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., Schedule II, s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mail-in ballot must arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officer not later than 6:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding ordinary polling day in order to be counted.
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 87.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector who is entitled to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that, because of absence, illness or incapacity, he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at which he or she is entitled to vote on the days set for the advance polls and on polling day may apply to the returning officer of the electoral district where he or she is ordinarily resident for a ballot paper. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 87.1(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An application for a ballot paper may be made at any time after the issue of the writ and must be made in such time to allow for the return of the ballot paper to the returning officer. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 87.3(4)-(4.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ballot must be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 8:00 p.m. on Friday, the third day before polling day. Where an elector is admitted to a public hospital during the period that falls within the fourth day before polling day and 48 hours before the closing of the poll, the certificate envelope may be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 48 hours before the closing of the poll.
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 293]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector who has left Quebec temporarily, is entitled to exercise his or her right

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>to vote outside Quebec for two years after his or her departure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the two-year limit does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with the government of Quebec or of Canada; • an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with an international organization of which Quebec or Canada is a member and to which it pays a contribution; • to the spouse, or <i>de facto</i> spouse, and the dependants of an elector as described above, provided they are themselves electors. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 293.5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for registration to vote outside Quebec must be received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the 18th day preceding polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 299]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only ballot papers received at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer before the close of the polling stations on polling day may be counted.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 101(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter who is unable to go in person to the polling place or an advance poll because of a physical disability may apply in writing to the returning officer to vote at home. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 101(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application to vote at home may be given to the returning officer directly or delivered by mail or another method acceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer, and must be received by the returning officer on or before the Saturday before polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 102(4)(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter to whom a ballot is delivered or mailed must deliver or mail the ballot so that it arrives at the office of the returning officer by 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Saskatchewan	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter who presents evidence satisfactory to the returning officer of the constituency in which the voter is eligible to vote that the voter will be unable to vote at an advance poll or on polling day in the constituency because of falling into any of the following categories is an absentee voter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member of the Canadian Forces or a spouse or dependent child of that member; • an operator or employee of a long-distance transportation business; • an individual who is unable to vote because of business commitments or because of his or her employer's directions; • an individual who is incapable of going to a polling place because of his or her health; • a student at an educational institution outside Saskatchewan; • an individual who is participating in a job training or retraining program; • an individual who has a reasonable and substantial concern for his or her safety; • an individual who has a commitment made prior to the date of the writ's issue that will prevent the individual from going to the polling place.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 87]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voter who wishes to be considered an absentee voter must apply to the returning officer at least 12 days before polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 89(5)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be counted, the ballot must be received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if personally delivered to the returning officer, before the close of voting on polling day; • if delivered by registered mail, by 12:00 noon on the 10th day following polling day.
Alberta	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 113(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An elector who is unable to vote at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day on account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical incapacity; • absence from the electoral division; • being an inmate; • being a supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, special constable, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who may be located on polling day at a polling place in a polling subdivision within the electoral division other than that in which he or she is ordinarily resident; • being a resident of a remote area; or • any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer; <p>may apply to vote by special ballot.</p> <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 113(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for a special ballot may be made in writing, by telephone, by telecopier, or in person by an elector to the returning officer at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 115(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be counted, the ballot must be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer not later than the close of the polling places on polling day.
British Columbia	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to vote by alternative absentee voting, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day; • the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired; • the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 105(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual must apply to the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time to obtain an alternative absentee voting

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>package. An application may be made at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting for the election in which the individual is voting.</p> <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 106(1)(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ballot must be forwarded by the elector so that it is received before the time set for the close of general voting for the election.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 98, 100(1), 101(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following electors whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote may apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electors who are housebound; • electors who are unable to vote at an advance or regular poll by reason of their employment, business, or profession; • electors who are students in an educational institution, which is in the Yukon but outside the electoral district in which the student is qualified to vote; • an elector who is the spouse or dependant of a student referred to above and who accompanies the student to the place where the educational institution is located; • an elector who is a temporary resident in a transition home. • An elector who believes that disclosure of the elector's name or address would expose the elector to personal risk may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to vote by special ballot. • The following electors whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote are entitled to vote by special ballot without making an application to the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an elector who is a patient in a hospital; • an elector who is on remand in a correctional institution or young offenders' facility. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 98, 99(1), 100(1), 100(3), 101(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those electors with special circumstances whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote may, at any time after the issue of the writ and before the closing of the polls on polling day, apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot. • Any elector whose name appears on the list of electors in the electoral district in which the elector is qualified to vote may, after the close of the advance poll and before the opening of the poll on polling day, apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot. • An elector who believes that disclosure of the elector's name or address would expose the elector to personal risk may apply at any time after the issue of the writ and before 9:00 p.m. three days before polling day to the Chief Electoral Officer to vote by special ballot. • An elector who is a patient in a hospital or is on remand in a correctional institution or young offenders' facility is entitled to vote by special ballot without making an application to the returning officer. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 104(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be counted, a special ballot must be returned before 2:00 p.m. on polling day to the returning officer of the electoral district where the elector is

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	<p>qualified to vote.</p> <p>Mail-in polling division [E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electors who reside in a polling division with 25 or fewer electors may vote by a mail-in poll.
Northwest Territories	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 85]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote by mail-in ballot. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday the 21st day before polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, s. 5-6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday the third day before polling day. The Coordinator of Mail-in Voting must submit the mail-in ballots to the designated deputy returning officer no later than 12:00 noon on polling day.
Nunavut	<p>Who can vote [E.A., s. 85]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote by mail-in ballot. <p>Period to apply [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday the 21st day before polling day. <p>Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 85] [Regulations, s. 5-6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday the third day before polling day. The Coordinator of Mail-in Voting must submit the mail-in ballots to the designated deputy returning officer no later than 12:00 noon on polling day.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
Canada	<p>Counting the votes [C.E.A., s. 283(1)-(2), 284(1), 287(2), 291, 329]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately after the close of a polling station, the deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence of the poll clerk and any candidates or their representatives who are present or, if no candidates or representatives are present, in the presence of at least two electors. • The deputy returning officer must supply the poll clerk and all the persons who are present and who so request with a tally sheet to keep their own score of the voting. • In examining the ballots, the deputy returning officer must reject one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that has not been supplied by him or her; • that has not been marked in a circle at the right of the candidates' names; • that has been given for a person other than a candidate; • that has been marked in more than one circle at the right of the candidates' names; or • on which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified. • The deputy returning officer must give a copy of the statement of the vote to each of the candidate's representatives present at the count. • A returning officer must, on request, provide each candidate one copy of each statement of the vote in the candidate's electoral district. • No person must transmit the result or purported result of the vote in an electoral district to the public in another electoral district before the close of all of the polling stations in that other electoral district. <p>Official addition [C.E.A., s. 293(1), 294, 297]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a returning officer receives all of the ballot boxes, he or she must, at his or her office, in the presence of the assistant returning officer at the time indicated in the Notice of Election, validate the results of the vote from the original statements of the vote and the information communicated by the Chief Electoral Officer concerning special ballots. • Candidates and their representatives may attend the validation of the results, but if none of them is present, the returning officer must ensure the presence of at least two electors until the validation is completed. • Without delay after the validation of the results, the returning officer must prepare a certificate in the prescribed form that sets out the number of votes cast for each candidate, and must deliver the original of the certificate to the Chief Electoral Officer and a copy of it to each candidate or his or her representative. In the event that a ballot box has been destroyed or is missing, the certificate must indicate the number of votes that have been ascertained to have been cast for each candidate. <p>Judicial recount [C.E.A., s. 300(1)-(3), 301(1)-(3), 308, 309(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate with the most votes and the number cast for any other candidate is less than 1/1000 of the votes cast, the returning officer must make a request to a judge for a recount within four days after the results are validated. • The returning officer must notify each candidate or his or her official agent in writing of the request for a recount. • The judge must fix the date for the recount to be conducted within four days after he or she receives the request. • An elector may, within four days after the date on which a returning officer issues a certificate, apply to a judge for a recount.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judge must fix a date for a recount if it appears, on the affidavit of a credible witness, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a deputy returning officer has incorrectly counted or rejected any ballots, or has written an incorrect number on the statement of the vote for the votes cast for a candidate; or • the returning officer has incorrectly added up the results set out in the statements of the vote. • The applicant must deposit with the clerk or prothonotary of the court the sum of \$250 as security for the costs of the candidate who obtained the largest number of votes. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seal the ballots in a separate envelope for each polling station and without delay prepare a certificate in the prescribed form that sets out the number of votes cast for each candidate; and • deliver the original of the certificate to the returning officer and a copy of it to each candidate. • The money deposited as security for costs must, as far as is necessary, be paid out to the candidate in whose favour costs are awarded and, if the deposit is insufficient to cover the costs, the party in whose favour the costs are awarded has their action for the balance. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [C.E.A., s. 318]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the return of the writ indicates an equality of votes between the candidates with the largest number of votes, the Chief Electoral Officer must without delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare and send to the Speaker of the House of Commons or, if none, two members of the House or two candidates who have been declared elected, as the case may be, a report stating that no candidate was declared elected in the electoral district because of the equality of votes; and • publish in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> the names of the candidates between whom there was an equality of votes, and notice that, as no candidate was declared elected in the electoral district because of the equality of votes, a by-election will be conducted.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 138(1), 139(1), 145, 146(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their scrutineers or another witness where no candidates or scrutineers are present. • In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that have not been supplied by him or her; • that have not been marked for a candidate; • on which votes have been cast for more than one candidate; or • upon which there is writing or a mark or other means by which the elector could be identified. • After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll. The deputy returning officer must deliver one copy of the statement of the poll to each of the scrutineers, mail one copy to each candidate and place one copy for the returning

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>officer in the ballot box.</p> <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 153(1), 156(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the third day after polling day, the returning officer, at the place, date and hour fixed for the official addition of the polls, and in the presence of the election clerk and of the candidates or their scrutineer, must, from the official statements of the poll, together with the statements of the results of voting by special ballot, add together the number of votes given for each candidate. • On the official addition of the votes, the candidate who receives the largest number of votes must be declared elected. • The declaration must be in writing and a copy of it must be delivered immediately to each candidate or his or her scrutineer if either of them is present at the official addition of votes or, if a candidate is not present or is not represented at the official addition of the votes, the declaration must be sent to the candidate immediately. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 156(3), 157, 165, 176(1), 177]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must within seven days following the official addition of the votes apply to a judge for a recount when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 or less votes separate the candidate with the largest number of votes from the candidate with the next largest number; • an equality of votes is found to exist between two or more candidates. • Where upon an application of a candidate or elector made within 10 days after that on which the returning officer has made the addition of the votes, it is made to appear by affidavit to the judge that a deputy returning officer has, in counting the votes, improperly counted a ballot, improperly rejected a ballot, or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for a candidate, or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes, the judge must appoint a time and place for a recount. • A candidate or elector who applies for a recount must deposit with the Registrar of the Supreme Court the sum of \$100 as security for costs in connection with the recount. • The judge must, within two days after the recount or final addition, certify the result to the returning officer who must then immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the greatest number of votes. • Each party to a recount or final addition must bear his or her own costs resulting from the recount. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 176(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of an equality of votes at a recount, the seat is vacant and a new election must be held. The election must be held not later than six months from the day on which the seat becomes vacant.
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 75, 76(1), 79(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of ballots takes place at the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, or agents and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors. • In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must reject a ballot:

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that was not supplied by him or her; • that is not marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate the voter has voted; or • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must complete the required number of the statement of the poll in the poll book, sign them and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them. A copy of the statement is: delivered to the returning officer; delivered or mailed to each candidate; and deposited in the ballot box. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 87, 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official addition of the votes must be conducted by the returning officers at their headquarters commencing at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day. • On the official addition of the votes, a returning officer must, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, or agents representing the candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in his or her electoral district by obtaining the information from the statement of the poll. • At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which must be completed not later than Monday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer must complete the recapitulation sheet and transmit a copy of it to each candidate concerned and to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 91, 100, 103]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within four days after the official addition, any candidate may apply to the Chief Judge of the provincial court for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with the judge, and depositing with the Chief Judge the sum of \$200 in legal tender or certified cheque as security for the costs of the recount. • The Chief Judge may assign a provincial court judge to recount all the ballots cast and that judge must, within six days after the filing of the petition, by order appoint a place and time for the recount. The recount must commence not later than 10 days after the date of the order. • The judge must forthwith certify the result of the recount and final addition to the returning officer who must then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes. • If the recount and final addition does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge may order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the petitioner. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 102]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to exist between candidates, the returning officer must, in the presence of at least two of the persons authorized to be present, cast the additional vote without

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.</p>
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 128(ġ), 129, 132(ġ)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the close of the poll, and in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, and in the presence of one additional agent for each candidate whom he or she must admit if requested, and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors, the deputy returning officer must count the votes. • In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must reject a ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that was not supplied by the deputy returning officer; • that is not marked for any candidate; • upon which the circular space at the right of the name of a candidate is not marked with a cross, an "X", a check mark or a line made with a pencil or pen; • on which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; • that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate or candidates the voter has voted; or • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified, but no ballot must be rejected because of a writing, number, or mark placed thereon by the deputy returning officer. • After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must complete the required number of the statements of the poll in the poll book, sign them, and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them. A copy of the statement must be delivered to each agent, or elector representing a candidate, who is present and requests it. A copy must also be left in the poll book. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 156, 159(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official addition of the votes must be held by the returning officer at his or her headquarters commencing at ten o'clock on Tuesday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day. • A returning officer must, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in the electoral district from the statement of the poll. • At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which must be completed not later than Tuesday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer and each candidate or his or her official agent, by personal delivery or registered mail, a copy of the recapitulation sheet. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 159(2), 160, 166-167]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where, on the official addition of the votes, there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates and an additional vote for one of such candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the largest number of votes, or the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is fewer than 10, the returning officer must apply for a recount. • Within four days after the day on which the returning officer has completed and distributed the recapitulation sheet, any candidate or his or her official agent may petition the judge of the county court of the district within which the electoral

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>district or any part of it is situate for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with the clerk of the county court, and depositing with him or her the sum of \$100 in legal tender or a cheque made payable to the Minister of Finance, as security for the costs of the recount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whereupon the judge must within two days after the filing of the petition by order appoint a place and a time for the recount. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify on the recapitulation sheet in duplicate the result of the recount, and transmit the recapitulation sheet in duplicate to the returning officer and a copy of the recapitulation sheet to each candidate, or his or her authorized agent. • The judge may make such order as he or she sees fit respecting costs, including the disposition of money deposited as security for costs. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 168(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an equality of votes exists between candidates on a recount, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must, at the close of the recount and in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates or their agents, who are present, or if none are present then in the presence of at least two electors, give the casting vote without depositing a ballot paper and must declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has given the casting vote.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 89-90, 91(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence and full view of the poll clerk, candidates, scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates, or such of them as may be present, and of at least two electors if no candidates or scrutineers are present. • In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that have not been supplied by him or her; • that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been marked for more candidates than one; or • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified. • After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, one copy for the deputy returning officer and one copy for the returning officer; and he or she must also deliver one copy of the statement of the poll to such scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates as are present and must mail one copy to each candidate. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 92(4), 92(9)-(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer, at the place and hour fixed by the proclamation for the official addition to the votes, and in the presence of the election clerk and of such of the candidates or their representatives as are present, or of at least two electors if none of the candidates or their representatives are present, must from the official statements of the poll add together the number of votes given for each candidate and enter the number of votes counted and the number rejected on a recapitulation sheet.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The candidate who is found to have the largest number of votes must be declared elected in writing, and a copy of such declaration must be delivered to each candidate. • Where on the addition of votes an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates, and an additional vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast such additional vote. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 94(1), 94(1.1), 94(12)-(13), 94(15)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for a recount or final addition may be made, within four days after the official addition, by an elector of the electoral district to the judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick sitting in the judicial district within which such electoral district is situated. • Within four days after such application, the judge must appoint a time and a place for a recount or final addition of such votes, as the case may be, if it is made to appear to the judge by the affidavit of a creditable witness that a deputy returning officer in counting the votes improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate, or that the returning officer improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of \$200 in legal tender as security for the costs of the candidate declared elected. • An elector may apply for a recount or final addition on the sole ground of the closeness of the vote, where there is a difference of not more than 25 votes between the number of votes cast for the candidate declared elected and another candidate. • At the conclusion of the recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who must declare to be elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes, and deliver a copy of such certificate to each candidate. • If the recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 94(14)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of an equality of votes following a recount, the returning officer, despite the fact that he or she may have already cast a vote following the official addition, has and must cast the deciding vote.
Quebec	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 360, 364, 368]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer, assisted by the poll clerk, must proceed with the counting of the votes. Every candidate and his or her representative may attend. • The deputy returning officer must reject every ballot paper which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has not been furnished by him or her; • does not bear his or her initials; • has not been marked; • has been marked in favour of more than one candidate; • has been marked in favour of a person who is not a candidate;

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has been marked elsewhere than in one of the circles; • bears fanciful or injurious entries; • bears a mark by which the elector can be identified; • has been marked otherwise than with the pencil given to the elector by the deputy returning officer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer must deliver a copy of the statement of votes to the representative of each candidate and to the returning officer. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 371, 375]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addition, wherever possible, must begin at 9:00 a.m. on the day following polling day; it must take place at the main office of the returning officer, and any candidate, mandatary or elector may attend. • The returning officer must declare elected the candidate who, when the addition is completed, has received the greatest number of votes. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 376, 382-386, 392-393, 395]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a tie-vote, the returning officer must apply for a judicial recount. • Any person may apply for a judicial recount of the votes if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that a deputy returning officer or the returning officer has unlawfully counted or rejected ballot papers or has drawn up an incorrect statement of votes. • Any candidate who came second, or his or her mandatary, may apply for a judicial recount where the majority is not over one-thousandth of the votes cast. • An application for a judicial recount is made by way of a motion to a judge of the Court of Quebec of the judicial district in which all or part of the electoral division where the election was held is situated. • The motion must be presented within four days after the addition of the votes. • The recount must begin within four days after the presentation of the motion. • Upon the conclusion of the recount, the judge must compile the votes cast in favour of each candidate, verify or rectify any statement of votes and certify the results of the poll. • The judge must return the ballot boxes to the returning officer and all the other documents used for the recount to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The returning officer must thereupon declare elected the candidate who received the greatest number of votes. • The judge must award and fix the amount of the costs according to the tariff established by government regulation. Where the election results remain unchanged, the costs of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes must be borne by the person who applied for the recount. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 394]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of a tie-vote following a recount, a new election must be held. In such a case, nomination papers must be filed not later than the second Monday following the day of the judge's decision, and the poll must be held on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 57(1), 59(1), 60, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of the ballots takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk, the candidates and not more than one scrutineer for each candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a ballot which was supplied to the elector by the deputy returning officer and with only one of the circular spaces marked and upon which there is no writing or mark by which the voter can be identified must be accepted as a valid ballot at the count. • The deputy returning officer must complete a statement of the poll, accounting for all the ballots supplied to him or her by the returning officer. The statement must be signed by the deputy returning officer and poll clerk and may be signed by any candidate or scrutineer present. • A certificate of the number of ballots cast for each candidate is provided to each candidate or scrutineer present. • The deputy returning officer must personally deliver the sealed poll return envelope along with the sealed official tabulation envelope to the returning officer. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 65(1), 67(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer, at the place, day and hour stated in his or her notice of poll must, in the presence of the election clerk and any candidate or candidate's delegate or scrutineer present, conduct the official tabulation by adding up the votes given for each candidate as taken from the official statements of the poll. • At the close of the official tabulation, or hearings in the case of missing envelopes or statements, the returning officer must forthwith declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 67(2), 71, 77(1), 78(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate with the largest number of votes and the candidate with the next largest number is less than 25, the returning officer must apply for a recount. • Within the four days, Sunday being excluded, following the official tabulation, a judge may appoint a time and place to recount the votes cast at the election in the electoral district upon the application of a candidate or elector if it is made to appear by affidavit that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a deputy returning officer has improperly counted any ballot or improperly rejected any ballot or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate; • the returning officer has improperly tabulated the votes. • The recount must be held within 10 days after the judge's hearing of the application. • An application for a recount must be accompanied by a receipt showing that there has been deposited with a clerk of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division) as security for costs in connection with the recount, the sum of \$200 or money order or cheque. • The judge must certify in writing to the returning officer the result of the recount unless, during the two days following completion of the recount, Sunday being excluded, the judge receives a notice of appeal. • The costs of the recount, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, are in the discretion of the judge who may order by whom, to whom, and in what manner they must be paid. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 80(1), 80(7)]</p>

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any party may appeal from the decision of the judge who conducted the recount by giving notice in writing within two days after the completion of the recount to the other parties concerned and to the judge of the party's intention to appeal. • The judge of the Ontario Court (General Division) may direct by whom and to whom the cost of the appeal, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, must be paid. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 77(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of the judge's certificate, the returning officer must then declare the candidate having the largest number of votes to be elected but in the case of an equality of votes, the returning officer must give the casting vote.
Manitoba	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 114-115, 116(1), 119(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of ballot papers takes place after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the ballots in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their scrutineers. • In counting the ballots cast for each candidate, the deputy returning officer must, reject any ballot paper that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has not been supplied by him or her; • has not the symbol X marked thereon; • has the symbol X set opposite the name of more than one candidate; • has the symbol X and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of the same candidate; • has the symbol X or any other symbol or mark opposite the name of one candidate and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of one or more other candidates; • does not show for which candidate the vote is given or indicate the word "Declined"; • has any mark or writing made by the voter by which he or she may afterwards be identified; • indicates a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn from the election; or • has the word "Declined" in addition to the symbol X or any other symbol or mark. • The deputy returning officer must make out a statement of the poll and the statement must forthwith be signed by him or her and the poll clerk and such of the candidates or scrutineers as may be present and desire to sign it. • A copy of the statement of the poll is handed to the returning officer or placed in the ballot box. The ballot box must be personally delivered to the returning officer. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 126(1), 126(3), 127, 129(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After receiving the ballot boxes from the deputy returning officers in the electoral division and after notice to the candidate, the returning officer, in the presence of the candidates or their scrutineers, if present, or of at least two voters if the candidates or their scrutineers are not present, must open the ballot boxes and check the statements, poll books and the totals indicated on the envelopes and, after revising the statements as may be required, must count and record the total number of votes given in the electoral division for each candidate as well as the total number of valid ballot papers for all the electoral division. • If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes exceeds the number of votes for each other candidate by more than 50 votes, he or she must declare that candidate to be elected.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer must prepare a statement in duplicate of the votes counted for each candidate at each poll and must deliver a copy thereof to each candidate or to his or her scrutineer or to the voter present representing the candidate. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 128(1), 131(1), 131(1.1), 136(2), 137(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes does not exceed the number of votes for each of the other candidates by more than 50 votes, he or she must apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount. • If a judicial recount is not required by the returning officer, any candidate or voter in the electoral division may, for the sole purpose of declaring as elected the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes, apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount of the ballots cast at the election. • An application made by a candidate or voter must be made not later than eight days after the returning officer has announced the results of the count of the ballots. • Where no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, the judge must forthwith certify the result to the returning officer who must then forthwith declare elected the candidate having the largest number of votes on the basis of the judge's judicial recount. • Where an application for a judicial recount has been made by a candidate or voter, no costs may be awarded unless, in the opinion of the judge, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections, in which case the judge may award costs of not more than \$500. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 138(1), 138(4), 138(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A party to a judicial recount who desires to appeal from a judicial recount of a judge may do so on giving, within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, notice in writing of the appeal to the judge who conducted the judicial recount and to all the parties to the judicial recount. • The time appointed for hearing the appeal must not be more than 10 days after the registrar receives the notice of appeal. • No costs must be awarded. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 139(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where after an appeal from a judicial recount, or after a judicial recount from which no appeal is taken, there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates who have more votes than any other candidates in the election, the returning officer must give a casting vote to determine the election and must thereupon declare the candidate for whom he or she casts the vote duly elected.
Saskatchewan	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 63, 141(1)-(2), 142(1), 141(16), 141(23)(d), 143(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately after the close of a polling place, the deputy returning officer must count the ballots, in the presence and in full view of the following persons who are entitled to be present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • the returning officer, the supervisory deputy returning officer, if any, and the deputy returning officer; • the election clerk and the poll clerk or clerks; • any interpreter;

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the candidates and not more than two candidate's representatives for each candidate; • any other persons authorized by the returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer to assist in preserving the peace at the polling place. • In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject the following ballots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ballots that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; • ballots on which voters have voted for more than one candidate; • ballots on which a voter has written or marked anything by means of which the voter can be identified; • ballots on which the voter's intention is not clear or on which no vote has been given for a candidate. • When the deputy returning officer is satisfied with the accuracy of the ballot paper account and poll statement, he or she must sign each copy of them, direct the poll clerk to sign them and permit any candidate or candidate's representative to sign them if the candidate or candidate's representative so desires. • The deputy returning officer must place the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement in the ballot box. • The poll statement is placed in the ballot box, which must be delivered to the returning officer within two days after polling day. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 145(1), 145(3), 144, 145(10), 148]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time and place set in the election proclamation for making the final count and after receiving all ballot boxes, the returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove from each ballot box and open the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement; and • enter the results appearing in the ballot paper account and poll statement in the appropriate columns of the returning officer's statement. • Each candidate may appoint voters as his or her candidate's representatives at the final count. A candidate may have not more than two candidate's representatives present at any one time. • After completing the addition, the returning officer must declare as elected the candidate having the largest number of votes. • If, on the final count, the returning officer finds that two or more candidates have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast that vote. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 155(1)-(5), 156(1)-(2), 156(4)-(5), 164(2)-(3), 165(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, after the final count, the margin of victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to, any candidate or the business manager of any candidate is entitled to request a recount or an addition. • A request of a recount or an addition must be served on the returning officer within four days of the date the returning officer declared the results of the election. • Within four days after receiving a request of a recount or an addition, the returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issue a certificate setting out that the candidate or the candidate's business manager has requested a recount or an addition; • present the certificate to a judge of the court and deliver a copy of the certificate to the candidate or business manager who requested the recount

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>or addition; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply to the judge to fix the time and place for a recount or an addition. • The judge must, by order, fix a time and place at which the judge will recount or add the votes if the certificate of the returning officer shows that the margin of victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to. The time must be not less than 10 days after the date the request was served. • A candidate or business manager may apply to a judge of the court for a recount or an addition if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the candidate or business manager is not entitled to request a recount or an addition due to the margin of victory; or • the candidate or business manager has made such a request but the returning officer fails to comply. • An application to a judge must be made within 10 days after the day on which the returning officer has declared a candidate to be elected, and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$300. • A judge may approve the application and fix a time and place for the recount or addition if it appears to the judge that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any ballot envelopes of qualified voters were unopened by the returning officer; • in counting the votes, any deputy returning officer or the returning officer has improperly counted any ballot, improperly rejected any ballot, or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for a candidate; or • the returning officer has added up the votes improperly. • The judge must fix a time for a recount or an addition that is not less than 10 days after the date of the application. • If no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after completing the recount or addition, the judge must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes. • If a recount or an addition is ordered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of automatic entitlement, the returning officer must pay the costs of the candidate or business manager who requested the recount or addition and of the candidates appearing at the recount or addition; • the judge on the recount or addition finds that the applicant was entitled to and requested a recount or addition but the returning officer failed to comply, the returning officer must pay the costs of the applicant and of the candidates appearing at the application and at the recount or addition. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 168(1)-(2), 168(13)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any party to a recount or an addition may file a written appeal with the Court of Appeal within five days after the completion of the recount or addition. • The time fixed for hearing the appeal must not be more than 10 days from the date of the court order. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 164(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, on recount or addition, the judge finds that two or more candidates, each having the largest number of votes, have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast that vote.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 108(1), 108(3), 108(5), 109]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unofficial counting of the votes takes place immediately after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer must proceed with a count of the votes in the presence of the poll clerk and those candidates, official agents and scrutineers entitled to be present. • In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject any ballot that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election; • does not indicate a vote for any candidate; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, does not indicate a vote for any candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; • contains votes for more than one candidate; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains votes for more than one candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; • is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate the vote was cast; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate or registered political party, as the case may be, the vote was cast; • contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn or for a registered political party that does not have a candidate for the electoral division; or • contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified. • The deputy returning officer must, at the conclusion of the unofficial count, complete a statement of poll that must be signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and any person present who wishes to sign it. The deputy returning officer must immediately communicate the unofficial results to the returning officer and provide one copy of the statement of poll to each candidate or to his or her official agent or scrutineer present, and place the original copy in the ballot box. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 136(2), 137(1), 136(5)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer conducts the official count in the presence of the election clerk, the deputy returning officers, the candidates, their official agents or electors appointed in writing by the candidates. • The returning officer must attend at the place, date and time stated in the election proclamation and announce the results of the official count and declare elected the candidate who received the largest number of votes. • If, on the addition of votes, no candidate can be declared elected because the same number of votes is counted for two or more candidates, the returning officer must cast an additional vote by marking a ballot for one of the tied candidates. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 142(1), 145(2), 145(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate or his or her official agent may apply to the Court of Queen’s Bench for a recount not later than eight days after the date the returning officer announced the results of the official count and declared a candidate elected. • The applicant must deposit with the clerk the sum of \$300 in cash, or by certified cheque or certified bill of exchange, as security for costs. • The time and place for the recount are appointed by a judge. • When there has been a recount, the judge must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must, on the third day thereafter, unless he or she is

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>served with a notice of appeal within that period, declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the appellant is directed to pay costs and the amount deposited as security is insufficient, execution for the balance may issue on order of the judge. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 146(1), 146(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any party may appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench respecting a recount of votes by serving the judge, the parties and the returning officer with a notice of appeal not later than the second day following the judge's certification of the result. • On determination of the appeal, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must then declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 145(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, on a recount, an equality of votes exists for two or more candidates, the returning officer's vote cast must be counted, if it has been cast, and if it has not, the returning officer must proceed to cast the additional vote by then marking a ballot.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 116(1), 118(1)-(2), 119, 123(1)(a)-(e), 125(1), 126(3)(a), 126(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial count must not take place until the close of general voting for the election but must take place as soon as possible after that time. • The initial count must be conducted by the voting officer responsible for the ballot box. He or she may be assisted by another election official. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer. • A ballot must be rejected if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ballot physically differs from the ballots officially provided for the voting proceedings for which the counting is being conducted; • there is no cross or any other mark in the blank space provided on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate; • the ballot is uniquely marked, or otherwise uniquely dealt with, in such a manner that the voter could reasonably be identified; • the ballot is marked as voting for more than one candidate; • the ballot does not clearly indicate the intention of the voter to vote for a candidate. • After the ballot account is completed, the voting officer must report to the district electoral officer the number of votes accepted for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots, and a completed ballot account is placed in the ballot box, which is delivered to the district electoral officer. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 128(1)-(2), 130, 137(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final count must not take place before the 13th day after general voting day unless authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The final count must be conducted at the office of the district electoral officer unless the district electoral officer gives notice that it is to be conducted at another location. • At the final count the district electoral officer and at least one other election official must be present. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the conclusion of the final count, the district electoral officer must declare the election of the candidate who received the most votes. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(c), 139, 142(8), 143]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district electoral officer must apply for a recount if no candidate can be declared elected at the conclusion of a final count because there is an equality of votes for two or more candidates, or if the difference between the votes received by the candidate declared elected and the candidate with the next highest number of votes is less than 1/500 of the total ballots. • An application for a recount may be made to the Supreme Court within six days after the declaration of official election results, on one or more of the following bases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that votes were not correctly accepted or ballots were not correctly rejected; • that unopened or resealed certification or secrecy envelopes contain ballots that should be considered; • that a ballot account does not accurately record the number of votes for a candidate; • that the final count did not correctly calculate the total number of votes for a candidate. • The application may only be made by: a voter for the electoral district for which the election was held; a candidate in the election or a candidate representative of a candidate in the election; or the district electoral officer. • No costs may be awarded on a judicial recount unless, in the opinion of the court, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections. • If no appeal of the results of a judicial recount is commenced within the time permitted, the Supreme Court judge who conducted the recount must issue to the district electoral officer a certificate of the results of the election. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 144(1)-(2), 145(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate in the election may appeal the decision of the Supreme Court by filing a notice of appeal with the Court of Appeal within two days after the results of the judicial recount are declared. • At the conclusion of the appeal, the Court of Appeal must declare the results of the election in accordance with its recount. <p>If a tie following a recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Yukon	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 257(1), 259, 266(c)-(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of ballots takes place immediately after the close of the polls. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents such as are present, and of at least two electors if none of the candidates are represented. • In counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; • that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that have not been marked in the small circular space across from the name of the candidate, unless the manner in which the ballot is marked indicates a

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>clear and unambiguous preference for one candidate, and that the ballot is not otherwise invalid; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified. • Each deputy returning officer must make one copy of the statement of the poll: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the returning officer, to be enclosed in a special envelope, sealed by the deputy returning officer and deposited by itself in the ballot box; • to be delivered to each of the candidates' agents; • to be delivered to each candidate in the special envelope provided for this purpose. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 277, 279]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official addition must be held at 10:00 a.m., at the place and day fixed in the proclamation and candidates or their official agents may attend the official addition. • The returning officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open the ballot boxes and each envelope containing the statement of the poll for a hospital or correctional institution; and • from the statements of the poll either contained in the ballot boxes and each envelope, or received by fax, officially add up the number of ballots cast for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots. • Forthwith after the official addition, the returning officer must: declare and cause to be published the name of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast; prepare a certificate in writing showing the number of ballots cast for each candidate; and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate or the candidate's official agent. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 280, 286, 299(1)(b)-(d), 299(2), 301]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where, on the official addition, there is an equality of ballots cast for two or more candidates and an additional ballot cast for one of such candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the greatest number of ballots, or the difference between the number of ballots cast for the candidate receiving the greatest number of ballots and another candidate is 10 or less, the returning officer must forthwith apply for a recount to a judge of the Supreme Court and give written notice to each candidate or the candidate's official agent. • Where a judge of the Supreme Court: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receives an application for a recount from a returning officer; or • receives an application, prior to the end of the sixth day following the completion of the official addition, supported by a credible witness, and the applicant deposits with the clerk of the court the sum of \$200 as security for costs and it is made to appear that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a deputy returning officer in counting the ballots has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or has made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate; or • the returning officer had improperly conducted the official addition; <p>the judge must appoint a time for the recount, which must be within four days after the receipt of the application.</p> • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must add the number of ballots cast for each candidate and certify forthwith in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who must declare the election of the candidate for whom the

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>greatest number of ballots has been cast. The judge must also deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a recount resulting from an application does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 300]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a recount results in an equal number of ballots having been cast for two or more candidates who also have the greatest number of ballots cast for them in the election, the election must be decided forthwith by the drawing of lots by the returning officer in the presence of the judge and any candidate or agent present at the time.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 127(1), 128(1), 132(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, if present, or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates are represented. • In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots papers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; • that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that have not been marked with a cross or other clear mark in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or • on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified. • A deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, and deliver a copy to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of agents, to the electors present representing the candidates. One copy must remain attached to the poll book, one copy must be retained by the returning officer and one copy must be deposited in the ballot box. • A deputy returning officer must give a copy of the statement of the poll to a candidate who requests it. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 135(1)-(2), 136]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer must: at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation; and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of the candidates or their agents or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates or their agents are present; open the ballot boxes and, from the statements of the poll, verify the number of votes cast for each candidate. • Without delay after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer must prepare a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and deliver a copy of it to each candidate or his or her agent and to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(a), 143(1), 149-150, 137(3), 152(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where, on the official addition of the votes, the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is nil or less than two percent of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, the

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>returning officer must apply to a judge for a recount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within eight days after the date of the official addition, an elector may make an application for a recount supported by an affidavit to a judge where it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the sum of \$250 in legal tender, money order or a certified cheque. • The judge must appoint a time to commence recounting the votes within 10 days after the receipt by the judge of the application. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate. • On receipt of the result of a recount, the returning officer must declare elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes. • The candidate who receives the highest number of votes and any other candidate who receives a number of votes that separates the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and that candidate by less than two percent of the total votes cast in the electoral district, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for reimbursement of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount. • Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. <p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 154(1), 154(3)(a), 157]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal. • The judge must make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the appeal. • There must be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by an order as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 151]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a recount results in an equality of votes between candidates, the judge must provide for the holding of a new election.
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Counting the votes [E.A., s. 127(1), 128(1), 132(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, if present, or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates are represented. • In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballot papers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer; • that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that have not been marked with a cross or other clear mark in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or • on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, and deliver a copy to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of agents, to the electors present representing the candidates. One copy must remain attached to the poll book, one copy must be retained by the returning officer and one copy must be deposited in the ballot box. • A deputy returning officer must give a copy of the statement of the poll to a candidate who requests it. <p>Official addition [E.A., s. 135(1)-(2), 136]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer must: at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation; and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of the candidates or their agents or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates or their agents are present; open the ballot boxes and, from the statements of the poll contained in the ballot boxes, verify the number of votes cast for each candidate. • Without delay after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer must prepare a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and deliver a copy of it to each candidate or his or her agent and to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(a), 143(1), 149-150, 137(3), 152(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where, on the official addition of the votes, the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is nil or less than two percent of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, the returning officer must apply to a judge for a recount. • Within eight days after the date of the official addition, an elector may make an application for a recount supported by an affidavit to a judge where it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the sum of \$250 in legal tender, money order or a certified cheque. • The judge must appoint a time to commence recounting the votes within 10 days after the receipt by the judge of the application. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate. • On receipt of the result of a recount, the returning officer must declare elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes. • The candidate who receives the highest number of votes and any other candidate who receives a number of votes that separates the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and that candidate by less than two percent of the total votes cast in the electoral district, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for reimbursement of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount. • Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs.

Voting Process

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	<p>Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 154(1), 154(3)(a), 157]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal.• The judge of the Court of Appeal must make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the application.• There must be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by an order as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal. <p>If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 151]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where a recount results in an equality of votes between candidates, the judge must provide for the holding of a new election.

PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION

PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION

Right to be a candidate	F.3
Eligibility	
Ineligibility	
Leave of absence	
Nomination of a candidate	F.9
Deposit	
Amount	
Reimbursement	
Number of signatures required	
Deadline for submission of a nomination paper	
Withdrawal of candidates	
Death of a nominated candidate	
Registration/Authorization of political parties	F.21
Application for registration	
Effective date of registration	
Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration	
Reasons for deletions	
Voluntary deletion from registry	
Withdrawal of application by a political party	
Merging of registered parties	
Registration of local associations	F.35
Registration of third parties	F.39

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
Canada	<p>Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Ineligibility [C.E.A., s. 65(a)-(h)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons are not eligible to be a candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who is not qualified as an elector on the date on which his or her nomination paper is filed; • during the period of his or her disqualification, a person who was convicted of a corrupt or illegal practice; • a member of the legislature of a province, the Council of the Yukon Territory, the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut; • a sheriff, clerk of the peace or county Crown Attorney in any of the provinces; • a person who is not entitled to vote at an election; • a judge appointed by the Governor in Council, other than a citizenship judge appointed under the <i>Citizenship Act</i>; • a person who is imprisoned in a correctional institution; and • an election officer. <p>Leave of absence [C.E.A., s. 80]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every employer must, on application, grant any such employee leave of absence, with or without pay, to seek nomination as a candidate and to be a candidate for the period during the election period that may be requested.
Newfoundland	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 67]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 18 years of age on nomination day; • a Canadian citizen; • ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding nomination day; and • not disqualified by the Act or another Act for election to or from sitting in the House of Assembly; whether or not he or she is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which he or she is nominated. <p>Ineligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Canadian citizen; • 18 years of age on or before nomination day; • not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the Legislative Assembly; • qualified as an elector in any one of the electoral districts referred to in the <i>Electoral Boundaries Act</i>. <p>Ineligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 65]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Canadian citizen or other British subject; • 19 years of age; • not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, the <i>House of Assembly Act</i>, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the House of Assembly. <p>Ineligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified to vote. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 48.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is a mayor or councillor of a municipality. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 234]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is an elector. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 235]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a judge of any court of justice; • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a commissioner of the Commission de la représentation; • a returning officer; • an official agent of a candidate or of a political party; • a member of the Parliament of Canada; • a person convicted of an indictable offence punishable by two years of imprisonment or more; • a candidate at a previous election whose official agent has not produced a return of election expenses or the statement; • an independent candidate who has not discharged all the debts resulting from his or her election expenses is not eligible for the next general election or any by-election; • a person convicted of a corrupt electoral or referendum practice. <p>Leave of absence [E.A., s. 248]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every employer must, upon written request, grant a leave without pay to an employee who is a candidate or intends to become one. The request may be made at any time from the date of the order instituting the election.
Ontario	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 26(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if at the time of signing the consent to nomination he or she is:

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of voting age; • a Canadian citizen; • a resident of Ontario for the six months next preceding polling day; and • not disqualified by the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i> or by any other Act. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a returning officer; • an election clerk; • an enumerator; • a revision assistant at the revision of any list of electors to be used at the election. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Manitoba	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(a)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is at least 18 years of age on polling day for the election; • is a Canadian citizen; • has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 52(d)-(e), 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election officer; • a revising officer; • an enumerator; • incapacitated from sitting in the assembly or the Legislature of any province or in the House of Commons on account of having been found guilty of a practice or act which would constitute an election offence; and • an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is at least 18 years old; • is a Canadian citizen; • has ordinarily resided in Saskatchewan for at least six months preceding the day the writ was issued; and • is not disqualified from being a candidate by <i>The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act</i> or by any other Act. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 42(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a federal or provincial court judge; • disqualified from being a candidate because of a conviction for engaging in corrupt practices; • in a correctional facility, jail or prison on polling day because of being

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<p>convicted of an offence;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject to a disposition of a review board, established under the <i>Criminal Code</i>, on polling day; • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • an election officer. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Alberta	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(a)-(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is eligible to be nominated as a candidate if on the day his or her nomination paper is filed he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is of the full age of 18 years on polling day; • has been ordinarily resident in Alberta continuously from the day six months immediately preceding polling day; • is not disqualified from being nominated as a candidate under the Act or the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 52(e), 52.1, 52.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada; • disqualified from membership of the Legislative Assembly or has been expelled from membership of the Legislative Assembly, and nomination day occurs within the eight-year period following the day on which the declaration of disqualification or expulsion was made; • a registered candidate or a chief financial officer who failed to file a financial statement within the eight-year period following the day on which the Speaker has laid a report to that effect before the Assembly; or within the five-year period following the day of filing where the statement has been filed with the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
British Columbia	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age or older on general voting day for the election; • has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before the individual becomes a candidate; and • is not disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in an election or from being nominated for, being elected to or holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly, or be otherwise disqualified by law. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 52(1)(a), 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be qualified for nomination as a candidate for office as a member of the Legislative Assembly, an individual must not be disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in an election or from being nominated for, being elected to, or holding office as, a member of the Legislative Assembly, or be otherwise disqualified by law.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer; • an individual who is imprisoned in a penal institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • a person who is prohibited from voting by the Act; • a person convicted of a corrupt or illegal practice; • a judge of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court [<i>Constitution Act</i>, s. 28]; • a member of the House of Commons [<i>Constitution Act</i>, s. 32]. <p>Leave of absence [E.A., s. 67(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If requested in writing by a candidate, the candidate's employer must grant the individual a leave without pay. The leave may be either full time or part time.
Yukon	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 110]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who is qualified to vote at an election is eligible to be a candidate for an electoral district, notwithstanding that the person is not resident in that electoral district. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 111(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person may be nominated or elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly if ineligible to become a member and sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly pursuant to any other Act. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 50(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the day of filing his or her nomination paper. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 51(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election for the period of seven years after the date of being convicted; • has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election for the period of five years after the date of being convicted; • accepts or holds any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of the Northwest Territories, to which monetary remuneration is attached; • is not qualified to vote; • is imprisoned in a correctional institution; • is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Eligibility [E.A., s. 50(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the day of filing his or her nomination paper. <p>Ineligibility [E.A., s. 51(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person is ineligible if he or she:

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election for the period of seven years after the date of being convicted;• has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election for the period of five years after the date of being convicted;• accepts or holds any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Nunavut to which monetary remuneration is attached;• is not qualified to vote;• is imprisoned in a correctional institution;• is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory. <p>Leave of absence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
Canada	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [C.E.A., s. 67(4)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The witness must file with the returning officer, together with the nomination paper, a deposit of \$1 000. <p>Reimbursement [C.E.A., s. 468(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must provide the Receiver General with a certificate that lists the names of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • each candidate, including one who has withdrawn, who the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied has provided the documents required and returned any unused forms, in accordance with the return of unused forms; and • any candidate who has died before the closing of all the polling stations. • On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General must pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount of each listed candidate's nomination deposit to his or her official agent. • If there is no official agent, the Chief Electoral Officer may return the nomination deposit to any person that he or she considers appropriate. • Any nomination deposit that is not returned under this section is forfeited to Her Majesty in right of Canada. <p>Number of signatures required [C.E.A., s. 66(1)(e)-(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper must be in the prescribed form and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for any electoral district, except the ones listed in the Act, the names, addresses and signatures, made in the presence of a witness, of at least 100 electors resident in the electoral district; • for an electoral district listed in the Act, the names, addresses and signatures, made in the presence of a witness, of at least 50 electors resident in the electoral district. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [C.E.A., s. 70(2), 69]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No nomination may be received from any person who enters the office of the returning officer after 2:00 p.m. on Monday, the 21st day before polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [C.E.A., s. 74]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate may withdraw at any time before 5:00 p.m. on the closing day for nominations by filing, in person, with the returning officer a statement in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are entitled to vote in the electoral district in which the candidate's nomination was confirmed. • When a candidate withdraws, any votes cast for the candidate at the election are void. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [C.E.A., s. 77(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate endorsed by a registered party dies after 2:00 p.m. on the fifth day before the closing day for nominations and before the close of polling stations on polling day, the election is postponed and the returning officer must, after communicating with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix the second Monday after the death as the closing day for nominations in that electoral district. • Notice of the new day fixed for the closing day for nominations must be given by a further Notice of Election distributed and posted as specified by the Chief Electoral

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>Officer, and there must also be named by the Notice of Election a new polling day, which must be Monday, the 21st day after the day so fixed.</p>
Newfoundland	<p>Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 70(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 73(2)-(3), 77(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount is returned to the candidate where the candidate is eligible to be reimbursed in respect of his or her election expenses, where the writ is withdrawn, or where a candidate is acclaimed. • Where the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit is returned to the personal representative of the candidate. • A deposit that is not repayable to a candidate must be remitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Minister of Finance to be remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Where notice of the poll is cancelled and a candidate withdraws before the day fixed for nominations, the Minister of Finance must return to that candidate his or her deposit. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 68(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten or more electors qualified to vote in an electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for the electoral district by signing the nomination paper. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 59, 74(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is the 10th day before polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 76(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who is nominated may, not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll, withdraw, by filing with the returning officer, a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by the candidate and attested by the signature of two qualified electors in the electoral district. • The deposit is then forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 77(1), 77(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls on polling day, the returning officer must cancel notice of the poll and fix another day for the nomination of candidates. • The day fixed for nominations of candidates must be no more than 30 days and no less than 20 days after the death of the candidate. • The day fixed for polling day must be not later than 10 days after the close of nominations.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 37]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200 in legal tender deposited with the returning officer, or by a certified cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for that amount.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the candidate is elected, received a number of votes not less than one-half of the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected, or dies before the close of the polls, the Provincial Treasurer must return the deposit to the candidate or to his or her personal representative. • In all other cases, the Provincial Treasurer must pay the candidate's deposit into the Operating Fund. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 37]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any 10 or more persons, entitled to have their names registered on a list of electors for an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 40(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 4:00 p.m. on nomination day which must be Friday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 43]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 4:00 p.m. on nomination day, a candidate officially nominated may appear before the returning officer and file with him or her a declaration that he or she withdraws as a candidate, whereupon he or she must be deemed not to have been officially nominated. • The deposit is then forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 45(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate dies between the close of nominations and polling day, the date fixed for a new polling day must not be more than three months from the date of the death of the candidate.
Nova Scotia	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 66(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sum of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque or money order for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance must be deposited with the returning officer. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 72]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be returned to the candidate, his or her official agent or personal representative if the candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is elected; • receives a number of votes equal to 15 percent of the total number of valid votes polled in the election and his or her official agent has been granted an interim certificate by the Chief Electoral Officer after filing a report of his or her expenses; or • dies before the close of the poll. • In all other cases, the Minister of Finance must pay it into the Consolidated Fund of the Province. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 66(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five or more persons, qualified to have their names registered on the list of electors for a polling division of an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 69(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Tuesday, the 14th day before polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 73]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 1:00 p.m. on nomination day, a person officially nominated as a candidate may appear in person or by his or her official agent before the returning officer and file a declaration signed by either of them that the person withdraws as a candidate. • The deposit is then forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 75(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an officially nominated candidate dies between the close of nominations and of the poll, the date fixed for a new polling day must be a Tuesday, not more than 45 days and not less than 36 days from the date of the death of the candidate.
New Brunswick	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 51(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No nomination paper is valid nor must be acted upon when filed with the returning officer unless it is accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in legal tender or a certified cheque for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 51(8)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be returned to the candidate if he or she is elected or if he or she has obtained a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favour of any candidate elected. • In the case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the personal representatives of the candidate. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 51(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any 25 or more electors qualified to vote in the electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for that electoral district. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 13(2), 52(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which must not be more than 21 days nor less than 11 days after the date of the writs. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 54(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate may withdraw at any time not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by himself or herself and attested by the signatures of two qualified electors in the electoral district. • The deposit is then forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate dies after the close of nomination and before the poll has closed, the returning officer must countermand notice of the poll, and fix another day for the nomination of candidates.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of the new day fixed for nomination must not be more than one month from the death of the candidate nor less than 20 days from the issue of the notice, and the new polling day must be the 17th day after the day fixed for the nomination.
Quebec	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reimbursement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 242]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper must bear the signatures and addresses of at least 100 electors in the electoral division for which the nomination paper is filed. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 237]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 16th day preceding polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 256]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate may withdraw if he or she files a declaration to that effect with the returning officer, signed by himself or herself and by two electors of the electoral division in which he or she is a candidate. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 259]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a candidate dies between the 21st day preceding polling day and that of the close of the poll, polling day must be postponed. • Nomination papers must then be filed no later than the second Monday following the day of the death of the candidate, and the poll must take place on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 27(5), 27(5.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deposit of \$200 must be handed to the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed. • The deposit may be paid in cash, by money order or by certified cheque made payable to the Chief Election Officer. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 27(6), 31(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a candidate receives at least 10 percent of the valid ballots cast at the election, the deposit must, in the case of a cash deposit, be refunded to the candidate and, in the case of a cheque, be refunded to the issuer of the cheque. • The deposit of a candidate who dies before the close of the poll must be returned to the personal representative of the candidate. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 27(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination paper must be signed by, or accompanied by, at least 25 electors of the electoral district. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 9(a), 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>which is a Thursday not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of the writs of election.</p> <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate may withdraw at any time between filing his or her nomination paper and polling day by delivering to the returning officer the prescribed notice of withdrawal signed by the candidate in the presence of a subscribing witness. • If a candidate withdraws after the close of nominations, his or her deposit is forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 31(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer must suspend the election and the Chief Election Officer must fix new days for the nomination of candidates and for polling.
Manitoba	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reimbursement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any 100 or more persons eligible to vote in an election in an electoral division may nominate a candidate in the election by signing a nomination paper. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 25(1)(c), 55(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Tuesday, but not more than 29 days nor fewer than 14 days from the date of the writ. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person nominated in an election may withdraw at any time prior to polling day by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing signed by the person and duly witnessed. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 60]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer must appoint new days for the close of nominations of candidates and for polling day. • The day appointed for the close of nominations must be the nearest day practicable after allowing the required time between the publication of the proclamation and the day appointed for the close of nominations.
Saskatchewan	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 46]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, which must be in Canadian currency and may be either in cash or in the form of a certified cheque drawn on a valid account in a chartered bank, trust company or credit union. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 47(1)-(2), 47(5)]</p>

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be returned to the candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the candidate is elected; • if the candidate obtains at least 50 percent of the number of valid votes cast in favour of the candidate elected; • if the election is found void and set aside; or • if the returning officer refuses to issue a certificate of validity with respect to the nomination paper of the candidate. • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the taking of the votes of the voters, the deposit is returned to the candidate's personal representative. • A deposit must not be returned to a candidate unless the candidate and the candidate's business manager have complied with the requirements related to the candidate's election expenses return. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 44(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any four or more voters resident within the constituency in which the election is to take place may nominate a candidate by signing and filing with the returning officer a nomination paper. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 44(1), 31(3)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which must be a maximum of 17 days and a minimum of 11 days after the date on which the writ is issued and which must not be on a Sunday or a holiday. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 52(1), 52(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who is nominated may withdraw at any time after his or her nomination and before the close of polling day by filing with the returning officer a written declaration. • The deposit is thereby forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 53(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new nomination day must be fixed, which must be the earliest practicable day following the required delay between the posting of the new election proclamation and the nomination day; • a polling day must be fixed, which must be 16 days after nomination day.
Alberta	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 55(1)(e), 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper filed with the returning officer must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200. • A deposit must not be accepted unless it consists of: Bank of Canada notes; a certified cheque or certified bill of exchange; a bank or postal money order; or a combination of any of those forms. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 56(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be refunded to the candidate if he or she: is elected; obtains a number of votes equal to at least one-half of the total number of votes obtained by the candidate elected; or withdraws within 48 hours of the filing of his or her nomination paper. • If a candidate dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>places on polling day, the deposit must be refunded to the candidate's personal representative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deposit that is not refunded must be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit to the General Revenue Fund. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination paper must be signed by any 25 or more electors of an electoral division. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 36(c), 55(1)(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 14th day after the date of the writ. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 59(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At any time after the filing of his or her nomination paper but not later than 48 hours before the opening of the polls on polling day, a candidate may withdraw by filing with the returning officer a declaration to that effect signed by the candidate and having his or her signature witnessed. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 60(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate in an electoral division dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the election for that electoral division must be discontinued; • the writ remains authority for the holding of a new election for the electoral division.
British Columbia	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100, and must be held by the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 55(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the individual receives at least 15 percent of the total votes counted in the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to the financial agent of the individual. • If the individual dies before the close of general voting for the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to his or her financial agent or to another person determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. • In other cases, the nomination deposit is forfeited and is to be paid to the consolidated revenue fund. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination must be made by at least 25 voters for the electoral district for which the election is being held. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 15th day after the election is called. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At any time up until 48 hours before the start of general voting, a candidate may

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>withdraw from the election by delivering a signed withdrawal to the district electoral officer. The candidate's signature must be witnessed by at least one other individual who must sign the withdrawal as witness.</p> <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 65(1), 65(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a candidate dies before the end of the nomination period, the nomination period ends on whichever of the following is later: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the end of the nomination period, which is the 15th day after the election is called; • 1:00 p.m. on the 6th day after the date of death. • If a candidate dies between the end of the nomination period and the close of general voting, the original election proceedings are cancelled and election proceedings must be started again.
Yukon	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 115(1)(f)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200 in the form of Bank of Canada notes, a certified cheque drawn on a Canadian chartered bank, a money order, or any combination. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 117(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate who receives a number of votes that is no less than 25 percent of the number of votes received by the candidate who is returned as elected, must receive a refund of the deposit. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 114(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination paper must be signed by any 25 or more persons qualified as electors in the electoral district. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 113, 112(1), 14(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 10th day after the issue of the writ. • The Chief Electoral Officer must not extend the deadline for a returning officer to receive a nomination paper after 2:00 p.m. on nomination day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who has been officially nominated at an election may withdraw at any time prior to 2:00 p.m. on the 13th day after the issue of the writ by filing, in person, with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and attested by the signatures of two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 129-130]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where any candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the returning officer must, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix by proclamation another day for the nomination of candidates, which must be a Monday not more than 30 days from the death of the candidate, and not less than 20 days from the issue of the notice; and • a new day for polling must be fixed, which must be the 21st day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
Northwest Territories	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deposit of \$200 in legal tender or money order, certified cheque or Northern Stores or Co-op draft payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories must be given to the returning officer at the time of filing of a nomination paper. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 59]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be returned: to the elected candidate and to the candidate who obtains a number of votes at least equal to one-half of the votes polled in favour of the elected candidate; or to the candidate if the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn. • If the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the estate of the candidate. • In other cases, the deposit must belong to the Government of the Northwest Territories. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 52(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination paper must be signed by at least 15 or more electors in an electoral district in which an election is to be held. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 52(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is a Monday, the 35th day before polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who has been nominated at an election may withdraw at any time before 8:00 p.m. on Monday, the 35th day before polling day, by filing, in person, with the returning officer or the person who received the nomination of the candidate paper, a declaration signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district. • The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 67(1), 67(3), 67(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the returning officer must after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which is the third Monday after the death of the candidate; • a new day for polling must be fixed which is Monday, the 35th day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Nunavut	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Amount [E.A., s. 56]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deposit of \$200 in legal tender or money order, certified cheque or Northern Stores or Co-op draft payable to the Government of Nunavut must be given to the returning officer at the time of filing of a nomination paper. <p>Reimbursement [E.A., s. 59]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit must be returned: to the elected candidate and to the candidate who obtains a number of votes at least equal to one-half of the votes polled in

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	<p>favour of the elected candidate; or to the candidate if the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the estate of the candidate.• In other cases, the deposit must belong to the Government of Nunavut. <p>Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 52(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nomination paper must be signed by any 15 or more electors in an electoral district in which an election is to be held. <p>Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 52(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is a Monday, the 35th day before polling day. <p>Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A candidate who has been nominated at an election may withdraw at any time before 8:00 p.m. on Monday, the 35th day before polling day, by filing, in person, with the returning officer or the person who received the nomination of the candidate paper, a declaration signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district.• The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is forfeited. <p>Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 67(1), 67(3), 67(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the returning officer after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer must fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which is the third Monday after the death of the candidate; and• a new day for polling must be fixed, which is Monday, the 35th day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Canada	<p>Application for registration [C.E.A., s. 366(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leader of a political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for the political party to become a registered party. • An application for registration must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the party; • the short-form name of the party, or its abbreviation, if any, that is to be shown in election documents; • the party's logo, if any; • the name and address of the leader of the party; • the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; • the names and addresses of the officers of the party; • the name and address of the appointed auditor of the party and their signed consent to act; • the name and address of the party's chief agent and his or her signed consent to act; and; • the names, addresses and signatures of 100 electors who are members of the party. <p>Effective date of registration [C.E.A., s. 370(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An eligible party becomes a registered party if it has candidates whose nomination has been confirmed in 50 electoral districts for a general election and its application to become registered was made 60 days before the issue of the writs for the general election and has not been withdrawn. • A political party that makes its application after the 60 days, becomes a registered party for the next following general election if it satisfies the requirements of the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as practicable after the 48-hour period following the closing of nominations, inform the leader of an eligible party whether or not the party has been registered. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [C.E.A., s. 368(a)(i)-(ii)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party whose leader has made an application becomes eligible for registration if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • so resemble the name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo of a registered party or an eligible party that it would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with it; or • include the word "independent" or a word that so resembles "independent" that it would, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, likely be confused with it. <p>Reasons for deletions [C.E.A., s. 386(a)-(f), 387, 385]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may suspend the registration of a registered party if the registered party fails to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirmation of the validity of the registered information; • a report on a change in the registered information on its name, short-form name, abbreviation or logo; • either of the documents with respect to a change of its leader; • any of the documents with respect to a replacement of its auditor or chief

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>agent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a report on the appointment of a registered agent; or • a report on a change in any other registered information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may suspend a registered party if its chief agent fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a fiscal year, with a financial transactions return; or • for a general election, with an election expenses return. • The Chief Electoral Officer must suspend the registration of a registered party that, after notice of confirmation of nomination is given, has not endorsed a candidate in at least 50 electoral districts in a general election. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [C.E.A., s. 388]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On application, other than during the election period of a general election, by a registered party to become deregistered, signed by the leader and any two officers of the registered party, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend the registered party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party [C.E.A., s. 367]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A leader who has made an application may withdraw it at any time before registration by sending a signed request to that effect to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Merging of registered parties [E.A., s. 400, 401(1), 402]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or more registered parties may, at any time other than during the period beginning 30 days before the issue of a writ for an election and ending on polling day, apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to become a single registered party resulting from their merger. • An application to merge two or more registered parties must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be certified by the leaders of the merging parties; • be accompanied by a resolution from each of the merging parties approving the proposed merger; and • contain the information required from a party to be registered, except for the names, addresses and signatures of 100 electors who are members of the party. • The Chief Electoral Officer must amend the registry of parties by replacing the names of the merging parties with the name of the merged party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the application for the merger was not made in the prohibited period; and • the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the merged party is eligible for registration as a political party under the Act; and • the merging parties have discharged their obligations under the Act, including their obligations to report on their financial transactions and their election expenses and to maintain valid and up-to-date information concerning their registration. • A merger of registered parties takes effect on the day on which the Chief Electoral Officer amends the registry of parties. • On the merger of two or more registered parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the merged party is the successor of each merging party; • the merged party becomes a registered party; • the assets of each merging party belong to the merged party;

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the merged party is responsible for the liabilities of each merging party; • the merged party is responsible for the obligations of each merging party to report on its financial transactions and election expenses for any period before the merger took effect; • the merged party replaces a merging party in any proceedings, whether civil, penal or administrative, by or against the merging party; and • any decision of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature involving a merging party may be enforced by or against the merged party.
Newfoundland	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 278(2), 278(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for registration in the register of political parties if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts in the most recent general election; • has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or • other than during a campaign period, has provided the Chief Electoral Officer with names, addresses and signatures of 1 000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election. • Its application must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the political party; • the political party name or abbreviation; • the names of the leader, the principal officers, all persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers responsible for each depository; • the addresses of the place where records of the political party are maintained and the place to which communications may be addressed; • the names and addresses of the chief financial officer, the auditor, every chartered bank, trust company or other financial institution that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits; and • an audited statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 278(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if the name of the party includes the word “non-affiliated” or if in his or her opinion the name or the abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles those of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with the registered party. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 280(1)(b), 280(2), 303, 304(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a party which is unable to certify to the Chief Electoral Officer that it continues to meet the criteria for registration. • The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party where it does not nominate candidates at a general election or where the party fails to notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 30 days of the alteration of information contained in the application for registration; • The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party which fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement together with the auditor’s report on or before April 1 in each year or within six months after polling day.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 280(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a party on an application by the party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 24(1)-(2), 24(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must register any political party that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held at least one seat in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election; • endorsed at least 10 nominated candidates in the most recent general election; • endorses at least 10 nominated candidates following the date of a writ of election for a general election; or • at any time, except between the date a writ of election and polling day, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who represent 0.35 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election and who are currently eligible to vote in an election. • The party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the party; • the party name or the abbreviation of the party name; • the names and addresses of the leader or acting leader, and the officers of the party; • the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed. • Every political party applying for registration must pay a registration fee of \$1 000 at the time of application. <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 24(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registration of a political party has effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the application for registration is filed at a general election not later than Saturday, the 23rd day before ordinary polling day, commencing on the day on which the party is registered; or • if the application for registration is filed at any other time, commencing at the general election next following the day on which the party is registered. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 24(5)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party where he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party. • The name of the party includes the word “independent”. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 24(8)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, at a general election on or after the 21st day before polling day, delete from the register any registered party that has not before

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Saturday the 23rd day before polling day filed with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing signed by the leader of the party confirming or bringing up to date the information contained in the application for registration of the party.</p> <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 24(11)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may by notice to the address of the office of the party cancel the registration of a political party on application by the authorized officers of the party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 3(ab)] [M.P.E.D.A., N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 3(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognized party means the party of the Premier or of the leader of the official opposition, or a party which at the last general election had 10 official candidates or which at the current general election is permitted to appoint an official agent. • Every recognized party must advise the Chief Electoral Officer of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name, address and telephone number of the official agent; • the name, address and telephone number of the auditor; and • the financial institution in which all contributions to the recognized party are to be deposited and the account number. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reasons for deletions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Voluntary deletion from registry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 131, 133(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party is qualified for registration if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the party of which the Premier is Leader; • is the party of the Leader of the Official Opposition; • presented at least 10 candidates at the last general election; or • is a party whose leader was elected by a convention, which has district associations in at least 10 electoral districts and that undertakes to present official candidates in at least 10 electoral districts at the next general election. • The Chief Electoral Officer must register any qualified political party that files with

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the party; • the party name or the abbreviation, if any; • the names and addresses of the party leader and officers; and • the address to which communications intended for the party may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the party, are maintained. <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 137(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party must be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the registry by the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 132]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she is of the opinion that the name or the abbreviation of the party so nearly resembles those of another established political party as to be likely confused therewith; or • the name of the party includes the word “independent”. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 140, 141]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must cancel the registration of a registered party if it does not present candidates in at least 10 electoral districts, or whose number of candidates falls below 10 before polling day, in any general election. • The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered political party which fails to furnish the information required for updating the various registries or fails to comply with any provision of the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i>. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 139(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, upon written application signed by the leader of a registered political party, cancel the registration of such party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 47, 48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A party which undertakes, through its leader, to present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at any general election may apply for authorization. • The application must be accompanied with the names, addresses and signatures of at least 25 electors per electoral division in 20 electoral divisions who declare that they are members or supporters of the party and in favour of the application for authorization. • The application must also be accompanied with a deposit of \$500, refundable upon the filing of the first financial report of the party or upon the filing of the closing financial report. • The application must also set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the party;

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the address to which communications intended for the party must be sent; • the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to contributions the party will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept; • the name, address and telephone number of the party's official representative, and those of his or her delegates, if any; • the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader and of two officers of the party; • the addresses of not more than two permanent offices of the party, where applicable. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 50]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party includes the word "independent". • He or she must also refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party is substantially the same as that of an authorized party or of a party that has ceased to be an authorized party, and is likely to mislead the electors as to which party they are supporting. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 68-69]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may withdraw the authorization of an authorized party which does not furnish him or her with the information required for the purposes of updating the registers, or which does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding the auditor, or whose official representative does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding expenses and loans of entities, or financial reports. • The Chief Electoral Officer must withdraw the authorization of a party which does not present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at a general election or the number of whose official candidates at the election falls below the required minimum. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 67]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may, upon the written application of the leader, withdraw the authorization of a party or of any of its party authorities. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties [E.A., s. 53, 54(5), 57]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where authorized parties wish to merge, their leaders must so advise the Chief Electoral Officer. • The merger notice must be accompanied with a copy of a resolution to that effect made in conformity with the by-laws of each party concerned and certified by two or more officers of each of the parties. • The Chief Electoral Officer must publish a notice of any merger in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> and in at least one newspaper published in Quebec and circulated in all parts of Quebec.
Ontario	<p>Application for registration [E.F.A., s. 10(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party is qualified to be registered if it:

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nominates candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or • at any time other than during a campaign period and within one year of the Chief Election Officer making a determination that the name of the political party and the abbreviation, if any, is registrable, provides the Chief Election Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of 10 000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election, and endorse the registration of the political party. • The Chief Election Officer must register any political party that is qualified to be registered and that files an application for registration setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the political party; • the political party name or abbreviation; • the name of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, the signing officers, and all persons authorized to accept contributions; • the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the party are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; • the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the <i>Bank Act</i> (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the party; and • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the party. <p>Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 10(4)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party becomes registered when the Chief Election Officer determines that the party can be registered and enters it in the register of political parties. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 10(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer must not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its name includes the word “independent” or “indépendant” in any form; or • in his or her opinion, the resemblance between the name or abbreviation of the name of the party and the name, abbreviation of the name or nickname of another political party is so close that confusion is likely. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 12(2)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no registered constituency association of that party nominates a candidate at a general election; • the registered party fails to notify the Chief Election Officer in writing of any change in the party’s information in the register, or give notice in writing to the Chief Election Officer when a new chief financial officer has been appointed; or • the chief financial officer of the political party fails to file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement on or before the 31st day of May in each year or within six months after polling day. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 12(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party on an application by the registered party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p>

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Manitoba	<p>Application for registration [E.F.A., s. 12, 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must register a political party upon being satisfied that the political party's application for registration and financial statements are complete and accurate, and if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the party holds four or more seats in the Assembly; or • where the political party applies for registration during a general election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political party held four or more seats in the Assembly immediately before the date of issue of the writs for the general election; or • has endorsed five or more candidates in the general election; or • the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer, before the beginning of an election period of an election or by-election, a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2 500 persons who were eligible voters during the most recent general election, and the petition is approved by the Chief Electoral Officer before the beginning of the election period. • The application for registration must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the political party and the abbreviation; • the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader, the chief financial officer, the president and the auditor. • The application must also be accompanied by an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities. <p>Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 16(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effective date of registration of a political party is the later of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date on which the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer its application for registration and audited financial statement for the purpose of receiving contributions in respect of which tax receipts may be issued; and • the date on which the party files with the Chief Electoral Officer such clarifying or verifying information as may be required. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the political party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo includes the word "Independent" or any abbreviation of the word "Independent"; or • in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the name of the party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo so nearly resembles those of a registered political party as to be likely to cause confusion. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 19(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a registered political party where it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails to file any statement or return; • fails to file any information reasonably required to clarify or verify the information contained in a statement or return filed by the party; • fails to appoint a chief financial officer; • adopts a new name, abbreviation or logo which is prohibited; or

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has endorsed fewer than five candidates in the most recent general election. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 19(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon application for deregistration by the leader, the chief financial officer and the president of a registered political party, the Chief Electoral Officer may deregister the party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 224(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every political party that wishes to be registered must submit to the Chief Electoral Officer an application, signed by the leader of the party, setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the political party; • any abbreviation of the name; • the name and address of the leader, the officers, the auditor and the chief official agent; • the address of the office of the political party where its records are maintained and where documents may be delivered; • the written consent of the auditor to act as auditor; • an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities, dated not more than 60 days prior to the date of application; and • a written statement that its primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members. • An application for registration must be accompanied by a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2 500 voters, 1 000 of whom must reside in at least 10 different constituencies, with a minimum of 100 voters in each of those constituencies. • A political party may apply to be registered at any time during the period commencing on the day fixed for the return to a writ for a general election and ending on the day that is five days after the issue of the writ commencing the next general election. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 225(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party or alter the name or abbreviation of the name of a registered political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation so closely resembles the name or an abbreviation of another registered political party that it is likely to be confused with the other registered political party; • he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation is or was the name or abbreviation of a political party that merged or amalgamated with another political party; or • the name includes the word “independent” or an abbreviation of that word. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 227(1)(b)-(c)]</p>

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must delete any registered political party from the register if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer than 10 candidates; or • the registered political party fails to comply with those sections of the Act to maintain an office in Saskatchewan, to update information at election time, to appoint a chief official agent, to audit its financial reports by auditor, to refuse contributions by non-Canadians, to file annual returns, to file election expenses returns, to issue tax receipts or obstructs the Chief Electoral Officer or a person aiding the Chief Electoral Officer in the performance of the Chief Electoral Officer's duties. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 227(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must delete any registered political party from the register if the leader of the party sends a written notice stating that the party does not wish to remain registered. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Application for registration [E.F.C.D.A., s. 6(1), 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may register any political party that is qualified to be registered and that files with him or her an application for registration setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the political party; • the political party name or the abbreviation; • the names of the leader, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed; • the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as depositories for contributions made to that political party; • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party. • A political party is qualified to be registered if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election; • endorsed candidates nominated in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions in the most recent general election; • endorses candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions following the issue of a writ of election for a general election; or • at any time, other than during a campaign period, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • represent 0.3 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election; • are currently eligible to vote in an election; and • request the registration of that political party. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.C.D.A., s. 6(3), 5(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name or the abbreviation of the applying party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party; or • the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer for any other reason. • A political party must not be registered unless the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that prior to filing an application for registration the party has established a non-profit corporation or trust as a foundation for the purposes of receiving and managing the assets. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.F.C.D.A., s. 9(4), 9(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he or she is of the opinion that a party is no longer qualified to be registered; • the party obtained registration on the basis of an application that was false in any material particular; • the chief financial officer fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer an annual audited financial statement of the party for the previous year, or a financial statement relating to an election during a campaign period. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.C.D.A., s. 9(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered party on application by the registered party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
British Columbia	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 155(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for registration must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the political party; • the usual name of the political party if it differs from the full name, and any abbreviations, acronyms or other names used; • the name, abbreviation or acronym by which the political party proposes to be identified on ballot papers; • the names of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, and the signing officers responsible for each account; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; • the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the political party; • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party; • a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the political party as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities; • a solemn declaration of a principal officer of the organization that it has as a primary purpose the fielding of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly;

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any other information required to be included by regulation. <p>Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 158(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must determine whether a political party meets the requirements for registration within 30 days after the application is received, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election is called after the application is received but before the determination is completed, in which case the determination must be completed within 30 days after general voting day for the election; • the application is received after an election is called but before 30 days after general voting day for the election, in which case the determination must be completed after voting day and within 60 days after voting day. <p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 156(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the party's name includes the word "independent" or "non-affiliated" or, in his or her opinion, could otherwise reasonably indicate that a candidate representing the party is not affiliated with a party; • includes any matter that is prohibited from being included on a ballot; • in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, any of the forms of identification is likely to be confused with another party that: is currently registered; has an earlier application for registration pending before the Chief Electoral Officer; or was registered at any time during the previous 10 years. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 168(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party following a general election if, for that general election and the immediately preceding general election, it was not represented by at least two candidates in one of the general elections, except if a candidate representing it in the current general election is elected. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 164(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for deregistration. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Yukon	<p>Application for registration [E.A., s. 44(1), 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any organization that has as its primary purpose the promotion of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to be a registered political party. • An application for registration must be made in the prescribed form and must be subscribed by the signatures, names and addresses of at least 100 members of the organization who would be entitled to vote in an election in the Yukon. <p>Effective date of registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	<p>Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 46(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No organization must be registered as a political party where the name of the party includes the word “independent”, or, in the Chief Electoral Officer’s opinion, the name of the political party or any abbreviations of it are so similar to the name, abbreviations or nickname of an already registered party that the similarity would cause confusion. <p>Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 47(3), 47(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails to respond in writing to a request for confirmation or update of the party’s registration from the Chief Electoral Officer for 30 days after notice is given, the Chief Electoral Officer may, on six months’ further notice mailed to the same address, cancel the registration of the party; • fails at the close of nominations in a general election to endorse at least two candidates in the election, the registration of the party must be cancelled. <p>Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 47(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of a written request from the leader or other credible representative of a political party, the Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of the party. <p>Withdrawal of application by a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Merging of registered parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>[M.P.E.D.A., s. 21(1)(a)] [N.S. Reg. 63/92, s. 3(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the registration of electoral district associations. • Every electoral district association must advise the Chief Electoral Officer of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name, address and telephone number of the official agent; • the name, address and telephone number of its auditor if one is necessary; and • the name of the financial institution in which all contributions to the electoral district association are to be deposited and the account number.
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 130, 134, 135, 137(6), 148]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a registry of district associations. • No district association other than one associated with a registered political party must be registered, and no more than one district association of any registered political party may be registered for any electoral district. • The Chief Electoral Officer must register any district association that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the registered political party associated with that association setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the district association; • the district association name or the abbreviation, if any; • the address to which communications intended for the district association may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the district association, are maintained; and • the names and addresses of the officers of the district association. • A district association must be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the appropriate registry maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The registered district associations must, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer with the information required for updating the various registries provided for under the Act and on receipt of such information the Chief Electoral Officer must amend the appropriate registry accordingly.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 52, 65]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must grant authorization to a party authority upon a written application of the leader of the authorized party or of the person designated in writing by the leader, and upon production of the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the party authority; • the address to which communications intended for the party authority must be sent; • the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to the contributions it will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept; • the name, address and telephone number of the official representative of the party authority. • Every authorized entity must, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, with the information required for updating the registers.
Ontario	<p>[E.F.A., s. 11(2), 11(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer must maintain a register of constituency associations and must register therein any constituency association of a registered party that

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	<p>files an application for registration with the Chief Election Officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party by which it is endorsed; • the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the constituency association are maintained and of the place in Ontario to which communications may be addressed; • the names of the principal officers of the constituency association, the chief financial officer, all the persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers; • the name and address of every bank listed in Schedule I or II to the <i>Bank Act</i> (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the constituency association as the depositories for all contributions made to that constituency association; and • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer. • Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, the registered constituency association must notify in writing the Chief Election Officer within 30 days of any such alteration and, upon receipt of any such notice, the Chief Election Officer must vary the register of constituency associations accordingly.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	<p>[E.F.C.D.A., s. 7(2), 7(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a register of constituency associations and must register in it any constituency association of a registered party or of an independent member in an electoral division that files with him or her an application for registration. • The application must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party or independent member endorsing the constituency association; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed; • the names of the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers; • the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to the constituency association; • a statement of the assets and liabilities as of the date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer. • When there is any change in the information required to be provided, the registered constituency association must notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 60 days of the alteration and on receipt of the notice the Chief Electoral Officer must vary the register accordingly.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 157(2)-(4), 159(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to be registered, a constituency association must: file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration; appoint a financial agent; and appoint an auditor.

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for registration must be signed by two principal officers of the constituency association and must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the constituency association; • the name of the registered political party of which the constituency association is the local organization or the independent member of the Legislative Assembly that it is formed to support; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; • the names of the principal officers and the signing officers; • the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the constituency association; • as applicable: a statement signed by a principal officer of the registered political party that the constituency association is the local organization of the political party; or a statement signed by the independent member of the Legislative Assembly supported by the constituency association that the member endorses the application; • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days before the date the application is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer; • a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the constituency association as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities; • any other information required to be included by regulation. • If an application is made in conjunction with an application for registration for a political party, the constituency association must not be registered until after the political party is registered. • If there is any change in the information for a registered political party or for a registered constituency association, the organization must file with the Chief Electoral Officer notice of the change within 60 days after it occurs.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
Canada	<p>[C.E.A., s. 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third party must register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 and may not register before the issue of the writ. • An application for registration must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer in the prescribed form and must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name, address and telephone number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the third party is an individual, the individual; • if the third party is a corporation, the corporation and the officer who has signing authority for it; and • if the third party is a group, the group and a person who is responsible for the group; • the signature of the individual, officer or person, as the case may be; • the address and telephone number of the office of the third party where its books and records are kept and of the office to which communications may be addressed; and • the name, address and telephone number of the third party's financial agent. • An application must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the financial agent accepting the appointment. • If a third party's financial agent is replaced, it must, without delay, provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the new financial agent's name, address and telephone number and a declaration signed by the new financial agent accepting the appointment. • If the third party is a trade union, corporation or other entity with a governing body, the application must include a copy of the resolution passed by its governing body authorizing it to incur election advertising expenses. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, without delay after receiving an application, determine whether the requirements are met and must then notify the person who signed the application whether the third party is registered. In the case of a refusal to register, the Chief Electoral Officer must give reasons for the refusal. • A third party may not be registered under a name that, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, is likely to be confused with the name of a candidate, registered party, registered third party or eligible party. • The registration of a third party is valid only for the election period during which the application is made, but the third party continues to be subject to the requirement to file an election advertising report as required by the Act.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 457.2-457.6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only an elector or a group not endowed with legal personality and composed in the majority of natural persons who are qualified electors may apply for authorization as a private intervenor. • An application for authorization must be filed at the office of the returning officer of the electoral division during the period extending from the twenty-seventh to the thirteenth day preceding polling day. • The returning officer must issue the authorization without delay. • An application made by an elector must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicate his or her name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	<p>number;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • declare that he or she is a qualified elector; • declare that he or she does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; that he or she is not a member of any party; that he or she is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; that he or she does not belong to a group that has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or whose application for authorization is pending; • state the purpose of the matter of public interest on which he or she intends to express his or her views. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group that applies for authorization must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicate its name, address, telephone number, date of formation and objects; • indicate the name, domiciliary address and telephone number of its leaders; • indicate the actual or approximate number of members of the group and declare that the majority of the members are qualified electors; • indicate the name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number of the elector who is to act as the representative of the group; • declare that: the group does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; the group is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; the representative of the group is not a member of any party; no member of the group has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or made an application for authorization that is pending; • state briefly the purpose of the application.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 240(1)-(3), 240(5), 229(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer. • An application must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name; • the full address of the applicant; • in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization; • an address at which notices and communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization; • a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted; • any other information required by regulation to be included. • An application must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be signed by the individual applicant, or in the case of an applicant organization, by two principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by two principal members of the organization; and • be accompanied by a solemn declaration of an individual who signed the application that the applicant: is not prohibited from being registered because he or she exceeded an election advertising limit or failed to file an election advertising disclosure report; and does not intend to sponsor election

Nomination and Registration

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	advertising for any purpose related to circumventing the provisions of the Act limiting the value of election expenses that may be incurred by a candidate or registered political party. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As soon as practicable after receiving an application, if satisfied that the requirements of the Act are met by an applicant, the Chief Electoral Officer must register the applicant as a registered sponsor in the register.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

PART G ELECTION FINANCING

PART G ELECTION FINANCING

Contributions	G.3
Definition	
Limit on the amount contributed	
Restrictions on the source	
Anonymous contributions	
Election expenses	G.13
Definition	
Limit for political parties	
Limit for candidates	
Readjustment of spending limits	
Disclosure of contributions and expenses	G.29
Candidates	
Political parties	
Annual fiscal return	
Election expenses return	
Local associations	
Third parties	
Reimbursement of election expenses	G.51
Candidates	
Political parties	
Annual allowances	G.57
Tax deductions for political contributions	G.59
Election advertising	G.63
Definition	
Authorization	
Restrictions on advertising	
Government advertising	

Restrictions on opinion polls	G.73
Broadcasting time	G.77
Allocation of paid broadcasting time	
Allocation of free broadcasting time	
Rates charged	

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
Canada	<p>Definition [C.E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution means a monetary contribution or a non-monetary contribution. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source [C.E.A., s. 404(1)(a)-(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following are not eligible to make a contribution to a registered party, to one of its trust funds, to an electoral district association or to a candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident as defined in the <i>Immigration Act</i>; • a corporation or an association that does not carry on business in Canada; • a trade union that does not hold bargaining rights for employees in Canada; • a foreign political party; and • a foreign government or an agent of one. <p>Anonymous contributions [C.E.A., s. 425, 452]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered agent of a registered party must, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution received by the registered party, to the Chief Electoral Officer who must forward it to the Receiver General, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the registered agent cannot determine to which of the classes the contributor belongs; or • the amount is more than \$200 and the name or address of a contributor or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a contributor is not known. • An official agent of a candidate must, without delay, pay an amount of money equal to the value of a contribution that the candidate received to the Chief Electoral Officer who must forward it to the Receiver General if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the official agent cannot determine to which of the classes the contributor belongs; and • the amount is more than \$200 and the name or address of a contributor or the name of the chief executive officer or president of a contributor is not known.
Newfoundland	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 269(1)(e), 282(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contribution means services, money or other property donated to support a political purpose. • The following are not considered as contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party; • an amount of not more than \$50 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature; • the donation by a natural person of his or her personal services, talents or expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle or other personal property and the product of that donation, where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an employer; and • a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purpose made by a person, where: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all the donations made by that person in a calendar year is less than \$100; and the person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p>

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 282(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to registered parties and candidates must be made only by natural persons individually, or by corporations and trade unions, individually. • Contributions may be made by natural persons, whether or not they are resident in the province, corporations whether or not they carry on business in the province or trade unions whether or not they hold bargaining rights for employees in the province. <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 283]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An anonymous contribution greater than \$100 received by a registered party or candidate must not be used or expended, and must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established. • Where a contributor's identity cannot be established, the contribution must be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer who must remit the amount to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Definition [E.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution does not include any voluntary unpaid labour; any service actually performed for any registered party or candidate by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed; and any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a registered party or candidate for purposes other than the ones set forth regarding registration. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source [E.E.A., s. 11(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to registered parties and registered candidates may be made only by persons individually, corporations and trade unions. <p>Anonymous contributions [E.E.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any contribution from an anonymous donor received by a registered party or registered candidate must not be used or expended, but must be paid over to the Operating Fund.
Nova Scotia	<p>Definition [M.P.E.D.A., s. 8(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contribution means services, money or other property donated to a recognized party, an electoral district association or a person to support the political purposes of a recognized party, electoral district association or candidate, but does not include personal services or the use of a vehicle volunteered by a person and not provided as part of that person's work in the service of an employer. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>Anonymous contributions [M.P.E.D.A., s. 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official agent must not accept an anonymous contribution in any amount and, if any anonymous contribution cannot be returned to the contributor, it must be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer who must transmit it to the Minister of Finance.
New Brunswick	<p>Definition [P.P.F.A., s. 1(1), 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contribution means services, money or other property donated to a political party, an association or a person to support the political purposes of a political party, association or candidate. • The following are not considered contributions under the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the donation by an individual of his or her personal services, talents or expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle and the product of that donation, where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an employer; • amounts paid to a registered political party or candidate under any Act; • a loan granted for political purposes at the current rate of interest in the market at the time it is granted; • an annual amount of not more than \$25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party; • an amount of not more than \$25 in each case paid as registration fees at political conventions; • an amount of not more than \$10 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature; • a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purposes made by any person if: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all such donations made by that person in the calendar year is less than \$100; and that person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [P.P.F.A., s. 39(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual, corporation or trade union may, during a calendar year, make a contribution not in excess of \$6 000 to each registered political party or to a registered district association of that registered political party, and to one registered independent candidate. <p>Restrictions on the source [P.P.F.A., s. 37, 38]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only individuals, corporations and trade unions may make a contribution. • Contributions may only be made to a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate. • An individual, corporation or trade union may make a contribution only out of his, her or its own property. • No individual, corporation or trade union must solicit or accept services, money or other property from any source as consideration or reward for having made a contribution, or on the condition, agreement or understanding, express or implied, that he, she or it will, as a result, make a contribution. <p>Anonymous contributions [P.P.F.A., s. 47(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amount equal to the value of every anonymous contribution received by a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>candidate must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the identity of the contributor can be established, be returned to that contributor; or • if the identity of the contributor cannot be established, be remitted to the supervisor by the official representative of that party, association or independent candidate. • All amounts paid to the supervisor must be remitted to the Minister of Finance and paid into the Consolidated Fund.
Quebec	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sums of money donated to an authorized entity and services rendered and goods furnished to it free of charge for political purposes are deemed to be contributions. • The following are not deemed to be contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work; • anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political purposes; • amounts paid to a political party under any Act, and reimbursements of election expenses; • a loan granted for political purposes by an elector or a bank, trust company or savings and credit union at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted, or a guarantee granted by an elector as surety; • an annual amount of not over \$50 paid by a natural person as dues of membership in a political party; • at the option of the official representative of an authorized entity, applied equally to all the participants, an entrance fee to a political activity or rally, where the fee is not over \$60 per day, up to one admission per person; • air time on the radio or television or space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter made available free of charge outside an election period by any radio, television or cable broadcaster or any owner of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter to authorized political parties, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to the parties represented in the National Assembly and to the parties which received at least 3 percent of the valid votes in the last general election; • transfers of funds between: the various authorized party authorities; an authorized party and any of its authorized party authorities; or an authorized party, any of its authorized party authorities and the official agent of an official candidate of the party. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total of contributions to each party, independent Member and independent candidate by the same elector during the same calendar year must not exceed the amount of \$3 000. In the case of a party, the amount may be paid in whole or in part to one or another of its party authorities. <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 87]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only an elector may make a contribution and must do so only in favour of an authorized entity. <p>Anonymous contributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Ontario	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1), 21(2)-(3)]</p>

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contribution does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any goods produced for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by voluntary unpaid labour; • any service performed for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed; • any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant that is not registered. • The provision of goods or services to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act in any year, having a value, in the aggregate, of \$100 or less may, at the option of the person, corporation or trade union providing such goods or services, be considered not to be a contribution for the purposes of the Act. • Where goods or services are provided to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act, for a price that is less than the value of the goods or services, the amount that the price is less than such value must be a contribution. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contributions a person, corporation or trade union makes to parties, constituency associations and candidates registered under the Act must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to each party, \$7 500, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar in any calendar year, and in any campaign period, as if it were a separate calendar year; • to each constituency association, \$1 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any calendar year; • to constituency associations of any one party, in any calendar year, an aggregate amount of \$5 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar; • to each candidate, \$1 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any campaign period; • to candidates endorsed by any one party, in any campaign period, an aggregate amount of \$5 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar. <p>Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., s. 19(1), 20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person, corporation or trade union must contribute to any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act funds not actually belonging to the person, corporation or trade union or any funds that have been given or furnished by any person or group of persons or by a corporation or trade union for the purpose of making a contribution thereof. • No political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act must accept funds from a federal political party registered under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> except that during a campaign period a registered party may accept from such a federal political party an amount not exceeding, in

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>the aggregate, \$100 for each registered candidate endorsed by that registered party. Such funds are not considered to be contributions for the purposes of the Act and must be recorded as to source and deposited in the appropriate depository on record with the Chief Election Officer.</p> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 17(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any contribution not returned to the contributor or any anonymous contributions received by a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act must not be used or expended, but must be paid over to the Chief Election Officer and become part of the funds of the Chief Election Officer to be used by the Chief Election Officer in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.
Manitoba	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution means any money paid or any donation in kind provided to or for the benefit of a candidate, constituency association or registered political party without compensation from the candidate, constituency association or registered political party, and includes membership fees paid to a registered political party, and fees paid for conferences and conventions of a registered political party, including leadership conventions. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 41(1), 42]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not permitted to make a contribution with money, goods or services not actually belonging to the contributor or that have been provided by any other person for the purpose of making a contribution or to make a contribution with the expectation of being reimbursed. • Any anonymous contribution of more than \$10 received at a meeting or otherwise by a candidate, constituency association or registered political party must not be used or expended, but must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, and if not, the contribution must be turned over to the Minister of Finance to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.
Saskatchewan	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 220]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution includes a gift, loan, advance, deposit or other form of assistance. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 239(1), 242]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must make a contribution to a registered political party unless the contribution is paid out of moneys to which that person is beneficially entitled. • No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party must accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen. <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 241(1)-(5)]</p>

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party must accept, and no person must make, an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250. • If an agent fails to identify the agent's principal, the amount of the contribution is deemed to be received from an anonymous donor. • Any contribution in excess of \$250 from an anonymous donor is forfeited to the Crown in right of Saskatchewan. • A business manager or chief official agent who receives an anonymous contribution in excess of \$250 must immediately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report the contribution and the circumstances of the contribution in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer; and • forward the amount of the contribution with the written report to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer must forward to the Minister of Finance any amounts received by him or her, and the Minister of Finance must deposit those amounts in the general revenue fund.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Definition [E.F.C.D.A., s. 1(1)(f), 20, 21(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution means any money or real or personal property that is provided: to a political party, constituency association or candidate; or for the benefit of a political party, constituency association or candidate with its, his or her consent, without compensation from that political party, constituency association or candidate. • An annual membership fee paid for membership in a political party or in a constituency association of that party or in both is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if the fee or total of those fees does not exceed \$40. If the fee or total of those fees exceeds \$40, the amount of the excess must be considered as a contribution. • Contributions of more than 15¢ per month by any member of a trade union or employee organization through payroll deductions are contributions by the member for the purposes of the Act. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.C.D.A., s. 15(1), 15.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of an election, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties, registered constituency associations or registered candidates must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in any year: \$15 000 to each registered party, and \$750 to any registered constituency association; and \$3 750 in the aggregate to the constituency associations of each registered party; and • in any campaign period: \$30 000 to each registered party less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; and \$1 500 to any registered candidate, and \$7 500 in the aggregate to the registered candidates of each registered party. • For the purposes of an election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties or registered candidates must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in any year, \$15 000 to each registered party; and • in any campaign period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in respect of a registered party, the maximum amount must not exceed \$30 000 multiplied by the number of persons to be elected for which there is a candidate less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; or • in respect of a registered candidate, \$30 000 less, if the candidate was

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>nominated by a registered political party for endorsement as the official candidate of that party, any amount contributed to that party in that calendar year.</p> <p>Restrictions on the source [E.F.C.D.A., s. 14.1, 1(1)(g)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No prohibited corporation, person normally resident outside Alberta or trade union or employee organization other than a trade union or employee organization that holds bargaining rights for employees in Alberta can make any contributions to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate. <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any anonymous contribution in excess of \$50 received by a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, or if the contributor's identity cannot be established, must be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer must pay any amounts received to the Provincial Treasurer and the amounts so paid from part of the General Revenue Fund.
British Columbia	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 180(1)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political contribution is an amount of money or the value of any property or services provided without compensation by way of donation, advance, deposit, discount or otherwise to a political party, a constituency association, a candidate, a leadership contestant, or a nomination contestant. • If property or services are provided to an organization or individual at less than market value, or are acquired from an organization or individual at greater than market value, the difference between the market value of the property or services at the time provided and the amount charged is a political contribution. • Fees paid for conferences and conventions of a political party, including leadership conventions, and membership fees for a political party or constituency association are political contributions. • The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided by an individual who is, intends to become or was a candidate, nomination contestant or leadership contestant in relation to that role is a political contribution. • The value of the following is not a political contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services provided by a volunteer; • property of a volunteer if it is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer; • property or services provided by an election official, a voter registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer in that official capacity; • publishing without charge news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a bona fide periodical publication or a radio or television program; • broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a bona fide public affairs program; • producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the election. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 186(1)(f), 188(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not make an anonymous contribution unless the contribution is provided in response to a general solicitation for funds at a function held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of the organization or individual to whom the contribution is provided, and has a value of less than \$50 or a higher amount established by regulation. • A registered political party or registered constituency association must not accept in any calendar year more than \$10 000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions. • A candidate, leadership contestant or nomination contestant must not, in relation to any one election or contest, accept more than \$3 000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions.
Yukon	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 370]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution means the total of all contributions made by the same contributor during a calendar year or an electoral period to a candidate or a registered political party for Yukon political purposes and includes cash, negotiable instruments, goods, services, and discounts off the usual price of goods and services, but does not include volunteer labour. <p>Limit on the amount contributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on the source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 372]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate or registered political party must not accept any anonymous contribution of more than \$50. • Where an anonymous contribution of more than \$50 in cash or negotiable instruments is received by a candidate or registered political party, it must immediately be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer and paid into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Where an anonymous contribution in kind valued at more than \$50 is received by a candidate or registered political party, it must be immediately delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer who must donate it to a non-profit group or dispose of it and pay the proceeds into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Northwest Territories	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution includes money, services and goods but does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 168(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds \$1 500. <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 172]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside the Territories, or a corporation that does not carry on business in the

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	<p>Territories.</p> <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 170, 173(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100. • Where an official agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the official agent must return the contribution if the identity of the contributor can be established. If the identity of the contributor cannot be established, the contribution must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no amount of money must be given anonymously by any person exceeding \$100; and • the amounts given anonymously must not be considered as a contribution under the Act but the gross amount of money collected must be recorded and reported by the official agent.
Nunavut	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution includes money, services and goods but does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. <p>Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 168(2.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds \$1 500. <p>Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 172]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside Nunavut or a corporation that does not carry on business in Nunavut. <p>Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 170, 173(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding \$100. • Where an official agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding \$100, the official agent must return the contribution if the identity of the contributor can be established. If the identity of the contributor cannot be established, the contribution must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no amount of money must be given anonymously by any person exceeding \$100; and • the amounts given anonymously must not be considered as a contribution under the Act but the gross amount of money collected must be recorded and reported by the official agent.

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
Canada	<p>Definition [C.E.A., s. 406, 407(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electoral campaign expense of a candidate is an expense reasonably incurred as an incidence of the election, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election expense; • a personal expense; and • any fees of the candidate's auditor, and any costs incurred for a recount of votes cast in the candidate's electoral district, that have not been reimbursed by the Receiver General. • An election expense includes any cost incurred, or non-monetary contribution received, by a registered party or a candidate, to the extent that the property or service for which the cost was incurred, or the non-monetary contribution received, is used to directly promote or oppose a registered party, its leader or a candidate during an election period. • Expenses for a fund-raising activity and expenses to directly promote the nomination of a person as a candidate or as leader of a registered party, other than expenses that are related to such fund-raising and promotional activities, are not election expenses. • An election expense includes a cost incurred for, or a non-monetary contribution in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the production of advertising or promotional material and its distribution, broadcast or publication in any media or by any other means; • the payment of remuneration and expenses to or on behalf of a person for their services as an official agent, registered agent or in any other capacity; • securing a meeting space or the supply of light refreshments at meetings; and • any product or service provided by a government, a Crown corporation or any other public agency. <p>Limit for political parties [C.E.A., s. 422(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum amount that is allowed for election expenses of a registered party for an election is the product of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$0.62 multiplied by the number of names on the preliminary lists of electors for electoral districts in which the registered party has endorsed a candidate or by the number of names on the revised lists of electors for those electoral districts, whichever is greater; and • the inflation adjustment factor published by the Chief Electoral Officer that is in effect on the date of the issue of the writs for the election. <p>Limit for candidates [C.E.A., s. 441(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The base amount of a candidate's election expenses in an electoral district is the aggregate of the following amounts, based on the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district or on the revised lists of electors for the electoral district, whichever is greater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2.07 for each of the first 15 000 electors; • \$1.04 for each of the next 10 000 electors; and • \$0.52 for each of the remaining electors. • If the number of electors on the preliminary lists of electors for an electoral district is less than the average number of such electors for all electoral districts in a general election or, in the case of a by-election, in the immediately preceding general election, then the number of electors is deemed to be the number that is half-way between the number referred to above and that average number.

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the number of electors per square kilometre on the preliminary lists of electors for an electoral district is less than 10, the base amount for that electoral district is increased by the lesser of \$0.31 per square kilometre and 25 percent of the base amount. • If a candidate for an electoral district whose nomination was endorsed by a registered party dies in the period beginning at 2:00 p.m. on the fifth day before the closing day for nominations and ending on polling day, the base amount for that electoral district is increased by 50 percent. <p>Readjustment of spending limits For political parties [C.E.A., s. 414]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before April 1 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must cause to be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> an inflation adjustment factor that must be in effect for a period of one year beginning on that date. <p>For candidates [C.E.A., s. 442(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must calculate the maximum amount referred to in section 440 for each electoral district, based on the lists of electors in the Register of Electors, as if an election were then to be held. • The maximum amount for an electoral district must be sent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to any person on request; and • to the member and each registered party that endorsed a candidate in the electoral district in the last election, together with the copy of the lists of electors referred to in subsection 45(1). • The maximum amount calculated above is an estimate and, as such, may be increased or decreased for an electoral district in the subsequent election period.
Newfoundland	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 269(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means all expenses, except personal expenses of a candidate, incurred during a campaign period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or that of the candidates of a party and includes all expenses incurred before a campaign period directly related to the contesting of an election. <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 310(1), 310(3)-(4), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses of a registered party must be limited so as not to exceed for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which the party has candidates; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of people on the revised list of electors in the electoral district in which the by-election is held. • In no case must the election expenses of a registered political party be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less than \$12 000. • The limit on election expenses for each electoral district must be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts must be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year. <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 310(2)-(3), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses of a candidate must be limited so as not to exceed an amount

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In no case must the election expenses of a candidate be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less than \$12 000. • The limit on election expenses for each electoral district must be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued, and the monetary amounts must be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 310(4), 311(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limit on election expenses for each electoral district must be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued. • The monetary amounts set out in section 310 must be adjusted with effect from January 1 in each year.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Definition [E.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or a person who becomes a candidate, or the program or policy of a candidate or party, and includes expenditures incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election. • Election expenses do not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination; • the cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral district for the selection of a candidate but not including publicity costs up to \$1 000; • reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate for his or her lodging and food and transportation costs; • the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate; • a candidate's deposit; • audit fees; • expenses for "victory" or "thank-you" parties; or expenses incurred for the administration of the registered party. • Election expenses must be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party or candidate registered under the Act, for use in whole or in part during the election period. <p>Limit for political parties [E.E.A., s. 18(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total election expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that party during any campaign period must not exceed the aggregate amount determined by multiplying \$6.00 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to a general election, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the <i>Election Act</i>, in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and • in relation to a by-election in an electoral district, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in that electoral district. <p>Limit for candidates [E.E.A., s. 18(2), 18(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total election expenses incurred by a registered candidate, and any person,

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate during any campaign period must not exceed \$1.75 for each elector entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the candidate's electoral district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amounts set out in the above must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.E.A., s. 18(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amounts set out in subsection (1) and (2) must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 3(j)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election for the purpose of promoting or opposing directly or indirectly the election of a candidate, or a person who becomes or is likely to become a candidate, or the program or policy of a candidate or party and includes expenditures incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election for a purpose referred to above. • Election expenses do not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of publication in a newspaper or other periodical of editorials, news, reports or letters to the editor that are published in the same manner and under the same rules as outside the election period without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, provided that the newspaper or other periodical is not established for the purpose of the election or with a view to the election and that the frequency and circulation of publication do not differ from what obtains outside the election period; • the cost of transmission by a radio or television station of a broadcaster of news or comment that is made in the same manner and under the same regulations as outside the election period without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the necessary cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral district for the selection of a candidate including the reasonable expenses of the candidates at the convention, the cost of renting a hall and the convening of delegates but not including publicity costs and, apart from expenses of candidates other than the candidates selected, must not exceed \$1 000; • reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for his or her lodging and food during a journey for election purposes if those expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • a candidate's transportation costs; • the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of his or her own money if those costs are not reimbursed to him or her; • the sum deposited with a nomination paper; • the usual expenses usually incurred for the current operation of one permanent office in the Province of a recognized party if the leader of the party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writ has given written notice to the Chief Electoral Officer of the existence of the office, of its exact

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>address and of any change of address.</p> <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 181(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election expenses of a party during a general election must not exceed in the aggregate \$1.79 multiplied by the number of electors in the electoral districts in which the party has one or more official candidates. • The official agent of a party must not incur election expenses during a by-election to an amount greater than \$4 516. <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 181(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election expenses of a candidate must not exceed during any election the aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4.47 per elector in respect of not more than 5 000 electors; • \$3.80 per elector in respect of the number of electors in the electoral district in excess of 5 000 and not in excess of 10 000; and • \$3.35 per elector in respect of the number of electors in the district in excess of 10 000. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 181(5)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum expenses set out in this section must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index of the province published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1969 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. • During an election the Chief Electoral Officer must calculate the maximum expenses pursuant to subsection (4) and must provide this calculation to each official agent of a candidate or of a recognized party.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Definition [P.P.F.A., s. 67(1)-(2), 67(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means all expenditures incurred during an election period for the purpose of promoting or opposing directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or that of the candidates of a party, including every person who subsequently becomes or who is likely to become a candidate, and includes all expenditures incurred before an election period for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election period for such purposes. • Election expenses does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the publishing in a newspaper or other periodical of editorials, news, reports, or letters to the editor, if they are published in the same manner and under the same standards as prevail outside an election period, without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; and if the newspaper, or other periodical is not established for the purpose of the election or with a view to the election; • the transmission by a broadcasting undertaking of a broadcast of news or comment, if such broadcast is made in the same manner and under the same standards as prevail outside the election period, without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for his or her own transportation, lodging and food during a journey for election purposes, if such expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the sum required to be deposited with a candidate's nomination paper; • the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>commentaries on the <i>Elections Act</i> and the instructions issued under its authority, if such commentaries are strictly objective and contain no statements of such a nature to support or oppose a candidate or a political party;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasonable expenses usually incurred for the current operation of the principal permanent office of a registered political party in the province, if the leader of such party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writs of election has given written notice to the Supervisor or the existence of such office, and of its exact address; and • expenditures incurred by any person in the course of or for the purpose of making a donation not considered a contribution under the Act. <p>• Election expenses may be incurred only in accordance with the Act and only by or on behalf of registered political parties or candidates.</p> <p>Limit for political parties [P.P.F.A., s. 77(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses of a registered political party must be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$1 by the number of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which such party has candidates. • For a by-election, the limit is set at \$7 000 for each by-election. <p>Limit for candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 77(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses of a candidate must be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing \$1.75 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing \$2 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate. • In no case must the election expenses of any candidate be limited to an amount less than \$11 000 or exceed \$22 000. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [P.P.F.A., s. 77.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monetary amounts set out in section 77 must be adjusted on January 1, 1988, and on January 1 in every succeeding year, by multiplying each of the amounts by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September next before that year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September, 1986.
Quebec	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 402, 404]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of any goods or services used for the following purposes during an election period is an election expense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or the candidates of a party; • to propagate or oppose the program or policies of a candidate or party; • to approve or disapprove courses of action advocated or opposed by a candidate or party; or • to approve or disapprove any act done or proposed by a party, a candidate or their supporters. • The following are not election expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of publishing articles, editorials, news, interviews, columns or letters to the editor in a newspaper, periodical or other publication, provided that they are published without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, that

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>the newspaper, periodical or other publication is not established for the purposes or in view of the election and that the circulation and frequency of publication are as what obtains outside the election period;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost at fair market value of producing, promoting and distributing a book that was planned to be put on sale at the prevailing market price regardless of the election order; • the cost of broadcasting by a radio or television station of a program of public affairs, news or commentary, provided that the program is broadcast without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the necessary costs of holding a meeting in an electoral division for the selection of a candidate, including the cost of renting a hall, of convening the delegates and of the publicity made at the meeting; the costs cannot exceed \$4 000 nor include any other form of publicity; • the reasonable costs incurred by a candidate for attending a meeting to select a candidate in an electoral division; the costs cannot include any publicity except that made by the candidate at the meeting; • the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for meals and lodging while traveling for election purposes, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the transportation costs of a candidate, if not subject to reimbursement; • the other reasonable personal expenses incurred by a candidate, other than publicity expenses, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of his or her own money, if the costs are not reimbursed to him or her; • the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants; • the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the Act and the regulations thereunder, provided the commentaries are strictly objective and contain no publicity of such a nature as to favour or oppose a candidate or a party; • the reasonable ordinary expenses incurred for the day-to-day operations of not more than two permanent offices of the party the addresses of which are entered in the register of the Chief Electoral Officer; • interest accrued from the beginning of the election period to the day occurring 90 days after polling day, on any loan lawfully granted to an official representative for election expenses, unless the official agent has paid the interest and declared it as an election expense in his or her return of election expenses; • the expenses incurred for the holding of meetings, the total of which does not exceed \$200 for the entire election period, including the renting of halls and the convening of participants, provided the meetings are not directly or indirectly organized on behalf of a candidate or party; • the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed \$300 for the entire election period, incurred by an authorized individual intervenor, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's view on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the cancellation of the vote. <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 426, 428]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses must be limited so as never to exceed for a party, during a

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>general election, 50¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which such party has an official candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of an authorized party cannot incur election expenses during a by-election. <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 426]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election expenses for each candidate must be limited so as never to exceed \$1.00 per elector during a general election. • During a by-election, the maximum limit of election expenses for each candidate is increased by 50¢. <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign expense means any expense incurred for goods or services in relation to an election by or on behalf of a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of a writ for an election and terminating on polling day, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination; • a candidate's deposit as required under the <i>Election Act</i>; • auditor's and accounting fees; • interest on loans authorized under the <i>Election Finances Act</i>; • expenses incurred in holding a fundraising activity; • expenses incurred for "victory parties" held and "thank you" advertising published after polling day; • expenses incurred in relation to the administration of the political party or constituency association; • transfers authorized under the Act; • fees paid in respect of maintaining a credit card facility; • expenses relating to a recount in respect of the election; • child care expenses of a candidate and other expenses not of partisan value that are set out in guidelines provided by the Chief Election Officer; • expenses relating to research and polling; and • travel expenses; <p>but must be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party, constituency association or candidate, for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of the writ for an election and terminating on polling day.</p> <p>Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 38(1)-(2), 38(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the party during a campaign period must not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to a general election, the number of electors in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and • in relation to a by-election, the number of electors in that electoral district. • For the purposes of the above, the applicable amount is 60¢, multiplied by the

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>indexation factor determined under section 40.1 and rounded to the nearest cent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the total campaign expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that party exceed the amount determined under subsection (1) or where the total campaign expenses incurred by a registered candidate, the constituency association endorsing that candidate and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate exceed the amount determined under subsection (2), the amount of the subsidy, if any, payable to the political party's chief financial officer under subsection 44(6) or to the candidate's chief financial officer under subsection 44(1), as the case may be, must be reduced by an amount equal to the excess. <p>Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 38(3), 38(3.3)-(3.4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered candidate, the constituency association endorsing that candidate and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the candidate during a campaign period must not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by the number of electors in the candidate's electoral district. • The amount determined above must be increased by the applicable amount in relation to candidates in the following electoral districts: Kenora-Rainy River, Thunder Bay-Nipigon, Thunder Bay-Atikokan, Timmins-James Bay, Algoma-Manitoulin, Nickel Belt, Timiskaming-Cochrane. • The applicable amount is \$7 000, multiplied by the indexation factor determined under section 40.1 and rounded to the nearest dollar. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., s. 40.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of subsection 18(1), subsections 38(2), (3.1) and (3.4), and subsection 40(7), the indexation factor is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the five-year period consisting of the calendar years 1999 to 2003, 1; • in each subsequent five-year period, beginning with the period consisting of the calendar years 2004 to 2008, the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for Canada for prices of all items for the 60-month period ending October 31 of the last year of the previous five-year period, as published by Statistics Canada, rounded to the nearest two decimal points.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money spent or liabilities incurred; and • the value of donations in kind accepted; before or during an election period in respect of goods or services used during the election period to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, prior to or during an election period in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertising, including related production expenses; • the services of any person who is compensated for acting as official agent, organizer, manager, office worker or other campaign worker; • the services of any person to run as a candidate, except by way of paid leave of absence under a collective agreement or other employment agreement; • transportation, accommodation and food and refreshment for candidates,

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>campaign workers and leaders of registered political parties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasonable personal expenses, including related child care expenses, incurred by a candidate in an election period to enable the candidate to campaign in an election; • rental or purchase of office space, including office equipment and supplies and costs of utilities; • hall rental and other meeting space; • posters, leaflets, pamphlets, letters, cards and other promotional material; • signs and banners; • lumber and other structural supports for signs and banners; • mailing or other distribution of election materials; • a reasonable portion of the cost of capital assets; • the value of direct costs to make or acquire an inventory of goods; • fundraising functions; and • goods which were acquired in a previous election but not used; <p>but does not include money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a leadership convention or other conference or convention of a registered political party; • meetings to nominate candidates for an election; • reasonable expenses incurred in the operation of any permanent office of a registered political party, including salaries and wages paid to permanent staff members working in the office during the election period; • auditor's fees; • any recount for an election in an electoral division; • a commentary, letter to the editor or similar expression of opinion of a kind normally published without charge in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or normally broadcast without charge on radio or television; • polling costs; • reasonable expenses incurred by a disabled candidate in relation to a candidate's disability to enable him or her to campaign in an election period; • a service provided without compensation by a person outside the person's working hours, other than a service provided by a self-employed person if the service is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person; • the services of any person who serves without compensation as a chief financial officer, an official agent or a legal counsel to a candidate or registered political party; and • goods or services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day including goods and services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day for social functions and for communicating with voters and campaign workers. <p>Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 50(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total election expenses incurred by or on behalf of a registered political party, including election expenses incurred by any person or organization acting on behalf of the registered political party with the knowledge and consent of the registered political party, must not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to a general election, the amount determined by multiplying \$1.40 by the number of names on the final voters lists for all the electoral divisions in which the registered political party endorses candidates; and

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.60 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division. <p>Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 50(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total election expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate, including election expenses incurred by any person or organization acting on behalf of the candidate with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, must not exceed in the case of a candidate in an electoral division having an area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of less than 30 000 square miles, the amount determined by multiplying \$2.20 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division; and • of 30 000 square miles or more, the amount determined by multiplying \$3.50 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.F.A., s. 52, 53]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above amounts are adjusted by the change in the Winnipeg Consumer Price Index from June 1996. • Forthwith after the issue of a writ or writs for an election, the Chief Electoral Officer must calculate, in accordance with the formula set out in section 52, the maximum amounts to be permitted on a per voter basis for the election expenses of candidates and registered political parties in the election and must cause the results of the calculation to be published in the <i>Manitoba Gazette</i>.
Saskatchewan	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 220]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means the cost of goods and services used during an election for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, a registered political party or the election of a candidate, regardless of whether those costs are incurred before, during or after the election, and includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or of acquiring the right to publish an advertisement in any newspaper; • the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration and expenses paid to him or her or on his or her behalf, as a chief official agent or business manager or otherwise; • the cost of acquiring meeting space and acquiring, distributing and mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature; • the cost of the salary, candidate campaign expenses or other remuneration paid or agreed to be paid to a candidate, on account of his or her being a candidate, by his or her business manager or by a registered political party; • the cost incurred for literature, posters, signs or audio or visual materials, including films, recordings, records or video tapes or other materials or devices of an advertising nature used during an election; • in the case of the leader of a registered political party, the reasonable costs incurred during the election for the purposes of campaigning for the registered political party; • interest accrued during the election on loans or lines of credit taken to acquire goods and services used during the election; but does not include any exempt election expense. • Exempt election expense means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking a nomination; • the candidate's election deposit required by the Act;

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses for goods and services incurred at any time and used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day for social functions, meetings or gatherings, or for communicating with voters and campaign workers; • in the case of the donor, contributor or transferor, contributions, donations or other transfers of money, goods or services between a registered political party, its constituency associations and the candidates that the registered political party endorses; • expenses incurred in the administration of a registered political party or constituency association, including reasonable expenses incurred to operate a permanent office for a registered political party; • expenses related to recounts or additions; • the costs of campaigns or conventions related to the leadership of a registered political party; • the costs of opinion polling during an election; • personal expenses of a candidate incurred by the candidate on account of or in connection with or incidental to an election; • the cost of time on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking where the time is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to all registered political parties endorsing candidates during an election; and • without charge pursuant to an agreement between the registered political parties and the broadcasting undertaking; • the costs of fund-raising functions. <p>Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 243(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No registered political party and no chief official agent and no other person acting within the scope of that person's authority on behalf of a registered political party must incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a general election, the adjusted amount of \$651 355; • in the case of an election other than a general election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a northern constituency, the adjusted amount of \$39 082 with respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election; • in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts with respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election: the adjusted amount of \$32 567; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of \$2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency. <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 252(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person's authority must incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a northern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of \$52 108; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of \$5.21 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency; • in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of \$39 082; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of \$2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 221(2), 221(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any amount that needs to be adjusted is to be adjusted by taking into account the Consumer Price Index for Saskatchewan as published monthly by Statistics Canada. • If a writ is issued in one year and the polling day is in the next year, the adjusted amount for any item related to the election is the adjusted amount for the year in which the writ was issued. • As soon as is practicable after the beginning of each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate the adjusted amounts for that year; • publish in the <i>Gazette</i> a notice of the adjusted amounts; and • deliver to each registered political party a written notice of the adjusted amounts.
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 183(1)-(3), 183(5)-(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election expense is the value of property or services used during a campaign period by or on behalf of a candidate, registered constituency association or registered political party to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or a registered political party. • An election expense includes such an expense incurred by an individual who becomes a candidate before that individual in fact became a candidate under the Act. • A deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period is an election expense. • If, during a campaign period, a candidate for a registered political party incurs nomination contestant expenses that in total exceed 10 percent of the candidate's election expenses limit, the excess is deemed to be election expenses of the candidate. • The personal contestant expenses of the candidate are not to be included as contestant expenses. • Election expenses incurred by the leader of a registered political party, other than those election expenses directly related to that individual as a candidate in an electoral district, are election expenses of the registered political party. • The value of the following is not an election expense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services and property that are not political contributions under the Act; • services provided by a candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy and goods produced by a candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy from the property of the candidate; • goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual. <p>Limit for registered political parties [E.A., s. 198]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a general election must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying the applicable amount of \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for those electoral districts in which the political party has a candidate on general voting day. • The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a by-election in which the party has a candidate must not

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>exceed the limit calculated by multiplying the applicable amount of \$1.25 and the number of registered voters for the electoral district for which the election is held.</p> <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 199(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25 000 or fewer registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed \$50 000. • In the case of an electoral district for which there are more than 25 000 registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed the total of \$50 000 and the applicable amount of 50¢ for each registered voter for the electoral district. • If an electoral district has an average of fewer than two registered voters for each square kilometre, the limit on election expenses is increased by the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of 30¢ and the total number of square kilometres in the electoral district. The limit, however, must not exceed 25 percent of the electoral district's limit determined by the number of voters in the electoral district. <p>Readjustment of spending limits [E.A., s. 204(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the end of the nomination period for the election the Chief Electoral Officer must establish the applicable amounts for the election by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining the ratio between the Consumer Price Index at the end of that time period and the Consumer Price Index at the time the election was called; and • applying the ratio to adjust the amounts under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer must have notice of adjusted amounts published in the <i>Gazette</i>, and give notice of them to the candidates in the election, the registered political parties represented by those candidates and the registered constituency associations for the electoral district. • For the purpose of making an adjustment, the Chief Electoral Officer has the discretion to determine whether to use a Consumer Price Index prepared by the director under the <i>British Columbia Statistics Act</i> or published by Statistics Canada under the <i>Statistics Act</i> (Canada) and to determine which Consumer Price Index is applicable for a particular time.
Yukon	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 393(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses includes goods and services used in the election period, whether purchased or received as a contribution and, if purchased, regardless of when payment is made or due. <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Limit for candidates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means any amounts paid or liabilities incurred during a campaign period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	<p>any contribution of services or goods.</p> <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 177(1), 178.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who becomes a candidate may incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively do not exceed \$30 000. • A candidate may pay his or her reasonable travel and living expenses. <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election expenses means any amounts paid or liabilities incurred during a campaign period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes any contribution of services or goods. <p>Limit for political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 177(1), 178.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who becomes a candidate may incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively do not exceed \$30 000. • A candidate may pay his or her reasonable travel and living expenses. <p>Readjustment of spending limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Canada	<p>Candidates [C.E.A., s. 451(1)(a)-(b), 451(2)(a), 451(2)(c)-(h), 451(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of a candidate must provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the following in respect of an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an electoral campaign return on the financing and expenses for the candidate's electoral campaign; and • the auditor's report on the return. • The electoral campaign return must include the following in respect of the candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a statement of election expenses; • the candidate's written statement concerning personal expenses; • a statement of disputed claims; • a statement of unpaid claims; • a statement of contributions received from any of the following classes of contributor: individuals, businesses, commercial organizations, governments, trade unions, corporations without share capital other than trade unions, and unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions; • the number of contributors in each class; and • the name and address of each contributor in a class who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the candidate's official agent either directly or through a registered party that endorses the candidate or through one of its trust funds, a trust fund established for the election of the candidate or an electoral district association, and that total amount. • The above documents must be provided to the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after: the day set for polling day; or the publication of a notice of the withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election, in any other case. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [C.E.A., s. 424(1), 424(2)(a)-(c.1), 424(2)(g), 424(2)(j), 424(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each fiscal period of a registered party, its chief agent must provide the Chief Electoral Officer with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a financial transactions return on the registered party's financial transactions; • the auditor's report on the financial transactions return; • a declaration in the prescribed form by the chief agent concerning those financial transactions; and • a trust fund return and the auditor's report on it. • A financial transactions return must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statement of contributions received from the following classes of contributor: individuals, businesses, commercial organizations, governments, trade unions, corporations without share capital other than trade unions, and unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions; • the number of contributors in each class; • the name and address of each contributor in a class listed above who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 to the registered party for its use, either directly or through one of its electoral district associations or a trust fund established for the election of a candidate endorsed by the registered party, and that total amount: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a numbered company that is a contributor, the name of the chief executive officer or president of that company;

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a statement of the registered party's revenues and expenses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and • a return for election expenses incurred for each by-election during the fiscal period that sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid; and • non-monetary contributions used by it. • The chief agent of a registered party must provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the above documents within six months after the end of the fiscal period. <p>Election expenses return [C.E.A., s. 429(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a general election, the chief agent of a registered party must provide the Chief Electoral Officer with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election expenses return on the registered party's general election expenses in the general election that substantially is in the prescribed form; • the auditor's report on that return; and • a declaration by the chief agent concerning those election expenses, in the prescribed form. • An election expenses return must set out as an election expense each of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the expenses incurred by the registered party, whether paid or unpaid; and • the non-monetary contributions used by the registered party. • The chief agent of a registered party must provide the documents referred to above to the Chief Electoral Officer within six months after the polling day for the general election. <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p> <p>Election advertising report [C.E.A., s. 359(1)-(2), 359(4), 359(6)-(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every third party must file an election advertising report with the Chief Electoral Officer within four months after polling day. • An election advertising report must contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a general election, a list of election advertising expenses and the time and place of the broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate; • in the case of a by-election, a list of election advertising expenses and the time and place of the broadcast or publication of the advertisements to which the expenses relate. • The election advertising report must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount, by class of contributor, of contributions for election advertising purposes that were received in the period beginning six months before the issue of the writ and ending on polling day; • for each contributor who made contributions of a total amount of more than \$200 for election advertising purposes during that period, their name, address and class, and the amount and date of each contribution; • in the case of a numbered company that is such a contributor, the name of the chief executive officer or president of that company; and

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount that was paid out of the third party's own funds for election advertising expenses. • The following are the classes of contributor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals; • businesses; • commercial organizations; • governments; • trade unions; • corporations without share capital other than trade unions; and • unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions. • If the third party is unable to identify which contributions were received for election advertising purposes in the six month period before the issue of the writ and ending on polling day, it must list the names and addresses of every contributor who donated a total of more than \$200 to it during that period. • An election advertising report must include the signed declarations of the financial agent and, if different, of the person who signed the application that the report is accurate. • A third party must, at the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, provide the original of any bill, voucher or receipt in relation to an election advertising expense that is in an amount of more than \$50.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 304(1), 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every candidate must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the candidate for which he or she acts relating to the election together with the auditor's report required. • A candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the candidate's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 303, 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of a registered party must, on or before April 1 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer financial statements of assets and liabilities and of income and expenses for the previous year of the registered party, together with the auditor's report. • A registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the candidate's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 304(1), 299(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every registered party must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the party for which he or she acts relating to the election, together with the auditor's report. • A registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the party's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>exceed \$100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions.</p> <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Candidates [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of every registered candidate must, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent; • the auditor's report. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.E.A., s. 20(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of every registered party must, on or before May 31 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a record of contributions in excess of \$25 and setting out the information required for contributions in excess of \$250 the name and address of the contributor to be recorded for the preceding calendar year. <p>Election expenses return [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of every registered party must, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent; • the auditor's report. <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 183(1), 187(1)] [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of each candidate, within 60 days after the day fixed for the return of the writ of election, must deliver to the returning officer a report of election expenses together with invoices, receipts and other vouchers or certified copies of them and a list of those documents and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief every expense incurred is entered in the report. • In the report, an official agent must report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. • On or before the 31st of March in each year, the official agent of each candidate

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor.</p> <p>Political parties Annual fiscal return [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every recognized party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 184(1), 187(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each official agent of a party, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, must deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent. • The report of an official agent must report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. <p>Local associations [M.P.E.D.A., s. 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the official agent of every electoral district association must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a disclosure statement showing the full name and address of each contributor whose contributions received by that official agent during the previous calendar year exceed \$50 in total and the amount of the total contributions by that contributor. <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official representative of a registered independent candidate must, within 90 days after the polling day of the election for which he or she is a candidate, submit a financial return to the Supervisor covering the period from that candidate's registration, or the date of his or her last financial return, whichever period is shorter. • The financial return of a registered independent candidate must set out, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, the information required under the Act, and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers, except that no candidate must be required to set out his or her personal income. <p>Political parties Annual fiscal return [P.P.F.A., s. 59, 58, 66]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each financial year, the official representative of a registered political party must submit two financial returns to the Supervisor: one for the first six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of October of that year, and one for the last six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of April of the following year.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The financial return of a registered political party submitted to the Supervisor must be accompanied by the auditor's report prepared in respect of the total period of time referred to above.• The official representative of every registered political party must submit to the Supervisor a financial return setting out, for the period covered by the return:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the financial institutions where the contributions in money received by the party are deposited and the account numbers used;• the total value of property and services, other than money, constituting contributions made to the party;• the total sum of contributions of money of \$100 or less received by the party;• the total sum of amounts of not more than \$25 paid by persons to the party as dues for membership in the party;• the total sum of amounts of not more than \$25 in each case paid by persons to the party as registration fees at political conventions together with the place and date of each such convention where such fees were paid;• the total sum of amounts of not more than \$10 in each case paid to the party as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature together with the nature, place and date of any such activity or demonstration where such fees were paid;• the total sum of contributions of money of more than \$100 received by the party;• the name of each corporation and trade union that has made a contribution to the party and the total amount of contributions to the party from each such source;• the name and full address of each individual who has made contributions totalling more than \$100 to the party and the total amount of his or her contributions to the party;• the name and full address of each individual, if any, who became surety or guarantor on behalf of the party and the amount for which he or she became surety or guarantor;• the particulars and the value of each transfer of funds, other property or services from or to the party;• the total sum of the amounts borrowed on behalf of the party for political purposes together with the name and full address of the lender and the rate of interest charged or paid;• all expenditures other than election expenses incurred by the party;• any income earned by the party; and• the information required to be submitted in the financial return relating to total interests earned on the funds and assets, the net income or capital gain derived from the sale, lease, investment or other use of the property other than office equipment held by or on behalf of the party, all expenditures and withdrawals made by or behalf of the party out of the funds and assets held by or on behalf of the party, an inventory of the property and still held by or on behalf of the party on the date of the financial return valued as of the date of the financial return.• The financial return must be accompanied by copies of all receipts issued for the contributions received together with such invoices and other vouchers, or

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>certified copies thereof, evidencing the expenditures of the party as the Supervisor may require of that party from time to time.</p> <p>Election expenses return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Local associations [P.P.F.A., s. 60-61]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than the first day of April of each year, the official representative of each registered district association must submit a financial return to the Supervisor for the preceding financial year. • The financial return of a registered district association must set forth, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, the information required for political parties (see above), and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers required under the Act. • Where the final date for submitting financial returns falls during an election period, it must be extended to 90 days after the polling day of the election. <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 432]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of every candidate must, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the office or residence of the returning officer, or to the Chief Electoral Officer, a return of all his or her election expenses. • The return must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration. • In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, the return must be filed at the same time as the financial report. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 113-116]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official representative of every authorized party must, not later than April 1 each year, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer a financial report for the preceding fiscal year containing a balance sheet, an income statement, and a statement of changes in the financial position of the party, prepared in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles. • The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year. • The income statement must include a general statement of revenues and total expenditures and indicate, in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total sum of anonymous donations collected at meetings or rallies, and the nature, place and date of the meetings or rallies; • the total sum of amounts collected as dues of membership in a political party; • the total sum of amounts collected as entrance fees to an activity or rally of a political nature, and the nature, place and date of the activity or rally; • the total sum of contributions of \$200 or less; • the number and the total sum of contributions of over \$200. • The financial report must indicate, furthermore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the financial institutions where the amounts of money collected by the party are deposited and the account numbers used; • the total value of services rendered and goods furnished free of charge; • for each elector whose total contribution to the party and to each party

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>authority exceeds \$200, the elector's name and full domiciliary address and the amount paid;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and full domiciliary address of each elector who became surety and the amount for which he or she became surety; • the total amount of the sums transferred or loaned between the party and party authorities or the official agent of an official candidate of the party or, during a referendum, the total sum of the amounts transferred or loaned to a national committee; • a detailed statement of all amounts borrowed, the date of each loan, the name and full address of the lender, the rate of interest charged, and the amount of the repayments in principal and of the payments of interest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual financial report is deemed submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer only if it is accompanied with the auditor's report. • No auditor's report is required, however, in the case of a closing financial report, a balance sheet accompanying a joint application for a merger or a financial statement produced following a merger. The Chief Electoral Officer may nevertheless require them. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 434, 437-438]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of every authorized party must, within 120 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of his or her election expenses. • The return must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration. • In addition to election expenses, the official agent must indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the election fund put at his or her disposal. • The returns must be accompanied with an itemized statement setting forth the names and addresses of the creditors who omitted to file their claims and, for each such claim, the amount of the debt and the date on which the goods and services were furnished. <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties [E.A., s. 457.18]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A private intervenor who is an elector or the representative of a private intervenor must, within 30 days after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report of all the private intervenor's expenses, in the form prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The report must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.
Ontario	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every candidate registered under the Act must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of all income and expenses received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. • The financial statement must also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and all the information required to be recorded for contributions over \$100 that

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>relates to the campaign period.</p> <p>Political parties [E.F.A., s. 41]</p> <p>Annual fiscal return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act must, on or before the 31st day of May in each year, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year; • of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding the income and expenses relating to an election received or incurred in a campaign period; and • setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over \$100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period. • The chief financial officer must also file an auditor's report. <p>Election expenses return [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of the income and expenses relating to the election received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. • The financial statement must also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over \$100 that relates to the campaign period. <p>Local associations [E.F.A., s. 41, 42(1)]</p> <p>Annual fiscal return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every constituency association registered under the Act must, on or before the 31st day of May in each year, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year; • of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding all income and expenses received or incurred in a campaign period; and • setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over \$100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period. • The chief financial officer must also file an auditor's report. <p>Election expenses return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief financial officer of every constituency association must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of all income and expenses received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report. • The financial statement must also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims, as well as all contributions over \$100 received during the campaign period. <p>Third parties</p>

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Manitoba	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., s. 61, 64]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 30 days after the end of the campaign period of an election, the official agent of every candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the candidate during the candidacy period; • all disbursements, including the election expenses, of the candidate during the candidacy period; • all transfers received and disbursed; • the assets and liabilities of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period; and • in the case of a disabled candidate, the reasonable expenses incurred by the candidate in relation to his or her disability to enable the candidate to campaign in the election period; <p>along with an auditor's report for the financial statement.</p> • At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent of every candidate must also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the candidacy period of the candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any person or organization was \$250 or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the person or organization; and • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the candidate during the candidacy period; • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any person or organization was \$25 or more but was less than \$250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the candidate during the candidacy period; • the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period and not included in the aggregates; and • in the case of a candidate endorsed by a registered political party, where the aggregate value of transfers to the candidate from the constituency association of the registered political party during the candidacy period was \$250 or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of any person or organization whose contributions to the constituency association during the candidacy period had an aggregate value of \$250 or more; and • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the candidacy period. <p>Political parties Annual fiscal return [E.F.A., s. 59, 62]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within three months after the end of every year, the chief financial officer of every registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: the income, including contributions and transfers; the expenses, including transfers; and the assets and liabilities of the registered political party.

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer of a registered political party must also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the fiscal year covered by the statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any person or organization was \$250 or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the person or organization; and • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the registered political party during the year; • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any person or organization was \$25 or more but was less than \$250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the registered political party during the year; • the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year and not included in the aggregates required; and • where the aggregate value of transfers to the registered political party from any constituency association of the registered political party during the year was \$250 or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of any person or organization whose contributions to the constituency association during the year had an aggregate value of \$250 or more; and • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the year. <p>Election expenses return [E.F.A., s. 60]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where during a year there occurs an election in respect of which a registered political party incurs election expenses, the annual statement filed by the registered political party must not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the income, including contributions and transfers, of the registered political party during the campaign period of the election; • the election expenses of the registered political party; and • the transfers made by the registered political party during the campaign period of the election to any candidate endorsed by the registered political party in the election or to any constituency association of the registered political party in any electoral division in which the election is being contested. • Within 30 days after the expiry of the campaign period for the election, the chief financial officer of the registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a separate audited statement setting out details of all income, election expenses and any transfers made during the campaign period of the election. <p>Local associations [E.F.A., s. 67(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where during any year the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of a constituency association from any person or organization is \$250 or more, the person responsible for the finances of the constituency association must, within 30 days after the end of the year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out: the name and address of the person or organization; and the

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the year.</p> <p>Third parties [E.F.A., s. 50]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third party spending must be included in spending limitations if the spending fits the definition of an election expense and is undertaken with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or a registered political party.
Saskatchewan	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 261(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within three months after the candidate has been declared elected, the business manager of each candidate must file with the returning officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election expenses return for the election; • an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and • a solemn oath or declaration by the candidate's business manager with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. • An election expenses return must contain, with respect to a candidate, a detailed statement of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all election expenses incurred, supported by verification by independent commercial sources of the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes; • the amount of any personal expenses and candidate campaign expenses paid by the candidate; • any disputed claims of which the business manager is aware; • any unpaid claims, with respect to which an application has been, or is about to be, made, of which the business manager is aware; • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution during the election for the use of the candidate from: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; any other persons or group of persons; • the number of contributors in each class mentioned above; • the name of, and the amount contributed by, each contributor in each class of persons who made a contribution in excess of \$250 for the use of the candidate; • the total of the net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid for each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function; collections made at any events mentioned above or any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials; and • copies of: supplier documents that state the particulars of each expense; and receipts or cancelled cheques that provide proof of payment with respect to the expenses. • An election expenses return must be accompanied by a copy, certified by the candidate or the candidate's business manager to be a true copy of every statement received by the candidate respecting contributions made during the election. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 250(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return with respect to the registered political party's receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, other than election expenses incurred in the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>fiscal year, and the auditor's report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A return must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution in the fiscal year for the use of the registered political party by: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; and any other persons or groups of persons; • the name of, and the amount contributed by, each person in each class mentioned above who made a contribution in excess of \$250 in the fiscal year to the registered political party; • the total net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid to attend each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function during the fiscal year; collections made at events mentioned above or at any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials during the fiscal year; • the operating expenses of the registered political party during the fiscal year; • the registered political party's total expenses during the fiscal year and the particulars of those expenses; and • the total of all other expenditures, other than election expenses, made by or on behalf of the party. • A return must be accompanied by a copy, certified by the chief official agent to be a true copy, of every statement received by the registered political party in the fiscal year. • A registered political party must file the return and auditor's report within four months of the end of the fiscal year to which the return relates. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 251(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate, the chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an election expenses return with respect to the party's election expenses; • an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and • a solemn oath or declaration by the party's chief official agent with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. • An election expenses return must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the registered political party on election expenses; and • the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes that were donated or provided at less than their commercial value; • and be accompanied by all supplier documents and proofs of payment relating to those expenses, as well as verification by an independent commercial source of the commercial value of goods and services used by the registered political party during the election that were donated or that were provided at less than their commercial value. <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p>

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Alberta	<p>Candidates [E.F.C.D.A., s. 35(1.1), 26(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within four months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total, including expenses paid on behalf of the candidate by a registered party or a constituency association, during the campaign period or that relate to the campaign period. • Every registered candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement must be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period exceeded an aggregate of \$375. <p>Political parties [E.F.C.D.A., s. 26(4), 34(1)(a), 34(3), 35(4), 35(8)]</p> <p>Annual fiscal return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement must be filed, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of \$375. • On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited financial statement setting out for the previous year the assets and liabilities, the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total excluding income, transfers and expenses relating to an election during a campaign period. • The chief financial officer of each registered party must file separate audited financial statements relating to the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>. • An audited financial statement and a copy of the auditor's report must accompany each financial statement of a registered party. • A chief financial officer must file separate financial statements relating to an election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>. <p>Election financial statement [E.F.C.D.A., s. 35(1), 26(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total of the party for which he or she acts that relate to an election during the campaign period, including a nil return where applicable. • Every registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement must be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period exceeded an aggregate of \$375. <p>Local associations [E.F.C.D.A., s. 34(1)(b), 26(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered constituency association must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out for the previous year the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total, including a nil return where applicable. • Every registered constituency association must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement must be filed, a return setting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed \$375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of \$375. <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
British Columbia	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 209(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the candidate, an election financing report. • The election financing report must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the election expenses incurred by the candidate, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the candidate exceeded the applicable election expenses limit; • the political contributions accepted by the candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received in relation to the individual's candidacy; • any transfers of money made or received by the candidate; • any loans or guarantees received by the candidate for election expenses and any conditions attached to them, including for loans the information recorded other than the address of an individual; • if the candidate was a nomination contestant, the political contributions accepted by the candidate as a nomination contestant in relation to the seeking of the nomination; • if the candidate incurred nomination contestant expenses during the campaign period, those nomination contestant expenses that are not included as election expenses; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the candidate; • any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the candidate in relation to the individual's candidacy or election, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; • any surplus for the candidate as referred to or any equivalent deficit, as at the day the report is prepared; • any political contributions received by the candidate but returned or otherwise

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>dealt with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any other information required by regulation. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 207(1)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered political party must be the calendar year. • An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political contributions the organization accepted during the year; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year; • the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year; • any transfers of money made or received by the organization during the year; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act; • any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them; • any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance; • any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. • In addition, a report for a registered political party must include the political contributions made by contributors who, during the period covered by the report, made political contributions to one or more of: the political party; a registered constituency association for the political party; and a candidate for the political party, that in total, have a value of more than \$250. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 210(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered political party that was represented by a candidate in the election, must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report. • The election financing report must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a report for a registered political party, the election expenses of the political party, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the political party exceeded the applicable election expenses limit; • the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>period;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, the information required by the Act; • any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. <p>Local associations</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 207(1)-(3), 207(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered constituency association must be the calendar year. • An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political contributions the organization accepted during the year; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year; • the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year; • any transfers if money made or received by the organization during the year; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act; • any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them; • any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance; • any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. • The first report of an organization must include the information referred to above for the period between the date of the statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization included in its application for registration and the end of the fiscal year for which the report is made. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 210(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered constituency association that is the local organization for the electoral district of a registered political party or a registered constituency association for an independent candidate in the election, must file with the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period the information required by the Act; • any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. <p>Third parties [E.A., s. 244(1)-(3), 245(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If during a campaign period an individual or organization sponsors election advertising that has a total value of \$500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election advertising disclosure report. • An election advertising disclosure report must be filed within 90 days after general voting day for the election to which it relates. • A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association is not required to file an election advertising disclosure report if the individual or organization is required to file an election financing report by which the election advertising is disclosed as an election expense. • An election advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the value of the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class; • the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period beginning six months before the election is called and ending at the end of the campaign period for the election; • any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution that was used to pay for the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor; • any other information required by regulation to be included. • Amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor: individuals; corporations; unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions; non-profit organizations; other identifiable contributors; anonymous contributors. • If the records of the sponsor indicate that, during the period for which contributions are required to be reported, a contributor made one or more

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>contributions of money that, in total, have a value of more than \$250 or a higher amount established by regulation, the report must include: the full name of the individual; the class of the contributor; if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors, principal officers or principal members of the organization; and the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made.</p>
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 385-390]</p> <p>Election revenue return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every registered political party and candidate must, within 60 days after the return to the writ, file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election revenue return. • The return must set out the following information with respect to revenues received during or within 30 days after the election period, as well as for revenues received before the issue of the writ for which receipts have been issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with respect to contributions received in the form of cash or negotiable instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions; • the number and total amount of all contributions over \$250; • the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50 but not more than \$250; • the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have been issued; • the total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have not been issued; • with respect to contributions in kind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number and total amount of all contributions in kind; • the number and total amount of all contributions in kind valued at more than \$50; • the total amount of all contributions in kind valued at \$50 or less; • the total amount of revenues from sources other than contributions including, for each fundraising activity or other source, the amount of profit; • any revenues received from a registered political party; • for each contribution of cash or negotiable instruments over \$250, the name and address of the contributor and the amount contributed; • for each contribution in kind with a value over \$50, the name and address of the contributor, a description of the contribution, and an estimate of its value; • where a contribution of a total amount of more than \$50 in any form is made by an unincorporated group, the name and address of the individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group; and • duplicate copies of all receipts issued during or within 30 days after the election period. <p>Election expenses return [E.A., s. 391(1), 392-393]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate and registered political party must, within 60 days after the return to the writ, file an election expenses return with the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<p>Officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The return must set out the fair market value of goods and services used during the election period as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electronic and print media, including all design, production, placement and distribution costs for advertising, literature and signs and other similar expenses; • office and administration, including rent, supplies, telecommunications, equipment rental and insurance and other similar expenses; • personnel, including staff salaries, per diems, honoraria, workers' compensation premiums, transportation, accommodation and other similar expenses; • election travel, including gas or mileage, vehicle rental, flights, accommodation, meals and other similar expenses; • any other costs, such as candidate stipends. • The following rules apply to the completion of an election expenses return: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • goods and services used in the election period must be included whether purchased or received as a contribution and, if purchased, regardless of when payment is made or due; • goods used in previous elections must not be included; • goods and services must be valued at the amount, if any, that is paid. <p>Election financing return [E.A., s. 394-395]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate and registered political party must, within 60 days after the return to the writ, file an election financing return with the Chief Electoral Officer. • The return must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total revenues of cash and negotiable instruments, as reported in the election revenue return; • total expenses, as reported in the election expenses return; • the surplus or deficit for the election; • total contributions in kind as reported in the election revenue return; • total campaign value, being the sum of the total expenses and total contributions in kind. • Where a deficit is reported, the election financing report must set out the names and addresses of all debt holders to whom payment is owed, and the amount of each debt. • Where a candidate was endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds must be paid to the registered political party. • Where a candidate was not endorsed by a registered political party in an election, the candidate's surplus funds must be remitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, who must pay them into the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. <p>Political parties</p> <p>Annual fiscal return [E.A., 382-384]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered political party must, on or before the last day of March in each year, file an annual revenue return with the Chief Electoral Officer. • The return must set out the following information for the preceding calendar year with respect only to contributions received in the form of cash or negotiable instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of all contributions;

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$250, and the name and address of and amount contributed by each contributor of more than \$250; • the number and total amount of all contributions of more than \$50 but not more than \$250; • the number and total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have been issued; • the total amount of all contributions of \$50 or less for which receipts have not been issued. • Where a contribution of more than \$50 in the form of cash or negotiable instruments during the year is made by an unincorporated group, the annual revenue return must include the name and address of the individual who is a principal of the unincorporated group. • An annual revenue return filed by a registered political party must identify any revenues in the form of cash or negotiable instruments that are also included in an election revenue return. • A registered political party must file with its annual revenue return the duplicate copies of all receipts issued during the year, including the receipts filed with an election revenue return. <p>Election expenses return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See "Candidates" <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 179(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payments of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • The return contains detailed statements in respect of the candidate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the total amount of contributions received during the campaign period; • the total amount of contributions received after polling day but deemed to have been made during the campaign period; • the individual amounts of contributions in excess of \$100 and the name and address of each such contributor; • the gross amount collected at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor; • all election expenses including disputed and unpaid claims. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
Nunavut	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 179(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payment of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent.• The return must contain detailed statements in respect of the candidate of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the total amount of contributions received during the campaign period;• the total amount of contributions received after polling day but deemed to have been made during the campaign period;• the individual amounts of contributions in excess of \$100 and the name and address of each such contributor;• the gross amount collected at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor;• all election expenses including disputed and unpaid claims. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A <p>Local associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A <p>Third parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
Canada	<p>Candidates [C.E.A., s. 464(1)-(2), 465(1)(a), 465(1)(c)-(d), 465(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without delay after receipt of a return of the writ for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the elected candidate, if any; • the name of any candidate who received 15 percent or more of the number of valid votes cast; and • the amount that is 15 percent of the election expenses limit provided by the Act. • On receipt of the certificate, the Receiver General must pay the amount set out in it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the official agent of any candidate named in the certificate as partial reimbursement for the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses. • On receipt of all the required documents or an update of them from a candidate named in a certificate, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide the Receiver General with a certificate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • states that the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that the candidate and his or her official agent have complied with all of the Act's requirements for paying claims and reporting election expenses; • states that the candidate has incurred more than 30 percent of the election expenses limit; and • sets out the amount of the final instalment of the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses reimbursement. • The amount of the final instalment of the candidate's election expenses and personal expenses reimbursement is the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the difference between 50 percent of the sum of the candidate's paid election expenses and paid personal expenses less the partial reimbursement; and • 50 percent of the election expenses limit provided for in the Act. <p>Political parties [C.E.A., s. 435(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On receipt from a registered party of the election expenses return and related documents, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide the Receiver General with a certificate that sets out the amount that is 22.5 percent of the registered party's election expenses that were paid by its registered agents as set out in the return for its general election expenses, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candidates endorsed by the registered party received at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two percent of the number of valid votes cast at the election; or • five percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endorsed a candidate.
Newfoundland	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 312(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for one-third of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of one-third of the expense limit. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses, together with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the statement meets the requirements. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
Prince Edward Island	<p>Candidates [E.E.A., s. 22(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report, or an amount equal to 75¢ for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of \$1 500 and a maximum payment of \$3 000. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports, together with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act. • After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and • approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 182(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than 15 percent of the valid votes cast in an election by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding \$1.12 for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the electoral district. • In an electoral district in which there is more than one official candidate of a recognized party the total reimbursement of all the official candidates for that party must not exceed \$1.12 for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the district and the reimbursement must be divided equally among those candidates. • After the official agent of the candidate has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and • approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 78(1)-(2), 79(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election expenses reimbursement must be paid to the official agent of each candidate at any election declared elected, and to the official agent of each candidate having obtained 15 percent of the valid votes cast in the electoral district in which he or she was a candidate.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The election expenses reimbursement to be paid to the official agent of a candidate entitled thereto must be an amount equal to the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of the election expenses of the candidate as set out in his or her statement, excluding claims contested by his or her official agent, and excluding amounts representing the value of contributions from any other candidate, and made by the candidate to the registered district association associated with the candidate's party in the electoral district in which the person is a candidate; or • an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing 35¢ for each of the electors in the electoral district and adding thereto the cost of mailing a single one ounce first class letter to each elector in the electoral district. • The Supervisor must not issue a certificate authorizing the payment of an election expenses reimbursement to the official agent of a candidate until he or she has received a return of election expenses for that candidate. <p>Political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 457]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate is reimbursed an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act, if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is declared elected; • has obtained at least 15 percent of the valid votes. In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, no reimbursement may exceed the amount of the debts resulting from his or her election expenses. • The election expenses that may be reimbursed may in no case exceed the maximum amount of \$1.00 per elector during a general election. <p>Political parties [E.A., s. 457.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must reimburse to each political party that obtained at least 1 percent of the valid votes an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act. • The election expenses that may be reimbursed may not exceed the limit fixed of 50¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which the party had an official candidate during a general election.
Ontario	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., s. 44(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every registered candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 percent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report; and • 20 percent of the maximum expenditure limit allowed under the Act. • In relation to candidates in those electoral districts specified in the Act, the amount determined above must be increased by the applicable amount under the Act. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the financial statements and auditor's report in respect of the candidate and with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of the Act. <p>Political parties [E.F.A., s. 44(6)-(7)]</p>

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every registered party that receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of income and expenses with the Chief Election Officer, together with the auditor's report, is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5¢ by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Election Officer under the <i>Election Act</i>, in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 percent of the popular vote and such money must be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. • A political party is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless its chief financial officer has filed the required financial statements and auditor's report, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act.
Manitoba	<p>Candidates [E.F.A., s. 72(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate who obtained 10 percent or more of all valid votes cast is eligible for a reimbursement of the lesser of 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted to the candidate and 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by or on behalf of the candidate. <p>Political parties [E.F.A., s. 71(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a general election, whose endorsed candidates obtained in the aggregate 10 percent or more of all the valid votes cast in all the electoral divisions in the province; and • in the case of a by-election in an electoral division, whose endorsed candidate obtained 10 percent or more of the valid votes cast in the electoral division; <p>is eligible for a reimbursement in respect of its election expenses. The amount calculated is the lesser of 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted, and 50 percent of the actual election expenses.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Candidates [E.A., s. 265(1), 265(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the candidate has received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within three months after the candidate has been declared elected. • The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible is an amount equal to one-half of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate. <p>Political parties [E.A., s. 264(1), 264(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered political party is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the candidates that it has endorsed have received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the election; and the registered political party has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate. • The maximum amount of reimbursement for which a registered political party is eligible is the lesser of: the adjusted amount of \$195 407; and an amount equal to one-third of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the registered political party, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	the payment of which is refused by the registered political party.
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Annual allowances
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>[E.E.A., s. 23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual allowance in the prescribed amount must be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly. • The prescribed amount means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding \$2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. • The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>[P.P.F.A., s. 31, 32(1), 32.1(1), 34(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual allowance must be payable for the year 1979 and each subsequent year: to every registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly on the first day of January of each year; and to every registered political party which, although not represented in the Legislative Assembly, had at least 10 official candidates at the immediately preceding general election. • The annual allowance of each registered political party entitled thereto must be an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the adjusted amount determined in the Act by the total number of valid votes cast for the official candidates of that party at the immediately preceding general election. • The adjusted amount must be: for the year 1981, \$1.30; and for each year subsequent to 1981, the product of \$1.30 multiplied by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September next before that year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September, 1980. • The annual allowance must be used by the registered political party to pay the costs of their current administration, to propagate their political programs and to coordinate the political activities of their members.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 81-83]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, every year, determine an allowance for each authorized party. • The allowance must be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of 50¢ by the number of electors entered on the lists of electors used at that election. • The allowance must be used to reimburse the expenses incurred by the parties for their current administration, the propagation of their political programs and the coordination of the political activities of their members; it must be paid only if the expenses are actually incurred and paid.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Annual allowances
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
Canada	<p>[I.T.A., s. 127(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year in respect of the total of all amounts each of which is a monetary contribution made by the taxpayer in the year to a registered party or to a candidate whose nomination has been confirmed in an election of a member or members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the total, if the total does not exceed \$200; • \$150 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$200, if the total exceeds \$200 and does not exceed \$550; or • the lesser of \$325 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the total exceeds \$550, and \$500; <p>if payment of each monetary contribution that is included in the total is proven by filing a receipt with the Minister, signed by a registered agent of the registered party or by the official agent of the candidate whose nomination has been confirmed, as the case may be, that contains prescribed information.</p>
Newfoundland	<p>[E.A., s. 339(2)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered non-affiliated candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or • \$300 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550 and does not exceed \$1 150; <p>if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party, registered district association or registered non-affiliated candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum allowable deduction is \$500.
Prince Edward Island	<p>[I.T.A., s. 9(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or • the lesser of: \$300 plus 33¹/₃ percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$550, and \$500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
Nova Scotia	<p>[I.A., s. 10(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<p>contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lesser of \$300 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds \$550, and \$500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
New Brunswick	<p>[I.T.A., s. 2.1(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered independent candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or • the lesser of \$300 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550 if the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500; <p>if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the official representative of the registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate, as the case may be.</p>
Quebec	<p>[T.A., s. 776]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an individual elector makes a cash contribution during a given fiscal year to the official representative of an authorized political party, of a recognized authority of an authorized political party or of an independent registered candidate, he or she can deduct from his or her tax to be paid for that fiscal year, pursuant to this section, calculated without consideration of sections 752.1 to 752.5, an amount equivalent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for contributions not exceeding \$200, 75 percent of this contribution; • for contributions exceeding \$200, the lesser of \$250 or the sum of \$150 and 50 percent of the amount in excess of \$200 of this contribution.
Ontario	<p>[I.T.A., s. 9.1][C.T.A., s. 36(1)]</p> <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount determined under this subsection for a taxation year is, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year does not exceed the first contribution level for the taxation year, 75 percent of the total amount contributed; • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first but not the second contribution level for the taxation year, the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the first contribution level for the taxation year (\$300); and • 50 percent of the amount by which the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first contribution level for the taxation year (next \$700); • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the second contribution level for the taxation year, the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the tax credit limit for the taxation year; and • the amount determined according to the following formula: $(0.75 \times A) + [0.50 \times (B - A)] + [0.333 \times (C - B)]$ (next \$1 000) Where: "A" is the first contribution level for the taxation year; "B" is the second contribution level for the taxation year; and "C" is the total amount contributed in the taxation year.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<p>Corporations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In computing a corporation's taxable income for a taxation year, there may be deducted the aggregate of amounts that are contributions for the purposes of the <i>Election Finances Act</i> and that are contributed in the taxation year ending after February 12, 1975 to the extent that such contributions have not already been deducted, by the corporation to registered candidates, to registered constituency associations or to registered parties, provided that the deduction does not exceed the least of: the amount contributed; its taxable income computed without reference to the Act, and \$15 000.
Manitoba	<p>[I.T.A., s. 10(1)] [E.F.A., s. 36(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under the Act for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by the taxpayer in that year to registered political parties and registered candidates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent of the amount contributed if the amount contributed does not exceed \$100; \$75, plus 50 percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$100 if the amount contributed exceeds \$100 but does not exceed \$550; and if the amount contributed exceeds \$550, the lesser of \$300, plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds \$550, or \$500; if payment of each amount that is included in the amount contributed is proven by filing receipts with the treasurer signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the registered candidate, as the case may be, that contain prescribed information. Tax receipts may only be issued for contributions in the form of money, cheque or similar instrument.
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 275(3), Not in Force]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax receipts may only be issued to voters and the maximum total amount of tax receipts that may be issued to any voter for any one election is \$1 150.
Alberta	<p>[A.I.T.A., s. 13(2), 24]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> contributed by a taxpayer, either individual or corporate, during the taxation year to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the case of a registered party, a registered constituency association or a registered candidate who is a candidate under the <i>Election Act</i>, for contributions made on or after January 1, 1982, in respect of an election under the <i>Election Act</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150; \$112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$150 but does not exceed \$825; or the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825; and in the case of a registered party that has nominated a candidate under the

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	<p><i>Senatorial Selection Act</i> or a registered candidate who is a candidate under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>, for contributions made on or after January 1, 1989, in respect of an election under the <i>Senatorial Selection Act</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed \$150; • \$112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$150 but does not exceed \$825; or • the lesser of \$750, and \$450 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount contributed in excess of \$825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds \$825; <p>or the amount of the tax payable, whichever is the lesser.</p>
British Columbia	<p>[I.T.A., s. 20(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year, in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an eligible political contribution, whichever of the following is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate, if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; • the smaller of \$300 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500.
Yukon	<p>[I.T.A., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under this part for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an amount contributed by the taxpayer in the year to a registered political party or to a candidate at an election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; • \$75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100 if the aggregate exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$550; or • the smaller of \$300 plus 33$\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$550, and \$500; <p>if payment of each amount contributed that is included in the aggregate is proved by filing receipts with the Minister, signed by an official of the registered political party or by an agent of the candidate, as the case may be.</p>
Northwest Territories	<p>[I.T.A., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or • the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.
Nunavut	<p>[I.T.A., s. 5(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed \$100; or • the lesser of \$100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds \$100, and \$500.

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Definition [C.E.A., s. 319, 323(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election advertising means the transmission to the public by any means during an election period of an advertising message that promotes or opposes a registered party or the election of a candidate, including one that takes a position on an issue with which a registered party or candidate is associated. For greater certainty, it does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the transmission to the public of an editorial, a debate, a speech, an interview, a column, a letter, a commentary or news; • the distribution of a book, or the promotion of the sale of a book, for no less than its commercial value, if the book was planned to be made available to the public regardless of whether there was to be an election; • the transmission of a document directly by a person or a group to their members, employees or shareholders, as the case may be; or • the transmission by an individual, on a non-commercial basis on what is commonly known as the Internet, of his or her personal political views. • The transmission to the public of a notice of an event that the leader of a registered party intends to attend or an invitation to meet or hear the leader of a registered party is not election advertising. <p>Authorization [C.E.A., s. 320]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate or registered party, or a person acting on their behalf, who causes election advertising to be conducted must mention in or on the message that its transmission was authorized by the official agent of the candidate or by the registered agent of the party, as the case may be. <p>Restrictions on advertising [C.E.A., s. 323(1), 350(1)-(2), 350(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must knowingly transmit election advertising to the public in an electoral district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in the electoral district. • A third party must not incur election advertising expenses of a total amount of more than \$150 000 during an election period in relation to a general election. • Not more than \$3 000 of the \$150 000 must be incurred to promote or oppose the election of one or more candidates in a given electoral district, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naming them; • showing their likenesses; • identifying them by their respective political affiliations; or • taking a position on an issue with which they are particularly associated. • A third party must not incur election advertising expenses of a total amount of more than \$3 000 in a given electoral district during the election period of a by-election. <p>Government advertising [C.E.A., 321(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must knowingly conduct election advertising or cause it to be conducted using a means of transmission of the Government of Canada.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 288(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political advertisement means a matter promoting or opposing a registered party or the election of a candidate but does not include news stories, including interviews, commentaries or other works prepared for and published by a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication if the publication of those works is not paid for by or on behalf of a political party or candidate.

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>Authorization [E.A., s. 288(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate must not publish a political advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of an outdoor advertising facility unless he or she or it furnishes to the publisher of the advertisement his or her or its identification, in writing, together with the identification in writing, of a natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate sponsoring the political advertisement. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 226.1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent must not, after the issue of a writ for an election and before the day immediately following the polling day, except during the period of 21 days immediately preceding the day before polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or • procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the election of a candidate. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Definition [E.E.A., s. 13(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political advertisement and political advertising means any matter promoting or opposing any registered party or the election of any registered candidate for which a fee is paid, but does not include any news reporting. <p>Authorization [E.E.A., s. 13(3), 13(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person, corporation, trade union or registered party must cause any political advertisement to be broadcast on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or published in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of any outdoor advertising facility unless he, she or it furnishes to the broadcaster or publisher of the political advertisement his, her or its identification in writing, together with the identification, in writing, of any person, corporation or trade union or registered party sponsoring the political advertisement. • All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements must bear or make reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or • in the case of an advertisement done without the knowledge and consent of the registered party or registered candidate, the name of the person, corporation or the trade union authorizing the political advertising. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.E.A., s. 17(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No registered party or registered candidate and no person, corporation or trade union acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent must, except during the election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or • procure for publication, cause to be published or consent to the publication of,

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p style="text-align: center;">an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of outdoor advertising facilities; for the purpose of directly promoting the election of a registered candidate or opposing any other registered party or candidate.</p> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 176(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every printed advertisement, prospectus, placard, poster, pamphlet, handbill or circular relating to an election must bear the name and address of the printer and of the person on whose behalf it was printed or published. • Every advertisement relating to an election published in a newspaper or other publication must mention the name and address of the person who has it published, and such name and address must be mentioned at the beginning or at the end of any sponsored radio or television program relating to an election. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 176(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must publish or distribute any thing referred to above that does not conform to those requirements. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [P.P.F.A., s. 73(2)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every advertisement relating to an election published in a newspaper, periodical or other publication and ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or a person authorized by a chief agent or official agent must bear the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered. • Every broadcast of a sponsored radio or television advertisement relating to an election and ordered by a chief agent or official agent must mention the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered, at the beginning or the end of the broadcast. • Every printed advertisement and every radio or television advertisement not ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or person authorized by a chief or official agent must bear the name and address of its printer and the name of the person who ordered its publication, or mention at the beginning or at the end of the broadcast the name of the person who ordered the broadcast, as the case may be. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 117(3)-(4)] [P.P.F.A., s. 50(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising program; or • publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>publication, a speech, or any advertising; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmit, convey or cause to be transmitted or conveyed by any means to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising; <p>in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate. This does not prohibit a <i>bona fide</i> news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing any excerpts from a speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any radio or television station; • any newspaper, magazine or similar publication; or • any means of transmitting or conveying communications to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications; outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the broadcasting, publication, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election is guilty of an illegal practice. • Expenditures other than election expenses incurred by registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates for advertising or broadcasting undertakings or in newspapers, periodicals or other printed matter must be limited so as not to exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of registered political parties, \$35 000 in each calendar year; and • in the case of registered district associations, and registered independent candidates, \$2 000 in each calendar year. <p>This does not include advertising that is limited to publicizing the date, place, time, scheduled program and organizers of a public meeting, and publicizing any corrections to such an advertisement.</p> <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 421, 421.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the cost of the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity exceeds \$300, the printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster may only mention or, indicate as the person having caused the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity to be produced, published or broadcast, the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate or party. • Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, who caused it to be published. • Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 413, 404(13), 429, 429.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election period, only the official agent of a candidate or of an authorized party or his or her deputy may incur or authorize election expenses. • Are not considered election expenses:

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed \$300 for the entire election period, incurred by an authorized private intervenor in accordance with the expenses of private intervenors, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's views on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots. • In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the election. • On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Ontario	<p>Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political advertising means advertising in any broadcast, print, electronic or other medium with the purpose of promoting or opposing any registered party or the election of a registered candidate, and "political advertisement" has a corresponding meaning. <p>Authorization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., s. 37(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackout period means the period that begins when the writ of election is issued and ends on the 22nd day before polling day, and polling day and the day before polling day. • No political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's assent, must arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. • No broadcaster or publisher must allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Manitoba	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.F.A., s. 48(1), 48(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party, must print, publish or distribute during an election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; or • on a billboard, bus or other property normally used for purposes of commercial advertising; or

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material; • a sign or banner; <p>the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election or print, publish or distribute any other campaign material intended for public distribution, unless the advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and has printed on it a statement of that authorization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party during an election period, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cause to appear on radio or television or any other electronic medium any advertisement the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election; or • cause to appear any other campaign material intended for public distribution; unless the advertisement or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and a statement of the authorization is announced or shown with it. • When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate must provide the authorization in respect of any advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material intended for public distribution prepared before the appointment of the official agent. <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Government advertising [E.F.A., s. 56(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No department of the government of Manitoba and no Crown agency must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during an election period for a general election, publish or advertise in any manner; or • during an election period for a by-election in an electoral division, publish or advertise in any manner in the electoral division; any information concerning the programs or activities of the department or Crown agency, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in continuation of earlier publications or advertisements concerning ongoing programs of the department or Crown agency; or • to solicit applications for employment with the department or Crown agency; or • where the publication or advertisement is required by law; or • where the publication or advertisement is deemed necessary by the Chief Electoral Officer for the administration of an election.
Saskatchewan	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 215(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisement means any of the following that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text; • any audio publication or representation; • any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet; • any electronic or digital display; • any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>candidacy of a particular person.</p> <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 215(2)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the name and address of the person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 243(4)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adjusted amount of \$195 407 is the maximum total advertising expenses that may be incurred during a fiscal year by a registered political party, including advertising expenses incurred by the following persons or groups using funds provided directly or indirectly by the registered political party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a constituency organization of the registered political party; • a candidate endorsed by the registered political party; • a member of the Legislative Assembly who is a member of the registered political party. • Advertising expenses means expenses for advertising in any newspaper or magazine published in Saskatchewan or for acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking. <p>Government advertising [E.A., s. 277(1)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a general election, no Government department, defined as any department, board, commission, Crown corporation or agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, must publish in any manner any information with respect to the activities of the department. • During a by-election, no Government department must publish in any manner in the constituency any information with respect to the activities of the department. • During a by-election in a constituency that includes, in whole or in part, an urban municipality having a population exceeding 20 000 inhabitants, no Government department must publish in any manner in the urban municipality any information with respect to the activities of the department. • The above do not apply to information that, because of an emergency, is required to be published in the public interest; or advertising by a Crown corporation that was contracted prior to the issue of a writ and is related to the Crown corporation's competitive business interests. • Every person in Saskatchewan in charge of a broadcasting undertaking in Saskatchewan or an undertaking that publishes a newspaper, magazine or periodical in Saskatchewan must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a solemn declaration, within two months of polling day for the election, setting out: whether or not any information has been published or broadcast by the undertaking of which the person is in charge; and if any information has been published or broadcast, the name of the Government department that requested the publication and the details of the publication.
Alberta	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 133(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election must include on its front in legible form the name and address of the

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>sponsor.</p> <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
British Columbia	<p>Definition [E.A., s. 228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election advertising means advertising used during a campaign period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, a registered political party. <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 230-231, 233(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising with the property of any other individual or organization or indirectly through any other individual or organization. • An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of the financial agent; • if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; • indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and • gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. • An individual or organization must not sponsor or agree to sponsor election advertising that is or is to be conducted on general voting day by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 233(1), 236(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On general voting day, an individual or organization must not conduct election advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television. • A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association may sponsor election advertising as an election expense, subject to the applicable election expenses limit. • An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising during a campaign period: such that the total value of that election advertising is greater than \$5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the election advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than \$5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Yukon	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 326(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election,

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	<p>whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, must include the name and address of its sponsor.</p> <p>Restrictions on advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 174(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 224]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Authorization [E.A., s. 174(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. <p>Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 224]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000. <p>Government advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
Canada	<p>Restrictions [C.E.A., s. 326, 327, 328(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first person who transmits the results of an election survey – other than a survey that is not based on recognized statistical methods – to the public during an election period and any person who transmits them to the public within 24 hours after they are first transmitted to the public must provide the following together with the results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the sponsor of the survey; • the name of the person or organization that conducted the survey; • the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted; • the population from which the sample of respondents was drawn; • the number of people who were contacted to participate in the survey; and • if applicable, the margin of error in respect of the data obtained. • In addition to the above information, the following must be provided in the case of a transmission to the public by means other than broadcasting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wording of the survey questions in respect of which data is obtained; and • the means by which a report may be obtained. • A sponsor of an election survey must, at any time during an election after the results of the survey are transmitted to the public, provide, on request, a copy of a written report on the results of the survey. The report must include the following, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the sponsor of the survey; • the name and address of the person or organization that conducted the survey; • the date on which or the period during which the survey was conducted; • information about the method used to collect the data from which the survey results are derived, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sampling method; • the population from which the sample was drawn; • the size of the initial sample; • the number of individuals who were asked to participate in the survey and the numbers and respective percentages of them who participated in the survey, refused to participate in the survey, and were ineligible to participate in the survey; • the dates and time of day of the interviews; • the method used to recalculate data to take into account in the survey the results of participants who expressed no opinion, were undecided or failed to respond to any or all of the survey questions; and • any weighting factors or normalization procedures used in deriving the results of the survey; and • the wording of the survey questions and, if applicable, the margins of error in respect of the data obtained. • A sponsor may charge a fee of up to \$0.25 per page for a copy of the report. • The first person who transmits the results of an election survey that is not based on recognized statistical methods to the public during an election period and any person who transmits them within 24 hours after they are first transmitted to the public must indicate that the survey was not based on recognized statistical methods. • No person must knowingly cause to be transmitted to the public, in an electoral district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in that electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
	<p>to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must transmit to the public, in an electoral district on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in that electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted to the public.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	<p>Restrictions [E.A., s. 235]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a campaign period, an individual or organization who first publishes in British Columbia the results of an election opinion survey must publish the following information with the results of the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name of the sponsor of the survey; • the name of the individual or organization who conducted the survey; • the dates when the survey was conducted; • to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the number of individuals contacted for the survey and the percentage of those who refused to take part in the survey; • to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the margin of error for the survey; • the exact wording of each question for which data are reported; • for each question for which the margin of error is greater than that reported, the margin of error for the question; • a mailing address or telephone number, indicating it as the address or telephone number at which the sponsor can be contacted to obtain a written report regarding the survey. • If the results of an election opinion survey are to be published without the authorization of the sponsor, at least 24 hours before first publication, the individual or organization who publishes the results must notify the sponsor so that the report can be prepared. • From the time of the first publication of an election opinion survey until the end of the campaign period, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia, the sponsor must provide on request a copy of a written report on the results of the survey, published in British Columbia, including the following information to the extent that it is applicable to the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the sponsor of the survey; • the name and address of the individual or organization who conducted the survey; • the dates when the survey was conducted; • the exact wording of each question for which data are reported; • the method used to collect the information; • the population from which the sample was drawn; • the size of the initial sample and the number of individuals contacted for the survey;

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number and percentage of individuals contacted who answered the survey; • the number and percentage of individuals contacted who refused to take part in the survey; • the method used to recalculate percentages when those who expressed no opinion or those who did not respond are omitted; • the times of any interviews; • the sampling method; • the number of ineligible individuals contacted; • any weighting factors or normalization procedures used; • the margin of error for the survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fee may be charged for a report but the fee: must be based on the reasonable costs of reproducing the original report; and, as a limit, must not be more than \$25 or a higher amount established by regulation. <p>Definition [E.A., s. 228, 229(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election opinion survey means an opinion survey respecting an election or a matter of public discussion in relation to the election, including an opinion survey respecting an issue discussed publicly in the election. • The sponsor of election advertising or an election opinion survey is whichever of the following is applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the individual or organization who pays for the election advertising or election opinion survey to be conducted; • if the services of conducting the advertising or survey are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution; • if the individual or organization that is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time [C.E.A., s. 335(1), 338(1), 338(3)-(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the second day before polling day, every broadcaster must, subject to the regulations made under the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> and the conditions of its licence, make available for purchase by all registered parties for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of the registered parties, six and one-half hours of broadcasting time during prime time on its facilities. • In allocating broadcasting time, the Broadcasting Arbitrator must give equal weight to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of seats in the House of Commons held by each of the registered parties at the previous general election; and • the percentage of the popular vote at the previous general election of each registered party. • The Broadcasting Arbitrator must also give half the weight given to each of the factors referred to above, to the number of candidates endorsed by each of the registered parties at the previous general election, expressed as a percentage of all candidates endorsed by all registered parties at that election. • In no case must the Broadcasting Arbitrator allocate more than 50 percent of the total of the broadcasting time to a registered party. • If the calculation would give more than 50 percent of the total of the broadcasting time to a registered party, the Broadcasting Arbitrator must allocate the excess amount to the other registered parties entitled to broadcasting time on a proportionate basis. • If the Broadcasting Arbitrator considers that an allocation would be unfair to a registered party or contrary to the public interest, the allocation may be modified, in any manner that the Broadcasting Arbitrator considers appropriate. <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [C.E.A., s. 345(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period beginning on the issue of the writs for a general election and ending at midnight on the second day before polling day at that election, every network operator must, subject to the regulations made under the <i>Broadcasting Act</i> and to the conditions of its licence, make available, at no cost, to the registered parties and eligible parties, for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those parties, broadcasting time if the network formed and operated by the network operator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reaches a majority of Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts; • is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and • does not involve a distribution undertaking as defined in the <i>Broadcasting Act</i>. • The minimum amount of broadcasting time that a network operator is to make available must be no less than the amount of free broadcasting time made available by it at the last general election and must be made available as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two minutes to every registered party and every eligible party; and • the remainder to all registered parties that have been allocated any of the broadcasting time to be made available under the Act and all eligible parties that have requested broadcasting time under the Act in the proportion that their allocated or requested purchasable broadcasting time bears to the total broadcasting time allocated or requested under the Act.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	<p>Rates charged [C.E.A., s. 348(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must charge a registered party, any other political party or a candidate or a person acting on behalf of any of them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a rate for broadcasting time made available to the party or candidate, in the period beginning on the issue of the writ and ending at midnight on the second day before polling day, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to any other person at any time within that period.
Newfoundland	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Rates charged [E.A., s. 226.2(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day at an election and ending on the day before polling day, a person, corporation or trade union must not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to another person in that period; or • charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or dispersed and made public that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in another issue published or dispersed and made public in that period. • In addition, the rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking or for an advertisement in a periodical publication must be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time or an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period. • The rates must be the same for all registered parties or candidates.
Prince Edward Island	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Rates charged [E.E.A., s. 17(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person or corporation must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on any broadcasting undertaking in the election period, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to any other person in that period; or • charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its,

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	<p>his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or distributed and made public in the election period that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in any other issue thereof published or distributed and made public in that period.</p>
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [P.P.F.A., s. 48(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every broadcasting undertaking and every publisher of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter may, free of charge, make broadcasting time on radio or television or advertising space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter, available to registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates, if such a service is offered on an equitable basis, qualitatively and quantitatively, to all such parties, associations or independent candidates. <p>Rates charged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [E.A., s. 423]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election period, a radio, television or cable broadcaster and the owner of a newspaper, periodical or other publication may make air time on the radio or television or space in the newspaper, periodical or other publication available free of charge to the leaders of the parties and to candidates, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to all the candidates of the same electoral division or to all the leaders of the parties represented in the National Assembly or which obtained at least three percent of the valid votes at the last general election. <p>Rates charged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Ontario	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Rates charged [E.F.A., s. 37(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election campaign, no person or corporation must charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any broadcast, print, electronic or other medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time during that period.

Election Financing

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Rates charged [E.A., s. 232]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not charge a registered political party, registered constituency association or candidate a rate for election advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same campaign period.
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

PART H ENFORCEMENT

PART H ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement authority	H.3
Responsible for enforcement of the Act	
Power to investigate	
Power to institute proceedings	
Limitation periods for instituting proceedings	
Judgment	
General offences/Penalties	H.15
General offences	
Additional penalties	
Offences and penalties in relation to:	
Campaign	H.19
Access	
False statements	
Gambling and alcohol	H.23
Beverage alcohol	
Gambling and betting	
Register of electors/Voters list	H.27
False information	
Use of information	
Polling day	H.33
Voting	
Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery)	
Impersonation	
Intimidation	
Secrecy	
Ballots	

Enforcement

Election officers H.69

Communications H.75
 Advertising and surveys
 Election signs
 Broadcasting
 Third party advertising

Election finances H.89

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
Canada	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [C.E.A., s. 509]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a Commissioner of Canada Elections, whose duty is to ensure that the Act is complied with and enforced. <p>Power to investigate [C.E.A., s. 510]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Chief Electoral Officer believes on reasonable grounds that an election officer may have committed an offence against the Act or that any person may have committed any of the offences listed in this section of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must direct the Commissioner to make any inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances and the Commissioner must proceed with the inquiry. <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 511, 512(1), 513, 516(1)-(2), 517(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offence under the Act has been committed and is of the view that the public interest justifies it, the Commissioner may institute or cause to be instituted a prosecution for the offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after any inquiry referred to above; or • where no inquiry has been held, on the Commissioner's own initiative, or after the receipt, within six months after its commission, of a written complaint alleging the commission of the offence. • No prosecution for an offence may be instituted under the Act by a person other than the Commissioner without the Commissioner's prior written consent. • The Commissioner, where he or she considers it to be in the public interest, may take any measures, including incurring any expenses, in relation to an inquiry, prosecution, injunction or compliance agreement under the Act. • If the Commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit an act or omission that is contrary to the Act, the Commissioner may, during an election period, after taking into account the nature and seriousness of the act or omission, the need to ensure fairness of the electoral process and the public interest, apply to a competent court for an injunction ordering the person to refrain from committing any act that the court deems is contrary to the Act and/or do any act that the court deems is required by the Act. • If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed, is about to commit or is likely to commit an act or omission that could constitute an offence under the Act, the Commissioner may enter into a compliance agreement, aimed at ensuring compliance with the Act, with that person. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., s. 514]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosecution for an offence under the Act must be instituted within 18 months after the day on which the offence was committed. • If a prosecution cannot be instituted because the offender has left the jurisdiction of the court, the prosecution may be instituted within one year after the offender's return. <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 525(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following courts are competent courts for the purposes of the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Trial Division of the Federal Court; • in the Province of Ontario, the Superior Court of Justice; • in the Province of Quebec, the Superior Court; • in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>the Northwest Territories, the Supreme Court;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Court of Queen’s Bench; • in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court; and • in Nunavut, the Nunavut Court of Justice.
Newfoundland	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer to enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 273(2), 274(1), 274(2)(a)-(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must conduct periodic investigations and examinations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties and candidates in relation to elections and may conduct an audit of the accounts of a registered party or candidate where he or she considers it necessary to do so. • For the purpose of determining whether the provisions respecting election finances are being complied with, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, upon production of his or her authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer to enter the premises that are referred to in the authorization and in which the books, papers and records of a political party or candidate are kept, may at any reasonable time enter those premises and examine those books, papers and records. • Where the Chief Electoral Officer or a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer believes on reasonable grounds that a party or candidate is contravening or has contravened a provision relating to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer or his or her representative may, with a warrant, enter and search premises or make inquiries. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 229(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, a Crown prosecutor must institute proceedings. • With respect to contested elections, an application to the court may be instituted by a candidate at that election, or a person who had the right to vote at that election. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 235]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, there is no specified time limit for instituting proceedings. • With respect to contested elections, an application must be made within two months after the day on which polling day was held for the election to which the application relates. • When an application questions the return or an election upon an allegation of a corrupt practice or an illegal practice, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other act to have been made or done: by the member to whose return the application relates; or by a scrutineer of that member with the consent and knowledge of the member or his or her official agent; in pursuance or in furtherance of the corrupt or illegal practice alleged in the application, the application may be made within one month of the payment of that money or the doing of that other act. <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 227(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of the Act, “court” means the Trial Division.
Prince Edward Island	Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 3(1)(b)]

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.E.A., s. 3(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to investigate offences against the Act lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. • The Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island requires all complaints to be submitted to him or her in writing, copies of which are then given to the police or RCMP. • The Chief Electoral Officer must conduct such investigations and examinations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties and registered candidates as he or she considers necessary in relation to election campaigns. <p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5] [E.E.A., s. 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, instituted all proceedings following the recommendations of the police or the RCMP. • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be presented to the court by a person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a candidate at such election. • With respect to election financing, no prosecution under the <i>Election Expenses Act</i> must be instituted without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [C.E.A., s. 12(1)] [E.E.A., s. 32]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, there are no specified time limits for instituting proceedings. • With respect to contested elections, the petition must be presented to the court not later than 30 days after the day fixed for the nomination, in case the candidate or candidates have been declared elected on that day, and in other cases 40 days after the holding of the poll, unless it questions the return or election upon an allegation of corrupt practices, and specially alleges a payment of money or other act of bribery by any member or on his or her account, with his or her privity, since the time of the taking of the votes of such electors in pursuance or in furtherance of such corrupt practice, in which case the petition may be presented at any time within 30 days after the date of such payment or act. • With respect to election financing, no prosecution must be instituted under the <i>Election Expenses Act</i> more than one year after the facts upon which the prosecution is based first came to the knowledge of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. • With respect to contested elections, a petition must be presented to the Supreme Court or any judge thereof.
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to investigate offences against the Act lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, the Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the Act. • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be presented to the court by a person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a candidate at such election. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 209(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosecution for an offence against the Act must be commenced within nine months next after the day on which the offence was committed and not thereafter. <p>Judgment [C.E.A, s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the Act, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. • Where a court is hearing a petition under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i>, "court" means the Supreme Court or any judge thereof.
New Brunswick	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(4)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [P.P.F.A., s. 16]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to investigate offences against the <i>Elections Act</i> lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. • With respect to election financing, the Supervisor of Political Financing may hold an inquiry and is vested with all the powers, privileges and duties of a Commissioner under the <i>Inquiries Act</i> and the regulations thereunder. <p>Power to institute proceedings [P.P.F.A., s. 90(1)] [C.E.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the <i>Elections Act</i>. • No prosecution must be instituted under the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> without the consent of the Attorney-General. • With respect to contested elections, a petition complaining of the undue election or undue return of a member, by reason of any corrupt practice, irregularity, improper conduct, or want of qualification, or by reason of any matter that, without limitation by reason of the above particularity, is sufficient to set aside such election or return, may be presented to the court by a person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a person alleging himself or herself to have been a candidate at such election. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [P.P.F.A., s. 90(3)(a), 90(4)] [C.E.A., s. 7, 25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i>, there is no specified time limitation for the instituting of proceedings. • With respect to election financing, every prosecution for an offence against the <i>Political Process Financing Act</i> must be commenced within two years next after the day on which the offence was committed. • Where a prosecution referred to above is prevented by the withdrawal of or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction of the court, the prosecution may be commenced within one year after his or her return. • With respect to contested elections, the petition must be presented within 21 days

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>after the return has been made to the Chief Electoral Officer of the member to whose election it relates and two copies thereof to the Registrar at his or her office in Fredericton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trial of any petition must be commenced within six months from the day of the presentation thereof, unless the time is extended by the judge, upon hearing all parties to the petition. <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For offences against the <i>Elections Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. • With respect to election financing, proceedings must be heard before the Court of Queen's Bench. • With respect to contested elections, proceedings must be heard before The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick.
Quebec	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A, s. 486(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 491, 494]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer, of his or her own initiative or at the request of another person, may inquire into the administration of the Act. • In respect of his or her inquiries, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person designated by him or her is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions, except the power to order imprisonment. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 569, 458-459]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer may institute penal proceedings for an offence. • Any elector qualified to vote in an electoral division or any candidate in that division may contest the election held in the division if the election is irregular or if a corrupt electoral practice was used, by way of a motion to the Court of Quebec of the judicial district in which the electoral division where the election was held is situated in whole or in part. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 569]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal proceedings instituted by the Chief Electoral Officer must be prescribed by one year from the date on which the prosecutor became aware of the commission of the offence. • No proceedings may be instituted where more than five years have elapsed from the commission of the offence. <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 459]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal proceedings are instituted before the Court of Quebec. • With respect to contested elections, the case must be heard before the Court of Quebec.
Ontario	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., 4(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Election Officer must supervise the returning officers and election clerks in the performance of their duties. <p>Power to investigate [E.F.A., s. 2(1)(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to investigate offences against the <i>Election Act</i> lies with the police, or

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With respect to election financing, the Chief Election Officer must conduct periodic investigations and examinations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties, registered constituency associations, registered candidates and registered leadership contestants in relation to election campaigns. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 99(3)] [E.F.A., s. 53(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For general offences against the Act, the Attorney General, or the office thereof, may institute proceedings for a prosecution of an offence against the Act. With respect to contested elections, a candidate at an election or any elector qualified to vote at an election or the Chief Election Officer, if he or she considers that it is in the public interest that an action be commenced, may commence an action. With respect to election financing, no prosecution must be instituted under the <i>Election Finances Act</i> without the Chief Election Officer's consent. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 99(4)] [E.F.A., s. 53(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For general offences against the Act, there are no limitation periods for instituting proceedings. With respect to contested elections, no action must be commenced after the expiration of 90 days following the date of the official election return, but this does not apply to the Chief Election Officer who may commence an action at any time. With respect to election financing, no prosecution must be instituted more than two years after the facts on which it is based first came to the Chief Election Officer's knowledge. <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 99(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Election Finances Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. With respect to contested elections, the case must be tried and determined by an action commenced in the Ontario Court (General Division).
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 170(c)] [E.F.A., s. 91(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purposes of prosecutions under <i>The Elections Act</i> and <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer has all the rights, powers, authority and privileges that the Crown, and officers of the Crown, have in or in respect of prosecutions for offences under any other Act of the Legislature. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 174.1(1)-(2)] [E.F.A., s. 77.3(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an investigation of any matter that might constitute a contravention of <i>The Elections Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a person to conduct an investigation on his or her behalf, and such a person has the same powers and duties as the Chief Electoral Officer has in relation to investigations. With respect to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an investigation of any matter that might constitute a contravention of <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>. The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a person to conduct an investigation on his or her behalf, and such a person has the same powers and duties as the Chief Electoral Officer in relation to investigations. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 170(a)-(b)] [C.E.A., s. 8] [E.F.A., s. 91(a)-(b)],</p>

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>92]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of prosecutions for offences under <i>The Elections Act</i>, the Chief Electoral Officer may lay informations and complaints, and may institute proceedings. • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed in the court by a person who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, or a candidate at that election. • With respect to election finances, the Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purposes of prosecutions for offences under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, lay informations and complaints, and institute proceedings. • No person other than the Chief Electoral Officer must prosecute anyone for an offence under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> or the regulations. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 165.1] [C.E.A., s. 15(1)] [E.F.A., s. 94]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosecution for any offence under <i>The Elections Act</i> may be commenced not later than one year after the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. • A petition under <i>The Controverted Elections Act</i> must be presented not later than 30 days after the day of publication in <i>The Manitoba Gazette</i> of the notice of election by the Clerk of the Executive Council or the Chief Electoral Officer under <i>The Elections Act</i>, unless it questions the return or election upon an allegation of election offences, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other act of bribery by any member or on his or her account with his or her privity, since the time of the taking of the votes of the electors, in pursuance or in furtherance of the election offence; in which case the petition may be presented at any time within 30 days after the date of the payment or act. • A prosecution for any offence under <i>The Elections Finances Act</i> may be commenced not later than one year after the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against <i>The Elections Act</i> or <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, the level of judgment depends on the specific case. • Where a court is hearing a petition under <i>The Controverted Elections Act</i>, "court" means the Court of Queen's Bench, and the expression "judge" means any one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and includes the chief justice.
Saskatchewan	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 5(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their duties and that they comply with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 280(1), 281(2)(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of administering the Act and the regulations, the Chief Electoral Officer may make any inspection, investigation or inquiry that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary. • The Chief Electoral Officer may obtain a warrant to enter and search any place or premises where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence against the Act has been committed and seize and remove from any place or premises searched anything that may be evidence of an offence against the Act.

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>Power to institute proceedings [C.E.A., s. 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the court by any defeated candidate or any duly qualified elector of the constituency in which the election was held. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 219] [C.E.A., s. 5(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every prosecution under <i>The Election Act 1996</i> must be commenced within two years after the alleged offence was committed. • With respect to contested elections, the petition must be filed in the office of the registrar at Regina within 20 days after the publication by the Chief Electoral Officer of the notice of the return to the writ. <p>Judgment [C.E.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to contested elections, a petition must be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or a judge thereof.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must enforce on the part of all election officers, fairness and impartiality in the conduct of their duties and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.F.C.D.A., s. 3(1)(b), 4(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i>, the power to investigate lies with the police, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. • With respect to election financing, the Chief Electoral Officer may inquire into or conduct periodic investigations of the financial affairs and records of registered parties and constituency associations, and registered candidates in relation to election campaigns. • For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry or conducting an examination under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer has all the powers of a commissioner under the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> as though the inquiry or examination were an inquiry under that Act. • For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry or conducting an examination under the Act, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, on production of his or her authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which books or documents of a political party, constituency association or candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the inquiry or examination are kept and may examine and make copies of the books or documents or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 179(1)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 45]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to institute proceedings for general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> rests with the Attorney General. • With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the Court by a candidate defeated in the election, or a person who on the polling day of the election was qualified to vote at the election. • No prosecution must be instituted under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 179(2)(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general offences against the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> there are no specified time limitations for instituting

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With respect to contested elections, a petition may be filed with the Court within 30 days after the date of the issue of <i>The Alberta Gazette</i> containing the notice of the election return, and may be filed with the Court at any time during the continuation of the Legislative Assembly of which the elected candidate is a member, if the grounds for the petition relate only to the eligibility of the respondent as a candidate at the time of the filing of his or her nomination paper. <p>Judgment [E.A., s. 172(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offences under the <i>Election Act</i> must be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench under the summary conviction procedure.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 12(1)(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must ensure that all other officials appointed under the Act carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 276(1)(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct investigations of any matter that might constitute a contravention of the Act or a regulation. The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, delegated this authority to another person. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 252(1), 150(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The power to institute proceedings rests with the Ministry of Attorney General, but a prosecution for an offence under the Act may not be commenced without the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer. With respect to contested elections, an application may be made to the court only by a candidate in the election, the Chief Electoral Officer, or a voter for the electoral district for which the election was held. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 252(2), 150(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time limit for laying an information respecting an offence under the Act is one year after the facts on which the information is based first came to the knowledge of the Chief Electoral Officer. With respect to contested elections, if the application is on the basis that there was a contravention of the Act regarding vote buying, intimidation, corrupt voting, or subversion of the election by an official, the time limit for making an application is three months after the date of the contravention, or 30 days after the return of the writ for the election, whichever is later. In other cases, the time limit is 30 days after the return of the writ for the election. <p>Judgment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All proceedings are dealt with by the Supreme Court.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 14(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 350(a), 351(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where it is made to appear to the Chief Electoral Officer that an offence under the Act has been committed, the Chief Electoral Officer must make such inquiries as appear necessary under the circumstances. For the purpose of any such inquiry, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>nominated by the Chief Electoral Officer for the purpose of conducting the inquiry has the powers of a board constituted under the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i>.</p> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 350(b), 368, 356, 352(1), 352(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that proceedings for the punishment of the offence have not been properly taken or should be taken and that intervention would be in the public interest, the Chief Electoral Officer must assist or intervene in the carrying on of such proceedings or cause them to be taken and incur such expenses as may be necessary for such purposes. • The Chief Electoral Officer or any person who is a qualified elector at an election may commence proceedings against any person who has committed an offence under the Act. • In the event of suspension or delay at any stage of any proceeding under the Act, the court before which the matter is pending may permit the Chief Electoral Officer or one or more electors to intervene and carry on such proceedings to a final determination. • The Chief Electoral Officer at any stage may intervene in and become a party to any proceeding commenced by or carried on by an elector. • With respect to contested elections, an application challenging the validity of an election in an electoral district may be made only by a candidate at the election in that electoral district or an elector in that electoral district. • Where, during an election period, the Chief Electoral Officer believes that any person is contravening the provisions of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may issue a certificate addressed to the person setting out the particulars of the contravention and ordering the person to cease contravening the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may file the above certificate in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court and that certificate must be deemed to be a judgment of the Supreme Court in favour of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 369, 355]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proceedings in respect of an offence against the Act must be commenced unless within six months after the commission of the offence, or the discovery of the commission of the offence, whichever is the later. • An application challenging the validity of an election must not be made after the expiration of 30 days after the return to the writ of election. <p>Judgment [E.A., 353, 354(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For an offence against the Act, a person is liable on summary conviction. • Applications regarding the validity of elections may be made to the Supreme Court of the Yukon.
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 230(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable cause to believe that an election officer, candidate, official agent, voter or any other person may have committed an offence under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must make the inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances. • For the purpose of an inquiry made, the Chief Electoral Officer may engage the

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>services of counsel, experts and other persons to provide assistance to the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 230(1), 229(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If after making the inquiry referred to above, it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that a prosecution for the offence should be taken, he or she must commence and carry on that prosecution or cause it to be commenced and carried on. • No prosecution for an offence under the Act, except offences for disturbing public meetings and not allowing employees time for voting, must be commenced except with the prior consent in writing of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Where a prosecution for an offence under the Act is commenced by a person other than the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer may, if he or she considers it to be in the public interest, intervene to assist in carrying on the prosecution. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 240(1)(a), 240(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosecution for an offence under the Act, and an action, writ or proceeding for a penalty given by the Act to any person aggrieved or to any person suing, may not be commenced after one year from the day on which the offence was committed or the action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken. • Where a prosecution, action, suit or proceeding is prevented by the withdrawal or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, the prosecution, action, suit or proceeding may not be commenced after one year from the return of the defendant. • A prosecution, suit or proceeding against a returning officer for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return a candidate as elected may not be commenced after the six months from the conclusion of the trial of the election petition relating to the action. <p>Judgment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of judgment depends on the specific case.
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Responsible for enforcement of the Act [E.A., s. 4(1)(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act. <p>Power to investigate [E.A., s. 230(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Chief Electoral Officer has reasonable cause to believe that an election officer, candidate, official agent, voter or any other person may have committed an offence under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must make the inquiry that appears to be called for in the circumstances. • For the purpose of an inquiry made, the Chief Electoral Officer may engage the services of counsel, experts and other persons to provide assistance to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Power to institute proceedings [E.A., s. 230(1), 229(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If after making the inquiry referred to above, it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that a prosecution for the offence should be taken, he or she must commence and carry on that prosecution or cause it to be commenced and carried on. • No prosecution for an offence under the Act, except offences for disturbing public

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Enforcement authority
	<p>meetings and not allowing employees time for voting, must be commenced except with the prior consent in writing of the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where a prosecution for an offence under the Act is commenced by a person other than the Chief Electoral Officer, the Chief Electoral Officer may, if he or she considers it to be in the public interest, intervene to assist in carrying on the prosecution. <p>Limitation periods for instituting proceedings [E.A., s. 240(1)(a), 240(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A prosecution for an offence under the Act, and an action, writ or proceeding for a penalty given by the Act to any person aggrieved or to any person suing, may not be commenced after one year from the day on which the offence was committed or the action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken.• Where a prosecution, action, suit or proceeding is prevented by the withdrawal or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, the prosecution, action, suit or proceeding may not be commenced after one year from the return of the defendant.• A prosecution, suit or proceeding against a returning officer for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return a candidate as elected may not be commenced after the six months from the conclusion of the trial of the election petition relating to the action. <p>Judgment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The level of judgment depends on the specific case.

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
Canada	<p>General offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Additional penalties [C.E.A., s. 501(a)-(b), 502(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a person has been convicted of an offence under the Act, the court may, having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, and in addition to any other punishment that may be imposed under the Act, by order direct the person to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform community service, subject to any reasonable conditions that may be specified in the order; • compensate any other person who has suffered damages as a result of the commission of the offence. • Any person who is convicted of having committed an offence that is an illegal practice or a corrupt practice under the Act must, in addition to any other punishment for that offence prescribed by the Act, in the case of an illegal practice, during the next five years or, in the case of a corrupt practice, during the next seven years, after the date of their being so convicted, not be entitled to be elected to or sit in the House of Commons, or hold any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor in Council.
Newfoundland	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is guilty of an offence for which no other penalty is specifically provided, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment. <p>Additional penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as otherwise provided in the Act, every one who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 142]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections (Provincial) Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the <i>Election Act</i>, must, during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the Legislative Assembly or of holding any office at the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or of being appointed to any position in the civil service of the province.
Nova Scotia	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 215]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the <i>Elections Act</i>, must during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the House of Assembly, or of holding any office at the

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	nomination of the Governor in Council.
New Brunswick	<p>General offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 119]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who is convicted of having committed any offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice must, during the five years next after the date of his or her being convicted, in addition to any other punishment by the Act or any other Act prescribed, be disqualified from and be incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being registered as an elector or of voting at any election; • holding any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; or • being elected to or sitting in the Legislative Assembly and, if at such date he or she has been elected to the Legislative Assembly, his or her seat must be vacated from the time of such conviction.
Quebec	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 565]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who contravenes any provision of the Act or the regulations for which no other penalty is provided is liable to a fine of not more than \$500. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly.
Ontario	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 97]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, for which contravention no penalty is otherwise provided, is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 98(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is convicted of a corrupt practice must forfeit any office to which he or she was elected, and is ineligible to stand as a candidate at any election or to hold any office at the nomination of the Crown or the Lieutenant Governor in Council until the eighth anniversary of the date of the official return.
Manitoba	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 164, 165(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person guilty of an election offence for which no penalty is provided elsewhere in the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both. • Every person who is guilty of an offence under the Act other than an election offence and for which no penalty is provided elsewhere in the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 145(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to any other fine or penalty provided for punishment of an offence relating to bribery or inducement, a person convicted of such an offence is liable to a further fine equal to double the amount of, or the value of, the benefit involved in relation to the offence.
Saskatchewan	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 216(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no penalty is prescribed with respect to an offence, the person, if convicted, is

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	<p>liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 209(1), 209(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an election court reports that a corrupt practice has been committed by or with the actual knowledge and consent of a candidate, the candidate's election, if he or she has been elected, is void, and for the five years following the date of the conviction, the candidate is disqualified from being elected or sitting as a member, being entered on any voters' list, or voting at an election. • Every person other than a candidate who is found guilty of a corrupt practice is disqualified, for the five years following the date of the conviction, from being elected or sitting as a member, being entered on any voters' list, or voting at an election.
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 150(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who contravenes the Act other than an offence referred to in Part 5, or a corrupt practice referred to in Part 6, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 173(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the eight years immediately following the date on which the Chief Electoral Officer receives the report of the Court stating that a candidate is guilty of a corrupt practice or that a corrupt practice was committed with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, that candidate is prohibited from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being nominated as a candidate under the Act; • being elected to any public office under any other Act of the Legislature; • being entered on any list of electors; • being registered as an elector; • voting at an election; and • holding any office at the nomination of the Crown.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is guilty of an offence under the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment. <p>Additional penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as otherwise provided in the Act, every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	General offences/Penalties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.
Nunavut	<p>General offences [E.A., s. 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as otherwise provided in the Act, every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. <p>Additional penalties [E.A., s. 228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, or is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice, in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner of Nunavut or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Access [C.E.A., s. 486(2), 500(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who refuses to give access to a building to a candidate or a candidate's representative during an election campaign is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.</p> <p>False statements [C.E.A., s. 486(3)(c)-(d), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the intention of affecting the results of an election, makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate or prospective candidate; or • knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., s. 197, 208, 204, 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who, before or during an election, for the purpose of affecting the return of a candidate at that election, makes or publishes a false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of that candidate. <p>A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes before or during an election, a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election. <p>A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., 128, 44, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate. • A person who, before or during an election, for the purposes of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not</p>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.
Nova Scotia	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., s. 201, 74, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes a false statement concerning the personal character or conduct of a candidate. • A person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>Access [E.A., s. 551(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons are liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for any subsequent offence within five years: every owner, administrator, superintendent or caretaker of a multiple-dwelling building who limits, restricts or fails to facilitate access to the building by an enumerator or a person entrusted with distributing the list of electors. <p>False statements [E.A., s. 556(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly spreads false news of the withdrawal of a candidate is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years, in the case of a natural person, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$300 to \$3 000 for a first offence and of \$600 to \$6 000 for every subsequent offence within five years.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	<p>Access [E.A., 174.2, 165(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must restrict reasonable access to dwelling units in residential complexes or health care facilities or correctional facilities by nominated candidates or their authorized representatives for the purpose of canvassing or distributing election campaign material. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.</p> <p>False statements [E.A., s. 154-155, 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, during an election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election is guilty of an election offence. • A person who, during an election, for the purpose of influencing the outcome of the election makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the person character or conduct of a candidate in the election is guilty of an election offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	<p>False statements [E.A., s. 204, 216(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before or during an election, no person must knowingly make or publish a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election for the purpose of promoting or securing the election of another candidate. • Before or during an election, no person must knowingly make or publish any false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate for the purpose of affecting the return of the candidate at the election. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p>
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Access [E.A., s. 154(b)-(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who obstructs or interferes with the free access of a candidate or campaign worker on behalf of a candidate to a residence in a building containing two or more residences or to a residence in a mobile home park is, if the candidate or campaign worker, as the case may be, produces identification of his or her status, guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1 000. <p>False statements [E.A., s. 156]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, before or during an election and for the purpose of affecting the voting for a candidate at that election, makes or publishes any false statement in relation to the personal character or conduct of that candidate or of the withdrawal of that candidate, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$2 000.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., s. 259(1)(b), 259(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization who publishes or causes to be published a false statement that a candidate has withdrawn, is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Access [E.A., s. 338, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who obstructs or interferes with the free access of a candidate, a candidate's official agent or a person authorized in writing by a candidate as a campaign worker to any building having more than one dwelling unit if the candidate, candidate's official agent or campaign worker produces identification as such. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>False statements [E.A., s. 336(1)(d), 336(2), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate. • Every person who, for the purpose of procuring the election of a candidate, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election is guilty of an offence.

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the campaign
	<p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
Northwest Territories	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., s. 222, 66, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, before or during an election, knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • Every person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of procuring the election of another candidate, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>
Nunavut	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>False statements [E.A., s. 222, 66, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, before or during an election, knowingly makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • Every person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of procuring the election of another candidate, publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at the election is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	<p>Beverage alcohol [C.E.A., s. 91(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate or other person who, at an election, either provides or furnishes drink or other refreshment at the expense of the candidate to an elector during the election, or pays for, procures or engages to pay for any drink or other refreshment, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$100. <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	<p>Beverage alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., s. 204(d), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate is guilty of an offence who, during an election, makes or promises to make a bet or wager upon the result of the election or on any event or contingency relating to it. <p>A candidate guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p>
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	<p>Beverage alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., s. 149, 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate at an election who, before or during the election, makes a bet or wager, or takes a share or interest in, or in any manner becomes a party to, or provided money to another to be used for, a bet or wager, upon the result of the election in the electoral division or in any part thereof, or upon any event or contingency relating to the election, is guilty of an election offence. • A person who, for the purpose of influencing an election in an electoral division, makes a bet or wager upon the result of the election in the electoral division or in any part thereof, or upon any event or contingency relating thereto, is guilty of an election offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Beverage alcohol [E.A., s. 193(1), 195(1)-(2), 198(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate, no business manager and no other person acting on behalf of a candidate must give any beverage alcohol at a meeting of voters assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of the candidate. • During an election, no candidate, no business manager of a candidate and no other person on behalf of a candidate must, directly or indirectly, or as an accessory, give or cause to be given any beverage alcohol to or for any person, for the purpose of persuading that person to vote for the candidate or for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting at an

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	<p>election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No person must, before 8:00 p.m. on polling day, directly or indirectly give beverage alcohol to any voter, or any money or other thing to enable the voter to obtain any beverage alcohol. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., s. 196(1)-(3), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No candidate must make a bet or wager or take a share or interest in or in any manner be a party to a bet or wager on the result of the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or contingency relating to the election. No candidate and no other person must provide money or any valuable consideration to be used by another person in betting or wagering on the result of the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or contingency relating to the election. No person must make a bet or wager, for the purpose of influencing an election, on the result of the election in all or any part of the constituency, or any event or contingency relating to the election. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p>
Alberta	<p>Beverage alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Gambling and betting [E.A., s. 166, 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person who, for the purpose of influencing an election, makes a bet on the result of the election or a portion of it, or any event or contingency relating to the election, commits a corrupt practice. A person who commits a corrupt practice is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	<p>Beverage alcohol and other refreshment [E.A., s. 346, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No liquor outlet must be open for the sale of an alcoholic beverage during the hours that the polls are open within an electoral district where a poll is being held. This does not apply to any day on which an advance poll is held. Everyone who at any time during the hours that the polls are open on polling day sells, gives, offers or provides an alcoholic beverage at any licensed premise within an electoral district where a poll is being held, is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Beverage alcohol [E.A., s. 212(3)(a), 213, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to gambling and alcohol
	<p>person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on ordinary polling day, offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide liquor to any person with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who at any time during the hours that the polls are open on polling day sells, gives, offers or provides liquor at a licensed premises or other public place within an electoral district where a poll is being held. <p>Every person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Beverage alcohol [E.A., s. 212(3)(a), 213, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on ordinary polling day, offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide liquor to any person with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an offence. • Every person is guilty of an offence who at any time during the hours that the polls are open on polling day sells, gives, offers or provides liquor at a licensed premises or other public place within an electoral district where a poll is being held. <p>Every person who is guilty of one of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Gambling and betting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/Voters list
Canada	<p>False information [C.E.A., s. 487(1), 500(2), 487(2), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division if he or she is already included in a list of electors for another polling division, which list was prepared for use at the same election; or • wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which the person is not ordinarily resident; is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilfully applies to be included in a list of electors in a name that is not his or her own; • applies to have included in a list of electors for an electoral district the name of a person, knowing that the person is not qualified as an elector or entitled to vote in the electoral district; • wilfully applies to have included in a list of electors the name of an animal or thing; is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>Use of information [C.E.A., s. 487(1), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly uses personal information that is recorded in a list of electors for a purpose other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to enable registered parties, members or candidates to communicate with electors; or • a federal election or referendum; is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p>
Newfoundland	<p>False information [E.A., s. 203, 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who: applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or having once to his or her knowledge been properly included in a list of electors as an elector entitled to vote at an election applies to be included in a list of electors prepared for another polling division as an elector entitled to vote at the same election. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/Voters list
	<p>Use of information [E.A., s. 55(4), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The list of electors must not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or other electoral use prescribed by law. <p>A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine and imprisonment.</p>
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>False information [E.A., s. 129(a)-(b), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every one is guilty of an offence who applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious, or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident with intent to be improperly included in that list. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Use of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>False information [E.A., s. 202(a)-(b), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every one is guilty of an offence who applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious, or applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not ordinarily resident with intent to be improperly included in that list. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Use of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>False information [E.A., s. 107(a)-(b), 118] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every person who applies to be included in the register of electors or any list of electors in any name other than his or her own or applies at an election to vote in any name other than his or her own, is guilty of a corrupt practice of personation, and subject to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10 000. <p>Use of information[E.A., s. 112.1] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who uses a list of electors or the register of electors for any purpose other than those specifically provided in the Act commits an offence, punishable by a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$2 500.
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>False information [E.A, s. 551.1(4)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following persons are liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2 000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> every person who applies to have the name of a person he or she knows to be fictitious or deceased, or of a person who is not qualified as an elector or who is not entitled to have his or her name entered, entered on the permanent list of electors or on a list of electors; every person who applies to have his or her name entered on the list of electors for a polling subdivision knowing that he or her is not entitled thereto;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/Voters list
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every person who applies to have the name of a person he or she knows is entitled to have his or her name entered struck off the list of electors. <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 551.1.1., 551.2, 551.3, 551.4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who uses, communicates or allows to be communicated, for purposes other than those provided for in the Act, or who communicates or allows to be communicated to a person not legally entitled thereto, any information relating to electors is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2 000. • Every person who uses a list of electors for commercial purposes or for profit is liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000, in the case of a natural person, and of \$3 000 to \$30 000, in the case of a legal person. • Every person who, without authorization, attempts to gain or gains access to the register of electors or the register of territories by electronic or telematic means, is liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000, in the case of a natural person, and of \$3 000 to \$30 000, in the case of a legal person. <p>Where a person is convicted of any of the above offences, a judge may, on an application by the prosecutor which is attached to the statement of offence, in addition to imposing any other penalty, impose an additional fine of an amount equal to the amount of the monetary benefit acquired by or accrued to the person as a result of the commission of the offence, even if the maximum fine under another provision has been imposed on him or her.</p>
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>False information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Use of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>False information [E.A., s. 156(2), 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly makes a false statement for the purpose of having the name of any person entitled to have his or her name entered on a voters list omitted or deleted from the list, or of having the name of a dead or fictitious person or of any person including himself or herself who is not entitled to have his or her name added to or retained on a voters list, added to or retained on a voters list, is guilty of an election offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p> <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 163.1(1), 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who uses all or any part of a voters list prepared under the Act for a purpose other than one of the following is guilty of an election offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of a voters list for the purpose of a federal, municipal or school election by the respective electoral authority; • use of a voters list by a registered political party, a candidate nominated under the Act, a candidate as defined in <i>The Elections Finances Act</i>, or a Member of the Legislative Assembly to communicate with his or her constituents. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/Voters list
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	<p>False information [E.A., s. 161, 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who wilfully makes a false statement for the purpose of inducing an enumerator or a returning officer: to omit the name of any person entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors; or to insert or retain on the list of electors the name of any person who is not entitled to have his or her name so inserted or retained. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 159.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses any information obtained from the register for a purpose other than what is authorized in the Act; • uses any information provided to, or obtained by, the Chief Electoral Officer for the purpose of creating or revising the register for any other purpose; or • uses the list of electors for a purpose other than what is specified in the Act; <p>is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$100 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>
British Columbia	<p>False information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Use of information [E.A., s. 267]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization who uses personal information except as authorized by the Act, commits an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than two years, or both.
Yukon	<p>False information [E.A., s. 335(1)(a)-(c), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applies to be included in any list of electors in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; • having once knowingly been properly included in a list of electors under the Act as an elector entitled to vote at a pending election, applies, except as authorized by the Act, to be included in any other list of electors prepared for any electoral district as an elector entitled to vote at the same election; or • applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division without being resident in it. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Use of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>False information [E.A., s. 214(a)-(c), 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; • having been included in a list of electors applies to be included in any other list

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to the register of electors/Voters list
	<p>of electors prepared for an electoral district as an elector entitled to vote at the same election or another election the whole or part of which runs concurrent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not resident. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Use of information [E.A, s. 47.1(1)-(2), 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information contained in a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes, a consolidated statement of changes or an official list of electors must only be used for the purposes of an election conducted under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, in the public interest, authorize the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories or a municipality to use information referred to above for a purpose other than for an election conducted under the Act. <p>Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>
Nunavut	<p>False information [E.A., s. 214(a)-(c), 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applies to be included in a list of electors in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; • having been included in a list of electors applies to be included in any other list of electors prepared for an electoral district as an elector entitled to vote at the same election or another election the whole or part of which runs concurrent; • applies to be included in a list of electors for a polling division in which he or she is not resident. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Use of information [E.A, s. 47.1(1), 47.1(2)(a), 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information contained in a preliminary list of electors, a statement of changes, a consolidated statement of changes or an official list of electors must only be used for the purposes of an election conducted under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, in the public interest, authorize the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut or a municipality of Nunavut to use information referred to above for a purpose other than for an election conducted under the Act. <p>Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
Canada	<p>Voting [C.E.A., s. 483, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: votes when not qualified or entitled; induces a person to vote who is not qualified or entitled to vote; or votes more than once. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [C.E.A., s. 481, 489(3)(d), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, during an election period, directly or indirectly offers a bribe to influence an elector to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate. • Every elector is guilty of an offence who, during an election period, accepts or agrees to accept a bribe that is offered in the circumstances described above. • Every person is guilty of an offence who influences how an elector votes at an election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>Impersonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Intimidation [C.E.A., s. 482, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: by intimidation or duress, compels a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; or by any pretence or contrivance, induces a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>Secrecy [C.E.A., s. 482(b), 489(3)(b)-(c), 500(5), 489(2)(b), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, by any pretence or contrivance, including by representing that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret, induces a person to vote or refrain from voting or to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election. • Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a friend or relative of an elector, wilfully discloses for whom the elector voted, or being a candidate, an election officer or a representative of a candidate, fails to maintain the secrecy of the vote.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>• Every person is guilty of an offence who, being an elector, fails to maintain the secrecy of their vote.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of the above offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <p>Ballots [C.E.A., s. 488(1), 500(2), 488(2), 126(a)-(e), 489(3)(e)-(g), 167, 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, without authority under the Act, prints ballots is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a printer who is authorized to print ballots, wilfully fails to return all the ballots and all of the unused paper to the returning officer; • forges a ballot; • without authority under the Act, prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election; • being authorized under the Act to print a ballot, knowingly prints more ballot papers than the person is authorized to print; • prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election with the intention of causing the reception of a vote that should not have been cast or the non-reception of a vote that should have been cast; or • manufactures, imports into Canada, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses for the purpose of an election, or causes to be manufactured, imported into Canada, provided to an election officer, or used for the purposes of an election, a ballot box that contains a compartment into which a ballot may be secretly placed or a device by which a ballot may be secretly altered. • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applies for a ballot in a name that is not his or her own; • uses a forged ballot; • knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, provides a ballot to any person; or • knowing that he or she is without authority under the Act to do so, has a ballot in his or her possession. • Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on a ballot; • puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot or other paper otherwise than as provided by the Act; • takes a ballot out of the polling station; or • destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballots.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy returning officer is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • puts his or her initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot at an election with the intent of causing the reception of a vote that should not have been cast or the non-reception of a vote that should have been cast; or • places on any ballot any writing, number or mark, with intent that the elector to whom the ballot is to be, or has been, given may be identified. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 193(1)(b)-(d), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who, at an election: having voted once at that election, applies at the same election, for another ballot; votes in more than one electoral district; or aids, abets, counsels, procures or endeavours to procure the commission by a person of an act described above. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 191, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives or promises to give to a person money or other consideration to induce an elector to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate or to refrain from voting in an election; • gives or promises to give to a person money or other consideration, in order to induce that person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election of a person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly or the vote of an elector at an election; • upon or in consequence of a gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures or promises or endeavours to procure, the election of a person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly or the vote of an elector at an election; • directly or indirectly accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive money, a valuable consideration, an office, employment, food or drink as payment for voting or for illegally agreeing to assist a candidate at an election; or • in order to induce a person to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate, or to refrain from becoming a candidate or to withdraw, if he or she has become a candidate, gives or procures an office or employment, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure an office or employment for that person. • Payments made in good faith for the fair costs of printing and advertising and payments made in connection with other lawful and reasonable expenses incurred in connection with an election do not contravene the above. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 193(1)(a), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who, at an election, applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, whether that name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person. <p>A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 192, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly or indirectly by himself or herself, or by another person on his or her behalf: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes use of or threatens to make use of force, violence or restraint; or • inflicts, or threatens to inflict by himself or herself, or by another person, an injury, damage, harm or loss; <p>upon or against a person, in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or having refrained from voting at an election; or</p> • impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by an elector. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 112(1)-(3), 209, 195, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at the station. • A candidate, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineer or other witness must not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the polling station, interfere with, or attempt to interfere with an elector when marking his or her ballot, or attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted; • communicate information as to the manner in which a ballot has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station; • directly or indirectly induce or endeavour to induce an elector to show his or her ballot after he or she has marked it, so as to make known to a person the name of the candidate for whom he or she has cast his or her vote; • communicate to a person information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at that polling station is about to vote or has voted; or • at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain information or communicate information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom a vote is cast on a particular ballot. • An elector must not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot, openly declare for whom he or she intends to vote; • show his or her ballot, when marked, so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom he or she has voted to be known; or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before leaving the polling station openly declare for whom he or she has voted. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who represents to an elector, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used, or the mode of voting at an election, is not secret. <p>A person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 196, 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forges, counterfeits, fraudulently alters, defaces, or fraudulently destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer placed on the ballot; • without authority supplies a ballot to a person; • not being a person entitled to be in possession of a ballot, has a ballot in his or her possession; • fraudulently puts or arranges to be put into a ballot box a paper other than a ballot authorized by the Act; • fraudulently takes a ballot out of the polling station; • without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or ballots then in use for the purpose of an election; • being a deputy returning officer fraudulently puts, otherwise than as authorized by the Act, his or her initials on the back of a paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot at an election; • with fraudulent intent, prints a ballot or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot at an election; • being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a returning officer to print the ballots for an election, prints without authority more ballots than he or she is authorized to print; • being a deputy returning officer, places upon a ballot, except as authorized by the Act, any writing, number, or mark with intent that the elector to whom the ballot is to be or has been given may be identified by it; • manufactures, constructs, brings into the province, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses for the purpose of an election a ballot box containing or including a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot can be secretly placed or stored in it, or having been deposited in it during polling, can be secretly diverted, misplaced, affected or manipulated; or • knowingly makes a false statement in an application made under the Act. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>
Prince Edward Island	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 129(a)-(j), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having voted, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • votes more than once at the same election; or • votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not entitled to vote. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 126-127, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives, offers, procures, or provides; • accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or • applies to a candidate or his or her agent for: <p>money, valuable consideration, employment, food or drink to induce a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to vote or refrain from voting; • to procure the vote of any person; • to procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or • to accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or to withdraw if nominated. • The above does not apply to the personal expenses of a candidate, or any food or drink given or provided: by a political organization at a meeting sponsored by it; by a person at his or her place of residence; or by a person supplying lunches to election officers or agents at a polling station. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 129(c), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious. <p>Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 130(a), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to vote or refrain from voting at an election. <p>Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 116-117, 130(b), 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. • A person is guilty of an offence who, directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at or about a polling station, interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempts to ascertain the name of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station; • induces or endeavours to induce a voter to show his or her ballot papers so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom he or she has cast his or her vote; or • communicates information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to any person that the ballot paper to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 125, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession; • alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper; • supplies a ballot paper to any person; • deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box; • takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; • delivers to the deputy returning officer, to be placed in a ballot box, anything other than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; • destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot; • prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper; • prints a ballot paper; or • places any writing, number, or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be thereby identified. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 202(d)-(f), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who: having voted in person or by proxy, applies at another polling station for a ballot paper; votes more than once at the same election; or votes or induces a person to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not qualified. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 199-200, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives, offers, procures or provides; • accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive; or • applies to a candidate or his or her agent for; <p>money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>person, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vote or refrain from voting; • procure the vote of any person; • procure the election or return of any person to serve as a member of the House of Assembly; or • accept or refuse a nomination as a candidate, or withdraw if nominated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above does not extend to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the personal expenses of a candidate; or • any food or drink given or provided by: a political organization at a meeting sponsored by it; a person at his or her place of residence; or a person supplying lunches to election officers or agents at a polling station. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 202(c), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that person is living, dead or fictitious. <p>Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 203(a), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to refrain from voting at an election. <p>Every one who is guilty of such an offence is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 124-126, 203(b), 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person in attendance at a polling station, or at the counting of the votes, must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. • A person is guilty of an offence, who directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at or about a polling station, interferes or attempts to interfere with an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempts to ascertain the name of the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted; • communicates information about the manner in which a ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in a polling station; • induces or endeavours to induce a voter to show his or her ballot paper so as to make known the name of the candidate for or against whom he or she has cast his or her vote; or • communicates information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted. • A person is guilty of an offence who: openly declares in a polling station for whom

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>the person intends to vote or has voted; or shows his or her ballot paper to permit the name of the candidate for whom the person has voted, to be known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to any person that the ballot paper to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 198, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every one is guilty of an offence who, not being authorized by the Act, wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a ballot paper or ballot in his or her possession; • alters, defaces, or destroys a ballot paper; • supplies a ballot paper to any person; • deposits a paper other than a ballot paper in a ballot box; • takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; • delivers to the deputy returning officer, to be placed in a ballot box, anything other than the ballot paper given him or her by the deputy returning officer; • destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or a ballot; • prints anything capable of being used as a ballot paper; • prints a ballot paper; or • places any writing, number or mark on a ballot paper so that an elector may be thereby identified. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to: a fine not exceeding \$2 000; imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p>
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 107(c), 110] [P.O.P.A., 56(6), 56(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, having voted once at an election, applies to vote again at the same election, is guilty of the corrupt practice of personation and liable to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10 000. • Everyone who, at an election, votes or attempts to vote knowing that he or she is for any reason not qualified to vote thereat, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 106, 111(1)] [P.O.P.A., 56(8), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers or promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration, to or for an elector, or to or for any person on behalf of an elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting at an election; • directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure, any office, place or employment to or for an elector, or to or for any person on behalf of an elector,

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>or to or for any other person, in order to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting at any election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly or indirectly by himself, herself or any other person on his or her behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in the Legislative Assembly, or to procure the vote of any other elector at an election; • upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures or promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person to serve in the Legislative Assembly, or the vote of any elector at an election; • advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof must be expended in bribery at an election, or knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to a person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at an election; • directly or indirectly by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf on account of and as payment for voting or for his or her having voted or for illegally agreeing or having agreed to vote for any candidate at an election, or account of and as payment for his or her having illegally assisted or agreed to assist a candidate at an election, applied to such candidate or to his or her agent or agents, for the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration, or for the promise of the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration or for any office, place of employment, or for the promise of any office, place or employment; • before or during an election, directly or indirectly by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself, herself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at the election; • after an election, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of himself, herself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at the election; or • in order to induce a person to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate, or to refrain from becoming a candidate or to withdraw, if he or she has become a candidate, gives or procures any office, place or employment, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure any office, place or employment for such person; <p>is guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above does not extend, and must not be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any expenses legally payable and <i>bona fide</i> incurred at or concerning any election; and the actual personal expense of a candidate and his or her expenses for professional services actually performed and for the fair cost of printing and advertising and for halls or rooms for the holding of meetings must be held to be expenses legally payable. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10 000.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who induces or procures any other person to vote at an election, knowing that such other person is for any reason not qualified to vote at the election is guilty of an illegal practice and liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000. <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 107(a)-(b)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: applies to be included in the register of electors or any list of electors in any name other than his or her own; or at an election applies to vote in any name other than his or her own; is guilty of the corrupt practice of personation. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$10 000.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 108] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence who, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, in order to induce or compel any other person to vote for any candidate or to refrain from voting. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$25 000.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 81(1)-(2)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6), 56(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate, officer, clerk, scrutineer or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and must not attempt to obtain, or communicate or attempt to communicate, any information as to the candidate for whom any elector has voted. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No elector must during the time he or she is in the polling station disclose in any manner the name of a candidate for whom he or she intends to vote or has voted. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 109] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes a ballot paper out of a polling station; • without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box; • being a deputy returning officer, places upon any ballot paper any writing, number, or mark with intent that the elector to whom the ballot paper is to be or has been given may be identified thereby; or • attempts to commit any of the above offences; is guilty of a corrupt practice.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000.</p>
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 553.1(1), 553.1(3), 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who votes more than once at the same election or who votes without being entitled to vote is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2 000. • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 558, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following persons are guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every candidate or every person who later becomes a candidate who, in order to influence the vote of an elector, obtains or attempts to obtain, by himself, herself or through another person, his or her vote or incites him or her to refrain from voting by promising or granting him or her any gift, loan, office, employment or other benefit; • every person who, in order to obtain or because he or she has obtained a gift, loan, office, employment or any other benefit, agrees to refrain from voting or to vote for a candidate, or incites a person to refrain from voting or to vote for a candidate. • The above does not apply: to an official agent who provides, as election expenses, food and beverages to electors or a person working to promote the election of a candidate at an election; to any person other than an official agent who, at his or her own expense, provides food and beverages at a private meeting of electors held to promote the election of a candidate at an election; or to any person accepting food or beverages. • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 553.1(2.1), 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, to be admitted to vote or to allow someone to vote, makes a false declaration or assumes the identity of another person is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2 000. • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 557, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly inhibits or attempts to inhibit the freedom to vote or prevents or attempts to prevent any procedure relating to the vote is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3 000 to \$30 000.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Furthermore, where the person convicted of an offence stated above is a member of the National Assembly, his or her election is void. <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 557, 567-568]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly violates or attempts to violate the secrecy of voting is guilty of a corrupt electoral practice and liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3 000 to \$30 000. • Every person who is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt electoral practice loses, for a period of five years from the judgment, the right to engage in partisan work, vote or be a candidate in an election and, for the same period, must not hold any office to which appointment is made by an order of the Government or by a resolution of the National Assembly. Furthermore, where the person convicted of an offence stated above is a member of the National Assembly, his or her election is void. <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 554(2), 556(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who knowingly destroys a ballot paper before the end of the period for the contestation of the election is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years. • Every person who knowingly prints or uses a false ballot paper or alters or counterfeits a ballot paper is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years, in the case of a natural person, or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$300 to \$3 000 for a first offence and of \$600 to \$6 000 for every subsequent offence within five years.
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 90]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, at an election: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not being qualified to vote, votes; • being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or • votes in an electoral district or polling division other than the one in which the person is entitled to vote; is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 96.1, 97, 97.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer, give, lend, or promise or agree to give or lend any valuable consideration in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote; • advance, pay or cause to be paid money intending that it be used to commit an offence referred to above, or knowing that it will be used to repay money used in the same way; • give, procure or promise or agree to procure an office or employment in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote; • apply for, accept or agree to accept any valuable consideration or office or employment in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of an elector's vote; • give, procure or promise or agree to procure an office or employment to

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>induce a person to become a candidate, refrain from becoming a candidate or withdraw his or her candidacy.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.</p> <p>Impersonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Intimidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 42(3), 42(4)-(6), 97]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must attempt to obtain at a polling place information as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote. • An elector must not display his or her ballot to any person so as to indicate how the elector has voted. • No person must, directly or indirectly, induce or attempt to induce an elector to display his or her ballot to any person so as to indicate how the elector has voted. • No person must communicate any information obtained at a polling place as to the candidate for whom an elector is about to vote or has voted or whether the elector declined to vote. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 94, 97.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without authority, supplies a ballot to any person; • without authority, places in a ballot box anything other than an official ballot; • delivers to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; • takes a ballot out of the polling place; • without authority, is found to be in possession of, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with, a ballot box, a ballot or books or packets of ballots provided for use at, in use, or used for the purpose of an election; • being a deputy returning officer, knowingly puts his or her initials on the back of any paper that is not a ballot but purports to be a ballot or is capable of being used as such at an election; • being authorized by the returning officer or Chief Election Officer to print the ballots for an election, prints more than he, she or it is authorized to print; or • attempts to commit any offence mentioned above; <p>is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, when a person is convicted of any of the above offences, the presiding judge finds that the offence was committed knowingly, the person is also guilty of a corrupt practice and, in addition to any other penalty, is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months.
Manitoba	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 151(b), 152, 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, having voted at an election in an electoral division, applies for a ballot paper or votes in his or her own name at the same election or at an election in another electoral division having the same polling day, is guilty of an election

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5 000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who votes, knowing that he or she has no right to vote, or who induces or procures any other person to vote, knowing that that person has no right to vote, is guilty of an election offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 145(1)-(3), 146(1), 147, 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, gives or grants any benefits, or promises or undertakes to give or grant any benefit to or for any person for the purpose of inducing that person or another to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vote or refrain from voting at an election; • vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; • nominate or refrain from nominating a person as a candidate in an election; • run or refrain from running as a candidate in an election; or • procure unlawfully or attempt to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence. • Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, in consideration of any benefit or of any promise of a benefit for himself, herself or another, promises or undertakes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vote or refrain from voting at an election; • vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election; • nominate or refrain from nominating a person as a candidate in an election; • run or refrain from running as a candidate in an election; • procure unlawfully or attempt to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence whether or not he or she actually carries out the promise or undertaking. • Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by another, receives, requests or demands any benefit for himself or for another in consideration of or in return for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voting or refraining from voting at an election; • voting or refraining from voting for a particular candidate at an election; • nominating or refraining from nominating a person as a candidate in an election; • running or refraining from running as a candidate in an election; or • procuring unlawfully or attempting to procure unlawfully the election of a person at an election; is guilty of an election offence. • The actual personal expenses of a candidate, his or her reasonable expenses for actual professional services performed and bona fide payments for fair cost of printing and advertising and other lawful reasonable expenses in connection with an election incurred by a candidate or an agent of a candidate in good faith, and without corrupt intent, must be deemed to be expenses lawfully incurred and the payment or receipt thereof or the promise of payment thereof is not a contravention or violation of any provision of the Act. • Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself, herself or by another person, either before, during or after an election period, gives or provides, or causes to be given or provided, or is accessory to the giving or providing, or pays or engages to

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any meat, drink, refreshment or provision or any money or ticket or other means or device to enable the procurement of any meat, drink, refreshment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his or her vote at that election or an account of the person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at the election, and every person who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat, drink, refreshment or provision, or any such money or ticket, or who corruptly adopts any other means or device to enable the procuring of meat, drink, refreshment or provision in return for giving or refraining from giving his or her vote at the election or an account of some other person having voted or refrained from voting at the election, is guilty of an election offence.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 151(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, at an election applies for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of an election offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of \$5 000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. <p>Intimidation [E.A., 150(1), 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who, directly or indirectly, himself, herself or by any person on his or her behalf, uses or threatens to use force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against, a voter in order to induce or compel him or her to vote or refrain from voting or on account of his or her having voted or refrained from voting or who, by abduction, duress or false or fraudulent pretense, device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of a voter, or thereby compels, inducts or prevails upon a voter to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an election offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 98(1), 165(2), 150(2), 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person present at a polling place, including a person present to vote, and every person present at the counting of the vote, must preserve the secrecy of the ballot and, in particular, must not do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interfere with a person who is marking a ballot; • attempt to discover how a person voted; • communicate information about how a person voted or marked a ballot; • induce a person, directly or indirectly, to show the ballot in a way that reveals how he or she voted. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a false pretense to represent to a voter directly or indirectly that the ballot to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret. Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both. <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 160, 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fraudulently alters, defaces, or destroys, a ballot paper or the initials of a deputy returning officer thereon; • without authority supplies a ballot paper to any person; • during polling at a polling place or at any time before the ballots in a ballot box are counted, places in a ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper that he or she is authorized by law to place therein; • delivers to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; • takes a ballot paper out of the polling place; • without authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with, a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers or a ballot paper or ballot in use or used for the purpose of an election; • being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back of a paper, other than a ballot paper that purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • without authority prints a ballot paper, or what purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot paper at an election; • being authorized by a returning officer to print ballot papers for an election, prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to print; <p>is guilty of an election offence.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 200(1)(b)-(c), 202(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, having voted, apply at the same election for a ballot paper in the voter's own name, or vote more than once at the same election. • No individual must vote knowing that he or she has no right to vote, or induce or persuade any other individual to vote knowing that the other individual has no right to vote. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 192, 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another person, do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give, lend or agree to give or lend or offer or promise any money or other valuable consideration or promise to obtain or to endeavour to obtain any money or other valuable consideration to or for a voter or to or for a person on behalf of a voter or to or for a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election; • for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or • for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give or obtain or agree to give or obtain or offer or promise any office, place or employment or promise to obtain or endeavour to obtain any office, place or employment to or for a voter or to or for any other person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote or refrain from voting at an election; • for the purpose of rewarding a voter for having voted or refrained from voting at an election; • for the purpose of electing a candidate as a member; or • for the purpose of persuading a voter to vote for a candidate; • as a result of any gift, loan, offer, promise, agreement or other action mentioned above obtain, or engage or promise or endeavour to obtain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the election of any candidate as a member; or • the vote of a voter at an election; • advance or pay or cause to be advanced or paid money to or for the use of any other person with the intention that all or any part of the money will be paid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support a corrupt practice; or • to discharge or repay money that was, in whole or in part, spent to support a corrupt practice; • apply to a candidate for any money, valuable consideration, office, place or employment as a reward for doing, or enter into an agreement to do, any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawfully voting or unlawfully restraining a voter from voting at an election; • unlawfully assisting in electing a candidate as a member; • unlawfully persuading a voter to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate; • during an election, receive or agree to receive any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or herself or for any other person for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or • persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate; • after an election, receive or agree to receive any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voting or agreeing to refrain from voting at an election; or • persuading any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a candidate; • give, lend or agree to give or lend or offer or promise any money or other valuable consideration or promise to obtain or to endeavour to obtain any money or other valuable consideration or any office, place or employment or promise to obtain or endeavour to obtain any office, place or employment to or for any person to persuade that person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be a candidate; • to refrain from being a candidate; or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to withdraw from being a candidate. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 200(1)(a), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must apply at an election for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person. <p>Any person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 199(1), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, directly or indirectly and either by himself or herself or by another person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intimidate a voter or use or threaten to use force, violence or restraint or inflict or threaten to inflict injury, damage, harm or loss on or against a voter: to persuade or compel the voter to vote or refrain from voting; or because the voter voted or refrained from voting; • impede, prevent or otherwise interfere in any way with the free exercise of the voter's right to vote; or • in any way, compel, induce or prevail on a voter to vote or refrain from voting. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., 182-185, 199(2), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person in attendance at a polling place or at the counting of votes must fail to maintain or fail to aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting. • No person must interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter when the voter is marking a ballot paper, or attempt to obtain at the polling place information as to the candidate for whom a voter is about to vote or has voted. • No person must communicate information obtained at a polling place as to the candidate for whom a voter at the polling place is about to vote or has voted. • No person must directly or indirectly persuade or attempt to persuade a voter to show the voter's marked ballot paper so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom the voter has voted. • No voter must show his or her marked ballot paper to any person so as to make known the name of the candidate for whom the voter has voted. • No person must represent to a voter, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used or the method of voting at an election is not secret. <p>Any person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 191]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must:

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fraudulently alter, deface or destroy a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on the ballot paper; • fraudulently supply a ballot paper to any person; • fraudulently place in a ballot box a paper other than the ballot paper that he or she is authorized by law to place in the ballot box; • fraudulently deliver to the deputy returning officer to be placed in the ballot box any other paper than the ballot paper given to him or her by the deputy returning officer; • fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling place; • fraudulently destroy, take, open or otherwise interfere with a ballot box or ballot book or packet of ballot papers or a ballot paper or ballot in use or used for the purposes of an election; • fraudulently use the printers' aids authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer for any purpose other than the printing of ballot papers; • fraudulently have in his or her possession any printers' aids authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a counterfeit or imitation of those printers' aids; • fraudulently print a ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • print ballot papers that he or she is not authorized to print; • attempt to commit any of the acts mentioned above. • No deputy returning officer must fraudulently put his or her initials on the back of a paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election. <p>If a person is convicted of any of the above offences, that person is disqualified from voting for the next five years. In addition, that person is liable to, in the case of an election officer, imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the case of a person who is not an election officer, imprisonment for not more than one year.</p>
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 163(a), 163(c), 170(b)-(c), 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who: votes or attempts to vote when he or she knows or ought to know that he or she is not qualified to vote; or induces or procures, attempts to induce or procure, or aids and abets any other person to vote or attempt to vote, when he or she knows or ought to know that the other person is not qualified to vote. • A person commits a corrupt practice who having already voted, applies at the same election for a ballot in his or her own name, or votes more than once at the same election. <p>A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 159, 168, 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, because an elector has voted or is about to vote, or for the purpose of influencing an elector to vote for or against a particular candidate or registered political party, causes or permits any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food or beverages; or • money, ticket, voucher or order for the procurement of food or beverages; to be provided to an elector is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500. • The above does not include the provision of food or beverages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by or at the expense of a person to a meeting of electors at the person's usual

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>place of residence, if that residence is a private home;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to a meeting of electors, if the food or beverages are paid for by those electors; or • by or on behalf of a candidate: to the candidate's campaign workers or to any person acting as a scrutineer on behalf of the candidate; or to persons who attend at the candidate's campaign headquarters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, in order to induce an elector to vote or not to vote or to vote for or not to vote for a particular candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offers, gives, lends or promises to offer, give or lend or promises to procure or attempts to procure any money or other valuable consideration to or for the elector or any person on behalf of the elector or to or for any other person; • gives, procures or promises to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment to or for the elector or any other person; or • does any act referred to above in order to reward any person for having voted or not having voted. • A person commits a corrupt practice who, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, solicits from any candidate or official agent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a gift or loan of any money or other valuable consideration; • a promise to give or lend money or other valuable consideration; • any office, position or employment; or • a promise to give or procure any office, position or employment; <p>as a reward for: agreeing to vote or not to vote; voting or not voting; agreeing to vote for a particular candidate; or procuring or attempting to procure the election of the candidate.</p> • A person commits a corrupt practice who does one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procures, promises to procure or attempts to procure the election of any candidate on, or as a result of, any act related to inducing the vote; • causes any money to be advanced or paid to any person with the intent that all or any portion of the money be expended on any corrupt practice; • knowingly causes any money to be paid in settlement or repayment of money expended in whole or in part on any corrupt practice; • before or during an election either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives, agrees to receive or contracts for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any money or other valuable consideration, whether by gift or loan; or • any office, position or employment; <p>to or for himself, herself or any other person because of or as a reward for voting or not voting, or for agreeing to vote or not to vote;</p> • after an election, either personally or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives any money or other valuable consideration because of and as a reward for having voted or not having voted at an election, or having induced any other person to vote or not to vote at an election; • in order to induce a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate; • to refuse to allow himself or herself to be nominated as a candidate; or • to withdraw his or her nomination as a candidate; <p>either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives or procures; • agrees to give or procure; or • attempts to procure;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>any office, position or employment for any person.</p> <p>A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 170(a), 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who applies at an election for a ballot in the name of another person, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person. <p>A person who commits such a corrupt practice is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 171(1), 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either personally or by any person on his or her behalf: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses or threatens to use force or restraint; • inflicts or threatens to inflict harm or loss; or • in any manner practises intimidation; on or against an elector in order to induce or compel him or her to vote or not to vote, or on account of his or her having voted or not having voted; or • by abduction, duress or any false or fraudulent pretence or device prevents or interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of an elector or thereby induces or prevails upon an elector to vote or refrain from voting. <p>A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 162(a), 171(2), 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being entitled to remain in a polling place during polling hours or to be present during counting of the ballots, fails to maintain or aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; or • contravenes sections of the Act pertaining to the secrecy of the vote. • It is a false pretence to represent to an elector directly or indirectly that the ballot to be used or the mode of voting at an election is not secret. <p>A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 160, 172(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits a corrupt practice who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alters, defaces or destroys a ballot or the initials of the deputy returning officer on a ballot; • without authority supplies a ballot to any person; • places in a ballot box a paper other than the ballot that he or she is authorized by law to place in it;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivers to the deputy returning officer any paper other than the ballot given to him or her by the deputy returning officer, to be placed in the ballot box; • takes a ballot out of the polling place; • without authority destroys, takes, opens or damages a ballot box or book or packet of ballots or a ballot in use or used for the purposes of an election; • being a deputy returning officer, puts his or her initials on the back of any paper which is not but purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot at an election; • prints a ballot when not authorized under the Act to do so; • prints a document that purports to be, or is capable of being used as, a ballot at an election; or • being authorized by the returning officer to print the ballots for an election, with fraudulent intent prints more ballots than he or she is authorized to print. <p>A person who commits any of the above corrupt practices is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 257(1)(a)-(b), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who does any of the following commits an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • votes in an election when not entitled to do so; • contravenes the section regarding voting more than once in an election. <p>An individual who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine of not more than \$10 000; • imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 255]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not pay, give, lend or procure inducement for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting; • to induce an individual to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; • to reward an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above. • An individual must not accept inducement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to vote or refrain from voting; • to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; or • as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting as described above. • An individual or organization must not advance, pay or otherwise provide inducement, or cause inducement to be provided, knowing or with the intent that it is to be used for any of the acts prohibited by this section. • An individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything otherwise prohibited by this section. • An individual or organization prohibited from doing something by this section must

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a campaign period, a candidate must not make a special contribution or special donation for any purpose, other than a political contribution, and an individual or organization must not solicit such a contribution or donation from a candidate. <p>An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine of not more than \$10 000; • imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 257(1)(e), (2), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who obtains a ballot in the name of another individual, whether the name is of a living or dead individual or of a fictitious individual, commits an offence. <p>An individual or organization who is guilty of such an offence is liable to one or more of the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine of not more than \$10 000; • imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 256, 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not intimidate an individual for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to persuade or compel an individual to vote or refrain from voting; • to persuade or compel an individual to vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular candidate or a candidate for a particular political party; • to punish an individual for having voted or refrained from voting as described above. • An individual or organization must not, by abduction, duress or fraudulent means, do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with an individual's right to vote; • compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting; • compel, persuade or otherwise cause an individual to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate or for a candidate of a particular political party. • An individual or organization prohibited from doing something by this section must not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition. <p>An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties:</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine of not more than \$10 000; • imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly. <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 90(2), 261]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each individual present at a place at which a voter exercises the right to vote, including individuals present to vote, and each individual present at the counting of the vote must preserve the secrecy of the ballot and, in particular, must not do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interfere with an individual who is marking a ballot; • attempt to discover how an individual voted; • communicate information regarding how another individual voted or marked a ballot; • induce an individual, directly or indirectly, to show the ballot in a way that reveals how the individual voted. <p>An individual who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 260]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization who does any of the following without authority under the Act commits an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplies a ballot to an individual or organization; • prints or reproduces a ballot or a paper that is capable of being used as a ballot; • takes a ballot out of a place where voting proceedings are being conducted; • puts in a ballot box, or causes to be put in a ballot box, anything other than a ballot that an individual is authorized to deposit there; • destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot paper, ballot, certification envelope, ballot box or voting book. <p>An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.</p>
Yukon	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 335(1)(e)-(g), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having voted once at an election, applies at the same election for another ballot paper; • votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or • induces or procures any other person to vote at an election knowing that such other person is not qualified to vote at the election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 345, 353]</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone who corruptly, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide money, valuable consideration, office or employment to induce any person to vote or refrain from voting, and everyone who corruptly accepts or receives or agrees to accept or receive any such money, valuable consideration, office or employment is guilty of an offence. • Every candidate or official agent who, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on polling day pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to, being at or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 335(1)(d), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who, except as authorized by the Act, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 335(1)(h), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon any person to vote or refrain from voting at an election. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 341, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate, election officer, agent or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the ballots must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and no candidate, election officer, agent or other person must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the polling station, interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, an elector when marking a ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; • at the counting of the ballots, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper; • at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in that person's presence; • at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any elector to show a ballot paper after the elector has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom the elector has voted; • at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>station as to the candidate for whom any elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the counting of the ballots, attempt to obtain any information or communicate any information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom any particular ballot is cast. • No elector must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upon entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, openly declare for whom the elector intends to vote; • show a ballot paper, when marked, so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom the elector has voted to be known; or • before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom the elector has voted. • No deputy returning officer must inquire or see for whom the elector intends to vote, except when the elector is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act on account of inability to read, blindness or physical incapacity. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 333, 334, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forges a ballot paper or offers a forged ballot paper as genuine; • fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer on it; • without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person; • possesses a ballot paper without authority under the Act; • fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or other paper; • fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; • without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers; • being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently initials the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • without authority under the Act prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • being authorized to print the ballot papers for an election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than authorized; or • being a deputy returning officer, places upon any ballot paper any writing, number or mark with intent that the elector to whom such ballot paper is to be or has been given may be identified. • Every person who, during voting or at the counting of the ballots, makes any written record of the printed serial number appearing on the back of the counterfoil of a ballot paper is guilty of an offence. • Everyone is guilty of an offence who manufactures, constructs, has in possession, supplies to any election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, or causes to be manufactured, constructed, supplied to any election officer, or used for the purposes of any election, any ballot box other than a ballot box obtained pursuant to the Act or adapted in such a way as to enable a ballot paper to be improperly secreted or retained or to be damaged or destroyed.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 211(1)(a), 214(e)-(g), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • votes more than once at an election or having voted once at an election by proxy vote, applies at the same election for another ballot paper; • votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or • induces or procures another person to vote at an election knowing that the other person is not qualified to vote at the election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 212(1)-(2), 212(3)(b), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who corruptly, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting, and every person who corruptly accepts or receives any such money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink, is guilty of an offence. • The above does not apply in respect of the provision of light refreshments: by an official agent who provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; by a person other than a candidate or an official agent who, at his or her own expense, provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; or by a person to the agent of a candidate at a polling station. • Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on ordinary polling day: pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to,

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>being at, or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 214(d), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 215(a), 226-228]</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 106(1)-(2), 215(b), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and no person must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the polling station, interfere or attempt to interfere with an elector when marking his or her ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; • at the counting of the votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper; • at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station; • at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to show his or her ballot paper after the voter has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he or she has cast his or her vote; • at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or • at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain or communicate any information obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom a vote is given on a particular ballot paper. • No elector must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, declare for whom he or she intends to vote; • show his or her ballot paper, when marked, as to allow the name of the candidate for whom the elector has voted to be known; or • before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom he or she has voted;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>except where the elector is unable to vote in the manner provided by the Act on account of inability to read, inability to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or physical disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 211(1)(a.1)-(m), 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forges a ballot paper or puts a forged ballot paper in circulation; • fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on the ballot; • without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person; • not being a person entitled under the Act to be in possession of a ballot paper, has, without authority, any ballot paper in his or her possession; • fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or any other paper; • fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; • without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers; • being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • without authority under the Act, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; • being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer to print the ballot papers for an election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to print; • being a deputy returning officer, places on a ballot paper any writing, number or mark with the intent that the elector to whom the ballot paper is to be, or has

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>been, given may be identified;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constructs, imports into the Territories or has in his or her possession a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated; or • supplies or causes to be supplied to an election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>
<p>Nunavut</p>	<p>Voting [E.A., s. 211(1)(a), 214(e)-(g), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • votes more than once at an election or having voted once at an election by proxy vote, applies at the same election for another ballot paper; • votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or • induces or procures another person to vote at an election knowing that the other person is not qualified to vote at the election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Influencing and inducing the vote (bribery) [E.A., s. 212(1)-(2), 212(3)(b), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who corruptly, by himself or herself or through another person, during an election, directly or indirectly offers, procures or provides or promises to procure or provide money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting, and every person who corruptly accepts or receives any such money, valuable consideration, office, employment, food or drink, is guilty of an offence. • The above does not apply in respect of the provision of light refreshments: by an official agent who provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; by a person other than a candidate or an official agent who, at his or her own expense, provides the refreshments at a meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate; or by a person to the agent of a candidate at a polling station.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate and official agent who, by himself or herself or through another person, directly or indirectly, during an election before the close of polls on ordinary polling day: pays or indemnifies or promises to pay or indemnify any person for loss of wages or other earnings suffered by that person in going to, being at, or returning from a polling station or the neighbourhood of a polling station, with intent to influence any person to vote or refrain from voting, is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Impersonation [E.A., s. 214(d), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Intimidation [E.A., s. 215(a), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance compels, induces or prevails upon a person to vote or refrain from voting at an election. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Secrecy [E.A., s. 106(1)-(2), 215(b), 226-228]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes must maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and no person must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the polling station, interfere or attempt to interfere with an elector when marking his or her ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted; • at the counting of the votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot paper; • at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot paper has been marked in his or her presence in the polling station; • at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to show his or her ballot paper after the voter has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he or she has cast his or her vote; • at any time, communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom an elector at the polling station is about to vote or has voted; or • at the counting of the votes, attempt to obtain or communicate any information

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>obtained at the counting as to the candidate for whom a vote is given on a particular ballot paper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No elector must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on entering the polling station and before receiving a ballot paper, declare for whom he or she intends to vote; • show his or her ballot paper, when marked, as to allow the name of the candidate for whom the elector has voted to be known; or • before leaving the polling station, openly declare for whom he or she has voted; <p>except where the elector is unable to vote in the manner provided by the Act on account of inability to read, inability to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or physical disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, by intimidation, duress or any pretence or contrivance represents to a person that the ballot or the manner of voting at an election is not secret. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both. Every candidate at an election or the official agent of a candidate who commits any of the above offences is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, during an election, is convicted of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice is disqualified from voting at the election. • Every person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; or • is, before any competent court, convicted of having committed at an election an offence that is a corrupt or illegal practice; in addition to any other punishment, is, for a corrupt practice during the seven years or for an illegal practice during the five years immediately after the date of being convicted, incapable of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being elected to the Legislative Assembly; • sitting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • voting at any election; or • holding any office to which the Commissioner or the Legislative Assembly have the power to nominate. <p>Ballots [E.A., s. 211(1)(a.1)-(m), 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forges a ballot paper or puts a forged ballot paper in circulation; • fraudulently alters, defaces or destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed on the ballot; • without authority under the Act, supplies a ballot paper to any person; • not being a person entitled under the Act to be in possession of a ballot paper, has, without authority, any ballot paper in his or her possession; • fraudulently puts or causes to be put into a ballot box a ballot paper or any other paper; • fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; • without authority under the Act destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers; • being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts his or her initials on the back

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to polling day
	<p>of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• without authority under the Act, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election;• being authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer to print the ballot papers for an election, fraudulently prints more ballot papers than he or she is authorized to print;• being a deputy returning officer, places on a ballot paper any writing, number or mark with the intent that the elector to whom the ballot paper is to be, or has been, given may be identified;• constructs, imports into the Territory or has in his or her possession a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated; or• supplies or causes to be supplied to an election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, a ballot box containing a compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be secretly placed or manipulated. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
<p>Canada</p>	<p>[C.E.A., s. 484(1), 500(1), 484(2), 500(3), 484(3), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every former election officer who fails to give to his or her replacement any election documents or other election materials that the person has received or prepared is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a returning officer, wilfully fails to take any of the necessary election proceedings. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acts as an election officer knowing that he or she does not meet the requirements; • communicates information obtained in the course of performing his or her duties for an unauthorized purpose; • being a returning officer, knowingly engages in politically partisan conduct; • being a returning officer or assistant returning officer, wilfully acts in another capacity; • wilfully obstructs an election officer in the performance of his or her duties or wilfully impersonates a revising agent; or • being a former election officer, wilfully fails to give to his or her replacement any election documents or other election materials that the person has received or prepared. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 201(1), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election officer who fails or refuses to comply with a provision of the Act is guilty of an offence. <p>A person who is guilty of any such offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p>
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 133, 137]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every election officer is guilty of an offence who knowingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act; • while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate; • makes any alteration or insertion in or omission from the enumerators' book, a list of electors, poll book, or other election documents, with intent to falsify it; or • acts as an election officer without lawful authority.

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>[E.A., s. 206, 210]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every election officer is guilty of an offence who, knowingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of the Act; • while performing the duties of his or her office, acts as an agent or canvasser for any candidate; • makes any alteration or insertion in or omission from the enumerators' index book, a list of electors, poll book, or other election document, with intent to falsify it; or • acts as an election officer without lawful authority. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>[E.A., s. 113, 114] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer who, on request of any candidate or scrutineer or elector representing a candidate, neglects or refuses to administer any oath authorized or required to be administered by him or her to an elector, must for every such neglect or refusal forfeit the sum of \$200. • An election officer who wilfully violates or disobeys any of the provisions of the Act with respect to any matter or thing such person is required to do commits an offence. <p>For any such offence, a judge must impose a fine not less than \$120, and not more than \$5 000.</p>
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 552(8), 553(4), 553.1(2), 553.1(4)-(5), 555(1), 555(3)-(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer who accepts a nomination paper which is improper or not accompanied with all the required documents is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years. • Every election officer who arrives late at the polling station in order to delay the opening of the poll is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years. • Every deputy returning officer is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$2 000 who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permits a person to vote without being registered on the list of electors or without having obtained an authorization to vote; • remits a ballot paper to a person who refuses to make the oath required; • knowingly admits to vote a person who has already voted. • Every returning officer who makes a fraudulent declaration or issues a fraudulent declaration of election is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years. • The following persons are liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1 000 for a first offence and of \$200 to \$2 000 for every subsequent offence within five years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every person who performs duties reserved to the election officers without being qualified therefor, without being officially appointed or without making the oath required; • the Chief Electoral Officer and every member of his or her personnel or

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<p>election officer who fraudulently neglects or refuses to act or acts against the Act;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every election officer who, having been dismissed or having ceased to carry out his or her duties, refuses to return the official documents in his or her possession to the returning officer or, in the case of the returning officer, to the Chief Electoral Officer.
Ontario	<p>[E.A., s. 92-93]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every deputy returning officer or poll clerk who wilfully miscounts the ballots or otherwise wilfully makes up a false statement of the poll is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both. • Every returning officer, election clerk, revision assistant, deputy returning officer or poll clerk who refuses or neglects to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or her by the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.
Manitoba	<p>[E.A., s. 156(1), 157-158, 161, 164, 163, 165(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every enumerator, returning officer or revising officer, as the case may be, who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • omits or deletes from a voters list the name of a person he or she knows is entitled to have his or her name entered thereon; or • adds to or retains on a voters list the name of a person he or she knows to be fictitious or the name of a person he or she knows is not entitled to have his or her name added or retained on the voters list; is guilty of an election offence. • A deputy returning officer or poll clerk or messenger entrusted thereto who, without lawful excuse, neglects or fails to deliver or forward the ballot box to the returning officer forthwith after the sealing of it as provided in the Act is guilty of an election offence. • A returning officer, deputy returning officer, enumerator or other person whose duty it is to deliver poll books or voters lists to be used in an election or who has the custody of a voters list or poll book used or to be used for polling purposes, who knowingly makes a false declaration respecting, or a false insertion in, or false erasure from or in any other way falsifies, the voters list or poll book, is guilty of an election offence. • Every returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or supervisor, who knowingly miscounts the ballots, or otherwise makes a false statement or certificate, is guilty of an election offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above election offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every returning officer who refuses or fails, without reasonable excuse, to furnish copies of a voters list when so required, to or for a candidate, or to allow a candidate or his agent or any voter to inspect a voters list as provided in the Act, is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two months or to both.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 29, 201(1)-(2), 205(1), 207(1)-(2), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No enumerator must omit from the voters list the name of an individual that should

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<p>be included or include the name of an individual that should not be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain an appointment as a supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk by false pretence, deceit or other improper means; or • act as supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer without lawful authority. • No person must knowingly appoint as an election clerk, supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer or poll clerk a person who has been found guilty of a corrupt practice by a court of competent jurisdiction within five years of the appointment. • No returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer or other person whose duty it is to deliver poll books or who has the custody of a certified voters' list, polling list or poll book must wilfully make an alteration or insertion in or omission from or in any way wilfully falsify the poll book, voters' list or polling list. • No deputy returning officer must knowingly omit to put his or her initials on the back of a ballot paper in use for the purposes of an election, or put on a ballot paper any word, letter, figure or mark not required by the Act. • No deputy returning officer and no poll clerk must wilfully miscount the ballots or otherwise make up a false ballot paper account and poll statement. <p>Any person who contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p>
Alberta	<p>[E.A., s. 151-152, 158]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who, having been appointed an election officer and having taken his or her oath of office, neglects or refuses to perform any duty to be performed by that election officer is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500, in the case of a returning officer, and \$200, in the case of any other election officer. • A person who knows or ought to have known that he or she is ineligible to be appointed or to act as an election officer, and accepts an appointment or acts as an election officer, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$500. • A person who procures an appointment as an election officer by false pretence, deceit or other improper means, or acts as an election officer without lawful authority, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000.
British Columbia	<p>[E.A., s. 258(1)-(4), 255(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election official or voter registration official who contravenes the Act, a regulation under the Act or a direction of the Chief Electoral Officer commits an offence if the official knew or ought to have known that the contravention would likely affect the results or validity of an election, whether or not it in fact has that effect. • An individual or organization must not pay, give or lend inducement for the purpose of procuring such a contravention. • With respect to the above prohibition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual or organization must not advance, pay or otherwise provide inducement, or cause inducement to be provided, knowing or with the intent that it is to be used for any of the acts prohibited by the Act; • an individual or organization must not offer, agree or promise to do anything otherwise prohibited by the Act;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election officers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual or organization prohibited from doing something by the Act must not do the prohibited act directly, indirectly or by another individual or organization on behalf of the individual or organization who is subject to the prohibition. • An individual or organization who contravenes the above provisions regarding inducement commits an offence. <p>An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to one or more of the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a fine of not more than \$10 000; • imprisonment for a term not longer than two years; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly; • a prohibition for a period of not longer than seven years from voting in an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	<p>[E.A., s. 337, 339-340, 349, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enumerator or any other person wearing an enumerator's badge except as authorized is committing an offence. • Everyone is guilty of an offence who fails to obey the order of any election officer made pursuant to the Act. • Everyone is guilty of an offence who impedes or obstructs an election officer in the performance of duties under the Act. • Every election officer is guilty of an offence who fails or refuses to comply with any provision of the Act. • It must be considered to be a failure to comply with the provisions of the Act to do or omit to do any act that results in the reception of a ballot that should not have been cast, or in the non-reception of a ballot that should have been cast. <p>Every person who contravenes the Act is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p>
Northwest Territories	<p>[E.A., s. 216, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election officer is guilty of an offence if the election officer contravenes or refuses to comply with the Act. <p>Every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 216, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An election officer is guilty of an offence if the election officer contravenes or refuses to comply with the Act. <p>Every person who contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
Canada	<p>Advertising and surveys [C.E.A., s. 495(1), 500(1), 495(4)(a)-(b), 500(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a candidate, a registered party or a person acting on their behalf, causes election advertising to be conducted without mentioning in or on the message that its transmission was authorized by the official agent of the candidate or by the registered agent of the party, as the case may be; • being the first person who transmits the results of an election survey to the public during an election, fails to provide the election survey information required by the Act, or fails to indicate that a survey is not based on recognized statistical methods; or • being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being the first person who transmits the results of an election survey to the public during an election, fails to provide the election survey information required by the Act, or fails to indicate that a survey is not based on recognized statistical methods; or • being a sponsor of an election survey, fails to provide a written report on the election survey results when requested. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$25 000.</p> <p>Election signs [C.E.A., s. 495(2), 500(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a landlord or a condominium corporation or any person acting on their behalf, wilfully prohibits a tenant or the owner of a condominium unit from displaying election advertising posters on the premises to which the lease relates or on the premises of his or her condominium unit; • prevents or impairs the transmission to the public of an election advertising message without the consent of a person with authority to authorize its transmission. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <p>Broadcasting [C.E.A., s. 495(4)(c)-(j), 500(4), 495(5), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transmits election survey results to the public on polling day before the close of all of the polling stations in an electoral district; • transmits the result or purported result of the vote in an electoral district to the public in another electoral district before the close of all of the polling stations in that other electoral district; • with intent to influence persons to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate at an election, uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of a

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>broadcasting station outside Canada, during an election period, for the broadcasting of any matter having reference to an election;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during an election period, broadcasts election advertising outside Canada; • being a broadcaster or network operator, fails to make available for purchase by all registered parties six and one-half hours of broadcasting time during prime time; • being a broadcaster, fails to make additional broadcasting time as prescribed by the Act available to every eligible party or, being a network operator, fails to make broadcasting time, at no cost, available to registered and eligible parties; • charges for broadcasting time or advertising space in a publication made available to a political party or candidate or a person acting on their behalf, a rate that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person for an equal amount of equivalent time or an equal amount of advertising space made available to any other person during the same period; • being a broadcaster or a network operator, fails to comply with an allocation of or entitlement to broadcasting time under the Act; • being a broadcaster or a network operator, makes available to a registered party or eligible party within the period described in the Act more broadcasting time than is required to be made available by it to that party by an allocation or entitlement under the Act, without making available to each other registered party or eligible party an amount of additional equivalent broadcasting time that is based on the percentage of broadcasting time made available to it by the original allocation or entitlement. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$25 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts election advertising or causes it to be conducted using a means of transmission of the Government of Canada, or knowingly transmits election advertising to the public on polling day before the close of all polling stations in an electoral district; • knowingly causes to be transmitted to the public on polling day before the close of all polling stations in the electoral district, the results of an election survey that have not previously been transmitted to the public. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both. <p>Third party advertising [C.E.A., s. 496(1), 500(1), 496(2), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third party is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exceeds the election advertising expense limits of \$150 000 during an election period, of which not more than \$3 000 may be incurred in any one given electoral district; • fails to identify itself in any election advertising it places or fails to indicate that it has authorized the advertising; • fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails to appoint a financial agent or auditor as prescribed by the Act; • uses a contribution for election advertising when it does not know the name and address of the contributor or is otherwise unable to determine within which class of contributor he or she falls, or uses a contribution from a prohibited source; • fails to file an election advertising report within four months after polling day or, at the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, fails to provide the original of any bill, voucher or receipt in relation to an election advertising expense that is in an amount of more than \$50. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who, being a third party, wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exceeds or attempts to circumvent the election advertising expense limits of \$150 000 during an election period, of which not more than \$3 000 may be incurred in any one given electoral district; • fails to register immediately after having incurred election advertising expenses of a total amount of \$500 or registers before the issue of the writ; • fails to file an election advertising report within four months after polling day. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 226.1(1)-(2), 226.2(1)(b), 226.1(2)-(3), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent must not, after the issue of a writ for an election and before the day immediately following the polling day, except during the period of 21 days immediately preceding the day before polling day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or • procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the election of a candidate. • The above does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertising of public meetings in districts; • advertising through the use of outdoor advertising facilities; • announcing political parties' headquarters locations; • announcing services for electors by political parties respecting enumeration and revision of lists of electors; or • another matter respecting administrative functions of political parties; if the advertisements, announcements and other matters are done in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer. • A person, corporation or trade union must not charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or dispersed and made public in the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day and ending on the day before polling day that exceeds the lowest rate

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in another issue published or disbursed and made public in that period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rates charged a registered party or candidate for an advertisement in a periodical publication in the period referred to above must be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period. • The rates referred to above must be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 198(2), 208]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person is guilty of an offence who prints, publishes, distributes or posts up, or arranges to be printed, published, distributed or posted up, a printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having reference to an election, unless it bears upon its face the name and address of its printer and the person who authorized it on behalf of or as the representative of a candidate or party. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 226.2(1)(a), 226.2(2)-(3), 209]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person, corporation or trade union must not charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking in the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day at an election and ending on the day before polling day, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to another person in that period. • The rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking in the period referred to above must be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time outside that period. • The rates referred to above must be the same for all registered parties or candidates during the period defined above. <p>A person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.E.A., s. 13(3), 13(5), 26-27]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person, corporation, trade union or registered party must cause any political advertisement to be broadcast on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or published in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of any outdoor advertising facility unless he, she or it furnishes to the broadcaster or publisher of the political advertisement his, her or its identification in

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>writing, together with the identification, in writing, of any person, corporation or trade union or registered party sponsoring the political advertisement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements must bear or make reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or • in the case of an advertisement done without the knowledge and consent of the registered party or registered candidate, the name of the person, corporation or the trade union authorizing the political advertising. <p>Every corporation or trade union that contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10 000.</p> <p>Every person or registered party that contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000.</p> <p>Election signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See "Advertising and surveys" <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 117(3)(b), 117(4)(b)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(3), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it, publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar publication, a speech or any advertising in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate, but this must be deemed not to prohibit a <i>bona fide</i> news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing excerpts from a speech. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of any newspaper, magazine or similar publication outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the publication, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite is guilty of an illegal practice. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 117(5)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who, on the day of an advance poll or on the ordinary polling day, displays or causes to be displayed on the premises in which a polling station is located or within 30 metres of the said premises any advertisement, handbill,

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>placard, poster, dodger, billboard, electronic billboard or any other means of display having reference to an election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite commits an illegal practice.</p> <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 117(3)(a), 117(3)(c), 117(4)(a)-(c)] [P.O.P.A., s. 56(3), 56(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment or any advertising program; • transmit, convey or cause to be transmitted or conveyed by any means to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, a speech, any entertainment or any advertising; <p>in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate, but this must be deemed not to prohibit a <i>bona fide</i> news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing excerpts from a speech.</p> <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine of not less than \$70 and not more than \$500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of any radio or television station, or any means of transmitting or conveying communications to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the broadcasting, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election, a candidate or a matter to be voted on at a plebiscite is guilty of an illegal practice. <p>For such an offence, a judge must impose a fine not less than \$120 and not more than \$5 000.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Quebec	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 421, 429, 429.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, who caused it to be published. • In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the election. • On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10 000.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 556.1]</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who erects an election poster or billboard in contravention of any of the provisions in the Act, and every person who affixes an election banner, streamer or flag on a public utility pole, is liable to a fine of \$200 to \$1 000. <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 421, 429, 429.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement. • In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publicity relating to the election. • On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publicity relating to the election. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10 000.</p> <p>Third party advertising [E.A., s. 421, 421.1, 564]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster must, in the case of a private intervenor or the representative of the intervenor, indicate the authorization number issued to the intervenor. • Where the cost of the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity exceeds \$300, the printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster may only mention or indicate as the person having caused the advertisement or publicity to be published or broadcast, the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate or party. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of \$500 to \$10 000.</p>
<p>Ontario</p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., s. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's consent, must arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. • No publisher must allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. • During an election campaign, no person or corporation must charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any print medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time during that period. <p>A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$50 000.</p> <p>A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>Election signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Broadcasting [E.F.A., s. 37(2)-(3), 37(6), 47-48]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's consent, must arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. • No broadcaster must allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. • During an election campaign, no person or corporation must charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any broadcast, electronic or other medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time during that period. <p>A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$50 000.</p> <p>A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.F.A., s. 48(1), 48(4), 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party, must print, publish or distribute during an election period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or on a billboard, bus or other property normally used for purposes of commercial advertising; or • a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material; • a sign or banner; the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election or print, publish or distribute any other campaign material intended for public distribution, unless the advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and has printed on it a statement of that authorization. • When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate must provide the authorization in respect of any advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material intended for public distribution prepared before the appointment of the official agent. <p>Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, in</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$2 000.</p> <p>Election signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Broadcasting [E.F.A., s. 48(3), 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party during an election period, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cause to appear on radio or television or any other electronic medium any advertisement the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election; or • cause to appear any other campaign material intended for public distribution; unless the advertisement or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and a statement of the authorization is announced or shown with it. <p>Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any provisions of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$10 000 and in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$2 000.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 215(2), 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the name and address of the person who printed it, or produced it by any other process, and the name and address of the person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed. <p>Any person who is guilty of the above offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 189(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must unlawfully take down, cover up, mutilate, deface or alter a poster or sign set up or displayed by or on behalf of a candidate. <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Alberta	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 133(1), 150]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election must include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor. <p>A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable to a fine of not more than</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>\$500.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 134(1), 150]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person may display inside or on the outside of, or distribute within, a building used for a polling place at an advance poll or on polling day any election circular, poster, bill or other paper except those posted by the deputy returning officer or other election officials as required by the Act. <p>A person who is guilty of the above offence is liable to a fine of not more than \$500.</p> <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
British Columbia	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 264(1)(a)-(d), 264(1)(f)-(g), 264(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising with the property of any other individual or organization or indirectly through any other individual or organization. • An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of the financial agent; • if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act; • indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and • gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising. • An individual or organization must not charge a registered political party, registered constituency association or candidate a rate for election advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same campaign period. • On general voting day, an individual or organization must not conduct election advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television. • An individual or organization must not sponsor or agree to sponsor election advertising that is or is to be conducted on general voting day by a means referred to above, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia. • During a campaign period, an individual or organization who first publishes in British Columbia the results of an election opinion survey must publish the survey information prescribed by the Act. • From the time of the first publication of an election opinion survey until the end of the campaign period, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia, the sponsor must provide on request a copy of a written report on the results of the survey, including the information prescribed by the Act. • A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association may sponsor election advertising as an election expense, subject to the applicable election expenses limit. • An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising during a campaign period:

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • such that the total value of that election advertising is greater than \$5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or • in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the election advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than \$5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation. <p>An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 234(1)-(2)(a), 264(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a campaign period, an individual or organization must not post, display or disseminate election advertising or any material that identifies a candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association, in or within 100 metres of the building where the office of the district electoral officer is located, unless it is done with the authorization of the district electoral officer. • While advance voting or general voting is being conducted at a voting place, an individual or organization must not do any of the following in or within 100 metres of the building where the voting is being conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post, display or disseminate election advertising or any material that identifies a candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association, unless this is done with the authorization of the district electoral officer; <p>An individual or organization who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or both.</p> <p>Broadcasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See "Advertising and surveys". <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See "Advertising and surveys".
Yukon	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., 326, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During an election period, every notice or advertisement that refers to an election, whether printed, broadcast or published electronically, must include the name and address of its sponsor. <p>Any person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A. s. 327, 342(3)-(4), 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who erects, posts or affixes any notice or advertisement that refers to an election must comply with all safety rules imposed by the owner of the property or by municipal or other regulatory authority, and remove it or cause it to be removed within 30 days after polling day. • No person must engage actively in the issue or promotion of political propaganda within 100 metres of a polling station during the hours that the polls are open. • No person must display a poster in a polling station or within 100 metres of a polling station, if the item appears to support any candidate or the political or other

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained by a candidate.</p> <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 347, 353]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who publishes or broadcasts a result or purported result of the polling in any polling division before the hour fixed by or pursuant to the Act for the closing of the polls or before the expiry of any extension, by any medium whatsoever is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of the above offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 174(2), 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. <p>Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 220, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who, without authority, takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters an advertisement, placard, poster or banner having reference to the election of a candidate is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 224]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000. <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Advertising and surveys [E.A., s. 174(2), 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. <p>Every person who contravenes the above is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term</p>

Enforcement

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to communications
	<p>not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Election signs [E.A., s. 220, 226]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every person who, without authority, takes down, removes, covers up, mutilates, defaces or alters an advertisement, placard, poster or banner having reference to the election of a candidate is guilty of an offence. <p>Every person who is guilty of such an offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p> <p>Broadcasting [E.A., s. 224]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000. <p>Third party advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
Canada	<p>[C.E.A., s. 497(1), 500(1), 497(2), 500(3), 497(3), 500(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of assets and liabilities, a report on that statement made by the registered party's auditor, and a declaration by the chief agent of the registered party within six months of the party being registered; • being a registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a written report on the appointment of a registered agent within 30 days after the appointment; or, being a registered party or eligible party, fails to comply with the requirements regarding the replacement of a chief agent or auditor, or having only one chief agent or auditor at a time; • being a registered party, fails to report changes to registered party information within 30 days after the change of information; • being a registered party, fails to confirm validity of information on party on or before June 30 of every year; • being a chief agent of a suspended party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return or election expenses return or related documents within six months after the publication of the notice of suspension; • being a chief agent of a suspended party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of the fair market value of the suspended party's assets and liabilities, the auditor's report on that statement, or the chief agent's declaration within six months after the publication of the notice of suspension; • being a chief agent of a suspended party that applies within six months of suspension to be registered, fails to provide statement of party's expenses or related documents; • being a chief agent of a merging registered party, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the financial transactions return or related documents within six months after a merger; • being a chief agent or an official agent, fails to return or pay the amount of ineligible contribution to either the donor or the Chief Electoral Officer within 30 days after becoming aware of the ineligibility; • fails to document any payment of more than \$50; • being a person authorized to pay petty expenses, fails to provide documentation of expenditures within three months after the day it was incurred, in the case of a registered political party, or polling day, in the case of a candidate; or pays more than the maximum amount of petty expenses that the person is authorized to pay; • being a chief agent, exceeds election expense limit or, being a registered party or third party, colludes to circumvent election expense limit; • being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return, auditor's report, declaration by the chief agent, or a trust fund return for each fiscal period; • being a registered agent, fails to forward excess contributions to the Chief Electoral Officer when the registered agent cannot determine the class of contributor or the name of the contributor is not known; • being a chief agent, provides an incomplete financial transactions return as specified by the Act; • being a registered party, fails to prepare a trust fund return as specified by the Act; • being a chief agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an election

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>expenses return, auditor's report or declaration by the chief agent within six months after polling day;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being an official agent, fails to satisfy the bank account requirements specified in the Act; • being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized by the Act: incurs more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings; exceeds the election expenses limit; or, being an official agent, candidate, person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit; • being an official agent, fails to pay a recoverable claim within four months after the day set for polling day, or the publication in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> of a notice of withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election; • being an official agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return, an auditor's report, all documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, and declarations by the official agent and candidate within four months after the day set for polling day or the publication of a notice of withdrawal or deemed withdrawal of the writ for the election; • being a candidate, fails to send the Chief Electoral Officer a declaration concerning the return; • being an official agent, fails to pay the value of a contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer where the contribution cannot be classified or the name of the contributor is not known; • being an official agent, fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an updated electoral campaign return or related documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated return; • being an official agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an incomplete electoral campaign return; • being an official agent, fails to dispose of surplus electoral funds within 60 days after the date specified in the Act, or after receiving a notice from the Chief Electoral Officer of the estimated surplus; • being a registered agent or an electoral district association, transfers contributions to a candidate after polling day except to pay unpaid claims that are disclosed in the return, or as authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a court; • being an official agent, fails to return unused income tax receipts within a month after polling day. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a person or an entity, knowingly makes a contribution to a registered party that comes from money, property or services of another person or entity or, not being a chief agent or registered agent, knowingly accepts contributions; • not being a chief agent, a registered agent or a person authorized under the Act, knowingly pays or incurs a registered party's expenses. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>more than six months, or to both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person is guilty of an offence who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being a registered party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer a statement of assets and liabilities, an auditor's report, or a declaration by the chief agent within six months after becoming a registered party; • wilfully contravenes the provisions respecting an ineligible person acting as chief agent, registered agent or auditor; • being a chief agent of a suspended party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a final transactions return or election expenses return or related documents within six months after the notice of suspension; • being the chief agent of a suspended party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a statement of fair market value of the suspended party's assets and liabilities, an auditor's report, or the chief agent's declaration within six months after the publication of the notice of suspension; • being a chief agent of a suspended party that applies within six months of suspension to be registered, fails to provide a statement of the party's expenses or related documents; • being a chief agent of a merging registered party, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with the financial transactions returns or related documents within six months after a merger; • being a chief agent, wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit; • being a registered party or a third party, knowingly colludes to circumvent the election expenses limit; • being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return, auditor's report, declaration by the chief agent or a trust fund return as specified by the Act for each fiscal period; • being a registered agent, wilfully fails to forward excess contributions to the Chief Electoral Officer when the registered agent cannot determine the class of contributor or the name of the contributor is not known; • being a chief agent, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with a financial transactions return containing false or misleading statements; • being a registered party, wilfully fails to prepare a trust fund return as specified by the Act; • being a chief agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an election expenses return or related documents within six months after polling day, or provides an election expenses return containing false or misleading statements; • being a person or entity other than an electoral district association or registered political party, knowingly makes a contribution or loan from a prohibited source; being a person other than an official agent, accepts or issues receipts for contributions; being a person or entity, other than a candidate, official agent or person authorized under the Act, pays or incurs electoral campaign expenses; or, being a person other than a candidate or official agent, pays a candidate's personal expenses; • being a candidate, official agent or person authorized under the Act, wilfully spends more than the maximum allowed for notice of nomination meetings; • being an official agent, a candidate or a person authorized under the Act, wilfully exceeds the election expenses limit; • being an official agent, a candidate, a person authorized under the Act or a third party, colludes to circumvent election expenses limit;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return, an auditor's report, all documents evidencing expenses set out in the return, or declarations by the official agent and candidate as specified by the Act; • being a candidate, wilfully fails to send an electoral campaign expense declaration concerning the return; • being an official agent, wilfully fails to pay the value of an excess contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer where the contribution cannot be classified or the name of the contributor is not known; • being an official agent, wilfully fails to provide updated electoral campaign return or related documents within 30 days after making a payment that is dealt with in the updated return; • being an official agent, knowingly provides the Chief Electoral Officer with an electoral campaign return containing false or misleading statements or one that is incomplete; • being an official agent, wilfully fails to dispose of surplus electoral funds within 60 days after the date specified in the Act, or after receiving a notice from the Chief Electoral Officer of the estimated surplus; • being a registered agent or an electoral district association, knowingly transfers contributions to a candidate after polling day except to pay unpaid claims that are disclosed in the return, or as authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer or a court. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both; or • on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or to both.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 316-319, 320(1), 321-322, 324-325]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who knowingly incurs or authorizes election expenses contrary to the Act or exceeding the maximum set by the Act, or who wilfully submits a false statement of election expenses under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • Where a contravention of the Act that is an offence by virtue of the above is committed by a chief financial officer of a registered party or candidate, the political party or candidate for which the chief financial officer acts is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered party, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000; and • in the case of a candidate, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000. • A person who knowingly makes a false statement in a financial return, statement or other document filed under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • A person who knowingly makes or issues or participates in, assents to or acquiesces in the making or issuance of a false or deceptive receipt for a contribution or purported contribution commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • A person who knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>inquiry under the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chief financial officer who wilfully or through neglect fails to file a financial return with the Chief Electoral Officer within the time required by the Act commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$50 per day for each day he or she is in default of filing the return until it is filed with the Chief Electoral Officer. • A corporation or trade union that contravenes a provision of the Act with respect to election financing is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10 000. • A person or political party who or that fails to comply with a provision of the Act with respect to election financing is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • A person must not knowingly make a false statement in an application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer. • A person must not knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>[E.E.A., s. 25-27, 29-30]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of a registered party or registered candidate who contravenes the provisions of the Act with respect to financial reports is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$2 000 and not more than \$5 000. • Where any contravention of the Act that is an offence by virtue of the above is committed by an official agent of a registered party or registered candidate, the registered party or registered candidate for which the official agent acts is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not less than \$5 000 and not more than \$10 000; and • in the case of a registered candidate, to a fine of not less than \$2 000 and not more than \$5 000. • Every corporation or trade union that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000. • Every person, registered party that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act for which contravention no penalty is otherwise provided is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$1 000. • No person must knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial report or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act. • No person must knowingly give false information to an official agent or other person authorized to accept contributions.
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 189, 215, 192(4), 210, 193]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every official agent who wilfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incurs election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act; • delivers or files a false report or affidavit; • produces a falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher; or • after the delivery of his or her report, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act; <p>is guilty of a corrupt practice.</p>

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate or party leader whose official agent has been guilty of any of the acts mentioned above is also guilty of a corrupt practice unless it is established that the act is of no great gravity and could not have affected the result of the election, or that the candidate or party leader had taken in good faith all possible and reasonable precautions to carry out the election honestly according to the requirements of the Act or that the act of the official agent was committed without the knowledge of the candidate or party leader. • A candidate or party leader who wilfully incurs, pays or authorizes any election expense otherwise than as permitted by the Act is guilty of a corrupt practice. • Every one who is reported under the <i>Controverted Elections Act</i> as having been found guilty of a corrupt practice, in addition to any other punishment provided in the <i>Elections Act</i>, must during the five years after the report, be incapable of being elected to or sitting in the House of Assembly, or of holding any office at the nomination of the Governor in Council. • An official agent who fails to make a payment as required by the Act, or who knowingly makes a payment that is less than the amount that the official agent is required by the Act to pay, is guilty of an offence. <p>Every one who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and if the fine is not paid, to imprisonment for a term or further term not exceeding three months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an official agent refuses, fails or is unable to comply with the provisions of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may apply to a judge of the county court for an order directing the official agent to attend before the judge to show cause why the official agent has not complied with the Act and, upon the hearing of the matter, the judge may order the official agent to be examined with respect to any report or particulars which have not been provided in accordance with the Act and may order the official agent to make such return and declaration or supply such statement of particulars as the judge thinks appropriate within the time, to the person and in the manner as the judge may direct.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>[P.P.F.A., s. 85-86, 86.1, 87, 88.1(1)-(2), 89]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person who knowingly incurs or authorizes election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act, or who wilfully submits a false statement of election expenses under the Act commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$10 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both a fine and imprisonment. • A candidate, whose official agent with the knowledge of the candidate commits an offence described above, also commits such offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • The election of any candidate who has been convicted for one of the above offences is null and void, and his or her seat must be vacated from the time of such conviction. • Any person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly makes a false statement in any financial return, statement or other document filed with the Supervisor; • makes or issues or participates in, assents to or acquiesces in the making or issuance of a false or deceptive receipt for a contribution or purported contribution;

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly withholds, conceals or destroys any books, papers, documents or other things relevant to the subject matter of an investigation or inquiry; commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5 000, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both a fine and imprisonment. • Every official representative who wilfully or through neglect fails to file a financial return with the Supervisor within the time required by the Act commits an offence. • The Supervisor may, either before or after the institution of proceedings against an official representative for failure to file a financial return, accept from the official representative alleged to have been guilty of such offence the payment of a sum equal to \$50 for each day the official representative is in default of filing such financial return. • Every person who knowingly permits, tolerates, or participates in any way in the commission of an offence under the Act commits the same offence and is liable to the same penalties on summary conviction.
Quebec	<p>[E.A., s. 559, 559.1, 560-561, 563]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every official agent is liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000 who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incurs or authorizes election expenses exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act; • files a false report, return or statement; • produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or other voucher; • after filing his or her report or return, pays a claim otherwise than as permitted by the Act. • Every elector acting as a private intervenor who makes a false declaration, files a false report or produces a false or falsified invoice, receipt or voucher is also liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000. • The following persons are liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every person who attempts to incur an election expense otherwise than as permitted by the Act; • every person who makes a false invoice, receipt or voucher; • every person who falsifies an invoice, receipt or voucher. • Every candidate or party leader who allows any election expense to be incurred or paid for otherwise than as permitted by the Act is liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000. • Every person who solicits or collects contributions or incurs expenses without holding an authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer is liable to a fine of \$1 000 to \$10 000 in the case of a natural person or, in the case of a legal person, to a fine of \$3 000 to \$30 000. • Every person who fails to file a report or return prescribed under the Act or to pay within the prescribed time a claim made by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act is liable to a fine of \$50 for each day of delay.
Ontario	<p>[E.F.A., s. 46-51]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the chief financial officer of a party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act knowingly contravenes the provisions respecting financial statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the chief financial agent is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000; and • the party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant is also guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of \$50 for each day that the default continues. • A corporation or trade union that knowingly contravenes any of the provisions of

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>the Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$50 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person, political party or constituency association that knowingly contravenes a provision of the Act for the contravention of which no other penalty is provided is guilty of an offence and, on conviction, is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000. • No person must obstruct a person making an investigation or examination under the Act or withhold from him or her or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation or examination. • No person must knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Election Officer under the Act. • No person must knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions.
<p>Manitoba</p>	<p>[E.F.A., s. 78-84, 86, 87.1, 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person or organization must obstruct any person carrying out an audit, inquiry, investigation or examination under the Act or withhold from the person or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the audit, inquiry, investigation or examination. • No person or organization must issue a receipt purporting to be for a contribution received by or on behalf of a candidate or registered political party unless the contribution indicated in the receipt was made to or for the benefit of the candidate or registered political party. • No person or organization must issue a receipt showing a registration number falsely purporting to be assigned to the person or organization under the Act. • No person or organization must knowingly make a false statement in any application, statement, return or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act. • No person or organization must knowingly give, to a chief financial officer, an official agent or any other person authorized to receive contributions or to issue receipts therefor, false information in respect of any contribution or alleged contribution. • Every person or organization who or which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement or return required under the Act within the prescribed time period or any extension thereof granted by the Chief Electoral Officer; • files with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement or return which substantially fails to disclose the information required under the Act or the regulations; or • fails substantially to provide such clarifying or verifying information with respect to a statement or return filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act as may be required by the Chief Electoral Officer; is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered political party, to a fine not exceeding \$20 000; and • in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000. • Every candidate or registered political party who or which contravenes the provisions respecting expense limits, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered political party, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and • in the case of a candidate, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000. • Every chief financial officer, official agent or other officer of a registered political party or a candidate who, acting on behalf of the candidate or registered political

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>party, is responsible for a contravention of the expense limits, is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2 000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who uses all or any part of information disclosed under the Act for commercial or business purposes or for any other purpose not intended by the Act is guilty of an offence. • Every person or organization who or which contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act or the regulations, is guilty of an offence and, if no other fine is provided therefor, is liable on summary conviction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered political party, to a fine of not more than \$10 000; and • in all other cases, to a fine of not more than \$2 000.
Saskatchewan	<p>[E.A., s. 223, 226(1), 234-236, 237(1), 238-244, 248, 250(1), 251(1), 252-253, 255, 259-261, 273, 275, 216]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No unregistered political party and no person acting on behalf of an unregistered political party must directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solicit or receive any contribution for the purpose of promoting, opposing or endorsing that party, any other political party or the candidacy of any individual; or • incur or pay any expense or expend any effort for the purpose of promoting, opposing or endorsing that party, any other political party or the candidacy of any individual. • A registered political party must deliver a written notice to the Chief Electoral Officer of any alteration of information contained in its application for registration within 30 days of that alteration. • Any person who contravenes the provisions respecting eligibility and duties of a chief official agent for a registered political party commits an offence. • A candidate must file, within 10 days of the appointment of a business manager, the information required by the Act. • If a registered political party's auditor ceases for any reason to be auditor, the registered political party must appoint another auditor within 30 days and inform the Chief Electoral Officer of the name and address of the auditor. • Before filing his or her nomination papers, every potential candidate must appoint an auditor, who must perform the duties detailed in the Act. • No person must make an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250. • No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accept an anonymous contribution that exceeds \$250 or fail to forward such a contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer; • accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen. • No registered political party and no chief official agent and no other person acting within the scope of that person's authority on behalf of a registered political party must incur election expenses that exceed the limit established by the Act. • Every registered political party and every chief official agent must ensure that every payment of more than \$25 made by or through the chief official agent for any expenses incurred by the party is vouched for. • Every person authorized to make payments for petty expenses and every person authorized to make payments must send to the chief official agent the information as prescribed by the Act. • The chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return with respect to the party's receipts and expenses for the

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>fiscal year, other than election expenses, and the auditor's report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relates, the chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election expenses return and all other related documents. • No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person's authority must incur election expenses that exceed the limit established by the Act. • No person must make any payment, or incur any election expenses, during an election by or on behalf of a candidate other than by or through the candidate's business manager. • Every business manager must ensure that every payment of more than \$25 for election expenses is vouched for. • Every candidate or person authorized to pay petty expenses must send the business manager the information prescribed in the Act. • A business manager or chief official agent who makes a payment or receives a contribution, where election expenses are incurred jointly by candidates, must supply the other party or parties to the agreement with the information pertaining to that expense or contribution as prescribed by the Act. • Within three months after the candidate returned has been declared elected, the business manager of each candidate must file with the returning officer an election expenses return and all other related documents. • No political party other than a registered political party must issue tax receipts. (Not yet proclaimed) • A tax receipt on behalf of a candidate must be issued for each contribution of \$10 or more that is received during the period commencing on the date the candidate is nominated and ending on polling day. (Not yet proclaimed) <p>Any person who contravenes any of the above provisions is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.</p>
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>[E.F.C.D.A., s. 37-40, 41(1), 42, 43(1)-(1.1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must obstruct any person carrying out an inquiry or examination under the Act or withhold from him or her or conceal or destroy any books, papers, documents or things relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation or examination. • No person must knowingly make a false statement in any application, return, financial statement or other document filed with the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act. • No person must knowingly give false information to a chief financial officer or other person authorized to accept contributions. • The chief financial officer of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate who contravenes the provisions respecting financial statements, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1 000. • When any contravention described above is committed by a chief financial officer of a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, the political party or constituency association or candidate for which the chief financial officer acts is also guilty of an offence and liable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a registered party, to a fine of not more than \$5 000; and • in the case of a registered constituency association or registered candidate, to a fine of not more than \$1 000.

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corporation, trade union, employee organization or prohibited corporation that contravenes the Act is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000. • A person, political party or constituency association that contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, for which contravention no fine is otherwise provided, is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1 000. • When the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization has made one or more contributions in excess of an amount permitted under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may by written notice require that person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to pay a penalty in an amount named in the notice and being equivalent to the amount by which the contribution or contributions exceeded the amount permitted under the Act. • When the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that a prohibited corporation has made a contribution in contravention of the Act, he or she may by written notice require the prohibited corporation to pay a penalty in an amount named in the notice equivalent to the amount contributed.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 263]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual or organization who does any of the following commits an offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consents to be appointed as a financial agent or auditor under the Act when not entitled to be appointed to the position; • fails to administer in accordance with the Act the finances of the organization or individual for whom the financial agent is acting; • issues tax receipts other than in accordance with the Act and the <i>Income Tax Act</i>; • contravenes the provisions respecting making, accepting, or exceeding the limitations with respect to contributions as specified in the Act; • fails to return a political contribution that was made or accepted in contravention of the Act, within 30 days after the financial agent becomes aware of the contravention; • contravenes the provisions regarding who may incur election and contestant expenses, or expenses equivalent to election expenses; • incurs an election expense in excess of the applicable election expenses limit; • contravenes the provisions respecting election expenses that may be incurred by a registered constituency association; • fails to dispose of any surplus remaining in a candidate's election account as prescribed by the Act. <p>An individual or organization who commits any of the above offences is liable to a fine of not more than \$5 000 or to imprisonment for a term not longer than one year, or to both.</p>
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>[E.A., s. 168(1.1), 168(2.1), 169(1)-(2), 169(4), 170(1)-(2), 171(3), 172, 175, 176(1)-(1.1), 177(4), 178(6), 178.1(4), 179(1), 179(3), 185, 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person may make a contribution to another person before the beginning of a campaign period for the purpose of supporting that person as a candidate at a forthcoming election. • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds \$1 500. • Only an official agent or any person whom the official agent authorizes in writing to act on behalf of the official agent may receive a contribution on behalf of a

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>candidate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only an official agent may issue a tax receipt from the receipt book provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for a contribution. • An official agent must deposit all money collected on behalf of a candidate in a bank account or with an approved institution as prescribed by the Act. • An official agent may accept an anonymous donation not exceeding \$100. If, however, an anonymous contribution of more than \$100 is received, the official agent must return the contribution or send the contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer as prescribed by the Act. • A person may only make a contribution of money, goods or services to which the person is beneficially entitled. • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside the Territories, or a corporation that does not carry on business in the Territories. • No person must, at any time, make a contribution or gift to a candidate unless it is made to the official agent of the candidate or a person whom the official agent has authorized to act on behalf of the official agent. • Every person who makes a contribution or gift in contravention of the above is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • A candidate must, within 60 days after polling day, give contributions that were not expended on his or her campaign to a charitable organization or to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a notice of the gift within 30 days of making the gift. • Every candidate who incurs pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30 000 is guilty of an offence. • Every official agent who pays a claim in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • An official agent who reimburses a candidate in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payment of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • Within 60 days after polling day, each candidate must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a declaration by the candidate respecting the election contributions to and election expenses of the candidate. • Every candidate or official agent who knowingly makes a false declaration respecting election contributions and expenses is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice. • Every candidate and official agent who, without an excuse authorized by the Act, contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions respecting the candidate's return is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>
Nunavut	<p>[E.A., s. 168(1.1), 168(2.1), 169(1)-(2), 169(4), 170(1)-(2), 171(3), 172, 175, 176(1)-(1.1), 177(4), 178(6), 178.1(4), 179(1), 179(3), 185, 226(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person may make a contribution to another person before the beginning of a campaign period for the purpose of supporting that person as a candidate at a forthcoming election. • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to

Jurisdiction	Offences and penalties in relation to election finances
	<p>a candidate that exceeds \$1 500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only an official agent or any person whom the official agent authorizes in writing to act on behalf of the official agent may receive a contribution on behalf of a candidate. • Only an official agent may issue a tax receipt from the receipt book provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for a contribution. • An official agent must deposit all money collected on behalf of a candidate in a bank account or with an approved institution as prescribed by the Act. • An official agent may accept an anonymous donation not exceeding \$100. If, however, an anonymous contribution of more than \$100 is received, the official agent must return the contribution or send the contribution to the Chief Electoral Officer as prescribed by the Act. • A person may only make a contribution of money, goods or services to which the person is beneficially entitled. • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside Nunavut, or a corporation that does not carry on business in Nunavut. • No person must, at any time, make a contribution or gift to a candidate unless it is made to the official agent of the candidate or a person whom the official agent has authorized to act on behalf of the official agent. • Every person who makes a contribution or gift in contravention of the above is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • A candidate must, within 60 days after polling day, give contributions that were not expended on his or her campaign to a charitable organization or to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a notice of the gift within 30 days of making the gift. • Every candidate who incurs pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively exceed \$30 000 is guilty of an offence. • Every official agent who pays a claim in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • An official agent who reimburses a candidate in contravention of the Act is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payment of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • Within 60 days after polling day, each candidate must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a declaration by the candidate respecting the election contributions to and election expenses of the candidate. • Every candidate or official agent who knowingly makes a false declaration respecting election contributions and expenses is guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice. • Every candidate and official agent who, without an excuse authorized by the Act, contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions respecting the candidate's return is guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice. <p>Every person who is guilty of any of the above offences is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.</p>

PART I REFERENDUM AND PLEBISCITE

PART I REFERENDUM AND PLEBISCITE

Proclamation	I.3
Proclamation	
Approval of question	
Effect	
Cancellation	
Referendum/Plebiscite process	I.13
Period	
Polling day	
Conduct	
Publication of results	
CEO's report	
Referendum/Plebiscite committee	I.25
Finances	I.27
Contributions	
Definition	
Limit	
Expenses	
Definition	
Limit	
Reporting	
Broadcasting time	I.31
Allocation of paid broadcasting time	
Allocation of free broadcasting time	
Blackout period	

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
<p>Canada</p>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., s. 3(1), 3(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Governor in Council considers that it is in the public interest to obtain the opinion of electors on any question relating to the Constitution of Canada, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, direct that the opinion of electors be obtained by putting the question to the electors of Canada or of one or more provinces specified in the proclamation at a referendum called for that purpose. • A referendum question must be so worded that each elector may express an opinion on the question by making a cross or other mark after the word “yes” or “no” on the ballot paper. <p>Approval of question [R.A., s. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 5(6)-(8)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada may give notice of a motion for the approval of the text of a referendum question. • The Leader of the Opposition and the leader of each political party having a recognized membership of 12 or more persons in the House of Commons must be provided with, and be consulted about, the proposed text of a referendum question at least three days before notice of the motion for approval of the text is given. • The motion must be moved and considered by the House of Commons on the next sitting day of the House following the day on which notice of the motion was given. • If the motion is adopted by the House of Commons, with or without amendment, a message must be sent from that House informing the Senate that the motion has been so adopted and requesting that the motion be concurred in by the Senate. Such a motion must be dealt with by the Senate in the same manner as in the House of Commons. • If the motion is amended by the Senate, the motion in the House of Commons to concur in the amendment must be moved and disposed of on the next sitting day of the House following the day on which the message of the amendment was received by the House, and any further amendment by the House must be similarly dealt with in the Senate. <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on Parliament. <p>Cancellation [R.A., s. 6(5)-(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writs of referendum may not be issued during a general election nor may they be dated on a day later than the 36th day before polling day at the referendum. • Where writs of election at a general election are issued during the referendum period, the writs of referendum must be deemed to be withdrawn on the day on which the writs of election are issued.
<p>Newfoundland</p>	<p>Proclamation [E.A., s. 217(1), 218]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an expression of opinion of the electors is desirable on a matter of public concern, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that a plebiscite or referendum be held to obtain the expression of opinion. • Where the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides to hold a plebiscite or referendum on a question relating to the Constitution of Canada or relating to or arising out of a possible change thereto, the plebiscite or referendum may be held in conjunction with a plebiscite or referendum held by the government of Canada. <p>Approval of question</p>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of a referendum conducted under this Act is not binding on the House of Assembly. <p>Cancellation [E.A., s. 220]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, at any time before the day on which the plebiscite or referendum is to be held, cancel the plebiscite or referendum.
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Proclamation [P.A., s. 1(1)-(2), 2(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time direct that a provincial plebiscite be had and taken to ascertain the approval or otherwise by a majority of persons qualified to vote thereat, of any Act of the Legislature or any part thereof, or of any order in council made pursuant to any such enactment, or on any question of enforcement of any such enactment. • Where it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that an expression of opinion of the voters is desirable on any matter of public concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that a plebiscite on that matter be conducted. • Where the question or questions relate to or affect only a limited economic group or class or to limited groups or classes, the order in council may limit the vote to such limited groups or classes and in such case must determine the qualifications of the voters entitled to vote thereunder. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Proclamation [L.C.A., s. 43(1), 43(5), 49(2)] [L.P.R., s. 6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission or the Alcohol and Gaming Authority receives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of a resolution of the council of a municipality; or • a petition of at least 20 percent of the resident electors of a municipality; requesting that a vote of the resident electors of the municipality be taken on the question of the operation by the Commission of a store for the sale of liquor in the municipality, or the Authority for the sale of liquor on licensed premises, the Commission or Authority may take a vote of those electors. • The ballot paper must contain the following words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Are you in favour of the sale of liquor in your (municipality, town, city, as the case may be) by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission in accordance with the <i>Liquor Control Act</i>? Yes € No €"; or • "Are you in favour of the sale of liquor on premises licensed by the Alcohol and Gaming Authority?". • A plebiscite must be commenced by the issuance of a letter from the Administrator to a returning officer. <p>Approval of question</p>

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect [L.C.A., s. 46(1), 49(4), 49(6)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are binding on the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission or the Alcohol and Gaming Authority. • Where a majority of electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vote or have voted in the affirmative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Commission may sell liquor in the municipality in such manner and at such prices as the Commission by regulation prescribes and at such places as the Commission deems advisable; • the Authority may license premises for the sale of liquor. • vote, or have voted in the negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Commission must not establish a store for the sale of liquor in the municipality; • the Authority must not consider an application for or grant or renew any tavern license, beverage room license, cabaret license or lounge license in respect of premises situated in the licensing area nor consider, grant or renew a club license in respect of a club situated in the licensing area; • a further vote cannot be held unless three years have elapsed from the date of the last plebiscite. <p>Cancellation [L.P.R., s. 7(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Administrator considers it impossible to hold a plebiscite on the day mentioned in the letter instituting the plebiscite, the Administrator may order the withdrawal of the letter.
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Proclamation [E.A., s. 129(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation issued not later than the date of an order in council commencing a general election, order the taking of a plebiscite for the purpose of submitting a question or questions to the electors of the province at the same time as the general election. • The proclamation must state fully the question to be submitted at the plebiscite in the same words and form as it will appear on the ballot paper. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., s. 7, 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government may order that the electors be consulted by referendum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on a question approved by the National Assembly; or • on a bill adopted by the National Assembly, so long as the bill contains, at the time of being tabled, a provision to that effect, as well as the text of the question submitted for the referendum. As soon as the National Assembly is informed of the question or bill contemplated, the Secretary General of the National Assembly must notify the Chief Electoral Officer thereof in writing.

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>Approval of question [R.A., s. 8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a motion of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly may adopt the text of a question which is to be the subject of a referendum. The debate on this motion is business having precedence over any other question, except the debate on the Opening Speech of the session. <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are not binding on the National Assembly. <p>Cancellation [R.A., s. 14-15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No writ instituting the holding of a referendum may be issued before the 18th day following the day on which the National Assembly was informed of the question or bill. • From the time a writ instituting the holding of a general election is issued, every writ instituting the holding of a referendum becomes void and no writ may be issued before the general election is held.
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 of the <i>Taxpayer Protection Act, 1999</i>, pertaining to referendums comes into force on April 1, 2001.
Manitoba	<p>Proclamation [B.B.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government must not present to the Legislative Assembly a bill to increase the rate of any tax imposed by an Act or part of an Act listed below, unless the government first puts the question of the advisability of proceeding with such a bill to the voters of Manitoba in a referendum, and a majority of the persons who vote in the referendum authorize the government to proceed with the changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Health and Post Secondary Education Tax Levy Act;</i> • <i>The Income Tax Act;</i> • <i>The Retail Sales Tax Act;</i> • Part I of <i>The Revenue Act.</i> <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect [B.B.A., s. 10(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a referendum conducted under this Act are binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Proclamation [R.P.A., s. 3(1)-(2), 6(2)-(4), 7(1)-(2), 7(4)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a referendum be conducted. • The order is to state the question or questions that are to be put to the electors on the referendum and specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order, on which the referendum is to be conducted. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a plebiscite be conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assembly, on a resolution of a member of the Assembly approving a question to be put to electors on a plebiscite, may direct that a plebiscite be conducted. • Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a plebiscite or the Assembly, by resolution, directs a plebiscite, the order or resolution is to: state the question or questions that are to be put to the electors on the plebiscite; and specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order or resolution, on which the plebiscite is to be conducted. • Where the Assembly directs a plebiscite, the Clerk of the Assembly must send a certified copy of the resolution to the Chief Electoral Officer for implementation. • Where a petition that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is in the prescribed form; • is signed by not less than 15 percent of the electors; • sets out the name and address of one of the petitioners who is an elector; and • requests that a question concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan be put to electors on a plebiscite; is presented to the minister, the minister must direct that a plebiscite be conducted and immediately transmit the petition to the Chief Electoral Officer. • Where the Chief Electoral Officer determines that at least 15 percent of the electors have signed the petition, he or she must return the petition to the minister who must then, by order, direct that the question set out in the petition be put to the electors on a plebiscite to be conducted on a day that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is specified by the minister; and • is to be not more than 12 months from the date the Chief Electoral Officer returned the petition to the minister. <p>Approval of question [R.P.A., 7(5), 7(8)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a plebiscite is the result of a petition and where the minister is of the opinion that a change in the wording of a question set out in a petition would more clearly express the intent of the petitioners, or a question set out in a petition concerns a matter that is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan, the minister may apply to the court by notice of motion for an order. • On such an application, the court may make an order: approving the wording of the question; changing the wording of the question to express more clearly the intent of the petitioners, or, where possible, to bring the question within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan; or where the question concerns a matter that is not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan, directing that no plebiscite be conducted on the question. <p>Effect [R.P.A., s. 4(1)-(2), 5]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If more than 60 percent of the ballots validly cast in a referendum vote the same way on a question stated, the result is binding on the government that initiated the

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No referendum is binding unless at least 50 percent of the electors who are entitled to vote in the referendum actually vote in the referendum. • If the results of a referendum are binding, the government that initiated the referendum must, as soon as practicable, take any steps within the competence of the Government of Saskatchewan that it considers necessary or advisable to implement the results of the referendum, including any or all of the following: changing programs or policies, or introducing new programs or policies; and introducing a Bill in the Assembly during its first session after the results of the referendum are known. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a plebiscite conducted under this Act are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Proclamation [C.R.A., s. 1, 5, 2(1), 3] [E.A., s. 125]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may order that a referendum be held on any question relating to the Constitution of Canada or relating to or arising out of a possible change to the Constitution of Canada. Such a referendum may be held in conjunction with a general election under the <i>Election Act</i>, separately on a date provided for in the order, or in conjunction with the general elections under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must order the holding of a referendum before a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is voted upon by the Legislative Assembly. • The question or questions to be put to the electors at a referendum must be determined by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the motion of a member of the Executive Council. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order give directions for the holding of a general plebiscite of electors when and as often as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council expedient that an expression of opinion about the desirability of amending existing legislation, or introducing new legislation, relative to any subject-matter should be obtained from the electors. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect [C.R.A., s. 4]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a majority of the ballots validly cast at a referendum held under the <i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i> vote the same way on a question stated, the result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum. That government must, as soon as practicable, take any steps within the competence of the Government of Alberta that it considers necessary or advisable to implement the results of the

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<p>referendum.</p> <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Election Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Proclamation [R.A., s. 1(1)-(2)] [C.A.A.A., s. 1] [E.A., s. 282(1)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that an expression of public opinion is desirable on any matter of public interest or concern, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, order that a referendum be conducted. • If the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a referendum, the order must: state the question or questions that will be put to the electorate at the referendum; specify the date on which the referendum will be conducted; and designate the area of British Columbia within which the referendum will be held. • The government must not introduce a motion for a resolution of the Legislative Assembly authorizing an amendment to the Constitution of Canada unless a referendum has first been conducted under the <i>Referendum Act</i> with respect to the subject matter of that resolution. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct the Chief Electoral Officer to conduct a plebiscite to determine the opinion of the voters in all or part of British Columbia on a matter of public concern specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect [R.A., s. 4-5]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If more than 50 percent of the validly cast ballots vote the same way on a question stated, that result is binding on the government that initiated the referendum. • If the results of a referendum are binding, the government must, as soon as practicable, take steps, within the competence of the government, that the government considers necessary or advisable to implement the results of the referendum, including any and all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changing programs or policies, or introducing new programs or policies, that are administered by or through the executive government; • introducing legislation in the Legislative Assembly during its first session after the results of such a referendum are known. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Election Act</i> are not binding on the Legislative Assembly. <p>Cancellation</p>

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Yukon	<p>Proclamation [P.A., s. 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever it appears to the Commissioner in Executive Council that an expression of opinion of the public is necessary or desirable on any matter, the Commissioner in Executive Council may direct by regulation that a plebiscite be held. • Such a direction must not be made unless funds to pay for the cost have been appropriated. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Cancellation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Northwest Territories	<p>Proclamation [P.A., s. 3(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner may from time to time direct that a plebiscite be held on any question that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is of importance to the Territories. • A plebiscite direction must be by statutory instrument, which must: set out the form of the question or questions to be asked; set out the day for the holding of the plebiscite; and instruct the Chief Plebiscite Officer to issue a plebiscite proclamation. • Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, the Commissioner must ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to the Legislative Assembly, in care of the Speaker, and if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Commissioner must ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to all members of the Legislative Assembly by registered mail. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Effect [P.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plebiscite is only for the purpose of collecting information and the results of a plebiscite are not binding on the Legislative Assembly, its members, the Executive Council, the Commissioner, or the Government of the Northwest Territories or its employees. <p>Cancellation [P.A., s. 3(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Commissioner decides that a plebiscite be held and is subsequently of the opinion that the question is no longer of importance to the Territories, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may withdraw the plebiscite direction and no plebiscite will be held.
Nunavut	<p>Proclamation [P.A., s. 3(1)-(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner may from time to time direct that a plebiscite be held on any question that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is of importance to the Territory. • A plebiscite direction must be by statutory instrument, which must: set out the form of the question or questions to be asked; set out the day for the holding of the plebiscite; and instruct the Chief Plebiscite Officer to issue a plebiscite proclamation.

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Proclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, the Commissioner must ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to the Legislative Assembly, in care of the Speaker, and if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Commissioner must ensure that a copy of the plebiscite direction is forwarded to all members of the Legislative Assembly by registered mail. <p>Approval of question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A <p>Effect [P.A., s. 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A plebiscite is only for the purpose of collecting information and the results of a plebiscite are not binding on the Legislative Assembly, its members, the Executive Council, the Commissioner, or the Government of Nunavut or its employees. <p>Cancellation [P.A., s. 3(4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where the Commissioner decides that a plebiscite be held and is subsequently of the opinion that the question is no longer of importance to the Territory, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may withdraw the plebiscite direction and no plebiscite will be held.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
Canada	<p>Period [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The referendum period is the period beginning on the day the text of the referendum question is approved and ending on polling day at the referendum. <p>Polling day [CEA – as adapted, s. 79(3)] [R.A., s. 6(5)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day fixed for holding the poll must, at any referendum, be a Monday, unless the Monday of the week is a holiday, in which case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. Writs of referendum may not be issued during a general election nor may they be dated on a day later than the 36th day before polling day at the referendum. <p>Conduct [CEA – as adapted, s. 4(1)] [R.A., s. 7(1), 7(3)-(4), 7(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in the <i>Referendum Act</i>. The <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, as adapted by regulation, applies in respect of a referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer may, by regulation, adapt the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> in such manner as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the purposes of applying that Act in respect of a referendum. The Chief Electoral Officer may make regulations respecting the conduct of a referendum and generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Act. A copy of each regulation that the Chief Electoral Officer proposes to make must be deposited with the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Commons at least seven days before the day on which the regulation is proposed to be made. A regulation deposited with the Clerk of the Senate stands referred to such committee of the Senate as is designated to review the regulation, and a regulation deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons stands referred to such committee of the House of Commons as may be designated to review the regulation, and the committees may make such recommendations to the Chief Electoral Officer with respect to the regulation as they consider appropriate. <p>Publication of results [CEA – as adapted, s. 193(a)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after each referendum, cause to be printed a report giving, by polling divisions, the number of votes polled for each answer to a referendum question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the final list of electors, together with any other information that he or she may deem fit to include. <p>CEO's report [CEA – as adapted, s. 195(1)(a), 195(1)(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must, within 60 days after the return of the writ, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons setting out: any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office in the interval since the date of his or her last preceding report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons; and any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the <i>Canada Elections Act as Adapted for the Purposes of a Referendum</i> and the <i>Referendum Act</i>.
Newfoundland	<p>Period [E.A., s. 58]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation must be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [E.A., s. 217(2), 5, 221, 218, 219(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i> relating to the holding of elections applies, with the necessary changes, to a plebiscite or referendum except to the extent that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by order otherwise directs. • The Chief Electoral Officer must carry out the powers and duties of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i>, including sections 217-221 respecting plebiscites. • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulating or prohibiting, for the purpose of campaigning for or against a question put to the electors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributions that may be made to political parties, persons or groups of persons; and • expenses that may be incurred by political parties, persons and groups of persons; and • generally, which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers necessary to facilitate the holding of a plebiscite or referendum. • Where a plebiscite or referendum is held in conjunction with a referendum or plebiscite held by the government of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may agree with the government of Canada that the provisions of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, including the use of the list of electors compiled under that Act and the use of returning officers and other election officials appointed under that Act, and the <i>Referendum Act</i> (Canada) must apply to the holding of a plebiscite or referendum. <p>Publication of results [E.A., s. 164]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I of the <i>Elections Act, 1991</i> applies to the publication of results. The Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after each plebiscite or referendum, publish a report giving, by electoral districts: the number of votes cast for each question, the number of cancelled ballots, the number of rejected ballots, and the number of names on the list of electors. <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [P.A., s. 3-4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plebiscite must be conducted as nearly as may be possible, with the necessary changes, in the manner provided for the holding of provincial general elections. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the proper carrying out of the plebiscite, and particularly for regulating the procedure prior to, at, and after voting, the advertising of the taking of the vote, the publication and dissemination of literature pertaining to the matters to be voted upon, the procedure as to recount and such other matters as may be considered advisable.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Period [L.P.R., s. 6(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling day must not be less than 36 days from the date of the letter commencing a plebiscite. <p>Polling day [L.P.R., s. 6(b)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling day must be a Tuesday. <p>Conduct [L.P.R., s. 3, 2(a)] [L.C.A., s. 43(6)(c), 43(7), 43(10)-(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administrator has general supervision over a plebiscite conducted under the <i>Liquor Plebiscite Regulations</i>. • "Administrator" means the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer of the province. • The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission or the Alcohol and Gaming Authority must provide, or cause to be provided, a suitable place or places in the municipality, district or ward, as the case may be, in which the vote upon the question may be taken and must appoint one or more officers to receive and conduct the vote in such places. (NOTE: The responsibilities and duties of the Commission are usually conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer.) • Any officer so appointed must have the same powers and privileges as the corresponding officers in the case of an election for a member of the House of Assembly. • The officers appointed to receive and conduct the vote must immediately after the close of the poll proceed to open the ballot boxes and, in the presence of the clerk at the poll and of at least three electors, to add together the number of votes in favour of the question and the number of votes against the question and must make a return to the Commission in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations. • Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Commission must give such directions and make such regulations and prepare such forms as may appear to be necessary or convenient for carrying out the vote and for the guidance of persons appointed to conduct and receive the vote and other officers or persons employed in the taking of a vote. • The Commission may apply, modify or alter any of the provisions of the <i>Elections Act</i> and may make due provision for circumstances which may arise and which are not otherwise provided for. • The forms to be used at the taking of a vote upon the question and the procedure with respect to voting and other matters must be the same as nearly as may be as in the case of an election of a member to the House of Assembly but such forms and procedure may be modified and altered to such extent as may be deemed necessary. <p>Publication of results [L.P.R., s. 101(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there is no recount, on the 14th day after ordinary polling day, the returning officer must declare and certify in writing to the Administrator the result of the vote and thereby make the plebiscite return.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there has been a recount and a majority of votes have been cast either for or against the question, the returning officer must, upon receipt of the recapitulation sheet from the judge, declare and certify in writing to the Administrator the result of the vote and thereby make the plebiscite return. <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>New Brunswick</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The day fixed for the poll must at any election be a Monday, unless the Monday of the week in which it is desired to hold the poll is a holiday when the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. <p>Conduct [E.A., s. 5(4)(a), 129(5)(b), 129(6)-(7), 129(12), 129(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administration of the Act. • In an electoral district where a member is elected by acclamation the returning officer must issue a notice of taking of a poll in the form prescribed by regulation and publish in the same manner as if he or she had granted a poll where more than one candidate was nominated. • A question must be printed upon the ballot papers as indicated in the form prescribed by regulation and in each electoral district in which a poll has been granted must be printed in like form following the names of the candidates. • The votes of electors in answer to a question must be counted and reported as provided for the counting of votes for candidates, but the returning officer must not vote in any event. • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations as he or she deems necessary for the purposes of holding a plebiscite. <p>Publication of results [E.A., s. 129(11)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The returning officer in each electoral district must certify to the Chief Electoral Officer the total number of affirmative and negative votes given in answer to a question and the Chief Electoral Officer must publish in <i>The Royal Gazette</i> a notice giving the number of such votes cast in each electoral district. <p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 97(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, before the commencement of, or during, any session of the Legislature, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly as to any matter or event that has arisen or occurred in connection with any election and/or plebiscite in the interval since the date of his or her next preceding report and that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the House.
<p>Quebec</p>	<p>Period [Special Version of E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The referendum period is a minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days. <p>Polling day [Special Version of E.A., s. 131]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polling must take place on the fifth Monday following the issue of the order instituting the election if the order is issued on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or on the sixth Monday if the order is issued on another day.

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll must be held on the following day. <p>Conduct [R.A., s. 2-5, 43-44]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Conseil du référendum is established, composed of three judges of the Court of Québec, one of whom is the chairman, designated by the chief judge of that Court. It has exclusive jurisdiction to hear any judicial proceeding relating to a referendum and to the application of the <i>Referendum Act</i>. • Only the President or a member of the National Assembly may apply to the Conseil du référendum to render a decision on the subject of a referendum. The Conseil must render a decision within 10 days of this application, failing which the subject of the referendum is deemed to be not substantially similar to that of a referendum held during the same Legislature. • The Conseil du référendum must give its opinion on any question of law or technical question submitted to it by the Government respecting the holding of a referendum. • The Chief Electoral Officer and his personnel have with respect to the holding of a referendum powers similar to those granted to them by the <i>Election Act</i> with respect to elections. • Except to the extent that the <i>Referendum Act</i> provides otherwise, every referendum must be governed by the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> that are in force at the time and with, where necessary, the amendments indicated therein. The regulations made under the <i>Election Act</i> and writs made under the Act apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to a referendum. <p>Publication of results [Special Version of E.A., s. 380-381]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible, publish a notice in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> indicating, for each electoral division, the number of votes for each of the options appearing on the ballot paper. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the referendum, publish a detailed return of the referendum, containing, in particular, the results for each electoral precinct, and also indicating the results of each polling subdivision. He or she must submit the return to the Secretary General of the National Assembly. <p>CEO's report [Special Version of E.A., s. 490]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If, during the referendum period, it comes to the attention of the Chief Electoral Officer that, subsequent to an error, emergency or exceptional circumstance, a provision of the Act does not meet the demands of the resultant situation, he or she may adapt such provision in order to achieve its object. Within 30 days after polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer must transmit to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly a report of the decisions he or she has made pursuant to the above.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [B.B.A., s. 11(1), 11(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A referendum must be conducted and managed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the same manner, to the extent possible, as a general election under <i>The</i>

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p><i>Elections Act</i>, and the provisions of <i>The Elections Act</i> apply with necessary modifications to a referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make any regulations that he or she considers necessary respecting the referendum process, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • governing the preparation of a voters list; • governing the expenses, if any, that may be incurred, and the contributions, if any, that may be made, and by whom, in connection with a referendum; • where greater certainty is required, modifying to the extent necessary the provisions of <i>The Elections Act</i> to make them applicable to the requirements of a referendum. <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Saskatchewan	<p>Period [R.P.A., s. 3(2)(b), 6(3)(b), 7(4)(b)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a referendum, the order is to specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order, on which the referendum is to be conducted. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council orders a plebiscite or the Assembly, by resolution, directs a plebiscite, the order or resolution is to specify a day, not less than 29 days after the day of the order or resolution, on which the plebiscite is to be conducted. • Where a plebiscite is the result of a petition that has been approved by the Chief Electoral Officer, the minister must direct that a plebiscite be conducted on a day that is not more than 12 months from the date the Chief Electoral Officer returned the petition to the minister. <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [R.P.A., s. 6(4), 14]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for managing referendums and plebiscites. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any term used in the Act but not defined; • governing referendums or plebiscites; • adopting any provisions of <i>The Election Act</i> or of any regulations made pursuant to that Act; • adopting any form, oath or notice prescribed pursuant to <i>The Election Act</i> or any regulations made pursuant to that Act; • amending or otherwise modifying any: provision of <i>The Election Act</i>; provision of regulations; or form, oath or notice;

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • governing the announcement of results of referendums or plebiscites; • prescribing forms for the purposes of the Act; • respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of the Act. <p>Publication of results [R.P.A., s. 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Electoral Officer must announce the results of a referendum or plebiscite in accordance with the regulations. • The minister must report the results of a referendum or plebiscite to the Assembly as soon as practicable after the results are determined. <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Alberta</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [C.R.A., s. 6(1), 7(1), 10, 8(1)-(3)] [E.A., s. 4(1)(a), 128]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a referendum under the <i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i> is to be held in conjunction with a general election under the <i>Election Act</i> or separately on a date provided for, the <i>Election Act</i> and the regulations under it apply, with all necessary modifications, to the referendum except as otherwise provided by the regulations under the <i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i>. • If a referendum is to be held in conjunction with the general elections under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>, that Act and the regulations under it apply, with all necessary modifications, to the referendum except as otherwise provided by the regulations under the <i>Constitutional Referendum Act</i>. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modifying the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> and the regulations under those Acts to make them applicable to the requirements of a referendum, including adding to and declaring any provisions of those Acts and regulations to be or not to be applicable to the referendum; • prescribing the duties and powers of the Chief Electoral Officer in connection with referendums; • respecting amounts that are payable to elected authorities and other bodies conducting a referendum; • prohibiting or regulating, for the purposes of campaigning for or against any question put to the electors at a referendum, contributions that may be made to and expenses that may be incurred by political parties, persons and groups of persons; • generally respecting any other matters and things relating to the holding and conduct of a referendum that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of the Act. • When a referendum is to be held under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>, every council must conduct the referendum of the electors residing in the municipality, notwithstanding that a general election under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i> is

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>not required in that municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a council has entered into an agreement with one or more elected authorities in the same area for the conduct of a general election under the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>, the elected authority that is responsible for the conduct of the general election under the agreement must conduct the referendum and has all the rights, powers and duties of the council to conduct the referendum. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all plebiscites conducted under the <i>Election Act</i>. The provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> governing general elections apply with all necessary modifications to plebiscites taken under the Act except as otherwise expressly specified by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 4(3)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately following each plebiscite, prepare and have printed a report including a summary of his or her conduct respecting the plebiscite, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs, and must transmit the report to the Standing Committee.
<p>British Columbia</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Conduct [R.A., s. 6] [E.A., s. 12, 282(2)-(3)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary or advisable respecting the manner by which a referendum under the <i>Referendum Act</i> is to be conducted. The regulations may specify what provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> apply, and adapt any of the provisions of the <i>Election Act</i> with changes that the regulations may provide. <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Electoral Officer must provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of plebiscites. For the purposes of a plebiscite held under the <i>Election Act</i>, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the procedure for the plebiscite. Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council does not make regulations governing the procedure for a plebiscite, the plebiscite is to be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>CEO's report [E.A., s. 13(1)(b)]</p> <p>Referendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Plebiscite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After each plebiscite, the Chief Electoral Officer must present a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs to the Speaker.
<p>Yukon</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Conduct [P.A., s. 2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribing forms; • defining the public for the purposes of the plebiscite; • prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the taking of a plebiscite; • generally for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. <p>Publication of results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>CEO's report N/A</p>
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day [P.A., s. 3(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, and the Chief Plebiscite Officer has recommended to the Commissioner that the plebiscite not be held in a plebiscite district or districts on the day scheduled for the holding of the plebiscite because it is impractical to do so, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may amend the plebiscite direction and provide for an alternative day on which the plebiscite is to be held in that plebiscite district or those plebiscite districts. • An alternative day must be after the original day for the holding of a plebiscite and within 30 days after the original day for the holding of the plebiscite. <p>Conduct [P.A., s. 8(1), 9(1)(a), 9(5), 22, 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Plebiscite Officer must be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council for a term not to exceed four years. (<i>NOTE: This position is normally filled by the Chief Electoral Officer.</i>) • The Chief Plebiscite Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of plebiscites. • Where, during the course of holding a plebiscite, it appears to the Chief Plebiscite Officer that by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act or the regulations do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Plebiscite Officer may, by

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<p>particular or general instructions and to the extent that the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of polling stations; and • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act and the regulations to the execution of its intent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poll at each polling station must be conducted in accordance with the regulations. • The sections of the <i>Elections Act</i> respecting polling divisions, ballot boxes, polling stations, advance polls, secrecy of votes, the manner of voting, mobile polls, voting by proxy, time to employees for voting, peace and good order, plebiscite districts with two or more local times, and Official Languages other than English or French apply to the <i>Plebiscite Act</i> with such modifications as the circumstances require. <p>Publication of results [P.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately after the plebiscite, the Chief Plebiscite Officer must cause to be printed a report giving, by polling stations, the number of votes polled in support of, in opposition to or in response to a question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the official list, together with any other information that the Chief Plebiscite Officer may consider fit to include. <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Nunavut	<p>Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Polling day [P.A., s. 3(6)-(7)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the Commissioner directs that a plebiscite be held, and the Chief Plebiscite Officer has recommended to the Commissioner that the plebiscite not be held in a plebiscite district or districts on the day scheduled for the holding of the plebiscite because it is impractical to do so, whether or not a plebiscite proclamation has been issued, the Commissioner may amend the plebiscite direction and provide for an alternative day on which the plebiscite is to be held in that plebiscite district or those plebiscite districts. • An alternative day must be after the original day for the holding of a plebiscite and within 30 days after the original day for the holding of the plebiscite. <p>Conduct [P.A., s. 8(1), 9(1)(a), 9(5), 22, 31]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Plebiscite Officer must be appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council for a term not to exceed four years. (<i>NOTE:</i> This position is normally filled by the Chief Electoral Officer.) • The Chief Plebiscite Officer must exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of plebiscites. • Where, during the course of holding a plebiscite, it appears to the Chief Plebiscite Officer that by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act or the regulations do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Plebiscite Officer may, by particular or general instructions and to the extent that the Chief Plebiscite Officer considers necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of polling stations; and

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act and the regulations to the execution of its intent. • The poll at each polling station must be conducted in accordance with the regulations. • The sections of the <i>Elections Act</i> respecting polling divisions, ballot boxes, polling stations, advance polls, secrecy of votes, the manner of voting, mobile polls, voting by proxy, time to employees for voting, peace and good order, plebiscite districts with two or more local times, and Official Languages other than English or French apply to the <i>Plebiscite Act</i> with such modifications as the circumstances require. <p>Publication of results [P.A., s. 36]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately after the plebiscite, the Chief Plebiscite Officer must cause to be printed a report giving, by polling stations, the number of votes polled in support of, in opposition to or in response to a question, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the official list, together with any other information that the Chief Plebiscite Officer may consider fit to include. <p>CEO's report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
Canada	<p>[R.A., s. 2(1), 13(1-5), 13(7), 13(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A referendum committee means any person who, or group that, intends to incur referendum expenses over \$5 000. • A referendum committee may apply for registration for the purposes of a referendum by filing an application with the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time during the referendum period. • An application for registration must be signed by the leader of the referendum committee and must set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full name of the committee; • the name, address and telephone number of the leader, auditor, and chief agent of the committee; • the address and telephone number of the office of the committee where its books and records are kept and of the office to which communications may be addressed; • the name, address, telephone number and title of each officer of the committee. • The application must indicate the electoral districts in which the committee intends to support or oppose the referendum question and be accompanied by two statements, one signed by the auditor and the other signed by the chief agent, that the signer has accepted the appointment as auditor or chief agent of the committee. • Forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a referendum committee, the Chief Electoral Officer must examine the application and determine whether the committee can be registered and must: if the committee can be registered, register it and so inform the person who signed the application; or if the committee cannot be registered, inform the person who signed the application that the committee cannot be registered and indicate the reason why it cannot be registered. • A referendum committee cannot be registered if the application for registration does not comply with the Act, or the name of the committee so resembles the name of a previously registered referendum committee that the committee is likely to be confused with that previously registered referendum committee. • A referendum committee cannot be registered if the name or logo of the committee is the name or logo of a federal party or a provincial party or so resembles such a name or logo that the committee is likely to be confused with the party unless the committee is that party. The name of a party means the full name and any name, or abbreviation of a name, used to identify the party in election documents. • Applications for registration must be examined in the order in which they were received by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The registration of a referendum committee for the purposes of a referendum is valid only for that referendum.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>[R.A., s. 22-25]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the adoption of the text of a question or of a bill that is to be submitted to the referendum by the National Assembly, the Secretary General of the National Assembly must send to each member of the National Assembly a notice to the effect that the member may, within five days after the adoption of the question or of the bill, register with the Chief Electoral Officer in favour of one of the options

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite committee
	<p>submitted to the referendum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the members of the National Assembly who register with the Chief Electoral Officer for one of the options, must form the provisional committee in favour of such option. • Where, at the end of the five-day period, no member of the National Assembly has registered in favour of one of the options, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite not less than three nor more than 20 electors to form the provisional committee in favour of such option. Such electors must be chosen from among the persons publicly identified with such option. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, with the least possible delay, call a meeting of each provisional committee at the place, day and time he or she indicates. At such meeting, the members of each provisional committee must adopt the by-laws to govern the national committee in favour of such option and appoint the chairman thereof. • The by-laws governing a national committee may determine any matter relating to its proper operation, including the name under which it is to be known and the manner in which it is to be established. • Such by-laws may also provide for the setting up of local authorities of this committee in each electoral division, provided that each of these authorities is authorized by the chairman of the national committee. • These by-laws must furthermore provide for the affiliation to the committee of groups which are favourable to the same option and see to the establishment of the norms, conditions and formalities governing the affiliation and financing of these groups. • The resolution of a provisional committee appointing the chairman of a national committee and that adopting the by-laws thereof must be certified by the signature of the majority of the members of such provisional committee. They must take effect when they are forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer and must be replaced or amended only in accordance with the same procedure.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Finances
Canada	<p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution means money, and the commercial value of goods and services, other than volunteer labour, provided by any person, group or government, whether as a contribution, gift, loan, advance, deposit or otherwise, to any other person or group to be used by that other person or group for the purposes of a referendum, but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money provided in the normal course of business, by way of loan, advance or other means of lending, under normal terms and conditions, including the rate of interest thereon, for money provided in that way; and • the actual cost to the recipient thereof of goods and services provided in the normal course of business at not less than their commercial value. <p>Limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [R.A., s. 2(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referendum expenses mean: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amounts paid; • liabilities incurred; • the commercial value of goods and services, other than volunteer labour, donated and provided; and • amounts that represent the differences between amounts paid and liabilities incurred for goods and services, other than volunteer labour, and the commercial value thereof where they are provided at less than their commercial value; <p>for the purpose of supporting or opposing, directly and during a referendum period, a referendum question.</p> • Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, referendum expenses include the following costs when incurred for that purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of acquiring the right to the use of time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or of acquiring the right to the publication of an advertisement in any periodical publication; • the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration paid to the person or on behalf of the person, as an agent or otherwise, except where the services are donated or provided free of charge; • the cost of acquiring meeting space, of provision of light refreshment and of acquiring and distributing mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature; and • the cost of goods or services provided by a government. • Referendum expenses do not include any costs incurred by a member of the Senate or the House of Commons in the discharge of the member's duties and paid out of any allowance or other amount provided to the member pursuant to the <i>Parliament of Canada Act</i>. <p>Limit [R.A., s. 15(1)-(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person or group, other than a registered referendum committee, must incur referendum expenses during a referendum period that, in the aggregate, exceed \$5 000. • No registered referendum committee must incur referendum expenses during

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<p>a referendum period that, in the aggregate, exceed the product obtained by multiplying the product obtained by multiplying 30¢ by the fraction published by the Chief Electoral Officer in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> pursuant to subsection 39(2) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, by the number of names appearing on all preliminary lists of electors at the referendum for the electoral districts in which the committee indicated, in its application for registration, it intends to support or oppose the referendum question.</p> <p>Reporting [R.A., s. 19, 20(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within four months after polling day at a referendum, the chief agent of each registered referendum committee must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a true return, signed by the chief agent. • The return must contain detailed statements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all referendum expenses incurred by the committee; • the amount of the contributions received during and after the referendum period by the committee from each of the following classes of contributors: individuals; corporations whose shares are publicly traded; corporations whose shares are not publicly traded; trade unions; corporations without share capital, other than trade unions; political parties; governments; and other groups; • the number of contributors in each class described above; and • the name of each contributor in each class listed above, that made one or more contributions to the committee during or after the referendum period that exceeded, or the aggregate of which exceeded, \$250 and, in each case, the amount of the contribution or aggregate. • Each return must include the auditor's report and the originals of all bills, vouchers and receipts and be accompanied by an affidavit or statutory declaration made by the chief agent. • The auditor of a registered referendum committee must make a report to the chief agent of the committee on the referendum finances return of the committee and must make such examinations as will enable the auditor to state in the report whether in the auditor's opinion the return presents fairly the financial transactions contained in the accounting records on which it is based.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>Contributions</p> <p>Definition [Special Version of E.A., s. 88]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sums of money donated to a national committee and services rendered and goods furnished to it for the purposes of promoting an option submitted to a referendum are deemed to be contributions • The following are not deemed to be contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work; • a loan granted to a national committee at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted by an authorized political party; • air time on the radio or television or space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter available free of charge to national committees by any radio, television or cable broadcaster or any owner of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to each national committee;

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transfers of funds between: an authorized party and the referendum fund of a national committee; the referendum fund of a national committee and the referendum fund put at the disposal of a local agent. <p>Limit [Special Version of E.A., s. 91]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total of contributions to each national committee by the same elector in the same referendum must not exceed the amount of \$3 000. <p>Expenses</p> <p>Definition [Special Version of E.A., s. 402, 404]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of any goods or services used during the referendum period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, an option submitted to a referendum is a regulated expense. • The following are not regulated expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of publishing articles, editorials, news, interviews, columns or letters to the editor in a newspaper, periodical or other publication, provided that they are published without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, that the newspaper, periodical or other publication is not established for the purposes or in view of the referendum and that the circulation and frequency of publication are as what obtains outside the referendum period; • the cost at fair market value of producing, promoting and distributing a book that was planned to be put on sale at the prevailing market price regardless of the issue of the writ; • the cost of broadcasting by a radio or television station of a program of public affairs, news or commentary, provided that the program is broadcast without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the reasonable expenses incurred by a person, out of his or her own money, for meals and lodging while travelling for referendum purposes, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the transportation costs of a person, paid out of his or her own money, if the costs are not reimbursed to him or her; • the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants; • the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the Act and the regulations thereunder, provided the commentaries are strictly objective and contain no publicity of such a nature as to favour or oppose an option submitted to a referendum; • the reasonable ordinary expenses incurred for the day-to-day operations of not more than two permanent offices of an authorized party the addresses of which are entered in the registers of the Chief Electoral Officer; • interest accrued from the beginning of the referendum period to the day occurring 90 days after polling day, on any loan lawfully granted to an official agent for regulated expenses, unless the official agent has declared them as regulated expenses in his or her return of regulated expenses; • the expenses incurred for the holding of meetings, the total of which does not exceed \$600 for the entire referendum period, including the renting of halls and the convening of participants, provided the meetings are not directly or indirectly organized on behalf of a national committee;

Jurisdiction	Finances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed \$1 000 for the entire referendum period, incurred by an authorized private intervenor to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots. <p>Limit [R.A., s. 36-37] [Special Version of E.A., s. 426, 404(10)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent, his or her deputy or the local agent must not pay the cost of a regulated expense except out of a special fund called the "referendum fund". • Only the following amounts must be paid into the referendum fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subsidy, which must be the same for all committees, as established by the National Assembly at the time it adopts the text if a question or bill that is to be submitted to the referendum and sent to the official agent by the Minister of Finance; • the amounts transferred or loaned to such fund by the official representative of a political party, provided that the total sum of the amounts so transferred and loaned does not exceed 50¢ per elector in the aggregate of the electoral divisions; • the contributions directly paid by an elector out of his or her own property. • Expenses must be limited so as never to exceed for a national committee \$1.00 per elector for all the electoral divisions. • An authorized non-affiliated elector can incur regulated publicity expenses provided the total of which does not exceed \$1 000 for the entire referendum period. <p>Reporting [Special Version of E.A., s. 434-435, 437]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official agent of each national committee and, through him or her, each local agent he or she has appointed must, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of the regulated expenses incurred or authorized by them. • The return must indicate the name, the complete address of the domicile of, and the amount paid by, each elector whose total contribution to a national committee exceeds \$200. • The Chief Electoral Officer must publish a summary of the returns of regulated expenses within 60 days after the expiry of the time prescribed for their filing. • The official agent and the local agent must indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the referendum fund put at their disposal; the financial institutions with which the sums collected by the national committee have been deposited and the account numbers used; the total amount of contributions of \$200 or less; the total amount of contributions of over \$200; and the total of the amounts transferred or loaned by the official representative of an authorized party.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
Canada	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time [R.A., s. 21(1), 22(1)-(3), 25(5), 26(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period beginning on Thursday, the 18th day before polling day, and ending on the 2nd day before polling day, every network operator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that reaches the majority of those Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts; • that is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and • that does not involve any distribution undertaking within the meaning of the <i>Broadcasting Act</i>, <p>must make available, at no cost, to registered referendum committees for the transmission of referendum announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those committees an aggregate of three hours of broadcasting time during prime time.</p> • The Broadcasting Arbitrator must, before Sunday, the 22nd day before polling day, allocate the broadcasting time to be made available among the registered referendum committees that are entitled to be considered for the allocation, in such manner that the time is allocated equally to committees that support the referendum question and committees that oppose it. • A registered referendum committee is entitled to be considered for the allocation of broadcasting time if it: applied for registration before Tuesday, the 27th day before polling day; indicated in the application that it wishes to be considered for the allocation, on which network it wishes the time to be made available to it and whether it supports or opposes the referendum question; and paid a deposit of \$500 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Receiver General. • The Broadcasting Arbitrator must allocate broadcasting time in a manner that is fair to all the registered referendum committees entitled to be considered for the allocation and that is not contrary to the public interest, and, in considering the allocation of broadcasting time to a particular registered referendum committee, the Broadcasting Arbitrator must consider whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the committee represents a significant regional or national interest; • allocation to the committee would be equitable having regard to the different views expressed on the referendum question; and • the referendum announcements and other programming proposed by the committee would be directly related to the referendum question. • Each registered referendum committee to which free broadcasting time is allocated must, not later than Tuesday, the 20th day before polling day, send to each network operator that is to provide the time a notice in writing of the days and hours when the committee wishes the time to be made available to it. • Within two days after receiving the notice, the network operator must consult with the registered referendum committee that sent the notice for the purpose of reaching an agreement on the days and hours when the broadcasting time is to be made available to the committee. • Where no agreement is reached, the matter must be referred to the Broadcasting Arbitrator who must forthwith decide the days and hours when broadcasting time is to be made available to the registered referendum committee. • In making such a decision, the Broadcasting Arbitrator must take into account the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that each registered referendum committee should, as far as possible, have

Referendum and Plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	<p>the freedom and flexibility to determine the actual broadcasting time it wishes to be made available to it; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that any broadcasting time to be made available to any registered referendum committee should be made available fairly throughout prime time. • A decision by the Broadcasting Arbitrator is final and binding on the registered referendum committee and on the network operator. • The Broadcasting Arbitrator must, not later than five days after the issue of the writs of referendum, issue to all network operators: guidelines covering the allocation of free broadcasting time, the procedures for booking free broadcasting time by registered referendum committees, and such other matters as may be pertinent to the conduct of network operators; and the guidelines sent to the Broadcasting Arbitrator by the CRTC. <p>Blackout period [R.A., s. 27(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person must, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a referendum question, advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or publish an advertisement in a periodical publication on polling day, or the day preceding polling day.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	<p>Allocation of paid broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Allocation of free broadcasting time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Blackout period [Special Version of E.A., s. 429, 429.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the referendum. • On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the referendum.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

PART J MAJOR RECENT COURT CASES

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
<p><i>Ammeter v. Perrier</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “False news” speech during a campaign <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of Manitoba Court of Queen’s Bench on July 7, 1999 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an application to void a municipal election in the Rural Municipality of Taché held on October 28, 1998, in which Gary Ammeter alleged that Ronald Perrier committed the offence of making false statements about Ammeter contrary to Manitoba’s <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. The allegation was that Perrier had, during the campaign, distributed a pamphlet in which it was alleged that Ammeter had behaved dishonestly while in office. Section 141 of that statute makes it an offence to make or publish a false statement of fact in relation to the character or conduct of a candidate for the purpose of affecting an election. • The court looked first at the standard of proof required of the plaintiff in order to make out his case. Upon a review of the relevant jurisprudence, the court took the view that where the allegation was that an offence had been committed, the standard to be applied by the court must be proof of the offence beyond a doubt. The balance of probabilities is not sufficient in a quasi-criminal case such as this. • The court was also presented with a defence argument that an “offence” was different from an “election offence”, with the latter referring only to an act committed on polling day itself, rather than at any time throughout the campaign. This argument was rejected. For the purposes of trying an election petition, an “election offence” is one created by the Act and committed at any time during the campaign. • In this case, the evidence was not clear enough beyond a reasonable doubt, that the statements regarding Mr. Ammeter which were attributed to Mr. Perrier were actually made, or made in the manner alleged. The petition was dismissed. • In addition to the resolution of this particular case, the judgment provided an excellent review of the legislative and judicial history of the “false news” provision. In this context, the court emphasized that the intent of the legislature was not to deal with opponents’ criticism of a political figure’s publicly espoused positions. Rather, it was meant to deal with allegations relating to his personal character or conduct.
<p><i>Bonneville v. Frazier</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liability for wilful misrepresentation of facts in an electoral context <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court, March 7, 2000, BCSC 416 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action arose in the context of the mayoral election in the Village of McBride, British Columbia, held on November 20, 1999. In the previous term, Bonneville was mayor and Frazier was a counsellor. In the campaign for the 1999 election, they were both candidates for mayor. In the last few days before the election, a journalist prepared a package of documents based on the agenda for the Regional District Board within which McBride was situated and circulated it to local politicians, who then passed it on to voters. The documentation contained information detrimental to Bonneville’s campaign because it presented as genuine certain plans concerning taxation that had been submitted to the Board by the

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>Director of Development for the Regional District, but which had not yet been dealt with. Frazier passed on the documentation, knowing that consideration of the recommendation had been deferred until after the election and fully aware that the documentation was misleading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frazier made a limited effort to explain that the document was misleading but continued to distribute it. He won the election handily. • The action sought to declare the election invalid on the grounds that fraudulent means were used by the victor in his campaigning. The court found that the documentation circulated in McBride fell within the meaning of "fraudulent means". This was found to be contrary to s. 152(3) and (4) of the <i>Municipal Act</i>, which prohibit persuading or otherwise causing a person to vote, or refrain from voting, for a particular candidate by, among other things, fraudulent means. Frazier's conduct in distributing documents about his opponent which he knew to be false was below the standard required under the election provisions of the <i>Municipal Act</i>. Frazier's election was therefore declared invalid.
<p><i>Chief Electoral Officer of Quebec v. Fortin</i> <i>Chief Electoral Officer of Quebec v. Lefebvre</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballots rejected by deputy returning officers during 1995 referendum <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court of Appeal Judgment, December 17, 1999 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the referendum on October 30, 1995, a complaint was lodged with the Chief Electoral Officer by the Committee of Quebecers for NO regarding ballots rejected by deputy returning officers in the constituencies of Chomedey, Marguerite-Bourgeoys and, to a lesser extent, in Laurier-Dorion and Notre-Dame-de-Grâce. The ballot rejection rate in these constituencies was significantly higher than rejection rates in other constituencies. Following the investigation, the Chief Electoral Officer prosecuted 29 deputy returning officers because they acted fraudulently, contrary to the <i>Special Version of the Election Act for the Holding of a Referendum</i>, as well as two official delegates because they assisted or encouraged the deputy returning officers to act in this way. • The parties had agreed to proceed with two leading cases. Two initial Court of Quebec judgments acquitted defendants, Janie Fortin and Mathieu Lefebvre. The Chief Electoral Officer then appealed this judgment before the Superior Court, which upheld the trial division's judgment of April 16, 1998. On July 8, 1998, the Chief Electoral Officer obtained permission to appeal this judgment before the Court of Appeal. • In the Court of Appeal's judgment of December 17, 1999, the deputy returning officers were acquitted, given that the required evidence of fraudulent intention was not demonstrated. The other proceedings were thus abandoned.
<p><i>Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)</i></p>	<p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threshold of candidates for a political party to be susceptible of registration • Party affiliation on the ballot <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeal heard in the Ontario Court of Appeal on March 2-3, 2000; judgment reserved <p>Merit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This litigation started in 1993 when the Chief Electoral Officer, pursuant to the

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>requirement of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i>, de-registered the Communist Party of Canada because it did not field the required minimum of 50 candidates. In the period 1993-1997, minor procedural rulings were made and in connection with the 1997 general election, the case was revived. On March 10, 1999, Molloy J. of the Ontario Court (General Division) issued a substantive judgment by which she made the following changes in the law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the grounds of s. 3 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>, the threshold of candidates required for a party to be registered was reduced from 50 to 2; • Based on Charter s. 2(b) and 3, party affiliation should be shown on the ballot where a party reaches the threshold of two candidates; • On the grounds of s. 2(b), 2(d) and 3 of the Charter, liquidation of a party's assets upon de-registration was not permitted; and • With regard to s. 3 of the Charter, half the \$1 000 nomination deposit should be refunded to all candidates, not just those who reach 15 percent of the votes cast. • The Attorney General appealed only the first two points of the judgment. The Chief Electoral Officer of Canada intervened on appeal, drawing the Court's attention to the many provisions of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> that deal with registered parties and asking the court to provide clarity as to how its eventual decision would apply to each of those provisions. The ruling is expected no earlier than June 2000. • The CEO did not take any position with respect to the constitutionality of the provisions at issue before the Court.
Harris v. Ryan	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology to be used in the recounting of votes <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the Newfoundland Supreme Court – Trial Division, October 15 and November 20, 1997 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of the St. John's mayoral election of October 1, 1997, Harris, who received the second best result, sought a recount. Irregularities were found. Relying on s. 593 of the <i>Municipal Elections Act</i> which provides that a returning officer can decide the validity of every ballot by examining the full content of the ballot boxes, Harris sought an order to have the returning officer permit access to all election documents, including the contents of the ballot boxes. • The City of St. John's and Wells, the winning candidate, argued that the procedure can be used only in a petition to set aside the election, but not on a recount. They sought to have the matter determined pursuant to s. 578 and following of the Act, which provide the manner in which the ordinary counting of the votes is to take place. • The court held that in interpreting legislation, it must consider the public policy which the legislature sought to promote through that legislation. Here, the goal was to encourage properly conducted elections and enabling the returning officer to open the envelopes and examine all documents relating to the election in order to note apparent irregularities serves that purpose. The court therefore ordered that all documents should be subject to examination and be made available for observation by the candidates.
Hébert v. Attorney General of Quebec	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality among candidates created by provisions granting remuneration to

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>representatives of party candidates.</p> <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the Superior Court of Quebec, December 11, 1998 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a motion for declaratory judgment filed by Mr. Jacques Hébert of the Action démocratique du Québec, the Superior Court of Quebec struck down certain provisions of the <i>Election Act</i>, particularly those granting remuneration to representatives of candidates of first and second ranking parties during the preceding election. • Other provisions allowed for the reimbursement of part of the election expenses incurred by candidates of the first and second ranking parties during the preceding election, regardless of their performance during the current election. At the start of the election, these candidates received an advance on their guaranteed reimbursement for election expenses. • All of these provisions were struck down by the Court as unduly restricting the freedoms of expression and association guaranteed by the Charter and creating an unacceptable inequality among candidates. The Attorney General of Quebec decided not to appeal this judgment.
<p><i>Libman and the Equality Party v. Attorney General of Quebec</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibiting third party spending during referendum campaigns <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, October 9, 1997 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On October 9, 1997, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down a long-awaited unanimous decision with serious consequences for Quebec's electoral and referendum expenses legislation. This decision followed a motion for declaratory judgment filed by Robert Libman in anticipation of the 1992 referendum. The applicant was challenging the constitutionality of the provisions of the <i>Referendum Act</i> that restricted spending to support an option to national committees and their affiliated groups. • The Supreme Court upheld Mr. Libman's claim that the provisions unduly restricted freedom of expression protected by the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. However, the highest court in the land clearly recognized the merits of the Quebec legislation, which aims primarily to ensure equality between the options in a referendum. • The Court recognized that spending limits and controls are essential to maintain an equilibrium in financial resources and thus ensure the fair and equitable nature of elections and referendums. However, since the legislation restricts freedom of expression, the Court asked the legislator to comply with the requirements of the Charter. • The judgment identifies the categories of people who are unjustly restricted in their freedom of expression and, although it does not set the monetary spending limit these people should have in a referendum or election campaign, it recognizes that their expenses should be limited and controlled like those of national committees or political parties and their candidates. • Although the judgment concerns provisions that apply during a referendum, their similarity to provisions that apply during an election means that the legislator has

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	no choice but to also amend the <i>Election Act</i> to allow third parties to intervene in electoral campaigns.
<p><i>Longley v. Minister of National Revenue</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether income tax receipts can be issued where there are political contributions directed to be used for the contributor's personal benefit. <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the B.C. Court of Appeal, April 10, 2000-05-02 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On June 30, 1999, the British Columbia Supreme Court [http://www.courts.govbc.ca/Sc/sc-main.htm] awarded Longley \$55 000 in damages on the grounds that officials of Revenue Canada had behaved with him in a manner that amounted to misfeasance in public office. Over a number of years, Longley had tried to have Revenue Canada interpret s. 127 of the <i>Income Tax Act</i> in such a manner that they would accept his notion of a "Contributor's Choice Concept", which was a contribution to a political party, combined with a direction for the specific use of the funds. The officials had repeatedly given Longley advice about the illegal nature of the Contributor's Choice Concept which they knew to be false and intentionally misleading. • The MNR appealed but, without explanation, abandoned its appeal. Longley cross-appealed to obtain damages of \$99 billion. Calling the quantification of damages by Longley "fanciful in the extreme", the court rejected the cross-appeal. The damages assessed by the trial court were left in place. Revenue Canada had declined to provide the proper information about whether the scheme was valid under s. 127 of the <i>Income Tax Act</i>. Nevertheless Longley and a few others were permitted to obtain the tax credits without objection. • The Court of Appeal did not make a definitive statement on the validity of s. 127 because of the MNR's abandonment of its appeal of the trial ruling.
<p><i>Pacific Press v. British Columbia (Attorney General)</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional validity of third party spending limits on election advertising and requirements to report polling methodology <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the British Columbia Supreme Court, February 8, 2000, 2000 BCJC 248 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This case evolved from a number of different prosecutions and actions. At the outset, Garry Nixon, a resident of British Columbia was fined under s. 237 of that province's <i>Election Act</i> for having exceeded his election expenses limit. He then challenged the constitutional validity of the provision. Pacific Press, a division of the Southam newspaper chain, joined Nixon's challenge. The Attorney General asked for summary dismissal of the case but this was denied and the denial was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada. • After the case on the merits was decided by the B.C. Supreme Court this February, the Attorney General of the province announced that there would be no appeal. • The core of Pacific Press' argument was that the third party advertising provisions were contrary to the protection of freedom of expression under the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. This court agreed. Brenner J. felt that the

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>Attorney General had not shown that a pressing and substantial problem existed, justifying the limitation on freedom of expression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brenner J. distinguished the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in <i>Libman v. Quebec (Attorney General)</i> (1997) 151 D.L.R. (4th) 385 [http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-scc/en/pub/1997/vol3/html/1997scr3_0569.html], relying principally on new evidence from one of the authors of the 1988 Canada Election Study. • The case also concerned methodology of public opinion polling. Here the court made a number of findings which also led it to conclude that no pressing and substantial concern existed that could justify the provision inserted into the B.C. <i>Elections Act</i>. In particular, it held that there was no evidence that opinion polls affect the manner in which people vote.
<p><i>Parizeau v. Lafferty, Harwood and Partners</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slanderous publication concerning well-known political figures <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the Quebec Superior Court on March 16, 2000 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the January 1993 issue of "Lafferty Canadian Report", Lafferty, a financial analyst, levelled accusations against the Parti Québécois. He compared nationalism to undemocratic tribalism inevitably leading to dictatorship. He also compared Jacques Parizeau and Lucien Bouchard, the then leaders of the Parti Québécois and the Bloc Québécois respectively, to Hitler. These writings were reproduced in <i>Le Devoir</i>. Parizeau and Bouchard initiated an action in libel. • The plaintiffs contended that criticism in political life is acceptable, but that such language is beyond the limits of what is acceptable or legal. The defendant pleaded fair comment. • There was some initial discussion in the judgment of the protection of freedom of opinion and expression, provided by s. 3 of the Quebec <i>Charter of Rights and Liberties of the Person</i>. The court, looking at the jurisprudence, noted that the protection afforded by that provision was not absolute and decided it had to go on to determine whether the comments made public in this instance went beyond the limits of legal tolerance. • The court did not hesitate in concluding the texts complained of comprised untruths and were defamatory. The evidence showed not only that the comparisons were unjustified, but that the plaintiffs were profoundly attached to democratic values. • The court rejected the defence of fair comment as Lafferty knew nothing about Hitler and was not familiar with the program of the Parti Québécois. It ordered the defendant to pay a total of \$40 000 in damages, an amount considerably less than the \$100 000 claimed by the plaintiffs.
<p><i>Sauvé v. Canada (Chief Electoral Officer)</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates' right to vote. <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment of the Federal Court of Appeal, October 21, 1999, (1999) 180 D.L.R. (4th) 385 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constitutional validity of s. 51(e) of the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> has been litigated

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>without a conclusive result for over a decade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Federal Court-Trial Division [http://www.fja.gc.ca/en/cf/decisions.html] had determined in this case that s. 51(e) was unconstitutional under s. 3 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. The Attorney General appealed, agreeing that s. 51(e) infringed s. 3 but that it was saved by s. 1. The Federal Court of Appeal was of the view that the twin objectives of the provision, namely the enhancement of civic responsibility and respect for the rule of law, as well as the enforcement of penal sanction, were sufficiently pressing and substantial to warrant infringement of the Charter. The impairment of inmates' rights caused by s. 51(e) is minimal, it said. Among a range of reasonable alternatives the choice made by Parliament was rational, and it was entitled to the deference of the court. Moreover, the court held that s. 51(e) did not infringe the equality provision of the Charter, s. 15. This litigation is continuing. Application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was filed on December 17, 1999, but has not yet been heard.
<p><i>Société des Acadiens v. Canada</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for the delimitation of electoral boundaries <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judgment of the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench, April 29, 1997 (1977) 188 N.B. (2d) and 480 A.P.R. 330 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just before the start of the campaign for the 1997 federal general election, the Société applied for an interim injunction to have declared unconstitutional that part of the <i>Representation Order, 1996</i> which related to New Brunswick. That application was denied but the substantive issues are still to be tried. In <i>Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (Sask.)</i>, [http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-scc/en/pub/1991/vol2/html/1991scr2_0158.html] (1991) 2 S.C.R. 158, the Supreme Court of Canada established a number of objective criteria for the drawing of constituency boundaries; these included in particular geography and community of interests of the population. The central question in this case is whether the ethnic composition of ridings can be included among these criteria so as to preserve the number of seats in New Brunswick which are primarily Francophone. The trial of this matter is unlikely to be held before the latter part of 2000.
<p><i>The Gazette v. Conseil du référendum</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access to ballots <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal, April 10, 2000 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Montreal Gazette</i> applied to the Chief Electoral Officer of Quebec to see the ballots rejected in the 1995 referendum but was turned down. The Conseil du référendum, a special panel of the Provincial Court constituted to hear judicial disputes arising from referendum matters, confirmed the CEO's decision and the Superior Court denied the <i>Gazette's</i> appeal. The Court of Appeal denied a further appeal. The <i>Gazette</i> relied on a provision in the <i>Special Version of the Election Act for the holding of a Referendum</i>, namely s. 488(2), according to which the CEO must

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>make all information reports or documents relating to the law public. The defence of the Chief Electoral Officer was based first on s. 378 and 379 of that same statute, according to which ballots constitute election documents. The CEO pleaded, moreover, that s. 570 of <i>the Special Version of the Election Act for the holding of a Referendum</i> supercedes provisions of the <i>Quebec Act on Access to Documents of Public Institutions and on the Protection of Personal Information</i>, which might otherwise offer the remedy the plaintiff sought.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballots have a special status which the legislator did not intend to apply to any other document. The production, handling, conservation and destruction of ballots are regulated by strict provisions from which there is no derogation. Section 570 of the <i>Special Version of the Election Act for the holding of a Referendum</i> is an absolute protection of the limitation of access to ballots to those expressly designated by law, namely the CEO and those whom he authorizes to have access in the course of vote counting, judicial recount, investigations by the CEO and prosecutions.
<p><i>Thérien v. Pellerin Marcelle</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting in the constituency of the elector's principal residence <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court of Appeal of Quebec, March 3, 1997 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the general election of September 12, 1994, Mr. Robert Thérien was elected in the Bertrand constituency. Following this election, an election petition, addressed to the Court of Quebec, alleged that Mr. Thérien had committed election fraud by voting himself and encouraging electors to vote outside of the constituency of their principal residence. • On February 21, 1996, the Court of Quebec annulled Mr. Thérien's election, declaring him guilty of election fraud for having voted in a place where he did not have a principal residence and for having encouraged vacationers to vote in the Bertrand constituency, even though most of them had their principal residence in the Westmount constituency. • In a judgment issued on March 3, 1997, the Court of Appeal of Quebec confirmed the Court of Quebec's judgment of February 21, 1996. A stay of proceedings was dismissed on March 7, 1997, by Mr. Justice André Forget of the Court of Appeal of Quebec. On March 10, Mr. Thérien's counsel served a motion to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal the Court of Quebec's decision and to obtain a stay of proceedings of the Court of Appeal's decision. • On March 14, 1997, Mr. Justice Peter Cory of the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed a motion for stay of execution. The motion for leave to appeal was dismissed on October 16, 1997.
<p><i>Wong et al v. Conseil du référendum et al</i></p>	<p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denied entry on the voters list by a special board of revisors for the referendum of October 30, 1995 <p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior Court judgment, April 3, 1997 <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal proceedings were filed with the Conseil du référendum on October 28, 1995, involving an application to revise the voters list filed by five electors in the electoral

Major Recent Court Cases

Case	Details
	<p>division of Westmount-Saint-Louis, whose entry on the voters list had been refused by the special board of revisers. This application was to order the Chief Electoral Officer to enter the five electors on the voters list so that they could vote in the referendum. In its judgment of October 28, 1995, the Conseil du référendum ruled that the motion was out of order since it had no legal grounds. In fact, since the law did not provide any means of appeal of a decision of the board of revisers, the only applicable legal proceeding is through evocation or mandamus. Thus, the tribunal ruled that the board of revisers would have had to be directly implicated in the proceedings, which was not the case. The Conseil du référendum thus concluded that the applicants had not targeted the right person since the Chief Electoral Officer could not be replaced by a board of revisers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Following this decision, the electors who had filed the previous proceeding filed a new motion to have the decision of the board of revisers set aside. The members of the special board of revisers and the Chief Electoral Officer were directly implicated in the proceeding. In its decision of December 11, 1996, the Conseil du référendum allowed a motion for dismissal by the Chief Electoral Officer and dismissed the applicants' motion. The applicants asked the Superior Court to quash the decision of the Conseil du référendum, which the Court refused to do by dismissing their application for judicial review on April 3, 1997.

PART K STATISTICS

PART K STATISTICS

The information in the following tables has been provided by the provinces and territories respectively.

A. Statistics on the last general election K.3

Table A.1	Date of last general election
Table A.2	Number of candidates and political parties
Table A.3(a)	List of political parties
Table A.3(b)	Refusal to register based on party name
Table A.4	Number of polling stations
Table A.5	Number of electors registered
Table A.6	Voting results
Table A.7	Number of valid votes by methods of voting
Table A.8	Election expenses
Table A.9	Cost of last general election

B. Rates of pay for selected election officials K.11

Table B.1	Rates of pay for returning officers
Table B.2	Rates of pay for enumerators
Table B.3	Rates of pay for revising agents
Table B.4	Rates of pay for deputy returning officers
Table B.5	Rates of pay for poll clerks
Table B.6	Rates of pay for supervisors

C. Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite K.16

Table C.1	Information on the last referendum/plebiscite
Table C.2	Number of polling stations
Table C.3	Voting results
Table C.4	Number of electors who voted by methods of voting

Statistics

Table C.5	1992 federal referendum: registered referendum committees
Table C.6	1992 federal referendum committee expenses
Table C.7	1995 Quebec referendum: national committees
Table C.8	1995 Quebec referendum: committee expenses
Table C.9	Cost of last referendum/plebiscite

A. Statistics on the last general election

Table A.1
Date of last general election

Jurisdiction	Date of last general election
Canada	June 2, 1997
Newfoundland	February 9, 1999
Prince Edward Island	April 17, 2000
Nova Scotia	July 27, 1999
New Brunswick	June 7, 1999
Quebec	November 30, 1998
Ontario	June 3, 1999
Manitoba	September 21, 1999
Saskatchewan	September 16, 1999
Alberta	March 11, 1997
British Columbia	May 28, 1996
Yukon	April 17, 2000
Northwest Territories	December 6, 1999
Nunavut	February 15, 1999

Table A.2
Number of candidates and political parties

Jurisdiction	Number of candidates		Number of political parties
	Endorsed by a political party	Independent or not affiliated	
Canada	1 596	76	10
Newfoundland	139	7	4
Prince Edward Island	81	0	3
Nova Scotia	171	13	4
New Brunswick	192	4	5
Quebec	618	39	10
Ontario	507	61	11
Manitoba	194	4	7
Saskatchewan	204	2	5
Alberta	341	6	10
British Columbia	490	23	13
Yukon	49	0	3
Northwest Territories	N/A	65	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	71	N/A

Table A.3(a)
List of political parties

Jurisdiction	Political parties	
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloc Québécois • Canadian Action Party • Christian Heritage Party of Canada • Liberal Party of Canada • Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Law Party of Canada • New Democratic Party • Progressive Conservative Party of Canada • Reform Party of Canada • The Green Party of Canada
Newfoundland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal Party • New Democratic Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newfoundland & Labrador Party • Progressive Conservative Party
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island New Democrats • Liberal Party of P.E.I. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive Conservative
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nova Scotia Liberal Party • Nova Scotia Party • N.S. New Democratic Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia • Nova Scotia Provincial Party
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confederation of Regions – N.B. • Liberal Party • Natural Law Party of New Brunswick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Democratic Party • Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action démocratique du Québec • Bloc-Pot • Equality Party • Natural Law Party of Québec • Parti communiste du Québec 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parti de la démocratie socialiste • Parti innovateur du Québec • Parti marxiste-léniniste du Québec • Parti québécois • Québec Liberal Party
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communist Party of Canada – Ontario • Family Coalition Party of Ontario • Freedom Party of Ontario • Green Party of Ontario • Natural Law Party • New Democratic Party of Ontario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario Liberal Party • Ontario Libertarian Party • Ontario Provincial Confederation of Regions Party • Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario • Reform Party of Ontario
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communist Party of Canada – Manitoba • Liberal Party in Manitoba • Libertarian Party of Manitoba • Manitoba Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Democratic Party of Manitoba • The Green Party of Manitoba • The Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Democratic Party, Sask. Section • New Green Alliance • Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saskatchewan Liberal Association • The Saskatchewan Party
Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberta Greens • Alberta Liberal Party • Alberta New Democratic Party • Alberta Social Credit Party • Alberta Party Political Association • Communist Party – Alberta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Law Party of Alberta • Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta • Reform Party of Alberta • Alberta First Party • The Equity Party

Table A.3(a) (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Political parties
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability British Columbia Party • Alliance of Concerned Taxpayers • B.C. Conservative Party • B.C. First Alliance • B.C. Social Credit Party • British Columbia Liberal Party • Canadian Alliance Party of British Columbia • Citizens Commonwealth Federation • Coalition British Columbia • Communist Party of B.C. • Council of British Columbians • Green Party Political Association of British Columbia • Labour Welfare Party • Natural Law Party • New Democratic Party of B.C. • Party of Citizens Who Have Decided to Think for Themselves and Be Their Own Politicians • People's Front • Real Democracy Association of B.C. • Reform Party of British Columbia • The Alternative Party • The British Columbia Party • The Enterprise Party of British Columbia • The Family Coalition Party of British Columbia • United British Columbia Association • Western Canada Concept Party of B.C.
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yukon Liberal Party • Yukon New Democratic Party • Yukon Party
Northwest Territories	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Table A.3(b)
Refusal to register based on party name

Jurisdiction	Year	Recent examples of a name being refused or deliberated
Canada	2000	The Reform Party of Canada asked the Chief Electoral Officer to change the full name of the party to the "Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance" and to change the short form from "Reform" to "Canadian Alliance". The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, the Canadian Action Party, and the Rest of Canada Party made submissions to the Chief Electoral Officer highlighting their concerns with respect to the name change application. After weighing the evidence in their submissions, and examining both historical data and international precedent, the Chief Electoral Officer accepted the name change application. The "Reform Party of Canada" and "Reform" became the "Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance" and "Canadian Alliance", respectively.
Newfoundland	1992	The name of the Newfoundland and Labrador Party (NLP) was rejected by the Chief Electoral Officer as the acronym too closely resembled the acronym of the New Democratic Party (NDP). The Newfoundland and Labrador Party changed the acronym to NFLP and it was accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Prince Edward Island	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1999	The Confederation of Regions Party applied to change their name to the New Brunswick Party (NBP). The name was refused on the grounds that the acronym would be confused with the acronym for the New Democratic Party (NDP).
Quebec	1997	The Parti Progressiste Réforme du Québec made an application for registration that was denied by the Chief Electoral Officer because the name Parti Réforme du Québec was registered from 1991-1994. The party changed its name to Parti Progressiste Réformiste du Québec and was accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	1999	The Parti National Québécois was refused registration because of its similarity with the Parti Québécois. The party changed its name to Parti National du Québec and was accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1991	The Confederation of Regions Party of Manitoba applied to have its name changed to the Reform Party of Manitoba. The Court of Appeal of Manitoba rendered an oral decision which upheld the decision of the Chief Electoral Officer to make the name change, stating that the Chief Electoral Officer has no basis on which to refuse to vary the registration particulars of the Confederation of Regions Party of Manitoba. The Reform Party of Canada has advanced two additional arguments relating to trademark infringement but the judge made no finding on those issues.
Saskatchewan	N/A	N/A
Alberta	1999	The Chief Electoral Officer sought an opinion following a request by the Alliance Party to change the party name to the Alberta Party. The initial request was refused, but the party changed its name to the Alberta Party Association and the CEO accepted the name. Some questions are yet to be resolved as to how the party name will appear on the ballot.
British Columbia	N/A	N/A
Yukon	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	N/A

Table A.4
Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	56 320	3 029	716
Newfoundland	1 965	82	N/A
Prince Edward Island	296	27	35
Nova Scotia	2 681	139	N/A
New Brunswick	1 649	195	140
Quebec	21 546	1 321	*
Ontario	20 758	546	N/A
Manitoba	2 596	131	97
Saskatchewan	2 850	150	–
Alberta	5 207	160	156
British Columbia	7 124	172	479
Yukon	71	23	N/A
Northwest Territories	110	22	0
Nunavut	51	23	1

*Included in advance polls

Table A.5
Number of electors registered

Jurisdiction	Population (1996 Census)	Electors on preliminary lists	Electors on revised lists	Electors registered on polling day	Total electors on final lists
Canada	29 671 900	18 753 094	19 248 159	415 319	19 663 478
Newfoundland	560 000	N/A	384 709	70 000	454 709
Prince Edward Island	136 200	N/A	N/A	N/A	94 087
Nova Scotia	931 200	625 594	639 568	15 020	654 588
New Brunswick	753 000	501 666	507 571	17 894	525 465
Quebec	7 274 000	5 189 168	5 228 683	N/A	5 254 482
Ontario	11 100 900	6 979 815	618 592	*	7 598 407
Manitoba	1 134 300	662 067	694 026	34 955	728 981
Saskatchewan	990 237	594 117	622 500	–	622 500
Alberta	2 780 600	1 648 473	N/A	115 655	1 764 128
British Columbia	3 882 000	2 052 041	2 107 696	119 728	2 227 424
Yukon	31 900	16 598	18 282	–	18 282
Northwest Territories	41 800	20 184	20 858	1 296	22 154
Nunavut	25 700	11 510	12 219	–	12 219

*Included in revised list of electors.

Table A.6
Voting results

Jurisdiction	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Percentage of turnout (%)
Canada	19 663 478	12 985 964	188 824	13 174 788	67.0
Newfoundland	454 704	266 807	822	267 629	58.9
Prince Edward Island	94 087	79 501	344	79 845	84.9
Nova Scotia	654 588	435 065	2 983	438 048	68.1
New Brunswick	525 465	394 237	2 942	397 179	75.6
Quebec	5 254 482	4 068 472	46 691	4 115 163	78.3
Ontario	7 598 407	4 390 207	27 708	4 417 915	58.1
Manitoba	728 981	493 534	2 021	495 555	68.0
Saskatchewan	622 500	493 534	2 232	407 706	65.5
Alberta	1 764 128	945 713	2 625	948 338	53.8
British Columbia	2 227 424	1 582 704	9 951	1 592 655	71.5
Yukon	18 282	14 262	101	14 363	78.6
Northwest Territories	20 858	13 778	107	13 885	70.5
Nunavut	12 219	10 772	53	10 825	88.6

Statistics

Table A.7
Number of valid votes by methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Voting on polling day	Voting at advance polls	Voting under mail-in or special ballot	Total valid votes
Canada	12 146 170	704 336	135 458	12 985 964
Newfoundland	257 915	6 827	2 065	266 807
Prince Edward Island	70 892	8 629	N/A	79 501
Nova Scotia	392 582	29 772	12 711	435 065
New Brunswick	361 559	27 933	4 745	394 237
Quebec	3 819 532	282 196	13 435	4 068 472
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 390 207
Manitoba	467 912	23 351	5 421	493 534
Saskatchewan	380 972	22 282	2 221	405 475
Alberta	902 363	34 284	9 066	945 713
British Columbia	1 445 925	91 339	55 391	1 582 704
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	12 419	1 292	67	13 778
Nunavut	10 059	700	13	10 772

Table A.8
Election expenses

Jurisdiction	Election expenses limit for each party in all districts	Total election expenses incurred		Total reimbursements of election expenses	
		By all candidates	By all political parties	To all eligible candidates	To all eligible political parties
Canada	\$11 358 749	\$39 172 431	\$34 921 726	\$16 524 590	\$7 519 540
Newfoundland	\$1 232 608	–	\$1 525 900	\$572 900	N/A
Prince Edward Island	\$564 090	\$284 832	\$939 571	\$143 160	N/A
Nova Scotia	\$1 143 192	\$3 927 187	\$1 389 240	\$1 954 543	N/A
New Brunswick	–	–	\$1 175 308	–	–
Quebec	\$7 969 654	\$9 520 947	\$5 761 185	\$4 724 029	\$2 811 019
Ontario	\$4 561 403	–	\$12 969 520	–	–
Manitoba	\$953 735	\$2 576 020	\$2 664 043	\$1 426 000	\$1 328 000
Saskatchewan	\$668 075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	N/A	\$4 518 730	\$2 594 201	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	\$2 650 428	\$6 352 915	\$5 127 137	N/A	N/A
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	–	\$400 000 ¹	–	–	–
Nunavut	–	\$164 591	–	–	–

¹Six candidates still to file.

Table A.9
Cost of last general election

Jurisdiction	Total costs
Canada*	\$199 900 000
Newfoundland	\$3 200 000
Prince Edward Island	\$583 853
Nova Scotia	\$5 721 100
New Brunswick	\$3 632 066
Quebec	\$49 190 254
Ontario	\$40 900 000
Manitoba	\$3 291 529
Saskatchewan	-
Alberta	\$6 669 039
British Columbia	\$15 574 526
Yukon	N/A
Northwest Territories	\$750 000
Nunavut	\$977 035

*The last general election was held in June 1997. It was preceded by a final door-to-door enumeration. This cost is included in the total costs.

B. Rates of pay for selected election officials

Table B.1
Rates of pay for returning officers

Jurisdiction	Returning officers	
	Base	Training ¹
Canada	\$9 475 - \$13 362 ²	\$175
Newfoundland	\$3 000	\$100
Prince Edward Island	\$2 800	\$50
Nova Scotia	\$67.00/poll	\$100
New Brunswick	\$3 500	\$72
Quebec	\$30.68/hour	\$30.68
Ontario	\$3 425 plus \$0.18/name	\$170
Manitoba	\$4 350 plus \$0.10/name	\$75
Saskatchewan	\$4 340	\$100
Alberta	\$4 000 plus \$0.13/name	\$150
British Columbia	\$8 500	\$150
Yukon	\$3 875	\$120
Northwest Territories	\$5 000	\$140
Nunavut	\$4 000	\$140

¹Per day of training

²Based on the size of the electoral district

Table B.2
Rates of pay for enumerators

Jurisdiction	Enumerators			
	Base		Training	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland	\$0.60/name	–	\$30.00	–
Prince Edward Island	\$75.00 plus \$0.35/name	\$75.00 plus \$0.40/name	\$50.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$18.00*	\$18.00*	\$15.00	\$15.00
New Brunswick	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$86.00 plus \$0.58/name	\$25.00/day	\$25.00/day
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	\$75.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$105.00 plus \$0.52/name	\$40.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$50.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$50.00 plus \$0.56/name	\$15.00	\$15.00
Saskatchewan	\$100.00 plus \$0.30/name	\$100.00 plus \$0.45/name	\$30.00	\$30.00
Alberta	\$100.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$100.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$50.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yukon	\$300.00 plus \$0.30/name	N/A	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km	N/A
Northwest Territories	\$175.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$175.00 plus \$0.50/name	\$35.00	\$35.00
Nunavut	\$100.00 plus \$0.45/name	\$100.00 plus \$0.45/name	\$35.00	\$35.00

*\$0.48/name for first 200 names, and \$0.72/name over 200.

Table B.3
Rates of pay for revising agents

Jurisdiction	Revising agents	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$9.50/hour	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training
Newfoundland	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	\$80.00 plus \$0.72/name	\$15.00
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A
Quebec	\$10.35/hour	\$40.00
Ontario	\$80.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$6.50/hour	\$15.00
Saskatchewan	\$30.00	-
Alberta	\$7.00 - \$9.00/hour	-
British Columbia	N/A	N/A
Yukon	\$350.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	N/A

Table B.4
Rates of pay for deputy returning officers

Jurisdiction	Deputy returning officers	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$148.50	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training*
Newfoundland	\$120.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	\$95.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$90.00	\$15.00
New Brunswick	\$94.00	\$25.00
Quebec	\$110.40	\$25.00
Ontario	\$150.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$125.00	\$15.00
Saskatchewan	\$150.00	\$30.00
Alberta	\$165.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	\$190.00	\$20.00
Yukon	Range for 4 types: \$100.00 - \$250.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	\$210.00	\$75.00
Nunavut	\$150.00	\$75.00

*plus \$11.00/hour for return of ballot boxes

Table B.5
Rates of pay for poll clerks

Jurisdiction	Poll clerks	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$114.75	\$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training
Newfoundland	\$100.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	\$80.00	\$50.00
Nova Scotia	\$70.00	\$15.00
New Brunswick	\$80.00	\$25.00
Quebec	\$82.80	\$25.00
Ontario	\$110.00	\$40.00
Manitoba	\$100.00	\$15.00
Saskatchewan	\$120.00	\$30.00
Alberta	\$135.00	N/A
British Columbia	\$150.00	\$20.00
Yukon	Range for 3 types: \$125.00 - \$205.00	\$35.00 plus all travel over 10 km
Northwest Territories	\$180.00	\$75.00
Nunavut	\$125.00	\$75.00

Table B.6
Rates of pay for supervisors

Jurisdiction	Supervisors	
	Base	Training
Canada	\$191.19	\$25.00 plus mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland	\$140.00	\$30.00
Prince Edward Island	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	\$100.00	\$15.00
New Brunswick	\$94.00	\$25.00
Quebec	\$9.20/hour	\$25.00
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	\$140.00	\$15.00
Saskatchewan	\$160.00	\$30.00
Alberta	\$200.00	\$50.00
British Columbia	\$220.00	\$20.00
Yukon	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	\$180.00	\$75.00
Nunavut	\$180.00	\$75.00

Statistics

C. Statistics on the last referendum/plebiscite

Table C.1
Information on the last referendum/plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Date	Referendum or plebiscite	Question(s)	Results (%)	
				Yes	No
Canada	October 26, 1992	Referendum	Do you agree that the Constitution of Canada should be renewed on the basis of the agreement reached on August 28, 1992?	45.7	54.3
Newfoundland	September 2, 1997	Plebiscite	Do you support a single school system where all children, regardless of their religious affiliation, attend the same schools where opportunities for religious education and observances are provided?	72.4	27.2
Prince Edward Island	January 18, 1988	Plebiscite	Are you in favor of a fixed link crossing between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick?	59.5	40.2
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	October 23, 1967	Plebiscite	Are you in favor of lowering the voting age from 21 years of age to 18 years of age?	32.7	67.3
Quebec	October 30, 1995	Referendum	Do you agree that Quebec should become sovereign, after having made a formal offer to Canada for a new economic and political partnership, within the scope of the Bill respecting the future of Quebec and the agreement signed on June 12, 1995?	49.4	50.6
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	November 24, 1952	Referendum	Do you wish to continue to sell your oats and barley as at present? ¹	89.2	10.8
Saskatchewan	October 21, 1991	Plebiscite	1. Should the Government of Saskatchewan be required to introduce balanced budget legislation?	79.7	20.3
			2. Should the people of Saskatchewan approve, by referendum or plebiscite any proposed changes to the Canadian Constitution?	79.3	20.7
			3. Abortions are legally performed in Saskatchewan hospitals. Should the Government of Saskatchewan pay for abortion procedures?	37.4	62.7
Alberta	August 31, 1971	Plebiscite	Do you favour Provincewide Daylight Saving Time?	61.5	38.5

Table C.1 (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Date	Referendum or plebiscite	Question(s)	Results (%)	
				Yes	No
British Columbia	October 17, 1991	Referendum	A. Should voters be given the right, by legislation, to vote between elections for the removal of their member of the Legislative Assembly?	80.9	19.1
			B. Should voters be given the right, by legislation, to propose questions that the government of British Columbia must submit to the voters by referendum?	83.0	17.0
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	May 4, 1992	Plebiscite	<p>On April 14, 1982, a majority of voters in an NWT-wide plebiscite voted to support the division of the Northwest Territories so as to allow the creation of a new Nunavut Territory with its own Nunavut government. The NWT Legislative Assembly and the Government of Canada accepted this result.</p> <p>In the Iqaluit Agreement of January 15, 1987, the Nunavut Constitutional Forum (NCF) and the Western Constitutional Forum (WCF) agreed that the boundary for division for the NWT would be the boundary separating the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) land claim settlement area from the Inuvialuit and Dene-Metis land claim settlement areas. On April 19, 1991, the Government of Canada endorsed the compromise boundary shown on the map below. <i>(map was reproduced on the ballot paper)</i></p> <p>Division will occur in such a way as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maintain adequate levels of public services; • to respect the opportunity of residents in the Mackenzie Valley and Beaufort areas to develop new constitutional arrangements in the future for the western part of the NWT; • to respect the employment status and location preferences of GNWT employees. <p>ON THESE UNDERSTANDINGS, DO YOU SUPPORT THE BOUNDARY FOR DIVISION SHOWN ON THE MAP ABOVE?</p>	54.0	46.0
Nunavut	May 26, 1997	Public vote ²	Should the first Nunavut Legislative Assembly have equal numbers of men and women MLAs, with one man and one woman elected to represent each electoral district?	43.0	57.0

¹Only grain producers were entitled to be registered to vote.

²Since no legislation existed for the conduct of a plebiscite in only a part of the Northwest Territories, a public vote was conducted under special rules established by the government of the Northwest Territories and the government of Canada.

Table C.2
Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	1992	39 232	1 867	434
Newfoundland	1997	1 977	81	N/A
Prince Edward Island	1988	388	–	–
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	1 391	59	N/A
Quebec	1995	20 961	N/A	1 291 ¹
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	1991	2 657	144	138 ²
Alberta	1971	4 032	122	158
British Columbia	1991	3 645	165	414
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	133	37	2
Nunavut	1997	30	25	2

¹Includes advance polls

²Includes hospital and remand polls

Statistics

Table C.3
Voting results

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Population*	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Turnout (%)
Canada	1992	27 296 859	13 725 966 ¹	9 807 080	48 898	9 855 978	71.8
Newfoundland	1997	551 792	384 709	205 335	371	206 077	53.0
Prince Edward Island	1988	129 765	86 042	55 701	183	55 884	65.0
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	616 875	313 685	257 671	–	257 671	78.7
Quebec	1995	6 895 963	5 087 009	4 671 008	86 501	4 757 509	93.5
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	1991	988 928	652 233	(1) 491 297 (2) 482 926 (3) 500 103	(1) 34 320 (2) 41 894 (3) 26 847	(1) 525 617 (2) 524 820 (3) 526 950	(1) 80.6 (2) 80.5 (3) 80.8
Alberta	1971	1 627 875	895 442	629 277	–	629 277	70.3
British Columbia	1991	3 282 061	A. 1 989 054 B. 1 989 054	A. 1 347 545 B. 1 319 002	A. 135 363 B. 163 906	A. 1 482 908 B. 1 482 908	A. 74.6 B. 74.6
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	57 649	27 582	15 347	124	15 471	56.1
Nunavut	1997	25 983	12 044	4 650	18	4 668	39.0

*According to the most recent census at the time of the event.

¹ The 1992 referendum was conducted in Quebec according to Quebec referendum legislation. This figure represents all electors outside the province of Quebec.

Statistics

Table C.4
Number of electors who voted by methods of voting

Jurisdiction	Referendum/ Plebiscite year	Voting on polling day	Voting at advance polls	Voting under mail-in or special ballot	Total valid votes
Canada	1992	9 339 294	459 100	57 576	9 807 080
Newfoundland	1997	199 927	5 779	N/A	205 335
Prince Edward Island	1988	–	–	–	55 701
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	–	–	–	–
Quebec	1995	4 421 642	324 150*	11 717	4 671 008
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	1991	–	–	–	(1) 491 297 (2) 482 926 (3) 500 103
Alberta	1971	–	–	–	629 277
British Columbia	1991	–	–	–	A. 1 347 545 B. 1 319 002
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	15 000	471	–	15 471
Nunavut	1997	4 538	130	–	4 668

* This includes incarcerated electors, advance polls and mobile polls.

Table C.5
1992 federal referendum: registered referendum committees

Jurisdiction	Total number of committees	Position on the referendum question		Area of activity		
		Yes	No	National	Provincial	Local
Newfoundland	7	7	0	0	3	4
Prince Edward Island	5	5	0	0	1	4
Nova Scotia	16	15	1	0	3	13
New Brunswick	12	11	1	0	4	8
Quebec	3	3	0	3	0	0
Ontario	113	99	14	28	4	81
Manitoba	6	6	0	0	1	5
Saskatchewan	14	10	4	2	3	9
Alberta	31	26	5	5	5	21
British Columbia	33	22	11	5	10	18
Yukon	1	1	0	0	1	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	241	205	36	43	35	163

Table C.6
1992 federal referendum committee expenses

Position on the referendum question		Average expense limit for all committees	Total referendum expenses incurred by all committees
Yes	205	\$1 101 241.75	\$11 246 348.10
No	36	\$4 090 577.40	\$882 991.61

Table C.7
1995 Quebec referendum: national committees

Committee name	Leader	Registration date
Comité des Québécoises et des Québécois pour le NON	Daniel Johnson	September 24, 1995
Le Comité national du OUI	Jacques Parizeau	September 24, 1995

Table C.8
1995 Quebec referendum: committee expenses

Committee name	Average expense limit for all committees	Total referendum expenses incurred by all committees
Comité des Québécoises et des Québécois pour le NON	\$5 086 980	\$4 835 576
Le Comité national du OUI	\$5 086 980	\$4 709 693

Table C.9
Cost of last referendum/plebiscite

Jurisdiction	Referendum/Plebiscite year	Total costs
Canada	1992	\$103 500 000
Newfoundland	1997	\$1 476 000
Prince Edward Island	1988	–
Nova Scotia	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1967	–
Quebec	1995	\$63 571 503
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	1952	–
Saskatchewan	1991	\$361 264
Alberta	1971	–
British Columbia	1991	\$567 455*
Yukon	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1992	\$851 817
Nunavut	1997	\$180 000

*As the 1991 provincial referendum was conducted in conjunction with the 1991 general election, the administration of both events was combined. This number represents additional costs which are solely related to the conduct of the 1991 referendum.